

THE ISLANDS WILL COME IN.

President Harrison has forestalled the Cleveland administration again by sending to the Senate a special message on the subject of the annexation of Hawaii. It is said that he not only favors annexation but that he would have it speedily accomplished. It is now quite probable that a measure looking to that end will be introduced at once and acted upon without delay; so that it is more than likely that the islands will soon be the property of the United States. For the past several days the drift of public sentiment has been so strongly in this direction that any other conclusion would have been irrational.

It must not be understood that it will be all fair sailing, that there will be not even so much as a ripple upon the diplomatic and political sea when the transaction is brought to a focus. Nor is the proposition in chief endorsed with absolute unanimity even in the United States. A Chicago paper, which beyond doubt voices the sentiments of many more, calls attention to the fact that the Hawaiian may be regarding us from a different point of view from what we do him, and reminds us that the proceeding must not be considered as a Fourth of July celebration. "The Hawaiian will expect things," it says. "Already Queen Liliuokalani and Princess Kaiulani have given it out that they, for instance, expect \$25,000 pensions for being removed from the royal palace and the holding of the scepter. Then Hawaii, small as it is, had several political and economic problems of its own which it will expect to have smoothed out and solved for it. There is a Chinese problem and a problem of several thousand undraped natives and a leper-colony problem. Nor is this all, for there is still the problem of establishing in lieu of the provisional government now in power at Honolulu permanent legislative, executive and judicial functionalities of sufficient authority to take care of islands several thousand miles from Washington."

These are weighty considerations, sure enough, and they ought to receive full attention before we get so far that it is hard to hold on and worse to let go. The authority quoted points out that the Hawaiian has quite another perspective view of the events pertaining to himself. It is a question for Congress to decide whether it were not better simply to take him under a protectorate than to saddle ourselves with half a hundred new political worries no less irksome because they are of trifling moment to us in America.

Notwithstanding such evidently well-meant suggestions, it is quite likely that when the deed is done all hands will concur and the most that can be will be made of the situation.

THE KANSAS TROUBLE.

Kansas is maintaining its reputation for bleeding at every pore on slight provocation. The situation at the state capital might be termed disgraceful if another word did not fit it better—threatening. At this writing the

members of the Republican house who have fastened themselves in are still "holding the fort" but in a beleaguered condition, and as they are allowed nothing to eat or drink they would soon surrender in all probability without being forced out as is now talked of. The governor has ordered the colonel of militia to take possession and oust the Republicans, but being of that political stripe himself the colonel will not obey orders, and other resources are being drawn upon. If an entrance is effected and an attempt to remove the members by force is made, there will doubtless be bloodshed and the whole state may be plunged into a civil conflict which the general government would have to suppress. That is, however, the governor's program and he will accept of nothing short of unconditional surrender.

It is an ugly situation. Politics sometimes causes men to do foolish and very often dangerous things; but to let it imperil the peace of the state, the lives of citizens and the safety of property is permitting it to go to an unwarrantable stretch. There is no present telling how it will end, and dispatches from Topeka are now looked for with anxiety.

BUY AT HOME.

Salt Lake is far from being lonely in the "hard times" which can be largely attributed to the lack of home industries. Even Colorado's capital has something to complain of in this line, as shown in the following, from an editorial in the *Denver World*:

The difficulty is that our merchants and dealers buy too much of the Eastern manufacturer and too little of the home manufacturer. Their customers, they should remember, belong to this city and in the main receive no employment but what the home manufacturer can give. A city, to a great extent, is a little world in itself. The manufacturer gives employment to the artisan and finds a sale for his produce to the merchant. The merchant retails his wares to the artisan who in turn receives employment in their manufacture. Hence the prosperity of the city depends upon the patronage of its manufacturing institutions. Unfortunately the merchant in the past has given too little of his patronage to the home manufacturer. To counteract this every citizen of the town should demand of the merchant the home product and insist on having no other. There are a number of soap manufacturers, stove founders and others in the city who employ about one-fourth the men they should, because the merchants do not try to push their products.

THE GRESHAM APPOINTMENT.

As far away as we are from the scenes of political controversy in a national sense, we still take a somewhat lively interest in what is going on. The one topic that is discussed more than any other on the street and among men in various places is the action of President Cleveland in selecting a life-long Republican for the head of his cabinet. The opinions expressed vary considerably, depending somewhat upon the political predilections of the individuals. A very

few condemn it as not being "what they fought for," and Republicans as a rule look if they do not say they "can stand it if the other fellows can."

Expressions elsewhere vary more greatly, perhaps, than here. The best attainable consensus of opinion is in the expressions of the press, a number of which have been collected and some of them are herewith appended:

Cleveland's Gresham is a very good Roland to Harrison's Jackson.—*St. Paul Globe*.

"Gresham for the cabinet" is "good politics," although not in the usual sense of the term.—*Omaha World-Herald*.

Mr. Gresham will find himself in a strange gullet, but if he finds his surroundings congenial, here's luck to him. *Minneapolis Tribune*.

Even if Gresham becomes secretary of state the place where Carlisle sits will be the head of the cabinet table.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

As Mr. Cleveland's secretary of state Judge Walter Q. Gresham would unquestionably have the greatest opportunity of his busy life.—*Boston Globe*.

If Judge Gresham has been selected for secretary of state it may be safely said that the deed was done without the knowledge or consent of Adlai E. Stevenson.—*Buffalo Express*.

Judge Gresham is not running well among the old-time Democrats. But Grover is perhaps equal to the emergency.—*New York Advertiser*.

If Judge Gresham finally alights in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet it will be a relief to many who have been dazed by his recent vibrations between three political parties.—*Boston Journal*.

Whatever one may think of Gresham's taste in taking a seat in Cleveland's cabinet, there can be but one opinion of Cleveland's judgment in seeking so able a man.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

Judge Gresham is so much better than the Republican party that he is to all intents a Democrat—and a long ways better Democrat than some of those who pass for Democrats in New England and New York.—*St. Louis Republic*.

Judge Gresham is certainly as good a Democrat as Grover Cleveland. He recognizes the fact that the Cleveland party has superseded the old Democratic party, and in the new organization he ranks as a high priest.—*New York Advertiser*.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

The amount which the business men of this city have raised for the proposed co per plant is not a large one, all things considered; in comparison with the valuation of property it is absolutely trifling, but when the stagnant condition of trade is taken into account the bonus assumes more dignified and respectable proportions. Measured by this latter standard it is a tribute to the contributors' enterprise and to some extent it assumes the form of a downright benefaction. Surely, if the transaction as a whole accomplishes half of what is expected of it, it will be a boon indeed, for it will then break the spell which holds everything hereabout and set free the limbs of traffic, so that thereafter we may assume that degree of active prosperity to which our numbers, our location and our inexhaustible resources entitle us.

Yes, the men of push and enterprise in our midst have spoken, and spoken wisely and well. They have done all