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"This indictment is not open to the scorn or indifference of those who are accustomed to regard clergymen as capable only of dealing in moral and religious generalities in a case of this sort. In ten counts it pillories Spain for each of her leading offenses against Cuba and the United States. It is intensely practical and comprehensive in its view, sweeping from commerce to diplomacy, from treaty obligations to the destruction of the Maine, from barbarity in warfare to the problem of independence. It lays bare the American heart, which is controlled by the soundest of American heads, and finds a fitting peroration in these words:

"Humanity, honesty, virtue, reason, liberty, civilization and Christianity demand the expulsion of this last consummate specimen of the criminal cruelties of a Latin civilization from the island, whose shores are touched by the same tides that wash the coasts of this republic."

"With applause and the singing of the National hymn, this pledge of three hundred men of peace and preachers of the Word was sent on its way to the National capital to answer every foreign charge of mercenary motive in the attitude of the United States toward Cuba. But the Methodist preachers are only pioneers in the Church Militant. Others will follow, for the American pulpit, now as in the past, harbors American patriots, with whom the cry of peace is potent only so long as it presupposes the retention of honor and compliance with divine law and the mandates of humanity."

The Mail and Express is an enthusiastically religious journal, and also prides itself upon its patriotism. It frequently expresses condemnation of the Mormons because of the alleged interference of their ecclesiastical officers with political affairs, yet commends the action of an assemblage of Methodist ministers who adopt and forward to the President of the United States, for the avowed purpose of influencing his course as chief magistrate of the nation in a vital matter of great magnitude, certainly involving war, a series of resolutions looking more to war than peace. It goes so far as to say that such action "must be most welcome to the President, coming as it does from the representatives of that church to which he owes individual allegiance, and upon whose spiritual guidance he has been wont to depend in every crisis of his life."

In New York City, then, it is the proper thing for a body of ecclesiastics to get together and formulate sentiments for the guidance of the American government respecting one of the gravest questions it could consider, war with a foreign power, provided the ecclesiastics belong to a popular denomination. If it happens to be the denomination to which the President belongs "and upon whose spiritual guidance he has been wont to depend in every crisis of his life," so much the better; but much, very much, depends upon the name of the religious society which takes such a course. Were Catholic prelates to duplicate the action of the Methodist ministers, and offer President McKinley "spiritual guidance" from their standpoint, what would the Mail and Express say? And if a body of Mormon Elders as such were to attempt to influence the affairs of state in such a manner, what would it not say in the way of excited censure?

The "News" is not condemning the action of the Methodist conference. If it desired to adopt and send to the President resolutions expressive of its feelings respecting great public issues, it had a legal and a moral right to do so.

But the incident gives occasion to propound once more the question. When will equal rights, legal and moral, be conceded to all religious societies in America?

PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

Harper's Bazar devotes an article to the old problem how to make children like school better and how to gain better results from their study. The subject should be one of interest to a good many parents. Children naturally want to learn, although they generally show aversion to the work necessary for progress. Educators have done seemingly all in human power to smooth the road to knowledge, and yet it seems hard for many boys and girls to get along with their studies.

The author of the article says the trouble is deeper than many are aware of, and calls attention to some facts parents should consider. It is not enough to send children to school every day, but they should be sent there in the proper physical condition. They cannot be bright and alert to new ideas without having the support of a suitable breakfast, and yet too many children from well-to-do homes start to school on a scanty breakfast. This is not from lack of food, but from lack of appetite on the one hand and lack of skill in preparing suitable dishes on the other. To rectify this want, the nearest candy or baker's shop is patronized at recess time. This would not be serious if it happened only occasionally, but the daily propping up of a faint stomach on such food as these places supply affects directly the mental forces.

