

THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

PEACE NOT YET IN VIEW.

News from the European storm center has been meager recently, but from the latest dispatches received it appears that the question of the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turks is far from settled. The powers propose to give to Turkey certain strategic positions on the northern frontier but not a single Thessalian village, and the sultan has taken the matter under advisement. But while he is considering the matter, he is constantly reinforcing his troops in the conquered province, and unless he is forced to sign the peace treaty soon, he will be in a position to defy coercive measures.

By the end of June there will be 265,000 Turkish troops on the frontier and by the middle of July this number will be swelled to 300,000, which certainly means that before an effective army can be gathered within striking distance of Thessaly, the Turks will hold positions where they can defend themselves against superior bombers. The constant gathering of Russian troops along the Turkish frontier and the mobilization of the forces of Serbia and Bulgaria, are signs that do not augur well for permanent peace in eastern Europe.

It is easy to see that every movement for peace so far has been made with the object in view on the part of the interested powers of preventing any one of them from obtaining an undue influence over the affairs of the territory in dispute. Both Germany and England are opposed to Russian schemes for placing Greece in a position similar to that of the Balkan states, but there their common interests end. It looks as if it would be impossible to establish peace except after another outbreak of hostilities.

A STORM DAY.

Friday, June 18, will go on record as another "storm day" of a character to impress itself on the minds of the people because of its destructiveness. In Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, North Carolina, and in the British Possessions on this continent, in France and Spain in Europe, and in India on the Asiatic continent, the severity of the elements was sufficient to receive special attention as news to the rest of the world; and while the loss was mainly in property, yet both in Europe and this country there was a serious list of fatalities. It is not often that one day's telegraphic service brings a report of such a general storm at practically one time, though it occasionally tells of greater devastation than at this time.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND THE JUBILEE.

Now that President McKinley has settled the question of his making a Pacific coast trip by informing the

Californians that he cannot visit them this summer, there is some further talk here as to whether or not Congress will adjourn in time for the President to come to the Pioneer Jubilee in Utah. In order for him to do so, it will be necessary or the national legislature to close up its business by July 10 at the latest, and that is only about three weeks off. It is just possible that the lawmakers will continue over that period, and thus hold the President at the capital. The greater probability, however, is that Congress will not remain in session many days after the Fourth, if it does so at all. The steady progress made on the tariff bill, and the uniformity with which amendments to the Senate committee's propositions are rejected, lead to the conclusion that that measure should get through by July 1st, and that differences which may arise between the Senate and the House will be settled with a delay. Then the Hawaiian annexation treaty will take time, but this probably will be very brief, since the sentiment on it is so well settled that if it can succeed at all in the Senate it can do so with a short discussion as well as a long one. There are no other matters to hold congressmen in Washington during the heat spell there, and they will do their best to receive the rays of a July sun elsewhere. Therefore the likelihood is that Congress will not stand in the way of the President's visit to Utah.

It has been announced that as soon as Congress is through, the President will take a few days' rest from official care, and on this a suggestion has been made that he will not care to take a railway trip more than half way across the continent. But those who know the President know that his rest is in travel and visiting among the people. He has done a great deal of it in his life, and even in the three and a half months he has been President. The unveiling of the Grant monument in New York, of the Washington monument in Philadelphia, the ceremonies at the Tennessee centennial exposition at Nashville, and a number of smaller events have received the President's attention in travelling and visiting line, which he loves. And when he said he would come to Utah if public business did not prevent, he meant it. The trip would be to him a time of delight and rest and enjoyment such as he greatly appreciates. It would also augment the circle of his personal acquaintances. He can now boast of a larger number of these than any President that ever has occupied the White House, and it is largely due to his love of travel and attendance at public events. A glance at his record in such matters is an assurance that if it is in the range of reasonable possibility he will be at the Utah Jubilee this year, at the Transmississippi exposition next year, and at other events of like special importance to the nation, or a considerable portion thereof, where a large number of people is likely to assemble.

Therefore, taking into consideration the probabilities for the of-

portunity of a western visit in July by the President, and his strong inclination for trips of that kind when they do not consume too much time, these would form good ground for expecting his presence here, even if he had not yet responded to the invitation extended. But adding the further fact that he has been very scrupulous in keeping his word, even when the promise has been only implied instead of direct as in this instance, on such occasions as great public celebrations, there is a fairly positive assurance that the President will be here at the Jubilee. The eastern press now refers to the western visit as an assured fact, but place the western limit of the President's tour at Salt Lake City, looking for his Pacific coast trip next year. This probably will be the actual occurrence, unless some untoward and unexpected circumstances intervene.

MORMONS IN COLORADO.

The latest issue of the Elbert county, Colorado, Tribune has this to say of the Mormon missionaries now holding meetings and preaching the Gospel in that part of the central state:

Elders Z. L. Coltrin and H. L. Oviatt of Salt Lake City, two young men who are devoted to and exponents of the faith of the Latter-day Saints, held services in the church Tuesday evening and last evening at the James school house. Tonight they will hold services again in Elbert. Many of our people who never had an opportunity to see and hear a Mormon were present and listened attentively to what they had to say. They are modest, intelligent, well-informed young men, devoted and conscientious in their belief, and quite contrary to what the general public expects to see.

It is a little puzzling to find out just what the public expects to see when a Mormon is looked for; but wherever a typical Latter-day Saint is seen, he or she is devoted and conscientious in a religious belief which holds forth modesty, intelligence and the acquirement of information as among the essential attainments to the life of a conscientious Mormon. The courteous reference made by the Elbert editor will be highly appreciated by the Mormons, who are desirous of being known for what they are, in full confidence that thereby they will have greater opportunity to carry out their great desire religiously—that of bringing blessings and salvation to their fellowmen in this life and the hereafter, through the pure principles of the Gospel taught by Jesus of Nazareth, who has revealed Himself anew to this age of the world.

A LEGAL PUZZLE.

A curious legal situation is that which now puzzles the people of Indianapolis. The law recently passed by the legislature of the state in regard to street car fares has been declared unconstitutional by a U. S. court, while the state supreme court declared it constitutional. The attorney general of the state points out that the decision of the supreme court fixes the construction of the constitution in