

is first the "active army," second the "field reserve," third the "first reserve" and fourth the "second reserve." Taking the grand totals of these departments for the different armies, we find that Germany has 2,961,387 non-commissioned officers and men, together with 58,912 commissioned officers. France has 4,164,507 non-commissioned officers and men, with 65,319 officers. Italy has 2,620,550 non-commissioned officers and men, with 28,301 officers. Austria-Hungary has 1,889,041 non-commissioned officers and men, with 31,982 officers. Russia has 7,738,891 of all ranks, Great Britain 1,194,412 and Turkey 777,000.

Even the second and third rate powers have large armies. The grand total of the standing armies and reserves of Spain is 461,662, of Belgium 170,240, of the Netherlands 154,858, of Denmark 75,088, of Sweden and Norway 289,764, of Serbia 131,260, of Roumania 87,482, of Rumania 44,000, and Bulgaria 127,800.

These figures all summed together make a grand total of some thing over 25,000,000 of men, actually available for war, and ready to take the field after a very short interval.

In active service ready for war France had last December 1,214,850, officers and men, Germany had 808,721, Italy 890,000, Austria 934,000, Russia 1,564,322, Great Britain 137,476, and Turkey 159,000. The men employed in the various navies, both active and reserve, are not included in these figures.

The immediate cause of the present excitement was the permission granted by Turkey to a Russian war vessel to pass the Dardanelles. Russia was previously shut out from the Bosphorus at the request of Turkey, by England, France and Italy. Now Turkey yields to her old-time enemy, the Czar, and permits him to enter the Mediterranean, and becomes a menace to Italy, Austria, England and perhaps France. The latter has vast possessions on the shores of the Mediterranean, but if France and Russia become allies, it is difficult to see what the end may be in case of a conflict with the other powers. Altogether the situation is serious and the signs were never more ominous of a great European war.

#### ECHOES FROM OHIO.

The New York *Post* asks:

"Why is Mr. McKinley dropping the tariff issue and making his campaign on the silver question? Why does he, while the 'coffee-cup and tea-cup are preaching Republicanism,' go about the State read-

ing Mr. Cleveland's letter against free silver and commending its sentiments to all his Republican hearers? Can the apostle of a high tariff win votes for it in Ohio by commending the utterances of the foremost opponent of that tariff?"

To this the *Recorder* replies as follows:

"Why can't you tell the truth? When Mr. McKinley opened his campaign at Niles, August 22, his speech made five and a half of the long columns of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, and less than two columns were devoted to the silver question. In every one of his addresses since the consideration given to the two subjects has been in about the same proportion. Mr. McKinley is right in keeping the Nessus silver shirt on Mr. Campbell's squirming back."

#### WASHINGTON STATE POPULATION.

ACCORDING to the figures of the Eleventh Census, the population of Washington was, in 1890, 349,390. In 1880, when a Territorial organization existed, the population was 75,116. This shows an increase of 365 per cent. during the decade.

Since 1880, nine new counties have been formed. This interferes with giving the exact figures according to counties in 1880 and 1890.

In 1880 the largest body of urban population in Washington was found at Walla Walla, which had a population of 3588. Seattle was next with 3533. In 1890 Seattle had 42,837. This shows an increase of 1,112 per cent. during the decade. Tacoma in 1880 had 1098, in 1890 36,006. Spokane Falls in 1880 had 350, in 1890 19,922.

Washington has twenty cities and towns having each 1500 or more inhabitants.

#### SENTENCES OF CONVICTS IN PENITENTIARIES.

ACCORDING to the returns of the Eleventh Census, rendered as of June, 1890, there were in the penitentiaries of the United States 45,233 prisoners. Of these 53 were not sentenced, 2,466 were serving sentences of less than one year, 39,757 had been sentenced to imprisonment for definite terms of years, 2,688 for life, 12 during their minority, and 62 were under sentence of death, awaiting execution.

Where sentence for a definite term is pronounced, the most common one was found to be two years; following in respective order of prevalence were those of five, three, one, ten, four, seven and six years. There are reported 132 sentences of 50 years and over. Of these 55 are for 99 years.

The average sentence of a male convict is 5 years and 285 days, and of a female convict 4 years and 215 days.

Of the total 45,233 prisoners in penitentiaries, 43,442 were males and 1791 females. Of the females, the North

Atlantic division had 971, the South Atlantic 287, North Central 235, South Central 258 and the Western division, which includes Utah, 40. Wyoming, Idaho and Alaska had no female prisoner. Montana had 4, Colorado 4, New Mexico 5, Arizona 1, Utah 1, Nevada 1, Washington, 1 Oregon 1, and California 21.

#### AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE visit of the Montana Press Association to this city gave to many of our friends in the North a better understanding of Utah affairs than they ever had before. A number of pleasant references to the visit, and kindly expressions as to our people, have been made in the Montana papers. The latest we have seen is in the *Townsend Messenger*, from which we make a brief excerpt. The city, the lake and other Utah places of interest are described, also the Tabernacle, its services, its organ and choir. Then follow these pertinent remarks:

"Salt Lake is certainly a beautiful city. Its broad streets and walks are adorned with stately trees and handsome residences and tastefully kept grounds in the residence portion, while the business streets are adorned with magnificent blocks of brick and granite that would do credit to any city. On every hand there is evidence of true western enterprise. While much of this is no doubt due to the influx of Gentiles—and we rejoice at the changes that have taken place in the twenty-six years that had intervened between our first and last visit—we are not certain that the change has been for the better in all respects. Then there were sixteen thousand people and a single saloon; now there are fifty thousand people and saloons by the hundred. Then there were no gilded palaces of sin; now they are as numerous as in other cities of like population. Then there was little drunkenness; now there is little difference discernible in that respect from cities outside of Zion. We give the facts, let others draw conclusions.

#### THE FUTURE OF UTAH AND THE MORMON CHURCH.

Mark, ix: 38-40. John said unto him, Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name; and we forbade him, because he followed not us. But Jesus said, Forbid him not: for there is no man which shall do a mighty work in my name and be able quickly to speak evil of me. For he that is not against us is for us.

The text is a sufficient warrant for the inquiry which I have announced as my theme for this morning. It also serves to indicate the direction and spirit of that inquiry.

My purpose in speaking on this subject is to awaken, if possible, an interest in a more general discussion of certain vital questions affecting the social, moral and religious welfare of the people of this Territory.

The time was when Utah and the Mormon Church were practically synonymous. But more recently the national government has changed those former conditions somewhat. In the process of readjustment the Mor-