

Britain and Canada, as it would relieve the former from engaging in transatlantic squabbles and give to the latter an energy and enterprise which mere colonists can not possess.

The present condition of politics in Canada is chaotic. The parliament of the province of Quebec was dissolved a few days ago. The Premier who succeeded Mercier was unable to form a ministry. Meanwhile feeling runs high against the Lieutenant-Governor and against the whole Conservative ministry at Ottawa. In many towns and cities outside of Quebec a desire of annexing to the United States has been emphatically expressed within the past few weeks. So far very little has been said in favor of establishing a Federation of States independent of England and America, but as Mr. Labouchere hints, such a development is not improbable.

A dispatch from Quebec a few days ago stated that Newfoundland was slowly and surely drifting towards annexation to the United States, and that the British and Canadian officials were steadily driving her in that direction. The Canadians are displeased with the favor shown to American and French fishermen by the islanders while every obstruction is placed in their way. The truth is Canada and Newfoundland never did like each other. The latter island is no part of the Dominion, and never manifested any desire to become such. It is a Crown colony, and though governed by acts of the parliament, it has recently been given a large share in the administration of its local affairs.

The Newfoundlanders are becoming quite pronounced in their desire to be annexed to the United States. They have many grievances against both the Dominion of Canada and England. They have a debt of over \$4,000,000, but the United States would probably not consider that much of an obstacle to annexation.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

A GREAT deal of fun is made over New Year's resolutions. All the same we think they are a very good thing. Good intentions are of some value, for they are evidence of conscientious feeling and a desire to do right. We doubt the correctness of the adage which says a certain hot place is paved with them. They are the beginning of good deeds. The intent precede the act.

Resolutions to put away evil and to lay hold of good are proper at any time. They are eminently so at the beginning of a new year. It is like

opening a fresh page in a ledger, commencing to write on a clean sheet of paper, with a desire to pen no errors and to make no blots.

What matters it that many who form resolutions with their lips, fail to make them realities in their lives! Everybody need not be so fickle and so weak. So we hope that a great many good resolutions have been formed for the year 1892, and that a large proportion of them will be kept.

Tomorrow is Sunday—the Christian Sabbath. It is the day for rest and worship. Let those who have broken it before, begin the year with a spirit of devotion, go to meeting, partake of the sacrament, confessing sins and follies in secret to the Father of our spirits, and resolve to do those things that ought to be done and cease doing those things that ought not to be done. In the same way put off all the follies and errors of the past, and face the future with resolution and determination for the right. Then the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-two will be the best you have seen. We hope that in this and in every other sense it will prove a very happy new year.

THE NEBRASKA GOVERNORSHIP.

News comes from Washington that the Supreme Court of the United States will shortly issue a decision on the case of the Nebraska governorship. It will be remembered that James E. Boyd was elected by a majority of the votes of the people, but objection was raised on the ground of his non-citizenship. It was claimed that he was an alien because, while he came to this country in early boyhood, it could not be proved that his father took out his second papers, though he had certainly made his declaration of intentions.

The case was taken before the Nebraska Supreme Court and a decision was rendered adverse to Boyd. He was accordingly ousted, though he had qualified after his election, and Governor Thayer held over because it was decided that his successor had not been duly elected and qualified. Yet Thayer was not even a candidate at the election.

The Supreme Court of the United States, three members dissenting, now hold that when Nebraska went into the Union as a State, the act admitting her was so worded that it made all the inhabitants of the Territory citizens of the State.

Boyd was the Democratic candidate. It is some time since Nebraska had a Democratic Governor, and the party will be jubilant over the result. But this is not a matter of party politics.

It is a question of principle. Boyd was a prominent resident and recognized citizen of the State, and it was but a slim technicality that jeopardized his status. When the decision is published the merits of the case will no doubt be more fully explained. Boyd will have many congratulations on his happy new year.

WORTH TRYING.

ONE of the worst pests ever known in this region is the codlin moth. Utah apples were the best in the world until the introduction of this insect, which has spread over the Territory until our apple crop in most places is very inferior because of the presence of a worm in nearly every apple's heart. If the people had taken the advice of President Brigham Young on the first appearance of the pest, and combined for its destruction as he suggested, in all probability Utah apples would have retained their excellence and reputation.

We refer to this matter just now, because we find in the *Ogden Standard* a remedy for this affliction to farmers which everybody can use if he so desires, and it is so simple that it is at least worth trying. It is this:

"A fruit grower in Umatilla County, Oregon, claims to have discovered means of doing away with the destructive codlin moth. He floods his orchard every spring, and his theory is that the moth is drowned when ready to leave its winter quarters in the ground. As proof that this is efficacious he states that his orchard is not troubled, but his neighbors are obliged to spray their trees repeatedly.

A PROPER REBUKE.

THAT was a heavy rebuke which a juror gave to the Denver lawyer on Thursday in the tedious Graves case. The trial had occupied a great many days. The attorney was speaking for the defense. His client was accused of murder. It was claimed that Dr. Graves poisoned Mrs. Barnaby, and the evidence was pretty strong against him. His lawyer not only abused some of the witnesses, quoted scripture and orated after the style of ordinary members of the bar, but told funny stories to keep the jury alive and enchain their attention. Then one of the jurors electrified the court and all present by informing the facetious pleader that the jury had heard stories enough in the jury room, and that they would be glad if counsel would confine himself to the law and the facts in the case, for they were tired. This caused such a tumult that the court had to adjourn so that the discomfited lawyer could resume his argument another day.