

formally respectful in many cases went away with a feeling of profound regard for the veteran of four-score and ten who had passed through so many trials and hardships and still retained an unclouded mentality, a physical vigor impaired but little, and all the affability and kindness of the true gentleman of the days gone by.

He has gone to his rest, to his reward, to happiness boundless and glory without measure. He lived for it and he lived for us, with the hope that his teachings, his faith and his prayers might contribute toward making men and women better whether they were good or bad. May his memory be ever green and his goodness and greatness never disappear from the minds and hearts of the children of Omnipotence!

#### THE LATEST ANDREE STORY.

So many Andree stories have been circulated since that unfortunate explorer and his two companions set out, that any one now must be rejected unless accompanied by proof of sufficient quantity and quality. A contemporary warns the people against too much hope on the Esquimaux story that a white man descended from the clouds on the shores of Hudson's bay and is now with one of the native tribes. The rumor may be a fake. If true the man is probably Andree or one of his companions, as no one else has ventured out in a balloon where he might be carried into the Arctic solitudes of British North America, and the chances are very many to one that there is nothing whatever in it. It is as well for the world of science and letters to be reconciled to the belief that the three men or either of them will never again be seen alive.

#### WHAT ABOUT CUBA?

Mayo W. Hazeltine, in the North American Review, discusses the question what is to be done with Cuba, and arrives at the conclusion that the island ultimately will become United States territory. The burden of his argument is this that the Cubans themselves will prefer to be prosperous American citizens to the prospect of living in poverty under a republic of their own. When Porto Rico shall have been annexed to the United States, American enterprise will develop its resources. Its products of sugar, coffee, tobacco, timber and fruit will enter the markets of the United States free of duty, and Cuba will be unable to compete with her sister island. Reciprocity would be out of the question, as no arrangement could be entered into with independent Cuba detrimental to the interests of Porto Rico and Hawaii. The consequence would be a desire on the part the Cubans themselves to become annexed to the United States.

The declaration by Congress that the war with Spain was to be entered upon for the sole purpose of securing the independence of Cuba would not be violated by granting the Cubans admission to the Union at their own request. On the contrary, having secured the independence of the island, its inhabitants have the absolute right to declare what shall be their future political fate. No other interpretation is possible of the philanthropic resolution passed by Congress. Else their independence would be an empty phrase.

The constitutional questions involved need not be discussed. If there are no obstacles in the way of acquiring Porto Rico, Luzon or Hawaii, there

can be no constitutional objection to including Cuba in the benefits of American rule. The power vested in Congress to declare war implies the power to acquire territory, since at times no other compensation for the expenses of a war can be counted on, as for instance when the opponent is insolvent. Should the time, therefore, come when Cuba desires, for her own benefit, to yield part of her sovereignty to the United States, there can be no constitutional objection to granting her request.

#### THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

The victory of the Anglo-Egyptian army in the Soudan is the termination of a campaign that has lasted for two years. It means the end of the fanatical rule of the madhi and the establishment of civilized conditions in a vast region where for years wild tribes have lived on plunder. It is the subjugation of the last stronghold of slavery in Africa and therefore a benefit to mankind. The Soudan is a large country extending a thousand miles east and west and about the same distance north and south. It reaches as far as Uganda, the African principally known from Stanley's travels through the dark continent. It was formerly ruled by a governor appointed by the khedive, but fifteen years ago the so-called madhi, or Mohammedan Mes-siah, proclaimed a holy war and destroyed the Egyptian army under Hicks Pasha, and later murdered General Gordon at Khartoum. Ever since that time public sentiment in Great Britain has demanded that the Soudan be subjugated and at last Sir Herbert Kitchener was sent out to accomplish this mission. For over two years his army has been marching toward the stronghold of the fanatical Dervishes, crushing out opposition as it went along and finally achieved the success at which it aimed.

The victory in Soudan adds vastly to the obligations under which Egypt is to Great Britain. It is owing to the latter country that the land of the Pharaohs has now the benefits of western civilization and that law and order prevail instead of the caprices of an autocrat. But the trade of Egypt has suffered severely from the lawless conditions of the territory to the south, a condition with which the khedive was unable to cope. By English aid the lawless element has been suppressed and the effect of this will be increased prosperity in the entire country. England has lightened its hold upon Egypt. She is there to stay. It has cost much blood to raise the British flag along the route from the delta to the sources of the Nile and that flag will not be hauled down. The English believe in their ability to govern without endangering their own home institutions. Some of the Americans need a lesson in self-confidence from their Anglo-Saxon cousins on the other side.

#### THE OTHER SIDE.

The "return of a victorious fleet" to New York was such an imposing triumphal event that the press have not yet ceased sounding its praises. It was undoubtedly a splendid spectacle, one whose real splendors were greatly enhanced by the glamour of glory surrounding it and the enthusiasm which all on shore and on board experienced. There were not many disappointments regarding the home-coming of the troops and sailors; troops who were slain or in hospital had been, previously reported and were thus not looked for. All who have returned safely

have received ovations in a smaller way, conveying to them a renewed testimonial of a great and grateful people's affectionate regard. They are all heroes and all deserve everything of a welcome nature they receive.

There is, as usual, another side to consider. In a far-off land which once was powerful and is still productive are a lot of parents, brothers, sisters and friends, sweethearts, wives and children, who have been looking, hoping and praying that the war might end that their loved ones could return to them. What a host of crushed hopes and broken hearts there must be when the long-suppressed truth reaches those poor people! What a multitude are doomed never to see the absent ones again albeit even now waiting with a longing which none but they can know for the returning footsteps and the music of their long-absent ones! And for those who do return, where will be the triumphant welcome for them? Ships destroyed or captured, comrades slain, defeat settling like a pall of disgrace upon their dusky, care-furrowed brows—no grand acclaims, no "piercing fife and soul-stirring drum," no flags flouting the sky—only misery, weariness and the resumption of a life whose new sorrows must make it well-nigh unsupportable. It is a sad story at the best.

The czar's movement looking to the abolition of warfare has met with a generous reception, but it is altogether improbable that even one nation will consent to disarmament. When sufficient provocation is given one country by another it is quite likely that the old, brutal, barbarous way will be invoked to settle it; that more blood will flow, more property be destroyed, more possessions lost and gained, more sorrow, misery and want inflicted upon a great portion of the race. One side will be the winner and the other the loser; but properly considered both will be losers.

#### THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

It has been claimed for many years by some scientific observers that the day of the horse is drawing to a close. Undoubtedly there are not so many used in proportion to population as there once was, owing to the constantly spreading ramifications of the railroad throughout the country, the gridironing of every city of any considerable size with cheap and rapid lines of transportation, and the everywhere prevalent bicycle. Each of these is an agency which performs some of the duties formerly done by the horse, and naturally displaces him to that extent. It is now shown that the entire abolition of the once indispensable animal, would be in cities at least, a good thing in many ways, the claim being that such abolition would lessen taxes, disease and the death rate. This is a pretty bold claim, but it seems to be well stuck to.

A writer in the Philadelphia Times discussing this subject, holds that the horseless city is coming, that the equine race seems doomed to civic banishment. This may seem a wild statement, but the wildness disappears in the light of a few years experience. It seems, but yesterday, he says, when all the street cars of the city were drawn by horses. Now the car horse is almost a thing of the past—a remembrance. It is the same in Salt Lake. He couldn't compete with electricity. That wonderful fluid is harnessed to a car for half the cost of horseflesh, and does the work of the equine not only more rapidly and cleanly, but far more cheaply.