

City is well remembered here. A feature to impress it on the minds of those acquainted with the circumstance is the fact that it was the first and last of its kind, and that President Young repeatedly invited the Mormons to attend and listen, especially urging the young people to do so. The leading spirit of the week's meetings was the Rev. Mr. Inskip, and not Mr. Boole, who cut a very small figure, but a rather sorry one from the fact that the limited amount of speaking he did was of an insulting nature not called for by his profession or the circumstances; as the Sentinel says in its editorial obituary of him, his methods were more radical than his best friends could endorse. The sensational story about the attempt to kill him is made out of whole cloth. At one of the meetings of the revival referred to, one of the speakers—perhaps it was Dr. Boole—was so ungentlemanly as to begin hurling vile epithets against people who had treated him courteously and showed a far more Christian spirit than he possessed. This evoked a contradiction from two or three impetuous persons on the outskirts of the audience, but it was quickly suppressed by the Mormons in attendance. In fact the incident of the contradiction was quite insignificant; but the conduct of the person that called it forth was of such a nature that some of his associates took special pains to apologize for his rudeness.

So far as the Mormons are concerned, the untrue stories about them are so common that they will not particularly mind Mr. Boole's fiction. Besides, the people of the United States are coming to realize the motive for such stories and are placing them at their true value by showing the Mormons more consideration and kindness than ever was known before. In this changed condition Utah's people can afford to forgive those who have borne false witness against them, leaving the settlement of all bills of that kind to the One who shall judge all men. But it was a little unkind in Mr. Boole to forget his Methodist conferees, the Revs. Inskip, McDonald, Coleman, Osborn and Harkes, and take to himself all the glory for the alleged conquering of the Mormons. Perhaps his memory will improve by the time he meets them again.

TRY TO ACT WISELY.

There is a very large number of Utah men scattered in various states of the Union, travelling among the people in a way specially to ascertain the sentiment that exists toward those who dwell here; and the reports that are made display a marvelous improvement in that sentiment during the past three years. The later advices, received by letter and otherwise, show that the change for the better is accelerated by Utah's admission to the Union.

This condition of affairs is gratifying indeed to the progressive people of this State; and we trust that there will arise no occasion to weaken in any way the confidence and good will displayed toward us in the various states. Of course, in the evolution that is going on there are sometimes uncertainties and misunderstandings.

It is so in every locality. But there is no reason in people here taking specially extreme views, and following these with unwise utterances to their own injury. Utah's people are deserving of the good name and treatment they are now receiving. Let us continue to merit these by frowning down radicalism, sectionalism and strife; and not, as is done altogether too frequently, injure ourselves by getting out and howling, criticizing and carping upon every little occasion, before we understand the situation ourselves. There is no sense or safety in premature mouth-explosions any more than in other kinds of pyrotechnics.

Let us at least try to act wisely. It might be recalled with profit that the hindsight of many persons is better than their foresight, chiefly from their habit of talking a great deal about something they have not taken the trouble to learn much about and to weigh carefully; their "advanced" opinions are productive of ill for the reason that they are hatched too early. Utah has had plenty of these already. Now is a good time to get down to sensible business by doing a little real thinking before talking so much and so loud. The aim of the people of Utah as a whole, and in the various classifications which may be made politically, socially or religiously, is to do good to each other and to everybody else. Demagogues and agitators have seized upon opportunities to make it appear otherwise, but a little time has shown them in their true light. It will be so again.

BRITAIN IN THE SOUDAN.

As the days go by there is more than ever an anxiety as to the fate in store for the British expedition to the Soudan. One thing is reasonably certain, viz: that if there is sufficient strength in the combined efforts of the Soudanese the present British and Egyptian force will meet with overthrow, for all the tribes of that region have a bitterly hostile feeling toward the English, as they have also for other western Europeans.

It is not to be expected, however, that even a disastrous defeat of the force now advancing carefully would drive Britain out as effectually as the battle of Adowa caused the Italians to relinquish their policy in Abyssinia. British persistency and determination are not of the same order as that displayed recently by the inhabitants of sunny Italy. If it had been an English force instead of that which the Abyssinians had to contend with that was defeated, the United Kingdom would have been ablaze with a demand for vengeance that would have rent all the nation's available striking power to retrieve the loss and maintain the national reputation as a conqueror and ruler of semi-barbarous peoples.

But the impending danger to Britain is not from the opposition of the Soudanese alone. Behind it is the probability of a combination between King Menelek of Abyssinia and the Kalifa, with a backing to the former by Russia. True, the Soudanese leader refused such an alliance with Menelek's predecessor; but conditions have

changed, and the dervishes now prefer Abyssinia's friendship to its enmity. In religion, the Abyssinians approach that of the Russian orthodox church, while the Russians have shown great interest in Abyssinia for a number of years; in fact, it is freely asserted that Menelek's forces in the Italian campaign were largely directed by Russian officers and advisers. In the event of an alliance between the two African peoples, the Russian sympathy would remain where it is, and the combination probably would prove altogether too much for Britain, not alone because of what might occur on the battlefields of Africa, but by reason of the complications in Europe. In view of these circumstances, it is reasonable to conclude that British success in the Soudan depends more on the outcome of diplomacy in Europe than in the passage-at-arms in the Soudan. If England meets with defeat in a determined warlike policy in Central Africa, we may be sure that an awful shaking of bones will attend some other European nations. Because of this possibility, the whole world is concerned in what Great Britain makes up her mind to attempt, for we may anticipate no half way measures about it, even if it sets Europe all ablaze.

UTAH WEATHER BULLETIN.

Weekly crop bulletin, J. H. Smith, section director, Salt Lake City. The week ending Monday, April 6th, 1896: The weather during the past winter was comparatively mild with considerably less than the usual amount of snowfall, which was greatly deficient throughout the southern portion of the State. This means a scarcity of water for irrigating purposes during the coming summer. The first half of March was generally cold and more or less stormy; the latter half was moderately mild and pleasant until the 30th, when stormy conditions prevailed over the greater part of the State, and which were followed by a cold wave on the 31st, causing considerable damage to fruit trees, early grain and lucern in the central and southern counties.

During the latter part of the past week the weather was very favorable for farm work which was pushed vigorously in all sections where the soil was in condition to be worked.

The small grain is about all in and coming up in the central and southern counties. Gardens are fairly well commenced, and beet planting in progress. Lucern is coming on fine and grass starting nicely.

J. H. SMITH,
Section Director.

Whitecaps are getting in their work at Tolt, state of Washington. As a result a farmer named John Curry was beaten almost to death on Sunday night.

A firm of gardeners near Brighton, Arapahoe county, Colorado, are this spring getting a ten-acre patch to horseradish, having made a contract with a packing factory for the product. A German gardener on the Platte a short distance above Denver has had fifteen acres in horseradish for years and has made money right along.