

clue to what you desire (as you seem to be interested, as I am myself), you are perfectly welcome to it, and can publish it, or any part, as you see fit, by putting it in grammatical order. I am well aware it needs it, as I was raised on the frontier, amongst the Indians. I have not the ability to put it in shape for publication. Now, if you find any more history regarding the relic I would be pleased to have a paper. Please send as follows and oblige yours,

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### HOLD ON, CERTAINLY!

It would keep a board of management busy for a year and a half to get up a first class Intermountain exposition, and there is just about that time till Pioneer Day, 1897. On that date it will be fifty years since the Pioneers of Utah entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake, and started the work which opened up the whole of this Intermountain region to settlement. Why not hold an Intermountain Semi-Centennial Exposition on Pioneer Square, Salt Lake City, from July to October, 1897, and invite the surrounding states and territories whose settlement has been contributed to by the work of the Utah Pioneers to participate? Is a question that has been asked, and might very appropriately receive attention from that western pioneer of state fair associations, the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society of Utah.

### THE FEE BUSINESS.

A short time ago the NEWS had something to say regarding what it seems to us is a bad method of paying public officials—the fee system, and we uttered a wish that some official action would cause a reform in the prevailing practice. After the result of the grand jury's interrogation of Judge Merritt as to the law, we cannot refrain from expressing satisfaction that the subject was brought forward, and that the Chief Justice has given a construction to the statute that seems at once reasonable and just. For what has been done, the public, as well as the officers concerned, owe a debt of gratitude to Judge Howat, who has been advising the grand jury in the premises, and to all who have brought about the determination of an unpleasant dispute. Two constructions have been given to the law, and there is no question that most of the officers—present incumbents as well as those who have held office in the past—have pursued the course they conscientiously believed to be lawful. Now that the issues involved have been authoritatively passed upon, both parties to the discussion should accept the decision and proceed harmoniously in the future. Certainly the public will have no reason to complain of that which will effect a legitimate saving of public funds. At the same time it will be generally conceded that the present Salt Lake county electmen, in whose regime the issue has been raised and decided, acted in good faith and with honest intentions, following a precedent which

has been established for years; hence there will be no special criticism on that score. There are still some other matters that should receive attention in the near future in the fee business, and we trust the State Legislature will not fail to remember them. If fees are not to be permitted, then the yearly remuneration should be adjusted—officers cannot be expected to perform diligent service at an actual loss to themselves. So far as the electmen are concerned, the NEWS is happy to believe, upon the statement from one of them as to his willingness in the matter, that they will be found ready to repay every cent that they have received without wrongful intent but still, in view of this decision, without legal warrant. The sooner the whole fee system is nailed up in its coffin, the better we shall like it. In the meantime, however, it will be neither just nor generous to exact public service for a compensation less than the officials, both by precedent and by the law as commonly interpreted, thought they were entitled to receive.

### WAR TALK.

A decidedly martial spirit seems to be abroad at present in this country and the possibility or even probability of a gunpowder argument with England, or with Spain, is rather freely discussed. It is known that Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney's note has been received at the state department, and although its contents have been withheld from the public, it is claimed that is known to be unfavorable to a speedy settlement of the questions involved. Great Britain, it is said, refuses to arbitrate with Venezuela and adheres to her former position. In Washington, if correspondents are to be relied on, the opinion is spreading that war can be averted only by a surrender on the part of England.

On the other hand warnings are given in the conservative press as well as by lecturers and others against the attempts made to stir up a spirit of strife. Senator Sherman is among those who take up a position in the ranks of the peace-makers. In the second volume of his Recollections he has a widely quoted passage, in which he insists that our people ought to be content with internal growth and not seek complications with foreign powers. He continues:

Our family of states is already large enough to create embarrassment in the Senate, and a republic should not hold dependent provinces or possessions. Every new acquisition will create embarrassments. Canada and Mexico as independent republics will be more valuable to the United States than if carved into additional states. The Union already embraces discordant elements enough without adding others.

Concerning the probable causes of the present martial commotion it is pointed out that almost a generation has passed away since the country bled in a terrible war. The horrors are mostly forgotten, while everything conceivable has been done to surround the participants in that tragedy with glorification and immortal honor. On the younger generation this has had the effect of producing a thirst for similar

glory. The revival of the Napoleonic literature has done its work. The reconstruction of the navy and the glowing descriptions of its superiority are creating a desire for an opportunity of giving the new ships a trial, and the artificial patriotism that advocates the infusion of militarism even into the schoolhouses, all help to bring the country near the plane of the Old World that groans under the curse of ages, and the result is that we now find the question of our foreign policy one of the most prominent of the day.

To those who have fondly cherished the idea that the Anglo-Saxon race—and particularly the American branch of it—has a mission of peace to perform, a pioneer work for the great millennium in which finally the less advanced nations should join in the work of converting their swords into agricultural implements, it must be disappointing to find such a revival of a desire for conquest by arms. But the situation only proves that the thoughts of Him who rules supreme are not the thoughts of men, and that the final object will be accomplished in some other way than that mapped out by human wisdom. At present it looks as if everything was being made ready for the Ragnarok of the olden myth. But if so, that is the very catastrophe that signalizes the final victory over the enemy of gods and men, and the restoration of all things.

### WELL-KNOWN MAORI SAINT DEAD.

Elder Charles H. Embly, writing to the Manti Sentinel from Gisborne, Poverty Bay, New Zealand, on October 5th, 1895, speaks as follows concerning one whom many of the Elders who have labored in that far-off land will hold in kindly remembrance:

I have just returned from the funeral of the late Henare Potae, a great chief and faithful Latter-day Saint. It caused one of the largest gatherings of natives known for some time and I had the privilege and honor of preaching to them. Henare Potae died here (Gisborne) October 5th, 1895; was taken to Tokomaru on the steamer Moa and was entombed October 21st, in a vault with his daughter Koreana, who died in March, 1894. It is a nice cement vault with iron door in one end and window in one side through which the two coffins of father and daughter may be seen. The vault was paid for by Te Whatahoro, the husband of the above named woman, and cost \$150.

### FISH AND GAME.

The enactment of wise laws for the protection of fish and game in this Territory was accomplished none too soon to prevent the almost extinction of our food fish, birds and beasts. For a time after the passage of the laws the objects of their solicitude appeared to be multiplying; and such changes in the statutes as have been made by succeeding legislatures have had the aim of still further giving the protection desired. With the increase of population, however, and with the rapid growth of the demand for seasonable fish and game in the markets of the larger cities, a