

In reference to President Young's methods of accomplishing his ends I think I am qualified to speak. I had known him from my early boyhood, but during the last twelve years of his life my relations with him were of the most intimate and confidential character. He was a statesman in the truest sense of that word—broad, far-seeing and comprehensive in his views and plans, with a wonderful power of organization and great executive ability. He was a man who lived far ahead of his time. It has been my good fortune to be more or less acquainted with the public men of our country for the last twenty-five or thirty years; but while the most of them had advantage, of book learning beyond those of President Brigham Young, I never knew one who had quicker perceptions, greater grasp of mind or more practical good sense in every direction than he possessed. His mind was evenly balanced, no one great quality overtopping and dwarfing others; but he was remarkable as an all-round man, being great in almost every direction. While possessing enormous energy and undaunted courage in meeting and overcoming obstacles, he always shrunk from the use of violence. He inductively abhorred the shedding of blood—a sentiment strengthened by the teachings of his religion. On one occasion he remarked to me that it had been his earnest prayer to the Lord that he might ever be delivered from the necessity of taking human life. This trait of his character was exhibited during the troublous days of 1857-8, known in Utah as "the Buchanan war." Those who resided here at that time will remember how strong in many minds was the war fever. Many leading men, incensed at the thought of past outrages and wrongs which they had endured, were ready to fight. President Young was then the Governor of the Territory, and at no period of his life did the greatness of his character appear in stronger light than in those days. An inferior man would have been swept away by the torrent which was set in motion. But he restrained the impetuosity of leading men and the people and held everything well in hand. Upon one point he was inflexibly imperative—there must not a drop of blood be shed. Let the provocation be what it might, human life must be held sacred. This was his injunction, oft repeated, and it had its effect in restraining the thoughtless and the rash under circumstances when the temptation to return fire would have been irresistible. History may be searched in vain for a parallel to this remarkable campaign and for a greater exhibition of the commanding influence of one man in holding in check the aroused temper of the multitude and preventing the shedding of blood.

Yet this is the man at whose door all the story tellers concerning Utah's early days laid all their charges about hostility to "Gentiles," secret murders, etc., etc. Reason revolts at the thought that a man of President Brigham Young's type—a man to whose superiority and largeness of soul the civilities and settlements of Utah bear the most ample evidence—could be guilty of any of the vile acts of which his opponents have accused him. And if he is innocent, as I and thousands of

others know he was, the "Mormons," as a people, must also be acquitted of these charges.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—There were some important developments today in the Hawaiian situation. First, it is pretty clearly indicated that the administration is not in any way lukewarm in the matter as was first supposed. Secondly, the action of the commander of the Boston, against which Great Britain is about to file or has filed a formal protest, has received the official approval of the President and the cabinet. The sentiment in favor of annexation is rapidly extending, and several members of the cabinet have expressed themselves in favor of it. It has been reported that President Harrison is in favor of annexation. Although the course pursued by Minister Stevens in ordering the Boston's marines on shore was without explicit instructions from the government, his action is fully approved by the President.

In the Senate there is a distinctivel American feeling on the Hawaiian question which is confined to no party. There can be no doubt but that a majority of the members of the foreign relations committee look with favor upon the establishment of

AMERICAN DOMINION ON THE ISLANDS, but in just what shape is a matter of detail not yet considered. Mr. Dulph, a member of the committee on foreign relations, said this evening:

"The United States has been waiting fifty years for this opportunity, and now that it has come in such a way that the problem can be solved without difficulty, I certainly see no reason why we should hesitate. A man who would oppose what is the manifest duty of the country in this matter is, I think, hardly deserving of a seat in Congress. I certainly favor the control of these islands by the government of the United States."

Mr. Hisscock, another member of the same committee, is also in favor of annexation.

"I believe," said he, "this government should prevent any interference in this matter on the part of any other power. It is a matter that concerns us wholly, and for one, I may say I am in favor of the establishment there of a territorial form of government under the flag of the United States."

One member of the committee, who did not like to be quoted, said the only stumbling block he saw in the way was the possible action of the House if it were swayed by the influence of certain gentlemen who controlled appropriations. It would, he thought, be a short-sighted policy to consider he cost when there was so much at stake in the matter of the perpetuation of the safety of the republic, and the acquittal of that which would enable us to compel the respect of nations who were now friendly simply because it was good policy to be friendly. In a country like the United States, as he looked upon it, it was of little moment whether the annexation of Hawaii involved the expenditure of thousands or millions.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S RESOLUTION requests the President to lay before Congress any treaty he may make for ratification by legislation. The purpose of that language was to permit the House of Representatives to have a share in the responsibility for the disposition of the subject and not to have action taken in the Senate and behind closed doors. Undoubtedly this was calculated to strengthen the proposition contained in the resolution looking to annexation. Senator Chandler says:

"The time has come for the United States to annex the Hawaiian Islands. For years they have been gravitating towards us, but as long as a self-supporting government could be maintained on the islands there was no necessity for annexation. Now, however, it is apparent that the government can no longer stand and the people are willing to come to us. It will not be necessary for the United States to embark in a general policy of annexation or colonization. What we want is Hawaii in the Pacific and one or two points in the West Indies. We need them for coaling stations and for strategic outposts and we can stop there."

Chandler's resolution will come up in the Senate in the morning hour tomorrow unless some diversion be made.

In the House there was a diversity of views. Mr. Watson, of Georgia, voiced the People's party.

"It is a job and nothing but a job," he said, speaking

AGAINST ANNEXATION.

"It is a job put up by American property owners and sugar planters in Hawaii who are not looking to national prosperity but to personal aggrandizement."

The general sentiment among the members of the House seems to be that the United States should annex the Hawaiian Islands now that it has been invited to do so, but there are exceptions to this view. O'Ferrall of Virginia is opposed to the acquisition by the United States of more territory. Blount of Georgia, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, declined to speak upon the subject. Raynor of Maryland, another member of the foreign affairs committee, said: "I am not in favor of letting England get possession of the islands if the question is between the United States government and the government of Great Britain. I think the United States should annex the Sandwich group. Personally I favor the protectorate."

Hooker of Mississippi, also a member of the committee, expressed himself as absolutely opposed to any other government than the United States taking possession of the Hawaiian Islands.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote, its minister here, to protest against the action of the United States officials and the forces in Hawaii. The protest, it is understood, will be lodged with Secretary of State Foster tomorrow. To what extent the protest goes cannot be stated now.

LONDON, Jan. 30. — The charge d'affaires at the Hawaiian legation received official news today confirming the report of the revolution. An Hawaiian representative visited Lord