

## EDITORIALS.

## PUBLIC-SPINED PEOPLE.

SOME time since it was suggested that shale, from the adjacent cañons, be used on the outlying public streets. It was thought that that material would allay the dust. Members of the City Council visited some of the shale beds not far from the city a short time ago, for the purpose of taking practical observations regarding the advisability of the step. Since then we are informed that persons of a speculative turn have taken initiatory steps toward securing for themselves all the land adjacent to Salt Lake on which shale is to be found. We are not informed as to who the parties are who have thus taken time by the forelock. Doubtless, however, they belong to the class who are shouting themselves hoarse about the urgency of making public improvements. Being worried over the alleged tardiness in that direction, a good many belonging to that class are ever on the alert to place themselves on the altar of self-sacrifice for the public weal. Now it will be in order for the demand to cover the streets with shale to be louder and longer than ever.

## PANSLAVISM.

PANSLAVISM may be defined as that political doctrine which looks to a consolidation under one government, or one gigantic confederation, of the Slavonic races. Long anterior to the date of the earliest records of profane history, a people having their origin in Central Asia, migrated westward, and subjugated certain portions of Europe. In the days of Ancient Rome, this people, then long resident in Europe, had their settlements in the Carpathian Mountains, which are now embraced in the eastern part of Austria. From this people have descended the Slavic races of the present age. The original stock was aggressive and prolific, and spread from the region of which Eastern Austria may be assumed to be the centre, northward to the Baltic sea, westward to the Elbe and Saale rivers, southward beyond the Danube, and over the whole peninsula between the Adriatic and Black Sea.

The territorial aggrandizements and migrations of the original Slavic race nearly or entirely ceased in the seventh century of the Christian era, from which time its division into distinct branches began to become marked. These branches began to assume the character of independent states, and out of the transmutations which the latter have experienced during the last thousand years, have arisen a number of the minor states of Europe as they exist today. Thus, the bulk of the population of Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, etc., are Slavs, and the same race predominates in Eastern Prussia, Eastern Austria, and other sections of Europe which are embraced in other governments. Russia is, of course, the great Slav state, the mass of her population being of that race; and it is in the court of the Czar that the Pan-Slavic spirit seems to have its radiating centre.

The Slavic people are connected by such sympathies as spring from a common language and religion, and a common race origin. True, the language has been broken up into dialects, but it is still so far common among a number of European states and provinces as to constitute a tie between them. But a stronger bond than this is their religion, and the position of the Czar at the head of the Greek Church, which predominates among them, gives him, in the nature of things, an influence which might naturally be expected to greatly augment his political power, in connection with the growth of Pan-Slavism. In both Austria and Germany there are populous communities which reverence the Czar as Roman Catholics do the Pope, which is a cause of embarrassment to these two governments in their efforts to withstand his aggressive policy.

The tenor of recent dispatches from Europe is to the effect that a Pan-Slavic furor is prevailing in Russia; that an organization to further that political doctrine is being extended in that country, and that most of the civil and military officials are uniting with it. Army officers in Berlin anticipate a declaration of war during the coming summer or autumn. Russia has announced in advance the only terms upon which she will lay down her arms; she wants the Bosphorus, supremacy over Turkey in Europe, and demands that Austria retire from Bosnia. She boasts that she can beat both Germany and Austria, and it is true she can put a larger number of men in the field than those two governments could by a combined effort, as her available army numbers 1,200,000; and with the aid of France she claims to be able to beat the Triple Alliance, Germany, Austria and Italy.

Bismarck is laboring to bring England into closer relations with the Triple Alliance, and it is likely this will be accomplished, for it is vital to British supremacy in India that Russia's designs be frustrated. Give the latter Power the Bosphorus and the Balkan Peninsula, and no combination of nations possible to be formed, could prevent Slavic domination of Europe. Indeed, after such

success, it is not beyond the range of the possible that the Czar should become to the modern world what Alexander the Great was to the world as known in his day. A study of the tremendous advantage Russia would have were she to acquire European Turkey and the key to the commerce of the East, will show her motive in grasping after those objects, and will explain why the rest of Europe fear her.

## WOLSELEY ON WAR PREPARATIONS.

THE disagreement between the British Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Wolseley, Adjutant General of the British forces, is creating a stir in Great Britain. The latter meets the assertion of the former to the effect that he had attacked the government, with a disclaimer. He merely wished to draw attention to the defenceless condition of the country. Salisbury meets this with a retort to the effect that the distinguished soldier spoke over the heads of the government and consequently impaired the effectiveness of its machinery.

The Premier was right. The communications of the head of the army should have been made to the cabinet and not to the country, as the declarations regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the naval and military forces expose the empire to its enemies.

