

determined regarding Porto Rico; this will take place later.

Use strong envelopes and deep-colored, indelible ink, and then with all the other recommendations followed strictly the matter, barring accident, will reach its destination in just about one month from the time of its departure from here, provided the connection at San Francisco be not too long delayed.

AN UNWARRANTED ATTACK.

A morning cotemporary finds fault with a portion of Senator Frank J. Cannon's oration in the Tabernacle on Pioneer day. Speaking of the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, he said, as reported:

"In no other instance did the Nation overlook so much; in no other instance was so much prejudice overcome as in the admission of Utah. And you will permit one who was born in Utah and raised among her people, to say that no people ever suffered so much at the hands of their government and continued to love it as did Utah's people."

These sentences the cotemporary referred to finds "illogical." The opening, we are told, does not correspond with the close; the orator "accuses the Mormon people of having done much to excite prejudice and to put themselves in a position which had to be overlooked," and then "asserts that no people ever suffered so much at the hands of their government and still continued to love it." After having put this construction upon Senator Cannon's speech the critic draws the following conclusion:

"It sometimes looks as though there was a determination to fix in history an impression which time would crystallize into a seeming fact, that the government of the United States and a portion of its people pursued an innocent people for years with persecutions almost unparalleled."

Senator Cannon needs the shield of no apologist for his eloquent and patriotic address, or any part thereof. The truth and justice of it were deeply impressed on the thousands that listened to him. It is almost superfluous to point out that the statements attacked as "illogical" and "sorry rot" are cold facts. The Senator neither arraigned the government, nor the people of this great Republic; nor did he accuse the Mormon people of having "done much to excite prejudice," as the critic would have it; he did not touch at all upon the various causes, the effects of which are so well known; he simply referred to the indisputable facts that, no matter from what cause, there was much prejudice in the nation against the Mormons, and that these had suffered much at the hands of the government.

We do not believe even the critic will seriously deny these facts. In all probability he did not even direct his remarks against the speech quoted. He appears to have had another object in view entirely. Our morning cotemporary at intervals endeavors to impress its readers that in the long and bitter struggle between the Mormons and their opponents—an unequal struggle in which the former were driven from place to place, slain, imprisoned and made the objects of untold sufferings, as were once the Valdenses and Albigenses, Huguenots and others, all the fault was on the side of the Mormons, and it appears that the incidental reference of the Senator on Sunday to the Mormon persecutions furnished another opportunity for sling-mud at the people. That seems

to have been the chief object in view. To read the historical essay of the critic, one would think that in his opinion the Mormons were black traitors, the enemies of their country and of civilization generally, while the individuals that led the opposition in times past were veritable angels. That is "sorry rot," if anything is. Whatever faults the Mormons may have had, on the pages of history they will continue to shine forth as stars of the first magnitude in devoted patriotism, in industry and frugality, in the fear of God and the love of their fellow-men. Even President Grant, whose mind had been filled with prejudice against the people, on his visit to this city frankly said: "I have been deceived." There are many signs that the American nation at present sees the facts in a similar light. And it is absolutely certain that impartial history finally will designate the pages containing the record of Mormon persecutions as among the darkest. Still there should be no ill feeling at this time between Mormon and Gentile, such as that the article in the morning paper is calculated to keep alive. Looking back upon past experiences, the Mormon people can, we believe, like Joseph in Egypt, truly regard all as providential and rejoice in the conviction that it will result in good for the people, the nation and the human race.

QUITE TOO ONE-SIDED.

The government has not yet paid off the soldiers and sailors at Santiago, and this is doubtless a good thing, too. They can surely get along for a while on the regulation government rations without serious discomfort, and gradually the city is being revictualled, so that by the time the pay roll is liquidated it will not take so much to get so little. There is not much to get there now, and until there is a general enlargement, articles in some lines are apt to command, whatever their worth, somewhere near their weight in gold.

The sailors have a little heavier reckoning to look forward to than the soldiers have, because of the prize money which has been earned. The destruction of Cervera's fleet alone, apart from regular pay and the expense of ammunition, supplies, etc., will cost the government a very large amount. It seems like a relic of barbarism, but is nevertheless still a practice and in accordance with the law, for the government to pay \$100 a head for every man in the ships of an enemy when those ships are destroyed, and every man in the American fleet will receive some money as his share for the part taken in the fight of July 3. The law provides that the commanding officer shall have one-twentieth part of all prize money awarded to the ships under his immediate command, and this, it is shown by an eastern paper, would give Admiral Sampson over \$10,000 for his share in the fight. Commodore Schley will receive about \$4,000. Taking out the share of these two officers there will be about \$200,000, which will be apportioned among the officers and men who took part in the fight. The commander of each vessel will receive a tenth part of the sum allotted to his ship, and as there were seven war vessels which took part, besides a number of small craft, like the Gloucester and Vixen, each captain would get about \$2,500 as his share. This would leave about \$20 apiece for the sailors.

All of this seems very disproportionate. Of course there must be a grading of prizes in accordance with the station of those receiving them; but such wide discrepancy seems to be not only unnecessary and unjust, but has a

tendency to beget improper feelings in the men toward the officers, all of which should be carefully avoided. For the admiral to get what many would consider an ample fortune, the next in command nearly half as much and the ratio then to diminish so rapidly that a beggarly twenty dollars is left for each of those who do nearly all the work and incur most of the dangers, does not appeal strongly to that sense of justice which is a part of the American composition.

THE LEVAN TRAGEDY.

Another of those dreadful occurrences that are all the more so by reason of being measurably inexplicable, took place on Monday at the little town of Levan in Juab county. The people were celebrating Pioneer day; a procession was moving along a public highway, and all unmindful and unprepared for any kind of interruption—let alone one so awful—Andrew Hendricksen shot William Turnbridge through the head. The weapon was a shotgun, and as if to make his work unfailing, the assassin placed the muzzle close to his victim's head, the upper half of which was blown completely off. The author of the crime then went away and secreted himself in a cellar where he was subsequently found by the sheriff and taken into custody.

It seems that there was no ill will between the men, and the conclusion thereupon arrived at was that Hendricksen was insane. Perhaps this may be the case, but seeking safety in flight and hiding is hardly compatible with such a theory. Even with this accounted for, it still remains that a man who had no enmity toward another that he so barbarously slew, must have been so extremely unbalanced in his mind as to have shown at least symptoms of it beforehand. It can scarcely be reconciled with reason that the first development of this malady was the slaying of an unsuspecting man; and this being the case, why was not the weakness noticed and the victim of it taken care of before having a chance to accomplish so much injury? Looking at it from any standpoint, it is a sad, a terrible thing.

UTAH'S ATTRACTIONS.

While we of the city and its environs are sweltering under the steadfast caloric downpours of the god of day, and seeking vainly for some means of "keeping cool," very refreshing reports come to us from the mountain resorts near by. From some of these the refreshing statements come that it requires all the bedding that can comfortably be carried to keep one warm at night, a condition of things which must to some extent reach over into the following day and have a mitigating effect upon the temperature from sun to sun, but especially up to noon. By going far enough in the direction of where the Pleiades twinkle in the dome of the azure vault an arctic condition of things can be found which does not at any time divide much of its dominion with the sun; but these places are hard to get at and difficult to stay in for obvious reasons. Something in the nature of a compromise is greatly preferable.

This state of things should serve also as a reminder that Utah has resorts fringed around with such scenery as would be traveled many miles to see—if it were only many miles away. There are few places in the world that for towering and rugged and yet poetic majesty excel some of the noted places of Provo canyon. The cascades, for instance, the towering bluffs of ada-