

boom and at intervals during the day this detonating and at times annoying phase of effervescent patriotism would rend the atmosphere. The procession, which formed at ten o'clock and marched in the dust and heat till about noon, would then debouch into a bowery or other commodious resort, and the regulation exercises were engaged in, after which, to the accompaniment of more cannon-ading and strains from the bands, each would seek his home and partake of such repast as he had been able to procure. At night dancing was the rule, and altogether the day was made a subject to talk about casually until the time to prepare for another came around.

This program or something similar was the almost unvarying rule with the Mormons for the first twenty years after the settlement of Utah. And the heartiness, the spontaneity, the whole-souled manner with which everything was done were never excelled anywhere. Everybody seemed to regard it as a pleasurable duty to contribute all in his power to the general success and enjoyment, and because a person could not have as conspicuous a position as any other and could not perchance dress as well as most of the rest made no perceptible difference. There was no holding back. This was the "Mormon way," so stirringly spoken of and it was the right way; it inculcated more of patriotism, regard for our national system and desire to loom up among the grand Americans whose records are lessons to the young than they have learned in all the subsequent time. As later years came on and business affairs became more and more interwoven with our daily lives, there was gradually less time and less inclination to go to the expense and trouble of getting up general celebrations. The apathy came not from our side but has naturally been partaken of to some extent; and at last it seems out of the question to give the day of days any more recognition than such as is contributed by individuals in an unorganized way. In no public place near here was there yesterday a patriotic address showing the progress of our country and the growing stability of its institutions delivered, that the youth of all ages and those older might realize if even for a moment how much greater than a king is the heir to such a legacy as the Revolutionary patriots bequeathed to us; in no such place if at all was the Declaration, which never can grow old and which to a patriotic heart cannot become tiresome by repetition, read; and there was no music except such as was hired for advertising purposes. The last Fourth does not even remotely compare with the first, but the "Mormon way" is in no sense to blame for the falling off.

HOW THE WORLD STANDS.

A friend hands in a tabulated statement of the debts of the world by nations with request that we publish the same. As it is interesting to many and may be of use to some, we cheerfully comply. The table is not lengthy ut ponderous, as follows:

Austria-Hungary	\$ 2,643,021,000
Belgium	212,000,000
Denmark	58,467,000
France	4,982,840,000
Germany (entire)	2,695,255,000
England (and dependencies)	5,695,659,000
Greece	13,625,000
Italy	2,250,000,000
Montenegro	1,000,000
Netherlands	545,000,000
Portugal	593,670,000
Romania	176,000,000
Russia (all)	4,869,768,000
Servia	50,615,000
Spain	1,106,650,000
Sweden	58,000,000
Norway	29,860,000
Switzerland	65,000,000
Turkey	868,590,000
Argentina	148,000,000
Bolivia	19,000,000
Brazil	600,560,000
Canada	273,000,000
Chili	92,800,000
Colombia	15,000,000
Mexico	112,000,000
Peru	342,624,000
United States	997,876,000
Uruguay	79,108,000
Venezuela	63,780,000
Egypt	782,000,000
All other countries (about)	3,500,000,000

These figures are consequential, but the entire consequence does not appear at a glance. It should be remembered that of the grand total of \$35,100,000,000 of debts the house of the Rothschilds of Germany and the bank of England own \$28,000,000,000; and that every cent of it is payable, principal and interest, in gold. In addition to this, let us remember that in all the world is but \$3,700,000,000 of gold and that the London and Frankfurt-on-the-Main concerns named own \$3,000,000,000 of it! The people of the world have but barely enough gold to pay the interest on their debts, leaving the bulk of the world's only money, and practically all of it, in the hands of those two! Does it not, in the light of all this, sound like the chatter of a demented person to talk about the United States, which can produce enough silver money to conduct its transactions with, maintaining a gold basis?

STILL IMPROVING.

Just as we had about settled down to the conclusion that naval architecture for war purposes had reached a point beyond which there was no improvement, comes the Victoria disaster and sets the world to thinking and planning. That vessel was a magnificent piece of workmanship, one in which it was thought no feature of protection or aggression was wanting—heavily armored, powerfully equipped and splendidly manned; and yet in a maneuver amounting to nothing more than experimental diversion, she is stove in, fills with water and goes down in eighty fathoms with nearly all on board in a few minutes.

It seems that everything natural or mechanical has its vulnerable points, though in many cases, as in the one spoken of, these are not known and are only developed by accident. If all other war craft are like the Victoria, capable of resisting a twelve-inch shot if fired from a distance of more than a mile or so, and yet not able to resist the impingement of a ram even though coming slowly, the

thing to do is to dry-dock them all and extend the armor entirely around the hull; as it is now, it seems that a shot "between wind and water" would cripple if not entirely destroy any of them. When that is provided against in the course of events another will go down from some other cause and that will have to be looked out for, and so on. The best plan is to take off the armor and run down the guns into articles of use and ornament, and when nations are at loggerheads let them get together peacefully and invoke the aid of neutral powers if alone they cannot agree, arranging every detail of the controversy by the arbitrament which comes of Christianized civilization and upon which the glow of the rising sun of the twentieth century is falling and becoming brighter and more beneficent every day. That is what the United States and England are doing and their example must become the criterion, the German emperor to the contrary notwithstanding.

MORALITY AT A DISCOUNT.

A friend in Chicago sends the News a copy of the calendar for the Cook County criminal court for the July term of this year. It is not very interesting reading in a general way. The cases are all quasi-criminal, that is, while prosecuted by the people they are also for damages or some other adjustment to individuals. The first item is "200. People ex rel Mary Dotzell vs John McNulty." There are 227 cases altogether and about one-fourth of them are like the foregoing, meaning that the plaintiff has been seduced or criminally associated with by defendant, as a result of which she has an illegitimate child to support, and she uses the power of the people to compel him to assist her. The significant information comes with it that not more than one-fourth of these cases ever get further than the justice's court, where they collapse or are settled in some way, and it is tolerably certain that fully one-half of them are never brought to trial at all, an arrangement being made without it or the woman being unwilling to parade her shame before the world.

When we consider that the actions spoken of as set for trial have reference to only one term of three months, and that a similar calendar is made up every quarter with the probabilities altogether in favor of one calendar being as plethora as any other, the moral atmosphere of Cook county takes on a rather unhealthy tinge. The tendency to celibacy with the naturally consequent unchastity among the civilized races is growing with our growth and sapping the foundation of society. The natural, well-ordered and becoming station of being the head of a family which it was designed from the beginning should be the rule with our race, is thought so little of by many that it is practically lost sight of altogether; the expense, responsibility, restraint and care which the marriage relation imposes upon those who enter into it may be the principal cause, though the realization that the mere gratification which is the chief object with a few,