It may be said that Russia and other powers must be fully informed regarding the defensive facilities of Great Britain, and therefore no harm could come of the *expose* of the situation by the head of the army. But such statements of the weakness of the country, coming from one of the highest authorities on the subject in the world, emphasizes and endorses the information on the subject possessed by the powers. This might lead to an attack upon England before she could have time to put herself in a position to successfully resist.

According to Lord Wolseley, about the only question in regard to the power of an enemy to taking possession of Great Britain is his ability to successfully land upon her shores a well equipped army of 100,000 men, well handled after their feet were planted on the soil. One fact upon this point is settled. There are powers unfriendly to England who could readily spare an army of that dimension for the purposes of such an invasion. The question is whether or not, with the imperfect condition of British coast defenses and the admitted demoralized condition of the navy, the landing could be effected. If England's interests were to be assailed in the East, by the reopening of the Eastern Question—the wedge is already inserted—and her forces were drawn off in that direction, the successful landing of an invading army on the shores of Great Britain might not be an improbable contingency of the struggle.

The British are as brave a race as ever existed, but courage is not invincible in the face of overwhelming odds. During the last decade the great powers of Europe have been throwing her into the shade in military matters. They have been straining every nerve in that direction while England has been in this respect in a state of semi-dormancy. France is close upon her heels even in respect to naval armaments. The British lion is doubtless, just awaking from his torpor and shakes his shaggy mane and whisks his tail as an indication that he is becoming sensible of the fact that he must do something to meet probable emergencies.

The British people have great confidence in General Wolseley as a military leader. They would regard his resignation as little short of a calamity. The Premier has, while condemning the soldier's brusque and probably impolitic exposure of the military and naval weakness of the country, indicated that such a step on the part of the commander would be still more deprecated by him.

A study of Wolseley's career shows plainly that his successes have been largely due to a very important feature of his military methods—he never strikes a blow until every preparation is made in detail to render it overwhelming. When they are completed the advance is rapid and resolute. It is doubtless this disposition for preparation, discipline and readiness that has caused his impatience to overleap the barriers of prudence, and led him to point exasperatingly to the demoralized condition of British forces and defenses.

It is only a year or two since he expressed an opinion to the effect that a European war was inevitable. He could not separate Great Britain from participation in the coming struggle, and he doubtless was unable to restrain himself longer in witnessing the apathy of the government. Consequently the patriotism of Lord Wolseley must remain undoubted. It was the patriotic spirit which prompted him to make the statements which brought the administration about his ears. His assertions are corroborated by Lord Charles Beresford, of the Admiralty, and he is thus very strongly supported.

The Premier attempts to palliate the situation to which General Wolseley excepted, by pointing to the fact that the roster of the army had been increased since 1884 from 131,217 men of all arms to 212,470 men, while the expenditures for the navy had risen from

£4,449,000 to £6,611,000. It is shown in answer to this, however, that the increase of the army in point of numbers goes but a little distance towards swelling its efficiency, as the weapons are not of modern style, and therefore not effective. It is also held that the increase of navy expenditures has simply created a corresponding increase of jobbery, the vessels placed upon the water being as a rule practically unfit for service.

With the warlike aspect in Europe, it is not to be wondered at that the Adjutant-General who stands at the head of the British military forces should feel warmly in relation to the situation. In case of war his place would be at the head and front of the struggle. To be in such a position with inadequate and poorly armed forces would be one of the most unpleasant posts a man could occupy. It would mean overwhelming disaster to the country and everlasting shame to a soldier whose past achievements would be blotted out by defeat.

The agitation precipitated by Lord Wolseley will cause such activity in British army and navy circles as has not been witnessed for many years. Such preparation will doubtless go forward, until the time arrives when "war shall be poured out upon all nations."

## SABBATH DESECRATION.

IN another column appear the preamble and resolutions, relating to the desecration of the Sabbath, which were adopted at a Union meeting held in the First Congregational Church in this city on Sunday evening last. The sacredness of the Sabbath day is a feature of the Christian religion which all believers in the Bible can consistently unite in maintaining; and every proper effort which is made in that direction, no matter by whom put forth, should receive the support and co-operation of all order loving people.

Within a year or two that calm, conservative religious spirit, characteristic of the bulk of this community, has been, in a palpable degree, counteracted by an opposite influence, which has tended in the direction of an unhealthful financial and social condition. The inclination to seek pleasure in the way of excursions and amusements of various kinds, has grown so strong that it has overcome the reverence of many persons for the Sabbath day, and has impelled them to desecrate it in various ways. Agencies and influences which are opposed to religion and morality have, in this manner, been reinforced.

