

should under proper date mention every important event that has transpired in the Church, both at home and abroad. It should include the organization of branches and wards in the different Stakes of Zion, the establishment of missions and the organization of important branches and conferences in our respective missionary fields, dates of mobbings, arrests and imprisonments of our Elders and other members of the Church for the Gospel's sake; miraculous manifestations of the power of God, deaths of prominent men and women in the Church, including the Elders who have died in the missionary fields; incidents of pioneer life and such other matter as may be of general interest.

Those of our brethren who may have discovered errors or omissions in the former edition of Church Chronology are also kindly requested to draw attention to the same, that such mistakes may be corrected in the new edition.

In order to supply the anticipated universal demand for a work of reference of this kind, an edition of 25,000 copies will be issued from the press in October next, and the profits arising from the sale of the same will be set aside as the commencement of a fund to be expended in the erection of a new Historian's office, together with a fire-proof building in which to preserve the records and literature of the Church. Such a building has been needed for a long time, and its erection has only been postponed from time to time for the want of means.

We trust that the Latter-day Saints will manifest a general interest in this enterprise both by furnishing the required data and by patronizing the work after it is published.

All historical contributions as well as business communications should be addressed to Franklin D. Richards, Historian's Office, Box 1673, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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REMEMBER THE MAINE.

Sunday, July 24th, having been set apart by the First Presidency of the Church as a day on which to hold memorial services and take up collections for the monument to be raised in honor of the American sailors that lost their lives in the harbor of Havana, the Latter-day Saints generally, we feel sure, will observe that day in the manner suggested. The Saints in Utah always have regarded "Pioneer Day" as one of special interest to them. This year it will be made doubly so, when the gratitude of the people towards a Providence that led them to this land of promise and here poured out abundant blessings upon them shall find expression in a liberal response to the patriotic appeal that has suggested to them to remember the Maine martyrs—the pioneers in the war for the liberation of Cuba's oppressed race.

It will be remembered that almost from the beginning of the Cuban rebellion, at home and abroad, Spain pretended that she was unable to put down the insurrection because the United States secretly encouraged the Cubans, although it was well known that this country expended millions in order to hunt down filibusters and otherwise enforce neutrality. Spain's false reports concerning the attitude of the United States—reports which even Minister de Lome set in circulation—had the effect of embittering the Spaniards to a degree that, when it was found desirable to send a warship to Havana as a reminder to

the ruling classes there of the existence of an American navy, it was realized that there was danger in the movement. But it had to be done. On the evening of January 25th, the Maine, Captain Charles D. Sigsbee commanding, was anchored in the harbor of the Cuban capital at a place designated by Spanish officials. The beautiful ship was lying there peacefully until February 15th. Then, in the evening the harbor shook with a terrific explosion, and it was soon found that the American ship had been destroyed. Two officers and 260 men were killed, most of them being ground to pieces between the steel partitions and decks, or held fast in tangle of wreckage, being drowned as the ship went down. The Maine was one of the finest ships of the navy, representing an expenditure of about \$5,000,000, including armament and stores. The news caused intense excitement throughout the country. The disaster was felt as a national calamity.

The official inquiry that was started at once developed the fact that "the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew; and that the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines." The testimony upon which this finding of the court was based comprised a type-written bundle of twelve thousand pages. Every item of evidence was carefully weighed. The verdict of the country was that the disaster was due to the "crime or criminal negligence" of the Spanish officials.

The Maine martyrs have been remembered throughout the war, and the avenging angels have been fully satisfied. It remains for patriotic citizens everywhere to raise a monument to their memory—one that will testify of the esteem in which heroes are held by freemen and one that will remind coming generations of the gratitude of this nation towards those who were sacrificed in the cause of liberty and humanity.

LET CERVERA GO.

The suggestion of a cotemporary that Admiral Cervera be given perfect freedom so far as the United States is concerned is proper, just and humane. It would also be politic. This is a war prolific in object lessons, out of all of which the American character has shown the more brightly by reason of its somber surroundings, and nothing in this line could be more beneficial to the people of the old world than such a spectacle of open-handed, whole-souled generosity to a fallen foe as the action suggested. Besides, Cervera has shown himself worthy of exceptional treatment, having acted throughout in an exceptional way. The story of his treatment of the young captives from Sampson's fleet is rife in every household in the land; and while nothing more than any of our commanders would do under similar circumstances is not what we have had cause to look for from Spanish sources. He has also endeavored to conduct his part of the war in full accordance with the rules of civilized countries and a due regard for the claims of a common humanity, in which respect alone he presents such a striking contrast to men of the Weyler and even Blanco class that it looks as if he belonged to a different race altogether.

There is another case meriting consideration—the hero of that affecting dramatic incident on Captain Clark's ship, the Oregon, as depicted by the

captain himself. In the ashes of the humiliation of defeat and smarting with physical as well as mental pain, when brought upon the deck of the American ship the Spaniard saluted with regal grace and then, unbuckling his sword, taking it from his person and holding it reverently before him, he kissed the hilt while tears fell from his eyes, and handed the weapon to Captain Clark. It would have been a disgrace to the latter to have done other than he did, refuse to receive the old soldier's badge of authority and honor. That Spaniard is another who showed that there was no base metal in him, and so doubtless was it with many others, each of whom should receive the utmost clemency consistent with propriety.

The soldier's fighting against individual soldiers is at an end when the fight against the body of which the individual forms a part ends. The sway of humanity is then supposed to return, and mercy and tolerance take the place of destructiveness and relentlessness. When, however, this condition is taken advantage of by the vanquished to escape the legitimate consequences of defeat, as at Cavite, it should be punished severely on every opportunity thereafter; but when the soldierly instinct, the manly bearing, the chivalrous character speak forth from the prisoner no less than from the foeman in battle array, there is something in it all to be admired, encouraged and treated with consideration.

PASSED AWAY.

Hadley D. Johnson, for many years a resident of Utah and well and favorably known by a majority of her people, passed quietly from this stage of action on Monday July 11th, at the age of eighty-six years.

Mr. Johnson was a more familiar figure in the field of politics than any other. He was always a Democrat with a decidedly Western inclining. He favored measures which popularized public institutions and necessary corporations, and was as a wall of adamant against the sway of the extreme Eastern wing of the party, which attitude made him a pronounced free silver and anti-trust advocate. No one ever had occasion to doubt his standing on any of the public questions by which he was confronted, so decided were his views and so definite his expressions. He was the incarnation of honesty in all the walks of life; his word was never for a moment questioned by any one who knew him, and whether at home or abroad, whether making friends or not, he never made enemies. His demeanor was simple but dignified, and the tricks and wiles of the politician were always carefully avoided.

Mr. Johnson was an editor of experience and ability, having for short terms followed that occupation in Utah. He has filled several public stations, the last of which was that of bearer of Utah's electoral vote to Washington.

May his repose upon the lap of mother earth be serene and undisturbed.

Captain Clark of the battleship Oregon has made good his statement, reported to the secretary of the navy when the Oregon was on the trip around South America, that he was not afraid of the whole Spanish fleet with Admiral Cervera. The splendid performance of the Oregon in the naval battle of Sunday, July 3rd, is a fitting denouement to the anxiety about the Oregon's safety in the early part of May last.