

squabbling among ourselves and spending our energies on denominational differences. There are seventeen sects of Methodists and thirteen sects of Baptists, and almost as many distinct varieties in each other religious genus. How is any union of sentiment or work to be got out of that state of affairs? It is shockingly immoral, I say, to be squabbling while fifty million persons in this land are not even nominal Christians."

Dr. Costa calls special attention to the evil of divorce. He finds that in twenty years no less than 328,716 divorces were granted in the United States and that this evil is rapidly turning society in this country into a vast "disorderly house."

The "blessed reformation," he says, is responsible for this, by deliberately degrading marriage from its "true sacramental plane" and unloosing the monster now preying upon society.

Another evil, the reverend gentleman finds in the fact that religion is too expensive. Congregationalism, he says, is crushing the life out of many parts of the church. Wealthy families use their wealth to the detriment of poor parishes. Some men get great salaries while other worthy men get none and the number of clerical idlers and adventurers is increasing.

Such are the evils of Protestantism, but what is the remedy? On this point Dr. Costa is not clear. Roman Catholics advise him to join the Roman church, which, they say, after a warfare of eighteen hundred years stands unchanged and unchangeable, more glorious, more potent than ever; but it certainly must strike any intelligent observer that if a religion is to be judged according to its results, as a tree by its fruit, Romanism is not the ideal. The condition of Spain, France, Italy or the South American countries is not to be held out as a pattern to the United States.

In religious matters there is but one remedy against evils. Whenever a religious system, after ages of abuse, has become unfit for its divine mission it is laid aside. New patches on old cloth is no part of the divine economy. "Behold, I make all things new" is God's method of reformation, and it seems specially applicable to our own age, in which thought is being remodelled on every line, no matter where we turn. If it is true—and who can deny it?—that so-called Christianity has been worn out until it is in a state similar to that in which Judaism was at the beginning of our era, it must stand aside. Truth, like the principle of life, is eternal, unchangeable, but new forms must take the place of the old ones, whenever these are unsuited for new conditions. Christians, who look forward for the redemption of mankind, will be disappointed, unless it is brought about by the interference of the Almighty in the affairs of men, as in ages past in critical periods of human history. We claim this has been done in this age, and that the remedy against evils both in the Protestant and Catholic world has been given from heaven.

DO NOT FAIL TO VOTE ON THIS.

A few days ago the "News" called attention to the fact that the voters of Utah at the coming election will have to decide whether they desire to adopt not less than five proposed amendments to the State Constitution. Among these is one to the effect that country districts may be required to contribute to the support of city schools without giving them any voice in the control of those schools; another proposes to exclude nearly all renters and the majority of small householders from con-

tributing their just proportion of the public expenses.

The voters who do not believe in meddling with the Constitution at present must not forget to indicate this by a negative vote on the ballot. Neglect to do so by them might carry the amendments. It seems to us that this vote is not the least important in the coming election. The wish of the people must be indicated by a yes or no on the ballots, so that there can be no mistake in the matter.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON.

Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson, professor of military art and history in the British staff college, has been bestowing some considerable study upon the career of the late Thomas Jefferson Jackson, familiarly known as "Stonewall," the idol of the people and the soldiers of the Southern Confederacy. It is not now a curious fact that this research is looked upon as another evidence of the good feeling established between the American and British peoples, as shown by the interest with which Northerners no less than Southerners take in the subject. Probably such a task undertaken by an Englishman a year ago or even less would not have been looked upon so graciously by all sections here, but it is vastly different now.

Regarding this subject and its corollary, the great struggle between the North and the South, our Chicago namesake has a lengthy article, all of which is worthy of reproduction, but only a part of which can be given space to:

"None but Americans we may feel certain could have so conquered Americans; no soldiers, whatever their training, could have taken the place of Grant, Sherman or Sheridan, of Lee or Jackson; and it is the crowning virtue of Col. Henderson's book that this fact—for the two statements are but different views of the same thing—finds sympathetic treatment. Great generals show something more than science, the principles of which are to be grasped by all painstaking intellects; they display prescience and an ability to use their men which can never become the property of a foreigner or a stranger. And if the biographer here leans to the side of the great man whose life he has been studying with such care it is no more than he should be thanked for, since that side has never been told as well as the other."

The story of Jackson is one of the most interesting in all the annals of American character. He was a double orphan, his father dying when he was an infant and his mother when he was only seven years old, leaving him without fortune and almost friendless to buffet with the world. His chief if not only legacy was the zealous and steadfast regard for sacred things, a devotion to the common Father and a belief in his Providence which she implanted in his youthful heart, which grew with his growth and expanded with his understanding. He would not engage in a battle, if it could be avoided, until he had retired and called upon God to give him wisdom, strength and guidance. When at last he was fatally wounded—by his own men through what we must consider their excusable mistake—friends sought to cheer him up and assure him he would recover. "If I should," he replied, "it is the will of God, if not it is the will of God. He controls and His will be done." Jackson's record in the Mexican war, his record in the War of the Rebellion, stamped him as one of the greatest

military geniuses of the age; but in nothing was he greater than in his true humility, his unaffected piety and his steadfast regard for the workings of the Author and Guide.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH QUARREL.

As to the present unpleasantness between Great Britain and France, the latter country insists that when the British were driven out of the Soudan several years ago, that territory became subject to occupation by any nation that might enter the region. Great Britain holds that with the recent fall of Khartoum the territory formerly belonging to Egypt reverted back to that country, that is, virtually, to Great Britain. But the danger of an outbreak of war between the two countries is not in the impossibility of arbitrating this question, by a suitable exchange of equivalents and diplomatic civilities, but in the fact that there is a spirit of war rampant on both sides of the channel. France is in such a position that a foreign war would be welcomed by some in authority; Great Britain has taken a firm stand on her dignity from which the government can recede only with difficulty.

Some speculation has been indulged in as to how an Anglo-French war would affect the United States. It has been thought that if hostilities were directed against Canada or Newfoundland, this country would have to interfere in favor of Great Britain. There is but little, if any, probability of such a turn of events. Even if war should break out between the two countries, it would be fought out in other parts of the world.

OUR INDIAN WARS.

It has been calculated that the wars with Indians since 1831 have cost the United States over \$100,000,000 and the lives of thousands of soldiers and sailors. This country during the last two generations, is said to have spent more money than Great Britain in encounters with aborigines. The following figures are quoted illustrating our Indian war expenses:

Date.	War.	Cost.
1831-32—Black Hawk		\$ 2,000,000
1835-42—Second Seminole		40,000,000
1855-56—Oregon		1,889,996
1854-59—California		439,620
1861—New Mexico		709,436
1865—Cheyennes and Arapahoes		40,000,000
1865—Northwest expedition .. .		1,394,190
1865—New Mexico		298,849
1865—District of the Plains .. .		13,470,457
1865—California and Oregon .. .		1,553,818
1865—Kiowa		100,713
1865—Republican River		30,137
1865—Northwest Territory .. .		2,415,168
1873—Apache		637,000
1873—Modoc		399,857
1876-77—Northern Cheyennes and Sioux		1,894,311
1877—Nez Perce		931,329
1878—Bannock war		556,636
1878-79—Northern Cheyennes .. .		34,209
1890-91—Sioux		2,000,000
Total		\$110,765,769

A two-cent foreign postage rate is being agitated by some of the newspapers. We already have it in part; two cents take a letter to the Philippines, Hawaii or Porto Rico.

Disquieting rumors are drifting this way from Paris. Perhaps the dons wanted another recess and the answer was made that the Day they already have is too much for them.