

class with the Melanesians, though there is now an admixture of blood, through the immigration of Tongans and Samoans.

The first efforts to christianize the natives was made by the Wesleyan church in 1835, and it is claimed that of the 110,000 natives now on the islands, 100,000 belong to the above-named religious body, the remainder being classed as Catholics. There are about 2,000 Europeans on the islands who are utilizing native labor in the production of sugar, copra—or dried coconut, coffee, maize, etc. The Fijians, however, are too indolent, and do not care for steady, laborious employment, hence laborers are imported from other islands and from India.

Soon after the Warrimoo anchored in the harbor, the deck was crowded with natives selling coral, coconuts, bananas, lemons, etc. One native was pointed out as having eaten his own mother at a cannibalistic feast.

A stroll through the town revealed the ravages of one of the fearful hurricanes which are almost periodical in these islands. Many large buildings were in ruins, and the devastating effects of one of these terrible storms are seen on every hand. Last February such a disaster destroyed the crops upon which the natives were dependent, and much suffering was experienced. It is said that after a hurricane has passed over the islands, the appearance presented is that of a place ravaged by fire. All vegetation is blackened and withered by the force of the gale, and trees and houses are leveled to the ground.

The native dress is very scant, consisting only of a waist cloth. The Fijian villages differ very little from the dwellings on Samoa, and other Polynesian islands.

In the evening of May 24th, the anchor was raised and the Warrimoo continued her voyage, her commander directing her course through the coral reefs, and fearlessly facing the storm which compelled passengers to go below.

The Fiji islands are situated between latitude 15° and 22° south, and 176° east and 178° west longitude. Hence the 180° meridian was crossed during the night, and, when passengers came on deck the following morning they learned that it was still Friday, May 24th, the same date covering forty-eight hours—thus giving two Fridays and honoring England's Queen with two birthdays in one year.

Eight days later, Honolulu was reached, 2,775 miles from Suva. The beautiful scenery of this charming city of the Hawaiians has often been described in the columns of the News. At the mission house, the Elders and Saints were entertained by Elder Dibble. After supper a visit was paid to the telephone office and Elder Goddard had a pleasant conversation over the wires with President and Sister Noall, Elder Andrew Jensen and others, who were then at Laie, about thirty-five miles distant.

At midnight, June 1st, the homeward journey was resumed. Calm seas and pleasant weather made the trip a truly enjoyable one. Several entertainments were held in the dining hall of the steamer, and two excellent concerts were given during the last week, Mormon Elders being unanimously chosen by the passengers as chairman on both occasions.

On Sunday morning, the straits of San

Juan Del Fuca were entered, and a few hours later most of the passengers were strolling through the streets of Victoria, the capital city of British Columbia. The sail through Puget Sound was delightful, but all the points of interest were recently published in the News.

The overland trip was made over the C. P. railway, Gt. Northern, Northern Pacific and U. P. railway. Stops were made at Seattle and Portland, enabling the travelers to visit these busy cities of the northwest. The journey southward was very enjoyable, especially when the snow-capped summits of the dear old Rockies were seen in the distance. Who could refrain from singing,

Oh! ye mountains high where the clear blue sky, etc.

How eagerly the eyes of our dear members gazed upon the homes of the Saints, as the iron horse rushed along through Utah's vales! After over forty years of anxious waiting and prayerful toiling, one dear sister gazed upon Zion's city with the majestic spires of its holy and beautiful Temple pointing to heaven, and every heart swelled with joy and echoed the sentiments of one of Zion's poets:

O, Zion, dear Zion! home of the free,
In thy Temples we'll bend, all thy rights we'll defend,
And our home shall be ever with thee.

"PHOENIX."

THE UNION PACIFIC TRIUMPHS.

There will be no independent receiver for the Oregon Short Line railway in Utah. The American Loan and Trust company declined to accept Mr. Bancroft as co-receiver because he was a Union Pacific official. Judge Merritt refuses to modify his previous order. Under this condition the Union Pacific receivers will continue to operate the Short Line in Utah in connection with the Union Pacific main line. It now remains to be seen whether the Short Line roads outside of this Territory will be taken charge of by Mr. Egan, and operated independently, or fall back to the Union Pacific management as formerly. That must be decided by the American Loan and Trust company.

There was an interested audience in attendance at the Supreme court room on Tuesday, when there was called up before Chief Justice Merritt the application of the American Loan and Trust company for a modification of the order of court made in the Short Line litigation on June 10, naming W. H. Bancroft as co-receiver with John M. Egan, requiring the payment of interest on the mortgages of the line south of Salt Lake City, and making no provision for the issue of receiver's certificates. Of the counsel for the Loan company, Judge John A. Marshall was the only one present. For the Union Pacific, there were Senator John M. Thurston, general solicitor, and Messrs. R. A. Hall, P. L. Williams and Le Grand Young, who engaged in the proceedings on a former occasion; this force was also augmented by the presence of General Cowan, who appeared under the special direction of the United States attorney general, to oppose the application of the Loan company.

The Loan company wanted a modification of the previous order in the

following respects: The withdrawal of Mr. Bancroft as co-receiver in behalf of the applicants for independent receivership, for the reason that they had not asked his appointment, and making it was not independent receivership; the granting of permission to issue receiver's certificates as had been done in the other courts, for the reason that the raising of large sums of money required by the Utah court's order was impracticable; and the modification of the order requiring payment of certain accrued interest, for the reason that the road was beyond the jurisdiction of this court.

When the case came up today, Judge Marshall, on behalf of the American Loan and Trust company, recited briefly the proceedings at the last hearing, wherein the court made an order, on certain conditions, that the Short Line should be turned over to receivers, naming as such officers John M. Egan and W. H. Bancroft. He asked that a modification of the order be made, as no application had been presented for the appointment of Mr. Bancroft as receiver. Therefore he requested the revocation of Mr. Bancroft's appointment. It was further stated that the order conditioned the raising of large sums of money. If Mr. Bancroft was made receiver it would continue the management in the same hands as before, and in effect there would be no separate receivership. As to the next item, the receiver's certificates, Mr. Marshall said the court had stopped Mr. Storey in his argument and did not hear his side on this point. As to these, Mr. Marshall asked a modification, granting permission to issue the certificates. Third: in the matter of the Utah Southern road, he wanted that part of the requiring payment of accrued interest to be stricken out. As to the condition imposed in it on the American Loan and Trust company to pay that interest, Mr. Dillon had not appeared in this court, and it should be left to the other circuits. This mortgage covered a road not in this Territory and therefore was out of the jurisdiction of this court.

Senator Thurston, for the Union Pacific said he did not wish to argue the case but simply make a statement regarding the last question named. The Loan company came to this court with the request to confirm the order of the other courts, and this had required the payment of accrued interest on first mortgages. In this respect he urged that no modification of the order ought to be made.

Attorney Williams said the motion is made on no new showing, but on the former case, to enable them to avoid the payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Utah Southern and Utah Southern extension. He then referred to the appointment of Mr. Bancroft, and said it was the duty of the Loan company, out of courtesy to this court, to ask the other courts to confirm Mr. Bancroft's appointment, but they had not done so. He was surprised at the claim that Mr. Bancroft's appointment would render nugatory the separate receivership. That was merely a street clamor that had filled the newspapers, and had no place in court. This application was a violation of the rule that no man