

conspicuous as an assailant of the Mormons, so far as the "News" is aware, until a few days ago when he delivered an address in Cleveland, Ohio, in which he pretended to tell what the Mormons believe and practice. His discourse was reported at some length by the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and as so reported is replete with misrepresentation. But it is not worth while to refute his statements. The American people are so rapidly becoming correctly informed about the Mormons, and are learning to entertain such profound respect for them, that jaundiced defamers of them meet with vastly less credence and sympathy than were freely given a few years ago.

In fact the change of feeling towards the Mormons throughout the United States which has taken place within a few years is wonderful. For example, in the central part of Kentucky, a few months ago, a minister undertook to deliver to a wholly non-Mormon audience an anti-Mormon address; but his hearers interrupted him with indignant hisses, and he was obliged to desist. A gentleman who has recently traveled in that state told the writer that there are large districts in it in which an audience composed of the common people will not listen to a speaker who undertakes to abuse the Mormons.

The sentiment here referred to as prevailing in portions of Kentucky, exists to a greater or less extent in a number of other states; and as correct information concerning the Mormons is spread among the American people this sentiment will spread until at length such addresses as the one Mr. Nutting lately delivered in Cleveland will not be listened to patiently by an intelligent audience. The efforts of such workers as Mr. Nutting to keep alive the anti-Mormon prejudices and asperities of the past, will prove unavailing.

EUROPEAN SENTIMENT.

In the current number of the Literary Digest expressions of several European journals on the Spanish war are quoted. They give a good idea of the sentiment across the Atlantic at the present time. It is found that in England the journals that backed Armenia and Greece now support the United States, while the government organs sit on the fence and some conservatives openly side with Spain. The subjoined quotations represent the divided sentiment in England. The Morning Leader says:

"It is easy for partisans to decry the purity of American motive, but it is not wise. How often have we entered upon a holy mission with an eye on the main chance. The average Englishman looks at the broad aspect of this case. Spain has been guilty of hateful and abominable cruelty for many years in an island close to the American continent. She has also, in the most treacherous manner, sunk an ironclad belonging to America in a Spanish port, and so murdered more than two hundred officers and men. America has come to the conclusion that this sort of thing must cease, and she is taking steps to end it. Once more we say that we, and the vast majority of Englishmen, wish her good-luck."

The Saturday Review, in the course of a long article, says:

"Michael Davitt is probably right in his assertion that the ruling classes in England wish Spain success, firstly because they are truly patriotic and know that the Americans have no affection for the English people; secondly, because they are at heart aristocratic. . . . We are all disgusted with these raw, vulgar, blatant Americans who scour Europe in search

of their self-respect, and can not conduct a mere legal case with decency. . . . There is confidence in Spain and confidence in the United States—with a difference. 'Fighting Bob' Evans said he would 'make Spanish the most popular language in hell for ten years to come.' Admiral Villamil and his men simply took a vow before the shrine of the Virgin never to return unless victorious. These are only two of many pairs of contrasts which could thus be set side by side."

In Holland the cause of the United States has a strong defender in the Handelsblad, a journal with an extensive influence. That paper says:

"Spain behaves nobly in this crisis. But that cannot take away the fact that the 'boorish, speculative Yankees' are fighting in the cause of justice, though some of them may not even know it. We admit that the press of Europe does not share this view. That press takes sides with 'the under dog.' But let us in the first place be just. If our own people had committed in India a tenth part of the barbarities practiced by Spain, we would advocate the expulsion of the Hollanders from the Dutch East Indies."

"Spain has done in Cuba exactly the same thing which Louis XIV did in Palatinate. He knew he could not hold it, and he ordered that beautiful region to be changed into a desert. We do not say that the Spaniards, like the French king, committed the barbarities intentionally. The fact remains, however, that hundreds of thousands of people have died in Cuba in consequence of General Weyler's cruel order of concentration. No doubt the American financiers, politicians and journalists who brought about the war are disgusting. But behind them stands the American people, whose aims are pure, and that people deserves the sympathies of the nations of the earth."

