

ANOTHER STATEHOOD SCHEME.

The New York *Sun* opposes the proposition to create a general conglomeration of the Pacific coast and then divide it up in accordance with a program as novel as disproportionate and unjust. The scheme as outlined is to parcel Nevada out among its surroundings and create two new states, by joining the eastern part of Washington to the northern part of Idaho; the extreme western part of Idaho is then to go to California, and the rest, with the exception of a slice from off the north going to Idaho to compensate it for the loss of its "panhandle," to be joined to Utah and make up the other state.

The cause for this movement is shown to be that Nevada, after thirty years of existence, has less population than any other state or any territory with the possible exception of Alaska, whose numerical status is to a great extent an unknown quantity; while Utah, having a greater population than many of the states and being "no longer handicapped by the practice of polygamy," is supposed to be entitled to admission, especially if reunited to its western part. The New York luminary thereupon suggests that Utah be divided somewhere near the summit of the range just east of this city, or a little further on, all the western part going to Nevada and the remainder to Colorado. The former would then have a quarter of a million people against the highest number it ever had, 62,266 in 1880, and about 45,000 now. It is also proposed that the northwestern corner of Arizona north of the Colorado be added to Utah-Nevada to make the lines natural. Just what the Arizonans would say to this is not known, but a general demurrer would probably be the procedure, as that territory has statehood aspirations of its own and its population is a long way below the number required for a congressional district now.

In all these schemes for substantially recognizing Utah's merit and claims, it is not a little singular that such a large proportion of them should propose the reward of the poor Christian — to be possessed and enjoyed only after death. Now and then a statesman broad enough and just enough to propose and uphold the right thing without any ifs or buts arises to the surface of public affairs, but his plan if not himself is soon hushed into a tone so low "there's nothing lives 'twixt it and silence." And now and then an influential newspaper has the temerity and independence to strike the nail squarely on the head by declaring unequivocally for statehood for Utah without dismemberment or other terms than such as other territories have subscribed to as a condition precedent. As seen, it has all amounted so far to nothing, practically considered.

Of all the suggestions yet made in this behalf, that of the *Sun* comes the nearest to being infamous, because, after showing how thoroughly qualified and well equipped we are for the burdens as well as the honors of independent government, it proceeds in the most cold-blooded manner to propose to reward us by annihilating the Territory in order

that Nevada — which is shown to be utterly unworthy and helpless — may live! A very peculiar quality of statesmanship that, truly! Our New York contemporary is oftener right than wrong, and some of its diametrically pointed conclusions have had an effect for the right upon the public mind second to no other similar influence in the land; but it is wrong in the proposition herein spoken of, and we hope it may see it in time to repent thereof and turn from its error.

Utah has twice been shorn in the interest of its neighbors, and as it has persisted in going ahead and prospering notwithstanding, it ought now to be permitted to retain what it has — by its friends, because it is a matter of right, and by its enemies because such work in the past has failed to accomplish what they expected. And if the re-union spoken of must take place whether we will or not then let what was taken away be returned, not what was left be sent to join the part removed; let the name we have had from the first also remain. If there is to be dissolution let the part entitled to the least consideration undergo it. Let us go into the Union as the STATE OF UTAH or not go in at all!

TO THE WOMEN OF UTAH.

The attention of the women of Utah is earnestly invited to the following important matter, in which, though the time is short, there is an opportunity for the winning of much honor and fame for their sex and for the Territory.

Some time ago when it became known that an appropriation of money for the collection of a silk exhibit for the Woman's Building at the World's Fair was about to be, or had been, made, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury wrote to Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the Lady Board of Managers, asking that Utah be given a share of the appropriation. It was learned that certain and older states rather scouted the idea that this far western commonwealth could do anything in that line and maintained that any means set aside for the purpose of such collection here would be little better than wasted. But Mrs. Salisbury persisted, and to make the story short, has at last succeeded. A generous sum has been placed at her disposal with which to collect, transport and exhibit what Utah women have done in the business of silk-making, and to aid her in the important work she has appointed the following committee: Mrs. C. W. Bennett (chairman), Mrs. E. B. Wells (vice chairman), Mrs. C. E. Allen, Mrs. Zina D. Young, and Mrs. Margaret Calne (secretary), the national lady commissioners and the territorial board of lady managers also being ex-officio members of the committee.

What is now wanted is that in the short time at command every woman in Utah who has any specimens of home-raised or home-manufactured silk — from cocoons and spools and skeins to finished fabrics, from the very first to the very latest step in the business — will give this matter immediate attention and forward the same to the *Woman's Exponent* office, Room 228, Constitution Building, Salt Lake City. The committee

will accept the specimens as a loan and be responsible for their safe keeping and return, or will buy them outright. The desire is to have in the Exposition every phase and feature of industry so far as the same has been engaged in Utah; and the *News* is sure that if the women of the Territory respond with alacrity and to the fullest extent in their power, the display will be in every way creditable and a source of pride to all who contribute to as well as those who view it. We urge the subject upon the immediate and earnest consideration of the people, and trust they will not suffer this opportunity to advertise their labors and successes in this direction to pass unimproved.

Mrs. Salisbury expects to leave for Chicago tomorrow, and on her arrival there she will obtain and transmit all further information. Mrs. Mary Harris of Ogden, who thoroughly understands the silk business in all its stages, from first to last, will have detailed charge of the display at the Fair and exhibit all the various steps in the industry.

THE QUESTION GROWING.

The action of Commissioner Blount in hauling down the American flag from the Hawaiian government building in Honolulu is the overshadowing topic just now. Just before the special session of the Senate adjourned, a Republican member offered a resolution as to what was the authority if any by which the flag was removed; whereupon a Democratic member offered an amendment inquiring as to the authority by which the flag was hoisted there. It is thus apparently shaping into something of a party question on the British plan, the majority for the government, the minority against it.

The Chicago *Record*, which from the first has opposed American encroachments in or advances upon Hawaii, claims that no diplomatic occasion existed for proclaiming a protectorate and the action of Minister Stevens in raising the American flag over the islands was not warranted either by the state of affairs at Honolulu or by the feeling in the United States, which he represented. It thinks that apparently there are hidden influences back of the Hawaiian annexation project which are at work to create conditions upon the islands and stir up a sentiment of enthusiasm here that will bring about annexation. The annexation treaty of President Harrison, sent hastily to the Senate of the United States, with its plan of pensioning a queen and buying off a princess is pronounced an extraordinary document. It showed that Mr. Harrison was in full sympathy with the policy of annexation.

"Any dispassionate investigation of the matter," says the *Record*, "will reveal that this country would not be benefited by annexing the islands with their complicated social problems and uncertain commercial benefits. As an exploitation of 'Jingolee' annexation would be expensive. Commercial supremacy in the islands is already possessed and will be maintained. Their location insures this. It is for the United States, however, to insure the autonomy of the islands