

country of the world, will see in the respect paid to him by the uttermost ends of the world an acknowledgment of his supposed supremacy. Their hearts will swell, under their simple peasant frocks, with national pride and renewed devotion, as they see him the central figure in the immense throng of representatives of kings and potentates of the earth. And this idea will to some extent be shared by many of the ambassadors from the various Asiatic countries. In their estimation Russia will from now on stand as the principal kingdom of the western world, and the effects are sure to be visible in future diplomatic and commercial relations. From a Russian point of view the coronation will be more than worth the \$20,000,000 it is said to cost the country.

The man who now is to be crowned czar of all the Russias is but twenty-eight years of age, and is small of stature. He was born in St. Petersburg, and at the age of twenty-six succeeded his father.

The czarina was Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt, and is a granddaughter of Queen Victoria. She was married on November 26, 1894.

KEEPING FAITH.

We have made reference several times to the charges of a few individuals who are much given to parading their views in the press and from the rostrum as to the sincerity of the Mormon people in their political affiliations. No matter what turn it made in the cycle of local events, this class come up with some declared suspicion of Mormon insincerity and with assaults direct or indirect on leading men among the Mormon people.

Ordinarily discriminating minds would conclude that the motive behind these suspicious and accusations is of a kind with that which induces the culpable party to join in the cry of stop, thief—they want to cover themselves; but everybody has not time to study out the philosophy of such suspicion and complaints, hence many people become impressed with the idea that there must be something to awaken the distrust of the individuals referred to. That there is a cause for every effect is true; but in this case the cause of complaint is with the accusing and not the accused. The fact that the accusation comes from the ignominious insincerity of the accusers is easily demonstrated; and those who align themselves thoughtlessly with such people would do well to get to the truth of the situation before falling in with any hue and cry that may be raised.

When the Mormon people made their choice on party lines they did so in full sincerity, and subsequent events have shown their adherence to that choice. Indeed, it might be said that they have adhered to it too closely in some respects, for their own welfare. Accepting in good faith the readjustment of affairs consequent upon the acceptance of national party issues, they have not only stood by candidates regardless of the latter's religious affiliation but even by candidates who in times past were notoriously bitter in their anti-Mormonism. The cold figures of the

election returns establish this beyond cavil. In the districts in which Mormon votes predominate there has been practically no flopping from side to side, and no discrimination against non-Mormon candidates. The same stability cannot be claimed for the other districts, for the proof is the other way. And while the absolute good faith and sincerity of the Mormons has been shown in their support, far beyond the fair proportion that could have been demanded for a mathematical ratio, of candidates whom they had no reason to be particularly fond of, it cannot be said that this good faith has been altogether reciprocated by those candidates. There are some notable exceptions to the rule.

This situation is getting to be pretty clearly understood here. And in the face of it, the Mormon people will continue to show their sincerity. They are "built that way"—not on any other lines. There are no people on earth who have displayed more thorough sincerity and determination to adhere to a choice made than have the Mormons; and the confidence reposed in them will not be misplaced. At the same time those who persist in accusing them of inconsistency and in assailing leading men among them for ulterior purposes naturally may expect to be remembered therefor. The long-suffering and patience of the Mormon people enable them to forgive freely those who have proved bitter antagonists, sincere or otherwise, when that antagonism ceases. But their patience will not descend to pusillanimity with those who insist in untruthful accusations or unjust insinuations against leading men among them and against themselves as a body. In the conditions which exist here, good faith on both sides is essential to harmony. If that is not shown the result is easily foretold. The Mormon people have done, are doing and will do their part; we have a similar confidence with respect to non-Mormons; and the rabbi-anti-Mormons might do well to take lessons therefrom. People who act in good faith themselves are not in the habit of accusing others of bad faith in the face of such evidences to the contrary as the Mormon people have given.

SENATOR CANNON'S MAP.

The Washington Evening Star of Saturday, May 16, says there is now direct and real local interest in Senator Cannon's proposition to construct in the vicinity of the national capital a great ground map of the United States. When the idea was first suggested it was but little understood. It was by many considered impracticable, but a change of opinion has taken place, and the proposition has many enthusiastic advocates, as may be judged from the fact that the U. S. Senate has unanimously passed a joint resolution creating a commission empowered to attend to the preliminaries.

The scope and character of the map was explained by Senator Cannon in an address before the Senate on April 21st, that attracted much attention and drew forth hearty congratulation. Of the plan itself Mr. Cannon said:

The purpose I have in view ultimately by this resolution is to secure the estab-

lishment at or near the capital of our nation of a ground map of this country, which shall furnish in general an in detail a comprehensive view of the vast domain within the boundaries of the United States proper. To provide so large a map as this upon the scale proposed there will be required 625 acres, upon which would be projected all the geographical lines, all the topography, and what map makers call the culture of the United States. Upon imaginary state lines there would run foot paths, so that the observer could pass around each state, and through the larger states, where such paths would not interfere with the topography or the culture.

Upon such a tract there would first be established the periphery of the United States, 10,855 miles in length of land and water boundaries, and then from the apparent sea level on the east and west the tract would be graded to a vertical scale, corresponding with the horizontal scale, to show the greatest height attained by any of our mountains.

Any season of the year might be chosen for the representation; but June 1st is suggested as the most beautiful one. All the rivers, forests, mountains, valleys, chains, and all the cities and hamlets of the United States would be reproduced. Upon such a map the Mississippi river, with its Missouri tributary, would be 4,506 yards long and about three feet wide of actual water. Lake Michigan would contain 22,000 square yards of actual water surface. Upon such a body miniature steamboats could ply. The cities would be probably built of glass, in order that by running electric wires under them they could be illuminated at night.

The financial and physical difficulties to be overcome would be much smaller than might be supposed. Upon the advantages of the scheme the senator said in part:

A map of this character would at once, upon visiting it, convey to the mind of the observer some correct and comprehensive idea of any physical question under consideration. There is not anything pertaining to railroads, internal navigation, public improvement or to any other development requiring conversance with the physical conditions of the United States but what will be settled by reference to such a map if established.

Any member of the legislative body, any citizen of the United States visiting here from any section of the country, could gain an idea of the requirements of any part of the west or of the east. People from the Mississippi valley and from the farther west could see represented the towns where are manufactured \$9,000,000,000 worth of products per annum, the result of quintupled powers within the generation of men now living.

Upon such a map would be spread out a showing of the 236,000 school houses in the United States, where there are being educated by the state more than 12,000,000 of those people who have the Godlike possibilities of the future.

Upon this map would be displayed all the colors of all the earth and its culture within our confines—the red soil of the lands east of the Alleghenies, the black loam of the Mississippi valley and the rainbow tints of the Colorado basins of the farther west.

The physical advantages and the educational results to be attained are not so great, in my humble judgment, as the patriotic advantage to the country to have such a map established at the seat of government of the United States, kept in good repair, kept up to date, with