In France only a few voices are heard in favor of the United States. One paper poetically says that the Spanish falcon was caught by the American eagle in the act of strangling the Cuban nightingale.

The German papers generally are in sympathy with Spain. They ridicule the idea that the war is one for the liberation of an oppressed race. They take the view that the Cuban rebellion is of our making and profess to see that democracy is a failure as an administrator of justice. What is of importance to notice, however, is this, that there is at present no inclination whatever towards actual interference in behalf of Spain. The Weser Zeitung says:

"Spain must fight her own battles. Europe had good reasons to regulate matters in the near East, yet the 'concert' barely escaped breaking up. Whether Spain has Cuba or not is a matter of third-rate importance to Europe. Spain has done nothing to deserve the friendship and assistance of other countries; she has been purely egotistical. The loss of her South American possessions should have taught her how to treat colonies. England has learned it. Spain's efforts in the right direction come too late; she must bear the consequences."

The Hamburger Nachrichten wisely observes: "We are not going to disturb our American trade for the sake of Spain."

In Austria the people do not seem to share the anxiety of the emperor for the welfare of his relative on the Spanish throne. The people are inclined to remember that they have relatives in the United States. The Tages Zeitung, published at Vienna, says:

"Our sympathies are with the Union. Next to Berlin and Vienna, New York

is thought to be the largest German city. What German or Austrian family is without a relative on the other side of the great water? And these relatives are, perhaps, about to shed their blood for their adopted country. . . . We believe that all friends of freedom are on the side of America."

It seems to be pretty well settled at this time that Spain must fight her own battles. European sympathy for a once great nation and for a decaying throne is not strong enough to set the immense war machinery in motion. Europe has evidently settled down to the fact that Spain's interests are not of paramount importance to the rest of the continent.

TO KILL MOSQUITOES.

The pestiferous little mosquito is abroad in the land, and the human denizens of localities which it frequents will be tormented by it for some weeks to come unless they adopt measures looking to protection from its ravages. A medical journal gives the following simple method for its extermination:

"Two and one-half hours are required for a mosquito to develop from its first stage, a speck resembling cholera bacteria, to its active and venomous maturity. The insect in all its phases may be instantly killed by contact with minute quantities of permanganate of potassium. It is claimed that one part of this substance in fifteen hundred of solution distributed in mosquito marshes will render the development of larvae impossible; that a handful of permanganate will oxidize a ten-acre swamp, kill its embryo insects, and keep it free from organic matter for thirty days at a cost of twenty-five cents; that with care a whole state may be kept free of insect pests at a small cost. An efficacious method is to scatter a few crystals widely apart. A single pinch of permanganate has killed all the germs in a thousand-gallon tank."

SNOW IN THE SUN.

In Mansill's Almanac for 1898 we find an entirely new theory about the sun, which, however, in view of the persistent gloomy spring weather, many will consider plausible. Hitherto the vast luminant orb has very generally been regarded as an immense fiery globe emitting flames into space for millions of miles. The sun has been regarded as a vast furnace kept burning by worlds constantly thrown into its depths, there to be consumed, and speculation has endeavored to calculate the time when it should be the turn of our earth to serve as fuel for the benefit of the other large planets and their inhabitants. Now Mr. Mansill discards this theory and all its corollaries and tells us that the sun is covered with snow. The heat of the sun is caused by an exchange of electric force causing variations in the volume, density and motions of the planets. These variations, he thinks, are the true originators of heat owing especially to their actions on the volatile elements of the earth and other planets.

Mr. Mansill says the sun when examined by a telescope appears to be a large white sphere. At times there are to be seen upon its surface black deep holes or sinks varying from a few thousand to 100,000 miles in length and one-third as wide. They seem to be moving across the visible hemisphere in from twelve to thirteen days. The tops of these sinks are wider than their black or dark bottoms. He argues that these sinks, or sun spots, cannot be gases, atmosphere or rock. They must be holes, he says, in the layer of