

under their charge, might do something in the way of prescribing rules to give to school children necessary protection in this regard. We think they would find satisfaction in giving the subject careful attention in consonance with the views here stated.

### THE PIONEERS RECOGNIZED.

The recognition which is being extended to the Pioneers of Utah is highly gratifying to those of that class who still survive, and to the descendants of those who have passed away. In the Transmississippi congress, a most notable assemblage, this recognition has been pronounced. Last evening, at a session of the congress, its president, Hon. H. R. Whitmore, invited Hon. George Q. Cannon of Utah to assume the chair. The latter complied, and introduced, in a suitable address, the subject of discussion for the for the occasion—Irrigation.

This circumstance signifies much. It indicates a two-fold purpose on the part of the congress; to honor the Pioneers of Utah, of whom Mr. Cannon is a distinguished representative, and to elicit all the information possible concerning the results of their experience in reclaiming the desert by the methods originally introduced within the United States by them. A lifting of the clouds is in progress. Honor is being given to whom honor is due. The effects of this development will not be confined to the subject of irrigation. Those effects are certain to embrace the causes that led to the adoption of that system of agriculture. Thinking men will be impelled to reflect upon various phases of the history of the Utah Pioneers, and the results of their reflections and investigations will be the general dissemination, among the masses of the inhabitants of this nation, of correct information concerning the founders and present population of this Territory.

In other words, the truth is working its way upward and to the front. The American people are coming to understand, in some degree, how valuable Utah's people have been, and yet will be, to the nation. Prejudice is vanishing like a mist at sunrise, and the tongue of the slanderer is silenced. The change is great and marvelous, but it is being wrought out on natural principles, and by natural means. Truth is the most potent of all the forces that operate among intelligences, and when the minds of men can be brought to a state that will enable them to contemplate it dispassionately, it works wonders among them. It is instructive and pleasing in the highest degree to note how rapidly and gloriously the destiny of this community unfolds before it.

### SINCERE PRAISE.

"Imitation is the sincerest flattery," and the adoption of the theories of a statesman or reformer is the highest form of praise that can be bestowed upon him. Under this proposition it would appear that the late President Brigham Young is to be honored in a signal manner. In our issue of Satur-

day last appeared a press dispatch from Washington stating that it was "proposed to establish a model irrigation colony somewhere in the West, for the purpose of demonstrating what can be done by a single man in the way of agriculture if his labors are properly directed."

The dispatch gives an outline of the plan on which the colony is to be founded, which is simply that adopted at an early day in Utah, under the leadership of President Brigham Young. The dispatch closes as follows: "This is the plan suggested by Brigham Young and has proved to be very effective in keeping the Mormons contented and happy and in promoting education and adherence to the doctrines of the Church."

Under what auspices this colony is to be established is not stated, and the reader is left entirely in the dark as to who its promoters are. But that such an enterprise is under discussion at the national capital seems evident, and this fact is highly suggestive. It signifies that the merit of the method adopted by the Mormons in reclaiming the desert at last has been awarded full recognition; and that truth, whatever the obstacles in its way, will ultimately triumph, while its advocates win the place in the esteem of mankind which they deserve.

The Mormons pursued the policy they adopted in making homes because they were counseled to do so by their religious leaders, chief among whom was President Brigham Young. They listened to and obeyed the advice that was given them because they believed it was inspirational, and the results have proved that it was. For the same methods of colonization taught by President Young and practiced by his followers to be advocated at the national capital under the circumstances related, shows how the teachings of modern inspiration in temporal matters are taking root in the nation.

### MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

Ordinarily, one would think that a war between Mexico and Guatemala would be about the most foolish proceeding in which either of those nations could engage, yet the news brought by the telegraph indicates that the possibility of hostilities breaking out at almost any time is dangerously close. The quarrel, wordy as yet, is over a strip of territory that always has been debatable ground, though of recent years Guatemala has been so occupied with local troubles that she could give little attention to claiming it, and therefore Mexican sway has been undisputed. Now, however, Guatemala presents what will be regarded by many as a legal claim to the disputed tract. In consequence of this, bad blood has been stirred up to such an extent that consideration of the rules of law and equity are likely to be laid aside, and the question be submitted to the arbitrament of arms.

In a contest on the battlefield it does not seem possible that Guatemala will have even a chance of holding her own, unless the people there have caught an infection from the mikado's subjects and expect to "Japanize" their

powerful northern neighbor. But if the Guatemalans have any hopes of that kind they are likely soon to be disappointed, for the comparison between China and Japan cannot be carried to Mexico and Guatemala so far as the fighting qualities of the Mexicans are concerned. If there were a numerical equality between the fighting forces of the two nations there might be some doubt as to the result, but as it is, it would seem to be the height of rashness for Guatemala to enter upon a conflict which promises only disaster to herself. The fighting strength of the two nations so far as the regular armies is concerned may be summed up in simple figures: Mexico 29,881 officers and men, Guatemala 3,718. The available reserve forces show also a great disparity in numbers: Mexico 109,000, Guatemala 67,300. With this prospect, if the Central American state leads an attack on the Mexican republic she hardly can expect anything but ignominious defeat.

As to the justice of the claims of either nation, the news received does not give any information that can be relied upon. Both can make a very plausible story, and the one which has readiest access to channels of news can create a sentiment in its favor, regardless of the virtue of its claim. It would seem, however, that unless Guatemala has the strong argument of a clear title in her favor, her present attitude is somewhat in the nature of a game of bluff, by which it is hoped to have Mexico relinquish its claim to borderland which its smaller neighbor covets. On the other hand, the statesmanship and patriotism of President Diaz would appear, from his past career, to be of a character which will not allow Mexico to be drawn into any conflict such as now threatens unless he is convinced that he is merely maintaining well defined national rights. In the event of this latter position being taken by the Mexican chief magistrate, the probability is that the whole affair will end with the war of words or, if the fighting spirit obtains control, that Guatemala will get a severe drubbing, and perhaps be obliterated as a distinct nation, through being absorbed by the more powerful republic.

### OFFICIAL BIGOTRY.

Some men are very slow to learn, especially when the lesson presented is in the line of toleration or fair dealing towards persons against whom they have conceived a feeling of prejudice, with or without cause. In this class we are compelled to place the American minister at Samoa and some of the immigration officers at San Francisco. The recent action of these gentlemen with reference to two Mormon children, Wm. Kennison and Rachel Giles, who arrived in the harbor of San Francisco on the 22nd inst., and were detained there, presents an illustration of official bigotry in one of its worst forms. Taken upon the statement of the immigration officers, without reference to any improvement that might be made in hearing the other side, the detention was wholly without warrant of law, and was based solely