

ried large amounts of supplies, cash and provisions, for the army in Cuba.

Blockades are established for the purpose of cutting off communication between a port and the rest of the world. Its purpose is to starve its defenders into submission. When the proclamation is made that a harbor is blockaded, every vessel seeking to enter that harbor may be turned back. Were a ship carrying supplies to Havana to approach that city, the commanders of the blockading fleet would have to inform her that she could not do so, and if she still persisted, she would be liable to seizure, no matter under what flag she sails. It is quite possible during the present blockade, that daring captains of both European and South American nations will try their luck, in view of the prospect of obtaining fabulous prices for food in Cuba, in case they succeed in landing, and also because blockade running is not considered a crime unless the culprit is caught in the very act. He cannot be held to account after he has accomplished his purpose. Everyone has a right to run the blockade, if he can, but the blockader has a right to catch him, if he can. Blockade running is entirely different from both privateering and piracy.

The Montserrat being a Spanish vessel is as such liable to seizure and it is not probable that she will endeavor to leave the blockaded harbor. Eventually she will become the property of the United States, although she succeeded in landing her valuable cargo.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

Some remarks are being made regarding what seems to be a backwardness as to enlistments pursuant to the President's call for volunteers. That there is no great rush is not to be denied, but that there is any degree of apathy regarding the matter is hardly probable. The cause of the slowness is in most cases, no doubt, because of the nature of the call that is made, being for the cavalry and artillery service and not at all the infantry, the department in which most of those who have all along been in readiness to go to the front expected to serve.

There seems also to be a misapprehension regarding the acceptance of enlistments for the artillery or cavalry branch of the service. Those who desire to be enrolled can do so in either of those arms of the service; the fact that one is now in the N. G. U. Infantry or expected to be in the U. S. Infantry need not keep him out if he has a disposition to go in. It is to be hoped that all misunderstandings will be overcome and that the Utah quota will be immediately forthcoming.

A MARKED CONTRAST.

That was a very pretty incident that took place in Cuban waters on Wednesday last, when Admiral Sampson released a captured Spanish officer and took him to his home under a flag of truce. The Spaniard's wife, living at Santa Cruz, some distance from Havana, a few days previously had presented her husband with a son and he was naturally desirous of seeing the inestimable treasure. With this object in view and accompanied by a crew he sought to run the blockade in a small boat, hoping to evade the vigilance of the American sailors. He reckoned without his host however, and was speedily gathered in. Upon

his explaining to the admiral the nature of the case he was at once released from arrest, taken to the point at which he wished to disembark and there put ashore, as previously stated, with no other annoyance having been visited upon him than was occasioned by being picked up in the way he was.

Such transactions tell a tale more eloquent than any framed by words. Americans do not fight women and children or purposely oppress them; they do fight men when they have to, and the more manly they are fought by their opponents the more their liking for such work. Moreover, fighting is carried on not to punish or destroy, for that alone, but to attain desired ends, in the pursuit of which the last cruel and most expeditious means are sought. How different with the enemy! During the three and a half years' war in Cuba they have wantonly slain four women and children for every soldier killed in legitimate encounters, while old people and all other non-combatants that could be reached have been herded together like cattle, robbed, starved, abused and permitted to perish slowly and awfully! The difference between the races is strangely marked and painfully visible.

MORE PRODUCTION WANTED.

Among the many apt and instructive things said by the speakers at the last General Conference, were some words of instruction and advice which it would be profitable for people of other shades of opinion than those of the speakers, and indeed people representing all inclinations in this State, to heed. One of these utterances was with reference to home-making and production. The immediate, and some will contend the principal cause for the depressed industrial conditions about us is the inequality between the employment to be had and that to be found. To remedy this, the heroic plan of obtaining not only plenty of work to do, but independence at the same time is advised.

For many miles along one of the largest streams of the State, and with a railroad traversing it from end to end, is an immense tract of the richest land in point of agricultural productiveness to be found anywhere in the world. The water can be diverted at almost any point without much expenditure of labor or means, and when once it is brought upon the land in such quantity and manner that it will be at all times available, the nucleus of a state of freedom from servile dependence has already been formed. It takes more labor than money to accomplish this, and there is more labor than money to be obtained; also it requires something in the way of enduring patience and quiet determination, but these qualities are not rarities in the human family by any means; through protracted idleness and the correlative evil of indolence they may be blunted and to some extent imperceptible, but once put into active play, normal conditions will return and eventually enervation disappear.

It is not to be gainsaid that for a time such ventures, being so greatly at variance with the former experiences of a lifetime, it may be, would be very irksome and even in some cases risky. But more of such work must be done before there is less general oppression in the land. If we cannot do our part after nature has been so lavish in our behalf, we have no right to complain. The region spoken of is cited only as an example, there are others, many of them, some no doubt where the labor might not be so arduous and the results more immediate, but very

few, we think, where they would be more lasting or eventually more profitable results. Any place that holds out any kind of promise or encouragement is better than the wretchedness which grows by what it feeds on through too much reliance on the Micawberian policy of waiting for things to turn up. At no place and under no reasonable circumstances would those who undertake the task of subduing nature and making the wastes productive have a more rigorous or less promising task than had the Pioneers of this State, with the chance that their lot would be no worse than, if indeed as bad as, that of the beginners' successors for many years after the commencement; while it is absolutely certain that in a majority of cases there would be as much to begin with now as then.

George Washington said that "agriculture is the most noble, the most useful and the most healthful occupation of man." This is true, but is not all of the truth. It was of course impossible for him to set aside the vista of time intervening between his day and ours and comprehend the giant strides that have been made in that calling. One man now can do as much as six men could a hundred years ago, and there are now wealth-giving returns from lands which then would have been undisturbed because of a lack of knowledge as to how to treat and cultivate them. If he could have foreseen all this he would have added as the conclusion of his syllogism the word "profitable;" but if he had then been shown that with all our advancement and advantages we are as a people relatively poorer than they were in his time he might have crossed out the word after putting it in, and set to wondering what manner of creatures his children were going to be.

We must educate, also must we cultivate. For a while some of us must go to war. This latter happens but once in a lifetime but the other two are a perennial condition, not more imperative one season than another. We cannot have too much production of indispensable things, but we can easily have too little, and this means too little of nearly all other things that we need.

CRITICISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Where are we in biblical criticism? is a question recently discussed by Professor Wright of Oberlin before the Cleveland conference. In his address he stated that the Christian world now has reached a serious crisis that involves the very life of the evangelical churches. It was pointed out long ago, in these columns that the criticism directed against the earliest writings of the Old Testament really was nothing but a flank attack on Christianity, and this view has been amply demonstrated as the principles of so-called higher criticism were better understood and found a wider application. When once it is admitted that Genesis is composed of myths and legends; that the story of Abraham has only a small nucleus of true history; that the patriarchs are mere names surrounded by a variety of distorted traditions, and that the ancient history in general is but compositions of the same class as Shakespeare's Hamlet or King Lear, it is not possible to stop there. The next step is unavoidable. And that is to treat the New Testament in the same way. And this is exactly what is being done.

A prominent professor now fearlessly states that Luke habitually expanded