The spread of vice and immorality is impeded when the populace is persuaded to keep the Sabbath day holy; and the more strictly and sincerely the people observe this day according to the spirit of the Second Commandment, the more peaceful and happy will they be during the remaining six. The season of the year during which the Sabbath is most likely to be disregarded is at hand, and it is proper that all workers for the moral good of the people should exert an influence to prevent or restrict its violation as far as possible.

## STRENGTHENING HER DEFENSES.

ENGLAND is thoroughly aroused. The necessity of prompt measures for strengthening her defenses, is recognized in the cabinet and in Parliament. In the Commons the Government has asked for £850,000 for the defense of Australian colonies, and for another and a much larger sum to be expended in the defenses of ports and coaling stations. The government proposition is to spend £1,500,000 at Malta and Gibraltar.

It is of vital importance to England to maintain the strength of these two points. Gibraltar is the most important military post in the world, as its guns sweep the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic. There is not a nation in Europe that would not give much and risk more to gain control of this great fortress.

Malta is a naval and military base, second only to Gibraltar in importance. It is an island, lying not far from the middle of the Mediterranean. It has good harbor facilities, and a fleet of war vessels, a force of troops, and military stores, large or small, as conditions in Europe, peaceful or otherwise, may seem to require, are always kept there by Great Britain. It is proposed to furnish this island with a strong garrison, and its fleet with the best artillery; a policy which would also involve the necessity of depositing there vast quantities of military stores. Gibraltar is to be supplied with the best modern guns, which will sweep the strait commanded by the fortress even more effectively than is now done by the present artillery. By maintaining Gibraltar and Malta, England will be able to cope successfully with any foe that may contest her supremacy of the waters and coasts of the Mediterranean.

The Commons granted the money asked for by the Government by more than a two-thirds vote, which is a significant indication of the extent to which the British lion is aroused. In

this connection it is interesting to note that Russia is preparing to occupy Herat, an important strategic point relating to the frontier of India, and that Bulgaria has ordered a large quantity of cartridges and is about to order a supply of army shoes.

## TAKING INDIAN LANDS IN IDAHO.

FOR years strong efforts have been made by an element in Idaho to secure a portion of the land belonging to the Indians, and lying in the vicinity of Pocatello. Delegate Dubois' bill for accomplishing this object has been ordered to be favorably reported by the House committee on Indian affairs, and this, especially in the light of recent legislation giving Indian lands to the whites, may be taken as reasonably certain ground for expecting the final passage and approval of the bill.

With the provisions of the bill we are not familiar, but it apparently contemplates compliance by the whites with terms that have been stipulated by the Indians. If those terms look to a just remuneration for the lands to be seized by the whites, the passage of the bill will have at least the appearance of a fair proceeding; but at least a portion of the land to be surrendered under it is very valuable, as it surrounds the important railroad town of Pocatello, and would sell at from \$100 to \$300 per acre. That the Indians will ever get a tithe of its market value is most improbable.

## SOUGHT THE MAN.

WITH singular unanimity the press of the country approves the nomination of M. W. Fuller for the Chief Justiceship. According to the Louisville Courier-Journal, he is a man who has long been sought for by vacant offices, but who has refused a number of very flattering offers. That paper says:

"The Chief Justiceship is not, by the way, the first position that the President wanted to give Judge Fuller, for Mr. Cleveland has long looked upon him as a good man for public service. He offered him the position of Civil Service Commissioner, to which he afterwards appointed S. H. Oberly, of Illinois. He offered him the position of Inter-State Commissioner, to which he afterwards appointed Col. W. R. Morrison, of Illinois. He tendered him the position of Solicitor General of the United States to which he afterwards appointed G. A. Jenks, of Pennsylvania. He also offered him a position on the commission that investigated the Pacific railroads. All these positions he declined. It would be hard to find a man whom office had lured more industriously than Judge Fuller."

It would thus seem that Judge Fuller was not by any means an office seeker, and as the evidence in support of this fact accumulates and becomes familiar to the country, confidence in him increases, and the expectancy grows stronger that his career upon the Supreme Bench will be characterized by purity and intelligence.

## LECTURE AT FORT DOUGLAS.

An Eloquent Discourse by Chaplain Hammond.

Editor Deseret News:

It is very seldom that anything unusual occurs to break the monotony of soldier life at the Post, but Sunday evening last was an exception. The boys were treated to an instructive and interesting lecture on the subject of "Where the Money Goes," by B. C. Hammond, the post chaplain.

Of course the greater number of us had an idea already of where our money goes, but we rightly conjectured that the reverend gentleman would not only tell us that, but would perhaps suggest a means of damming the flow; or better still, changing the course of the current, and so have the stream run into a reservoir where it would be kept safe against the time of need. All our most sanguine expectations were more than realized. The reverend lecturer is, besides being a pious chaplain, every such a soldier, although he has only been here a few months he seems to have gained the respect and admiration of even the toughest of us, and that is saying a good deal, for as a rule "Holy Joe's," to use an army phrase, are not generally esteemed very highly in camp.

