

tory of the United States. As to the admission of the Hawaiians themselves to the rights of citizenship, that will follow as a matter of course. There never has been any legislation against the Hawaiians, but they have been refused citizenship. In this State it was once claimed by a court that they belonged to the Malay race, which is not the fact. Their eligibility to citizenship, however, is now brought up by the treaty in a distinct form, since they are natives of territory acquired by this government. There is no doubt that more advantage will accrue to the present Hawaiian government than to the United States by annexation; and it is to be hoped that the natives there will share the advantage of an enlightened and humane policy under the new regime.

THE EXTRA SPRINKLING.

This evening's City Council session will decide whether or not the councilors will overrule Mayor Glendinning's veto on the extra sprinkling contract. Just what course the Council will take may not be known now, but if it considers the city's welfare, and the convenience and comfort of the people, there is no question of the result of the ballot on the veto—it will be overthrown.

The Mayor objects to the contract with Mr. Heath, on the alleged ground that the city is under contract with Mr. Griffin to give the latter the extra sprinkling. There is no such contract. The clause on which the claim is based is in the first sprinkling contract made with Mr. Griffin. In its legal definition, the city attorney has stated that it is not susceptible of the construction the Mayor gives it; it is merely a proviso that if the city "shall request it," Mr. Griffin will do the extra sprinkling at a given figure. There is no suggestion that if the city wants to do extra sprinkling it must request the present contractor to do it. That all the parties understood the contract as it reads is proved by the fact that a subsequent sprinkling contract, that at Liberty Park, was bid for, and was awarded to Mr. Griffin, without complaint.

Last year the extra sprinkling in a certain district cost the city \$178.85 per week. This year Mr. Heath offers to do the same work at \$84 per week, a saving of 55 per cent. Under the Council committee's intention as to recommending extra sprinkling this year, this will make a saving to the city of over \$5,000. Hence the rejection of the Heath contract means paying more than \$5,000 of the city's money out unnecessarily.

There have been some very unsavory rumors out about the sprinkling contract; and the citizens will watch which way each councilman votes this evening on the Mayor's veto. The case is as plain as that two and two are four. The city is perfectly free to let its extra sprinkling contract where it will. It may have double the amount of sprinkling this year that it had last for the same money or it may pay more than double the price it ought to do for the extra sprinkling ordered.

There are some who seem to proceed on the theory that the people will have the extra sprinkling at any cost. But this theory should not be relied on too far. There were some people who thought that way on the street lighting proposition a year or more ago; but the people endorsed those city councilors who said the city would do without electric light rather than be robbed for it. The people are in the same frame of mind regarding the sprinkling. They want a right, economical, honest treatment, even if they have to stop all sprinkling to get it. Therefore they are watching who are their friends on this extra sprinkling matter in the Council tonight.

DISADVANTAGES OF BIG CITIES.

When the work of the Pioneers who first made Utah a desirable habitation to civilized man is studied in its details, one feature of it, among the rest, is worthy of all admiration. It shows the sound philosophy that was treasured up in the minds of those worthy leaders of a vast enterprise, and the desire they had to lay foundations upon which to build a social structure of superior excellence. We refer to the manner in which they planned the various settlements, evidently with a view of preserving to the inhabitants the benefits of a healthy rural mode of living coupled with the educational and other advantages of city life. In the building up of the Utah settlements the plan was to preclude the aggregation of humanity in crowded cities and yet keep the families near enough together to enjoy close social intercourse—an idea which ought never to have been lost sight of in the future development of the country, not even for the sake of real estate speculation.

Those who have studied the subject of the effect of crowded city life on the individual are forced to recognize the fact that its tendency is to foster and aggravate the conditions out of which crime and human misery grow. There is probably not under present conditions force enough to expel the noxious elements from the social organism. Large city life is too artificial, too far removed from nature, the ever present and powerful witness for the Creator, to furnish sound moral strength. Slowly and gradually thought changes and atheism is the result, with its disregard for law and for authority except as it is enforced by brutal strength—the worst motive imaginable for correct conduct.

Dr. F. L. Ferguson discussing this subject in the Presbyterian Quarterly expresses the conviction that human nature cannot last long under such conditions. It must soon lose its vitality. He says:

What are called the city's slums are largely made up of people who have been made by the artificial surroundings of the city, the children, in many instances, of vigorous sires. It is a fact of common remark that the important posts in city activities are filled with men who are country bred and reared. I think it would be hardly too much to say that it is impossible for the city alone to produce a great man of the first order. The city may have a very decided influ-

ence in heightening the power and enlarging the influence of a great man, but it is not capable of producing them. Lying in close connection with the preceding tendency is that of licentiousness which is so pronounced a feature of city life. The result of this atmosphere is seen in the innumerable disrupted homes, and the ever increasing divorce dockets of the city. What will the future be? Our great American cities are of recent date. The moral deterioration which is manifest happens amidst the froth elements which have been contributed by the various sources from which the city has been filled. What are we going to see with the lapse of time, when habit, heredity, and public sentiment have all contributed their quota of power and impulse to this dreadful tide whose destructive waves sweep with their slime over the world's purity.

The foregoing considerations prepare the way for a glance at that enormous waste of human life that is constantly taking place in the city's maelstrom. Thousands yearly die, wrecked in body and soul, and destined to whatsoever eternal loss and ruin await human beings in the blackness beyond. The great majority of these began life fairly. There are many remedies proposed for this unspeakable waste. There are some who even deny it in their bizarre optimism. I cannot say that I am much enamored of any of the proposed remedies. Even the gospel, could we get men to believe in it, is at a disadvantage here. The situation looks like a deliberate violation of the petition, Lead us not into temptation. There is a point beyond which the gospel does not ordinarily save men. That point has been reached in the human slaughter-house of the city, where men's bodies and souls are both sacrificed on the altar of lust and riot.

It can hardly be doubted that the empire builders in these valleys had their eyes wide open to the numerous evils attendant upon the unnatural and artificial life thousands are forced into in the large cities where there is no breathing room except for the commanders of large fortunes. It would be well, if their successors could ever keep the original plan in view, for only on that plan can Utah fulfil her destiny among the states of the world and furnish a model worthy of being copied. The wisdom of the Pioneers was of a superior kind. It deserves to be studied and followed faithfully by their children.

ONE COUNCILLMAN says his constituents do not care whether street sprinkling costs \$2 or \$3. But the taxpayers do care, and demand that their official representatives care also.

PARIS, June 16.—The *Matin* publishes an interview with Count Ito of Japan, who is now in this city on his way to attend Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration, in which he says that Japan never had any idea of entering into a conflict with the United States as an outcome of the troubles between Japan and Hawaii, which, he added, have been greatly exaggerated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—The retiring United States minister, Alexander W. Terrill, who started for Athens yesterday on his way to the United States, presented his letters of recall at the audience which he had of the sultan before his departure.