

diere will bear close watching, lest they, by acts of oppression, lay the foundation for future trouble. It takes the wisest and best of men and women to educate children, and the work is worthy the efforts of such. Oriental races are big children.

The United States in dealing with the Asiatics would do well to adopt the method of Great Britain in Egypt. Men are sent there who make a thorough study of the natives and deal with them according to their temperament. Any other way would undoubtedly result in disaffection among the natives and be a discredit to our own nation and government.

A GOOD WORD FOR UTAH.

The current number of the Millennial Star copies the subjoined paragraphs from the Halifax Courier of September 17. It is from the pen of Mr. Charles P. Frevelyn, prospective liberal candidate for the Elland district. He has traveled extensively in the United States and has this to say of Utah and the Mormons:

"On the whole, Utah is at present the most flourishing of the mountain states. Colorado, which has depended hitherto chiefly on its gold and silver, has suffered severe depression recently, and shows no signs of recovery unless there is a change in the national currency; but at present bimetalism is not making much progress. But Utah is a farming State, cultivated by hard-working Mormon farmers. One of the finest districts in America is the valley of Salt Lake City. For fifty miles and more the railway runs down a valley ten miles broad, under high cultivation, with comfortable farmhouses and good hedges. It is as picturesque, with its rows of slim poplar trees, as any rich plain in France. And as a background are two ranges of snow-capped mountains, rising sheer from the plain. At the foot of one of the passes lies Salt Lake City, with its streets and shady avenues. Beyond is the great Salt Lake, stretching as far as the eye can reach, with never a sail or a smoke-stack on it; for it is hard to balance boats on its half-solid water.

"The Mormons are, of course, chiefly interesting to the outside world because of their unusual matrimonial notions. Polygamy, at any rate in name, is no more in Utah. The national government firmly, and on the whole, gently suppressed it. Utah has been admitted as a State within the last three years; but only on condition that polygamy was severely prohibited. Mormonism is still the predominant religion. Almost all the farmers, and half the people of the cities of Ogden and Salt Lake City are Mormons.

"The Utah people are law-abiding and industrious. There is less political corruption and selfishness than in most American states. Salt Lake City is one of the best governed large centers in the West; and this is due to the Mormons, who have always, and still do exercise the chief control of affairs."

OUR VEXED QUESTION.

The gratifying official intelligence is received that the situation at Manila has somewhat improved. This is in the form of a bulletin from General Otis to the war department, announcing briefly that the better class of Filipinos, who are hostile to Spanish rule, are gaining influence, and it is otherwise shown that Aguinaldo's prestige is waning. It is not at all welcome news that the fever patients are increasing in the hospitals, due, the gen-

eral announces, chiefly to the carelessness of the men. The dispatch was tolerably lengthy, but as some portions had a bearing upon the negotiations of the peace commissioners at Paris, these were withheld from the public for the present.

A writer in Collier's Weekly is of the opinion that the problem will assume a graver aspect when Congress begins to deal with the islands, thus assuming that they are to be in this way controlled. Referring to a recent announcement of Gen. Otis that he needed no more troops, the writer says that the general holds Manila, Dewey holds the bay; the natives, of whom there are eight or ten millions, more or less, belonging to a variety of heterogeneous races with the Malay predominating, occupy the rest of the 100,000 square miles which constitute the area of the group. These natives are of all forms and conditions of men, from fairly intelligent races to races which are scarcely above the level of cannibals, they are alike in their total ignorance of our form of civilization, and of the representative system of government. What is to be done with them? Sir James Bryce says: "Let them alone; the sooner you have to do with them, the sooner you will be by and by." Whitelaw Reid says: "Organize the islands as a territory, and govern them from Washington. Let it be understood that they are never to be cut up into states, or to take part in making laws for the present states of the Union."

So far, it would seem, the whole question is a matter of opinions, some of which are formed at great distances from the situation and by reason of information not wholly satisfactory. One thing may be set down as conclusive, without waiting for the definitive action of the commission—the islands will not be returned to Spain. It is almost equally certain that they will not be turned over unreservedly to the natives. Either course would be more unsatisfactory to the powers, no doubt, than the absorption of the entire group by the United States. In this case there would be something approaching stability with reasonable protection for life and property; in either of the other cases all safeguards would be so enfeebled as to amount to nothing at all in a practical way. The rule of Spain would be a return to the former unsettled condition of things with less power to enforce or maintain order, and native control would be simply a plunge into barbaric conditions which would make the islands untenable to any civilized race. Manifestly there is but one of two things to be done, and this not altogether on our own account but largely on other nations' and the Filipinos' account—the United States must take complete possession, or retain enough territory to amount always to a nucleus around which civilization and good order may be gradually built up and extended.

It is argued by the Weekly writer that to hold the islands against the insurrections which would be sure to break out now and then would require an army of 50,000 men, about twice as many as we now have there and twice as many as Spain with less power behind them and less fighting capacity has ever had. It is idle to discuss the matter in this way. The new territory is on our hands; as shown, we cannot and run away, neither can we remain and divide sovereignty with any other power. The question, then, is what is the most useful and at the same time most efficient and economical plan of controlling the islands? That it is a vexed question may easily be

conceded because self-evident; but we are not to be permitted an escape from it on that account or, it would seem, any other.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

Advices from China are to the effect that a rebel leader, Cheung, has issued a proclamation calling the people to arms against the "foreign devils." He states that the barbarians are aiming at the exercise of their tyrannical power the world over, and their desire is "to take possession of the land everywhere and seek out all the riches." He also announces that he has assembled 300 philosophical scholars, about 1,000 military officers and 30,000 soldiers, and that, on a specified day, he wants the people of China to co-operate with him to "drive the foreign devils away immediately."

This has a suspicious look. Is it possible that some of the European powers are fomenting a rebellion in China? Has this Cheung and his followers been paid for issuing proclamations that may result in outrages upon foreign residents in the "celestial" kingdom? If so, a crisis is at hand and may come sooner than the general public is aware of.

As long as China enjoys a certain measure of peace, there will be no plausible pretext for interfering, but should this rebellion assume considerable dimensions and the government be thrown into a state of confusion, the powers would find the needed excuse for cutting up the empire and dividing it between themselves, and especially if foreign residents are being molested and their property destroyed. It is an old trick of European diplomacy to foment rebellions in order to have an excuse for stepping in and restoring order. This Chinese rebellion may be but an imitation of events in Bulgaria, Armenia and Korea.

POLYGAMY NOT THE ISSUE.

In the comments upon the anti-Mormon resolutions of the Utah Presbyterians, adopted at Ogden some days ago, the "News" took occasion to say:

"But the Presbyterians propose to reach Congress through their general assembly. We beg to suggest to this body, that before it takes any step in accordance with the appeal of the framers of the Ogden resolutions, it institute a thorough and impartial investigation into the question. Such an investigation would reveal the fact that not a single case of polygamous marriage is known to have been contracted in the Mormon Church in Utah since the Manifesto of Oct. 6, 1890. It would further make the peculiar situation resulting from previous conditions clear. It would, above all, prove that there are ample facilities in Utah for reaching any violators of the law—and where in the wide world is there a spot in which some law-breakers are not found?—through the courts, controlled by judges and other officers of sterling worth and integrity. These facts the agitators carefully conceal for the furtherance of their own plans and purposes, but will the general assembly of the Presbyterians wrong an entire religious community on the suggestion of professed agitators, and refuse to hear both sides?"

The Kinsman, the special organ of the Presbyterian agitators, with a regard for truth and logical reasoning peculiarly its own, replies as follows:

"There are two glaring deceptions in this paragraph. The first is contained