Another point is that many children are allowed to stay up late at night, and consequently feel drowsy the following day. An experienced school teacher says:

"One of my greatest trials is the habit of constant theater-going, which so many boys are permitted to form. I might say seven out of ten times when a boy is lazy and yawning, and I inquire the cause, I find he has been out late at night, and he quite as often says theater as 'te-a-ter.' Boys seldom have much money and they generally sit in the upper gallery, where their associates and the atmosphere are both bad, and when added to this is the feverish taste for excitement and the fatiguing effect of late hours, I wonder they behave as well as they do in the class room."

It is also important to carefully watch the reading children are given out of school. Experience has taught many teachers that it is almost impossible to create a desire for useful literature when the taste has been corrupted by the sensational, murderous tales that are so widely circulated.

It can hardly be doubted that the parents' share of the management of the children so as to obtain the best results of our highly developed school system is large and of the greatest importance. Only when the efforts of the teachers are intelligently complimented at home can those results be obtained.

EARLY HOME INDUSTRY.

Mr. Arthur F. Miles of St. George, Utah, has sent to the Historian's office, this city, a piece of cotton cloth, a sample of the first ever woven in this western country. The piece was obtained from Mr. Samuel Knight of Santa Clara.

The cloth is accompanied by the explanation that the first cotton grown in Utah was raised from about a quart of seed obtained from Mrs. Anderson, of Parowan, in the spring of 1855. The

experiment was made by Colonel A. P. Hardy and Samuel Knight, who were laboring on the Santa Clara, under Jacob Hamblin, as Indian missionaries. From the small beginning enough cotton was produced to weave about twenty-five yards of cloth suitable for underwear. The seed was separated from the cotton by hand, and the carding, spinning and weaving were done by hand. The last named work was performed by the wife of Samuel Knight.

The sample piece of this product of early home industry is an interesting relic. Notwithstanding its coarseness it shows that trained hands were employed in its manufacture; it is another evidence of the sterling qualities of the first settlers of the intermountain regions, whose creative abilities were manifest in so many different ways. It would not be a bad idea to have as many samples as possible of the early home industries gathered in one place. They would give to this generation, and to the world, a good idea of the builders of this country.

DON CARLOS'S CHANCE.

The weakness of the Spanish government was well illustrated some time ago, when the birthday of Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne, was celebrated throughout the kingdom. According to all accounts there were fetes in the principal towns and villages, and many were held in the open air, the people shouting for Don Carlos, "el rey," or the king, and the government did not interfere. It is reported that the Carlists are arming themselves, munitions are pouring across the frontier and the signs indicate that a rising is contemplated as soon as the time is considered opportune. Spain is divided against herself, in the crisis the ruling spirits have brought upon her, and it is certain that a divided kingdom cannot stand. The reigning house is not popular, while the belief prevails among the peasants that Don Carlos would be able to give them relief from the intolerable burdens of taxation under which they are suffering.

Don Carlos has had a checkered career. He was born in a little village in the Austrian Alps, his parents being in exile. The emperor of Austria placed the boy under the care of the priests and the training he received has had a determining influence upon his entire life. Thirty years ago the Spanish crown was offered to him by Prim and Sagasta, the only condition being that he should promise to support the liberal constitution and favor the separation of church and state. This he refused to do, remarking that when he came to the throne he would rule the land as he saw fit; the church was more to him than the throne and he would not bind himself to deprive it of its secular power in the peninsula. From that hour Sagasta was one of his most bitter enemies.

Several insurrections have taken place in behalf of the pretender. The last one, commencing in 1873 and lasting for three years, was the most formidable. He then clearly defined his program. Spain wanted, he said, a real king and a government worthy and energetic; no outrage should be offered to her faith, for in Catholicity was truth and the symbol of all the country's glories, the spirit of her laws and the bond of concord of the people. That is to say, absolutism and loyal support to the church are what the leader of the Carlists stands up for.

During the last insurrection Don Carlos had a large army. To him flocked followers from many nations. They were finally defeated because they could receive no support by the powers. Even the recognition of belligerency was denied them, owing to the position taken by Great Britain, which was ex-