

to Washington. He told the correspondent recently that, in his opinion, there was much work for him to do there yet.

It is known that the admiral, instead of taking advantage of the opportunity for a respite from his duties by responding to the request to hold himself in readiness to come to Washington, replied by cable with a full statement of all the important information regarding the islands in his possession. During the interview which the correspondent had the admiral intimated to some extent what the character of his information and advice in the premises was by pointing to the Stars and Stripes waving over the luvetta and saying, "I hope it flies there forever!" It is quite likely the great commander's hope will be realized.

A NECESSARY CORRECTION.

"I did not say to a newspaper reporter Sunday, or to any one else at any time, that 'any man who cohabits with his plural wives violates the law,'" said President George Q. Cannon to a "News" reporter Monday. "A declaration so positive, unequivocal and extra-judicial upon a question that has excited so much discussion and that presents so many complex and delicate legal and moral aspects would be rash, to say the least, especially in view of the present agitation of the subject."

"What I did say," he continued, "was that it was a very delicate thing for me to answer interrogatories of the kind this reporter propounded, and that I preferred not to do so. But if, as he said, it was a violation of the law for men to live with their plural families—for he said the law plainly declared it so—then men who did so must take the risks, whatever they might be. I did not wish to interpret the law. Where men had wives and felt under sacred obligations to treat them as such in every respect, thinking that the obligation was so sacred and binding that it could not be ignored, they of course in taking their own view of the obligation doubtless were also prepared to take whatever risks there might be. The reporter said there could be no objection to men's taking care of their wives, providing for their wants, etc., but the point was whether they could be justified in going beyond this and cohabiting with them as wives—and upon this point I did not care to express an opinion."

A DEBT WE OWE.

The Philippine question, which bids fair to become one of paramount interest in the near future, is of importance because of its relation to the so-called far eastern problem, now before the great powers of Europe.

There is a struggle on between the Saxon and the Slav for supremacy in the world. And this is a struggle not merely between commercial interests but between two civilizations—between democracy and despotism, liberty and tyranny. It is to be decided in Asia, for that continent with its countless millions seems to be destined to be the field on which the great battle of the next century will be fought. The question, then, is whether the United States shall be only a spectator or whether it will become necessary for this country to take sides with one of the opposing forces. The war with Spain seems to permit of no doubt on this subject. By the events of that war, we were simply forced to appear on the stage. The hand of Providence must be acknowledged in that. Later on,

it is plain enough, this country may hold the balance of power between England and Russia and decide the struggle in favor of one side or the other.

In view of the possibilities of the future, the United States cannot abandon the Philippine islands. Possession of the archipelago would give our government the right to be heard in Asia and a position from which to speak with authority. And inasmuch as Providence has given to this country the most prominent place among civilized nations blessed with liberty, and also pointed out where the advance guards of this civilization now must be planted, it would be to betray a sacred trust to retreat under the pretense that the affairs of the world are no business of ours. "Am I my brother's guardian?" expresses a policy of selfishness which in the end is suicidal.

There are two undercurrents of thought among the American people with regard to the so-called expansion policy. One sees in it a dangerous departure from the traditions of the fathers. This forgets that the greatness of the country today is but the result of a series of such departures. It forgets that the Constitution, being an instrument divinely inspired, amply provides for all emergencies that have so far arisen, and those that may yet arise, even those not present to the limited vision of the framers of that great charter of liberty. The other accepts as inevitable and logical the expansion of the United States until finally its power for good shall be felt wherever a human being is still suffering under the injustice of oppression, political or religious. It is probably necessary that both views shall be represented, lest the advocates of expansion in their enthusiasm should rush along too fast; but the progress cannot be stayed. Greater America, as she becomes equal to her mission, will fulfill it. She owes the world a debt for the principles she has received; hers is the duty to spread civil and religious freedom among all the nations of the earth.

BURIED TOWNS.

It is not necessary to go to those countries which are presumably effete by reason of their antiquity to find buried cities, towns and treasures. The "News" has several times advised its readers of archaeological discoveries which were unearthed in various parts of southern Utah and which are now matters of general information. These are all of surprising interest, not only because they are ruins of human habitations and trophies of another time, but because of having an origin which in some cases may have antedated the flood, and their appearance unto the children of men in this day and age inspires a feeling of reverence as well as curiosity. But there are at times buried towns which have been founded, built up and effaced several times and but few people, comparatively speaking, are aware of their existence at all.

In Nevada county, California, are the remains of what may well be called one of the strangest places in the world. It is named Meadow Lake, but is called by many the American Pompeii. Every winter it disappears from view, not by means of a landslide or the lava from a volcano, but through the action of the snow king, which sometimes brings not less than twenty-five feet of its specialty and leaves nothing but itself in sight. It was a gold mining center, the ore having been discovered by an Englishman named Hartley in 1863, a town springing up soon after as a matter of course. It has been deserted for several years.

A correspondent of the New York Herald shows that with the close of

the fall of 1865 the new city contained about 150 houses completed, and a number of others in course of construction. Then all hopes were blasted. The adventurers awoke to the sad reality that, though there was plenty of gold in Meadow Lake, it was so combined with some substance unknown to the metallurgists that it was effectually locked from the hand of man. All dreams, the black art, science and metallurgy were set at naught. One after another, as they abandoned hope, the disappointed gold-seekers turned their backs on Meadow Lake and went down the mountain. More than two million dollars had been poured into that bottomless abyss of California known as "dead work," to pay for mills, roads, buildings and mining.

It may be assumed that for about half of the year the city is in all respects except the character of the material in which it is buried as nearly a replica of Pompeii as can be without complete destruction. It is hidden from the sight of man and all things animate are gone or dead, but for some few years after its desertion by all others. Hartley remained there a sad, sorrowful and lonely communicant upon the ruins of the creation he had been the means of bringing about.

In almost every state with great mineral resources there are such towns. Utah has at least one—Alta, in Little Cottonwood, at which the snow at times is nearly as deep as at Meadow Lake, deep enough to obliterate for a long season every trace of human habitations. There, however, the fall has not always been so gentle; it has on several occasions torn down from the summit adjacent, destroying life and property in the most wholesale manner.

WHAT TO EAT.

The Medical Record takes editorial notice of a new outbreak in England of the old controversy between vegetarians and those who believe in meat as an article of food. Recently a vegetarian congress was held in London and its deliberations precipitated the discussion. The question is one of general interest. Mistaken ideas as to food, if carried out in daily practice, may result in serious consequences.

It is pointed out that the question of diet is thoroughly explored by science and is now well understood. Numerous experiments and observations have proved that for the maintenance of a high standard of bodily and mental capacity the consumption of proteids, hydrocarbons and salt in certain quantities and proportions is necessary; also that it is immaterial whether these are furnished by the animal or vegetable kingdom.

Climatic conditions are to be considered in the selection of food. On this point the Record quotes Sir Henry Thompson as follows:

"For climate is an important factor in relation to food. Man, wherever he exists, has to maintain his body at a constant temperature of at least 98° F.; and it is obvious that an enormous difference must exist between the needs of the individual who lives near the equator, with all surrounding objects at a constant temperature of 85° to 95° F., and those of one who inhabits northern latitudes, where it is continuously below the freezing-point, 32° F., often to the extent of many degrees. In each case the body must be maintained at 98° F., or a little more, or man will cease to exist. In the large and populous zone we inhabit, which forms so extensive a portion of Europe, Asia, South Africa, America, and Australia, and is known as the 'temperate zone,' there are very few persons, indeed, who