Long before the hour announced for the commencement of the lecture,

EVERY SEAT

in the beautiful little chapel was literally packed with "blue jackets." The officers and ladies very promptly and very considerably stayed away—prudently to avoid the crush and inconvenience to which they must have been exposed—and considerably in order to allow those most in need of the lecture to get the full benefit of it.

The union of churches or creeds, which has been agitated for some time past by eminent divines, was realized here last night on a small scale, for the congregation represented almost every form of faith in Christendom, and I'm sure the walls of the chapel never re-echoed a louder song of praise than was led last night by Mr. White

head, Company "B." Mr. Whitehead is a citizen of Springfield, this Territory, and was accustomed to lead the singing there before his enlistment.

The lecture was a powerful array of statistics dating back for about twenty years and coming up to the present time. These statistics, although proving conclusively "that in the war with Bacchus, the god of wine, our God was losing, right along, and no wonder, for Bacchus had more priests, more temples and infinitely more soldiers than the God of love and mercy," were nevertheless rather dry, and so Mr. Hammond, with his usual foresight, had provided beautiful and interesting little epigrams with which he sprinkled his subject from time to time as occasion required.

At the beginning of his lecture the reverend gentleman made an effort to prove that "strikes" and labor unions were the cause of diverting large sums of money into wrong channels, but as this part of his subject did not seem to take he wisely skipped it and "jumped on the Anarchists with both feet." He quoted from the New York World which had an article on the

## ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP

the Chicago waterworks by the Anarchists after the execution of their misguided brethren in that city: "We don't wonder at the recent attempt to blow up the waterworks, for if there is anything in the world the Anarchists detest more than another it is water."

By the time the lecturer got to this part of his subject he became very earnest, and being inspired by the unexpected attention paid to him by the soldiers, he made an eloquent appeal for all who heard him that night and who believed with him that liquor was the chief cause of all the evils he pointed out. "Touch not, taste not, handle not," the accursed thug.

"There was a time in this country, when, to use a familiar phrase," said the lecturer, "cotton was king," later corn was king; but today alcohol is king, and oh, what a ruthless tyrant he is! How he grinds his subjects in the dust; how he impoverishes all those over whom he has dominion. It is a fact of which we should be ashamed that in this great country of ours for every dollar spent for the necessities of life, two are given to alcohol. This is where the money goes. A poor degraded subject of alcohol was tipping one day, as was his wont, in a rather flashy tavern, when a beautiful carriage and pair were driven close up to the door. "What is this?" said the tippler. "This," said the proprietor, "is my new team, they are beautiful, my wife and daughter could not do without them. The whole rig only cost \$30,000!"

## "THE TIPPLER"

meditated a moment and then exclaimed: "I see it! I see it! I see it!" "See what, in heaven's name?" asked the publican. "See where my hard earnings have been going for years; see that while I refuse my own wife and family shoes for their feet, I have been providing a carriage for yours; see that I have been a dupe and a slave long enough." And so saying he took his departure from the scene of his folly and never again touched a drop of liquor, but was an exemplary husband and father, living so as to make amends for the past, which had been worse than wasted.

The lecture occupied an hour and a half, and the boys all say they could have stood it another hour, and they felt like carrying the preacher on their shoulders to his quarters as a mark of their appreciation. A SOLDIER.

## FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Gratifying Progress of the Gospel in that Land.

Elder Elias Johnson, of Provo, reached this city yesterday on his return from a mission to New Zealand. He left Utah in April, 1885, and hence has been absent over three years. He first labored in Poverty Bay District about a year and a half, traveling in different parts of it. He had been there about eight months when he was taken prisoner by the natives, in company with Elder Magleby. The two missionaries were bound to a fence, and kept in that position some hours, the Maori chief telling them that unless they would promise not to visit that region any more he would kill them immediately. They were kept in confinement for three days, when they were liberated.

After about eighteen months spent in Poverty Bay District, Elder Johnson took a trip to Wairarapa District, visiting different districts on the way. He was absent about three months, and returned to Poverty Bay and attended a conference held there in March, 1887, at which he was appointed traveling companion and interpreter to President Wm. Paxman. For the next six months he traveled in various parts of the island, when he was appointed to preside over the Bay of Islands District, early in October last. He labored in that district in company with Elder George Romney, Jr., until released.

Elder Johnson returns in good health, save that he feels some ill effects of his journey. Of the New Zealand mission in general, he states that the progress now being made is excellent, and future prospects are very encouraging. In the Bay of Islands District in particular, the success of the Elders has been remarkable. During the last five months of