

to his opinion in regard to it, whether that opinion be favorable or unfavorable. He may not only think what he pleases, about it, but may express his thoughts freely. He may oppose what he deems its weakness or wrongfulness and may work for its repeal. Nothing he may say or do about it will be considered beyond the bounds of his right, unless he violates the law or assists in its violation.

Instead of showing that he is unfit for the duties and privileges of citizenship, does not the fact that a man strictly obeys a law which he thinks is unjust or impolitic, indicate rather that he is to be considered eminently fit for all the rights and privileges that a citizen can enjoy?

This is the position usually taken by reasoners on this question. But be that as it may, it is beyond rational dispute that if non-admiration or dissatisfaction with one law of Congress should disqualify a person as a voter, the open denunciation of another law of Congress ought to disqualify the objector also, and "strike the ballot from his rebellious hands."

THE HAWAIIAN COLONY.

It is pretty generally known that a company of gentlemen have obtained possession of a tract of land, which has been farmed more or less for many years, in Skull Valley, and made it a colonizing spot for a number of Hawaiians who have come to this Territory. These Islanders were working in this city as day laborers, and it was deemed best for their interest to place them upon soil which they could till, and thus provide them with work for which they are suited and give them an opportunity for better advancement than they could make here.

When this company endeavored to file upon the land in accordance with the law, it appears that obstructions were placed in their way. Through the Probate Judge of Tooele County early in 1890, they endeavored to enter it under the townsite act. But the Land Register in this city refused the filing, on the ground that in his opinion there were not enough inhabitants to entitle them to this entry.

The law provides that:

"The amount of land that may be entered under the act is proportionate to the number of inhabitants. One hundred and less than two hundred inhabitants may enter not to exceed 320 acres; two hundred and less than one thousand inhabitants may enter not to exceed 640 acres; and where the inhabitants number one thousand and over, an amount not to exceed 1280 acres may be entered; and for each additional one thousand inhabitants, not to exceed five thousand in all, a further amount of 320 acres may be allowed."

"When the number of inhabitants of a

town is less than 100 the townsite shall be restricted to the land actually occupied for town purposes by legal subdivisions."

The Probate Judge, considering he had taken proper proceedings, appealed from the decision of the Register. The Land Commissioner at Washington reversed that decision and instructed the Register in this wise:

"You will notify appellant of his right to have said filing made of record upon payment of the usual fees, and advise him that in placing a townsite filing upon record, he should bear in mind that unless the town has a population sufficient to entitle it to the tract covered thereby, the area of such tract may be reduced, either by contest or appeal from your action rejecting application to enter, or filed for, portions thereof, as agricultural land."

The filing was attended to accordingly, and now an attempt is being made to show that the Probate Judge was made a tool of by the "Mormons," whereas the facts and the ruling of the Land Commissioner prove that he simply performed his duty under the law. As to a contest, there is no room or reason for such a proceeding, as the company have the clear possessory right and legal claim to the land, and there is no earthly reason why they should be hindered in the good work they are performing.

POLITICS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair is still in trouble. The labor question is now confronting it. That part of the work which was let to contractors is being performed by Italians. The other nationalities in Chicago are fiercely opposed to the employment of Italians in any work which has a State or municipal backing. To say the least it is rather provoking to employ one race exclusively in a work of any kind within the limits of our country.

There is yet another obstacle before the Fair. The next Congress will be asked for \$5,000,000. That sum will be absolutely necessary in addition to what is already appropriated to make the Fair a success. The next Congress will have a Democratic House. When the Fair was talked about in Washington before the location was determined, Thomas C. Platt said he did not want it in New York, unless he could make a political machine of it. As the official roster of the Fair now stands, it is conspicuously a Republican party one. Democratic wheelhorses are pointing at Butterworth, Davis, McKensie, and several others who have been the most offensive kind of partisans in the past.

What Democrats most fear is that money given to these party men in the shape of Fair salaries, will find its way

into the Republican campaign chest in 1892. The success of such an enterprise should not be endangered because of these appointments. But such men as Butterworth, Davis and Palmer will be closely watched, and if it is found that they are making party politics a test in the appointment to minor offices, the Democrats will certainly kick, and kick vigorously.

THE BRAZIL RECIPROCITY TREATY.

WHAT is commonly called the McKinley bill, in statute language, reads, "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes." It was approved October 1, 1890. The third section of that act is known as the reciprocity clause. By it, sugar, molasses, coffee, and hides can be admitted free of duty to the United States from South American countries, provided these countries adopt the reciprocity clause.

Brazil was the first country to avail itself of this free commercial intercourse with the United States. By legal enactment that country after April 1st, 1891, will admit from the United States free of duty into its ports, flour, wheat, rye, corn, starch, potatoes, pork (except hams), machinery for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, except sewing machines.

There is another big schedule of articles, which are to be admitted at a reduction of 25 per cent. on existing duties. Boots and shoes will not be admitted except on payment of the full duties imposed by Brazil. Of course, the Government of Brazil reserves to itself the right of determining what goods are U. S. products.

On the fifth inst. President Harrison issued his proclamation certifying the ratification of the reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States. The correspondence which passed between Mr. Blaine and Senor Mondeca relating to the treaty augurs well for the future. It is cordial, and shows a disposition on both sides to meet on friendly and equitable terms.

Objectors to this treaty have already arisen among papers and politicians. They hold that it will lead to a corrupt subsidy system in the way of ocean going vessels. They point out that wheat was already on the Brazilian free list, as far back as 1887. Coal was also on the free list, but in 1888 Brazil took \$1,812,363 worth of English coal, and not a cent's worth of ours. Agricultural machinery was on the free list, and so was railroad iron. Breadstuffs are the articles in which we are likely to be most favored. The duties on these, however, have never been very high. But in the past Brazil dis-