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OUR CITY'S ATTRACTIONS.

There is a settled design on the part of the more enterprising, pushing and capable citizens of Salt Lake City to bring its prestige, population and wealth up to the standard of a thoroughly metropolitan western city. The first thing considered is the material requirement of "very hard cash" in very large quantities; the second, the expenditure thereof when and where it will do the most good. Beginning with the means whereby the first is likely to come and circulate in greater abundance than hitherto, the second is a comparatively easy matter.

Illustrative of these two desiderata may be named the copper smelter and the boulevard respectively. One promises to be something of a Circe in real life through whose enchantment the spell which has been upon the business affairs of the city, and through it the Territory, may be broken. Not only is it to inaugurate a more prosperous condition of things, but maintain such condition after it comes, adding to the money in circulation and expanding values on every hand. By such means we will be able to have more and better driveways, parks and other public places; more adornment in places where it is called for; more health-giving resorts, and in fine, everything that goes to make up an attractive yet homelike and delightful home habitation.

Conspicuous among the features that are to add convenience, pastime, healthfulness and breadth of view is the proposed boulevard. It will be an expensive affair, and when completed will require a constant expenditure of more or less means to keep it in proper repair. Yet it promises to be worth all its costs and more, especially as substantial individuals are contributing the money or the greater part of it. If the route shall swing around the northern and eastern brow of the city as has been suggested, the view which it would afford from the middle of spring on till the first snowfall would be one of the grandest in the West, thus exchanging the pleasures of the drive in a manner and to an extent fully justifying all the expenditures which the road called out. This is a most beautiful city, especially during the time named, but from no one point of observation can all its beauties be beheld; the drive suggested would make the view complete, or nearly so.

The grandest feature of attractiveness and source of admiration which this city will possess will be completed in a few weeks more. Already is its fame spread to the corners of the globe and its name on every tongue; but when the last touch shall have been

applied, all the obstructions removed and the structure stands forth majestic in its completeness, awe-inspiring in its proportions and matchless in its beauty, who shall say it will not alone be the attraction to the visitor far and near? There is nothing to equal the Salt Lake Temple in the western world, nothing possessing the same degree of attractiveness among all classes whether religiously inclined or not. As an architectural achievement alone it challenges admiration from even the scoffers; and as the monument of a people's patience, persistence, integrity and faith, it must some day if not right quickly be recognized by all as the most wonderful structure in existence.

The student, the stroller, the pleasure-seeker, the tourist in quest of information, the man of letters and those of less information have all at various times accorded a meed of praise to our city for the work already accomplished under varying but always trying circumstances; the greatest encomiums from the greatest number are, however, yet to come and we do not now have to wait very long for them.

LIEUT. VANCE'S SUICIDE.

Honor, fidelity and courage are the three grand requisites for distinction in any walk of life, but in none are they more strictly enjoined or a departure from them or either of them more rigorously punished than in the army of the United States. A parole of honor is recognized as more effective than any bond that could be drawn, the oath of an officer to be true to the flag is accepted as a conclusive test of loyalty till the contrary appears, and the occupation itself precludes any thought or suspicion of timidity. When either of these appears, the work of retribution is certain, speedy and to civilians it oftentimes appears cruel; but no matter, the arms of a civilized nation must not be carried nor its uniform worn by those unworthy of the great trust reposed in them.

The qualifications named are imperative but they are not all by any means. The man who holds a commission from the government must thereafter consider himself not only a soldier and a gentleman, which the implied contract calls for, but must deport himself at all times and in all places accordingly. The rules are not very strict, not so strict that those who agree to observe them will find anything like some in complying with the agreement. If one should be violated a court martial is held, the evidence for and against is brought out and judgment found in accordance therewith. The findings are sent to headquarters and whatever is decided upon is done; sometimes the offender is shot with or without the honors of war as the occasion may require, sometimes he is suspended from active service on part pay or no pay at all, or he may be suspended and his pay not disturbed, and sometimes he is dismissed from the army. This last proceeding means "in disgrace" whether those words accompany the sentence or not, for the summary expulsion of an officer from the army means that there is a brand upon his brow that is likely to be regarded as

indelible and enduring as that of Cain.

Realizing all this and assuming that thenceforth a respected life was cut off, that all in the future was dark and forbidding, and while listening to sounds of revelry near by in which he could no longer participate, Lieutenant Vance brought his physical life to a close. It was a dreadful thing to do, for it added crime to what might have been nothing more than indiscretion. It was cowardly, too, for let the world say what it may about honor, there is much more bravery in honorably living down a fault than the weak rush to death to escape it. The deceased in this instance was a handsome, popular fellow, and among his many friends in this city there is a strong belief that he would have eventually come out all right. Those who knew him best declare that there was nothing against his personal character with this one exception; and it is commonly understood, though there is really little excuse in the fact, that the wine cup had more to do with his fall than any turpitude on his part.

THE UTAH HAWAIIANS.

The Boston *Herald* of February 6th has the following, from its Washington correspondent, regarding the colony of Hawaiians in Skull Valley, Tooele county:

"It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that there is a good sized Hawaiian colony in this country, in Utah. It is under the dominion of the Mormons, and the colonists were brought to the land of the Latter-day Saints at different times during the past sixteen years. They have, of course, embraced the Mormon religion, and are under the direct control of the Mormon corporation. They are not, however, polygamous, nor were they when polygamy flourished in the Territory. The colony numbers in all about ninety souls, and is situated beyond Garfield Beach, on the western slope of Salt Lake, and about fifty miles from Salt Lake City. William A. Kinney, a resident of Salt Lake City, accompanied the Hawaiian commissioners to this city, acting, however, in no official capacity."

Our Boston cotemporary goes on to say that Mr. Kinney is a native of Hawaii, his parents being Americans, but for three years past has resided in this city. It then gives the following among other things from an interview with him:

"The colonists were brought from the islands by the Mormons at various times, the last coming over, I think, about three years ago. They are a remarkably quiet and peaceable people, and in the years they have been in the Territory, not one has ever been arrested for an infraction of the peace; while turmoils and disputes are unknown. They are educated."

"They have taken a great interest in the annexation proceedings, and are ardent advocates of it. In fact, one of the prominent colonists desired to accompany the commissioners to Washington to assist in presenting their side to this government."

"They farm, raise some stock; are thrifty and prosperous. The soil is very dry and they irrigate their lands. While they live in the community fashion, yet their homes are comfortable and they are