

He started westward after the expulsion of the Saints in the fall of 1846, but was stricken with chills and fever on the Des Moines river, Iowa, and was obliged to winter there, but resumed the journey the next spring in company with Jedediah M. Grant. While crossing the plains Brother Huffaker was a captain of ten. He reached Salt Lake Valley Oct. 8, 1847, and settled at South Cottonwood on the farm which he has ever since occupied, in the spring of 1848. In the spring of 1849 he led a company to California and returned the next year. He served as selectman for Salt Lake county from 1854 to 1858. In the fall of 1856 he was ordained one of the presidents of the Seventh Quorum of Seventies. During that same autumn he went on a business trip to the States in company with Parley P. Pratt. He never sought for positions or notoriety, but was extremely modest and unobtrusive. He was a man, however, of sterling integrity and unswerving faith, and filled every office to which he was called with honor. He was essentially a home man, and although respected and beloved by all his acquaintances he was best appreciated by those who were most intimate with him. He was a kind and just husband, a loving and indulgent father; unselfish and generous to a marked degree, and exemplary in all his habits. He leaves a record without a blemish which his family may well feel proud of and profitably emulate. Such a man requires no eulogy at his death, nor sculptured monument to keep his memory green. Simpson D. Huffaker's good deeds will survive him, and his faithfulness has left its impress upon his numerous children to such an extent that he will doubtless never lack a representative in Israel:

PRESENTATION TO THE HAWAIIAN QUEEN.

Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.

Now that the harvest season in Utah is drawing to a close, perhaps it will be interesting to some of your readers to hear a little of what is going on in the land renowned for ferns and flowers.

Some time ago the idea of presenting her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani with a substantial present as a token of the Saints' respect, was talked over and resulted in arrangements being made to give her a fine calabash of native wood, on her birthday, September 2nd. On account, however, of the death of her royal consort (Hon. John Owen Dominis) a week previous, the affair was postponed until the 28th. Accordingly the Saints met at our church on the morning of that day, and formed in line two, and two, in the following order: First President Ward E. Pack and a number of the Utah Elders; then came those bearing the calabash, followed by the Relief Society with their beautiful banner, upon which were inscribed the following words: "Ka Hui Manawalea, Emanu-walea i ka poe ilihune" (The Relief Society, a relief to the poor.) Next came the Honolulu Sabbath school, succeeded by the Saints and visitors from other islands who had come to attend conference. After a march of fifteen minutes the procession reached the palace, where the participants were

ushered into her Majesty's presence by the chamberlain, Hon. James Robertson. After salutation Elder Kemilla Kuhlman advanced and read the letter of presentation. The calabash was handed to the Queen by Pres. Ward E. Pack. Her majesty received it with a graceful bow, and said that when her eyes rested upon it, it would remind her of the respect and good will that was exhibited towards her that day. Koalohapanole then removed the lid of the calabash, and the Saints went forward one by one and dropped in coins of various denominations, until the amount of \$40.00 was deposited.

At Her majesty's request a short religious service was held, presided over by Elder Brigham Johnson, president of the Honolulu conference. After the opening exercises, Pres. Pack related briefly the history of our labors on these islands, and expressed gratitude for the kindness the Elders had always received at the hands of Hawaii's rulers. He trusted the same kindly feelings would continue under her majesty's reign. We were here he said to teach all that Christ was the Savior of the world, that it is essential to keep his commandments in order to obtain the blessings promised to the faithful.

When her majesty arose to speak, the assembly with one accord arose and remained standing until she had finished her remarks. She was glad of the privilege of meeting so many on such an occasion and observing the friendly feeling exhibited towards her. She wished to reign with justice, so that peace may continue in the land, and to be the better enabled to do this, she desired that the Saints would render her assistance by petitioning God the Eternal Father to bless her with wisdom and understanding. Tears stood in many eyes while the Queen spoke. The choir sang an anthem and the exercises were then closed by Elder Wm. H. Allen. As those assembled passed out, all had the opportunity of shaking hands with her Majesty. The occasion was one long to be remembered by all present.

B. J.
HONOLULU, Sandwich Islands, October 17, 1891.

THE QUESTION FOR THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

[North American Review.]

But the question forces itself upon every thinking man, "*Quousque tandem?*"—How will this end? An exodus of extraordinary dimensions is progressing. Many thousands emigrate to the United States, that great country whose hospitality is as unbounded as are its resources, and where they prove themselves diligent, thrifty, and law-abiding citizens. A certain proportion filters into this country, where they have established one branch of industry, the cheap-clothing trade, and largely developed another, the cheap-boot trade. Thanks to the admirable education which their children receive at the Jews' Free School and similar institutions, these foreigners are being slowly but surely assimilated with the population among whom they have chosen to dwell. Large numbers flee to the Holy Land (a veritable Palestine hunger

having seized the poor cowed refugees), where several agricultural colonies have been established by the munificence of Baron Edmond de Rothschild and the enterprise of other lovers of Zion. Travelers speak hopefully of the success of these colonies. It is, however, considered neither wise nor expedient to encourage large settlements of Jews in countries which, like the United States, already number a considerable Hebrew population, or in those which, like our own tight little island, are already over-congested. And here I may mention incidentally that much exaggeration is indulged in concerning the inflow of dense hordes of pauper aliens into London. The publication of the returns issued by the Board of Trade shows very clearly that the increase of the immigration of the Polish Jews into London in the current year, as compared with the last, has been but inconsiderable. But in order to stay all complaints on this head, Baron de Hirsch has propounded a scheme to promote a vast immigration of the Jewish race from Russia to those parts of the world which are as yet sparsely populated. He has devoted two million pounds sterling to the establishment of colonies in various parts of North and South America and certain regions of Africa—colonies for agricultural, commercial and other purposes. He has enlisted the aid of several men renowned for their great business capacity—men such as Lord Rothschild, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. F. D. Mocatta, Mr. Benjamin Louis Cohen and M. S. Goldschmidt—to aid him in carrying out his colossal scheme. A settlement has already been commenced in the Argentine Republic, and the latest advices I have received speak very encouragingly of the intelligence and industry of the settlers.

CHILE IS INSOLENT.

WASHINGTON, 29.—It was nearly noon before Egan's cablegram was translated and laid before the President. An hour afterward messengers were dispatched to Secretary Blaine and Secretary Tracy, requesting their presence at the White House. The secretaries promptly responded to the President's summons. Secretary Tracy staid an hour at the White House, and returned to the navy department, but had not been there long when he was recalled. Naturally these movements gave rise to all kinds of more or less wild speculation as to the nature of Egan's dispatch and intentions of the government. When Secretary Tracy again emerged from the White House he refused to make any statement whatever respecting the Chilean correspondence, on the ground that the department of State had the matter in charge.

Secretary Blaine appeared in good spirits when he came out of the White House and stepped into his carriage to go home. He had nothing to say about Egan's message, but intimated that when the proper time had elapsed the public would be informed of the fact.

Soon after 8 o'clock an official statement of the contents of Minister Egan's dispatch was made public. It read as follows:

"The department of State received