

strong diplomatic resistance to the United States Hawaiian policy, but she will hardly dare to emphasize her remonstrances by the bombardment of our coast cities.

The opinions as to the wisdom of including the Hawaiian islands in the domain of the United States are divided. On one hand it is pointed out that the republic is nothing but a "rotten borough," whose ignorant and immoral population would add dangers to American institutions; it is thought that annexation would involve the country in foreign complications, endanger the peace and necessitate a large fleet with attending enormous expenses to protect the new territory. On the other hand it is urged, that the United States has a fine record in the matter of treating successfully new land acquisitions; that the population of Hawaii is but as a drop in the ocean and can never be of any detriment to our institutions. A country that has shown its ability to assimilate millions from Europe cannot find a hundred thousand Hawaiians a great obstacle on her way to progress. The Dole government has proved itself capable of coping with the difficulties that have arisen, so far.

But while the opinions on this point differ, it seems to be a pretty general desire to have the question settled, one way or the other, without much delay. If the interests of the United States demand full control of the little republic, annexation should be accomplished before it becomes too late; if not, Hawaii should be left alone, or given over to Japan or England, or whoever wants it. If there be any danger at all in our Hawaiian policy, it is to be found in that dog in the manger position our government so long has assumed.

### LAST NIGHT'S COUNCIL.

Two important duties were performed by the City Council Tuesday evening, viz.: the confirmation of Mr. Doremus as chairman of the board of public works, and fixing the tax levy for this year. The former action will be generally approved, we believe, for the new appointee has already been tried and found not wanting in the firmness and other qualifications necessary to the fulfillment of the duties of the office. As to the tax levy, the people who furnish the sinews of war known as municipal finances will endorse heartily the adoption of the lower rate, and would have felt even better if it had been lower still; for Salt Lake property is now taxed too heavily in comparison with the property elsewhere. The question merely was one as to the needs of the city, and these are not such as to require a higher tax rate than prevailed in 1898. In fact, the burden is less; and a careful estimate having been made, it was shown that by a seven mill rate the next City Council will have more to conduct the municipal government with than the last one had.

The suggestion of Councilman Diehl, to prevent the frittering away of time, ought to be pressed more

closely than it has been. Mr. Mulloy's denial of the charges against him, and his explanation of his conduct, places the responsibility of proof upon those who complained, and the opportunity to do this will no doubt be promptly given.

Altogether the sum of the work of last evening's session was fairly good—a fact which it is pleasing to record.

### SHOULD READ HIS OWN PAPER.

We have received a copy of the Norwich, England, Daylight, which publishes from the News a letter written by Judge Colborn of this city to the Grafton (N. D.) News and Times. Daylight has made some very bitter and unjustifiable statements about the Mormons, but on receiving better information seem disposed to treat the Saints more justly. He says, "Having already published paragraphs reflecting on the Mormons, I feel bound to fairness to give the other version," and then proceeds to give Judge Colborn's letter.

Commenting on the communication, however, the Daylight editor evidently is considerably prejudiced against the Mormons, and sees more of that which the name of his paper suggests when he considers this subject. In the course of his letter Judge Colborn made the remark: "These are truths, but they don't travel as do lies, and so we are not known abroad as we ought to be;" whereupon the Norwich editor says:

The only thing which I do not understand about this expression of opinion is that Judge Colborn speaks of himself as a Gentile, and yet he winds up "we are not known abroad as we ought to be."

From this, it is clear the editor assumes that the "we" must mean only Mormons, whereas if our friend of the quill would only read what appears in his own paper as the chief prefatory remark of the judge's conclusion, that "we" would not be difficult to understand. The expression to which attention is called is:

Gentile, Jew and Mormon are united in Utah in a common purpose to make it what it inevitably will be—the greatest commonwealth of the West. In business and society all classes here perfectly assimilate—the statement of visiting preachers, morbid writers and literary scandal-mongers to the contrary notwithstanding. The varied opinions about us result from the idle scribbling and lurid literature of people who sacrifice truth to the entertainment of their readers or auditors.

The "us" of this sentence is the "we" of that which follows—the entire people of Utah, regardless of distinctions of race, nationality or religion. Daylight will please make a note of it, and clear away all its doubts as to the secretary of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce being a Gentile or non-Mormon, which is the more correct term.

### INDIAN PROGRESS.

In a letter from Ashland, Oregon, to the San Francisco Chronicle of Sunday is an interesting account of the improvement that is being made in

the condition of the Klamath, Modoc and Pah-Ute Indians now on the Klamath Indian reservation, in charge of Major O. E. Worden. The latter expects to have all the Indians located upon their allotments this season; he has almost completed the allotment of the Klamaths, is nearly through with the Modocs, and expects to begin with the Pah-Utes next month. He has finished the survey of an irrigating ditch six miles long, which will bring water upon all the Indian lands in the agency; and in helping the Indians to establish homes, raise cattle and grow crops, he feels greatly encouraged by the progress shown.

In their operations this year, the Indians there have sowed 1,200 acres of grain. They have thousands of cattle, and attend to their ranches like white men, branding their stock and keeping up fences and corrals. They are also rapidly forsaking their old wild life and its customs, as they appear quick to see the advantages of civilization, especially for their children. Nearly all the Indians who have received allotments of land have made substantial improvements in the way of fences, houses and stables. The two sawmills on the reservation cut lumber free for them, and the government is assisting them with sashes and doors, locks, nails, glass and paint.

One feature, especially noted, as it is a direction in which the Indian community is at fault, through not being far enough advanced. It is the facility shown by those on the Klamath reservation to learn trades. Major Worden reports excellent success in this regard. The two government schools on the reservation have a regular attendance of 245 Indian pupils. The allotment of lands has been going on for two years, and it is anticipated will be completed in 1898, when a million acres of land will be thrown open for white settlers, still leaving the Indians well provided for. On that reservation at least the allotment plan seems to be operating better than it has done in some other places. Possibly there is force in the suggestion of its being directed by one who understands how to work it. Certainly it is gratifying to note the progress of those Indians whose tribes a quarter of a century ago were regarded as among the most irreconcilable savages in the West. It is a difficult thing to civilize the Indian, but if Major Worden reports correctly the situation, such progress as this confirms the view that his civilization can be accomplished by wise administration.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK reports savings deposits of near \$1,400,000, about \$70 for each man, woman and child in the city, or over \$5 for each person in the State. This for the people of Utah is a rate of nearly one-fourth the amount of money per capita in the United States, on deposit in one bank. It is evident that all Utah people are not out of cash.

STREET SPRINKLING is going on in pretty fair shape in the locality outside of the regular sprinkling district, and the people generally feel gratified.