

the lines, and recalling some other events, it is clear that the loss of Cuba to Spain does not cause any concern to the Muscovite. The point is with regard to Hawaii, and indicates Russian designs on those islands. Hence the effort to rouse a general European antagonism to the United States acquiring any more territory, and the naming of Cuba to aid in awakening the opposition.

That Russia's designs on the Hawaiian islands is a part of a well defined policy can be made quite clear by reference to a Russian edict issued about a month since. It was carefully expressed, yet was strongly antagonistic to the United States on the Pacific ocean. If Japan could have taken Hawaii and made a transfer, or if Russia could have elapsed in unobserved and secured possession, when her plans therefor were completed, no doubt she would have done so, and laughed at the United States. As it is, the edict referred to requires that when the trans-Siberian railway is completed, a trans-Pacific steamship service shall be put on between Russian ports and the American Pacific coast. And it is commanded that after January 1, 1900, none but vessels flying the Russian flag, shall be allowed in such service.

This shows the design of the Muscovite. He is planning for an extensive merchant marine on the Pacific, and is jealous lest the United States should step in and secure the ocean carrying trade, hence the law excluding all but Russian vessels from the traffic with eastern Russia ports. This will suggest at once the almost incalculable value that the Hawaiian islands would be to Russia, and intimates the reason of the Vremya's call for European action. It also is a strong point in favor of the United States keeping Russian hands off the Sandwich islands.

CHANGES IN TARIFF POLICY.

It must be noticeable to the most casual political observer that a singularly chaotic and anomalous condition prevails as to the determination of the tariff question; to bring the matter directly home, the recent vote of the two Utah senators may be quoted to illustrate the fact. The Democracy has taken a step in behalf of equitable tariff upon or protection for raw materials. What may be called the new Democracy seems to desire that in the benefits which may be derived from tariffs the primitive industries shall have a participating interest; and apparently all, or nearly all, who belong to that wing of the party are agreed that for many years to come the tariff laws of the United States will contain an element of protection. This thought, theory or policy is opposed only by what is known as the Bourbon element or faction.

Strange as is this change of front on the part of the new Democracy, the Republican attitude is still more interesting. Urged thereto by the demands of eastern manufacturers, the majority of the party in

power now contends stubbornly for a low tariff or even free trade in raw materials. A free-trade Republican is no longer the rare bird he once was, neither is it at all unusual to see and admire that formerly sneered-at and scorned political creature—a high protection Democrat—both going back to the root and beginning of things for the place to apply and test their respective theories of policy.

Is it in any sense risky to predict that out of this condition of chaos and uncertainty will grow an entire reform of the tariff system of the country, and a complete rehabilitation of political parties as they now are and have been known?

REMEMBERS A LONG TIME BACK

The NEWS has received a letter from Mrs. Sarah D. Muir, of Woods Cross, Davis county, calling attention to a statement in this paper last week, of a lady living in this city who was at the coronation of Queen Victoria. Mrs. Muir says she "can beat that" in the way of memory, and proceeds to do it. She tells how that she remembers, when a girl, the bells tolling all day long for the coronation of King George IV of England. That was in 1820—seventy-seven years ago. Then again, in 1830, William IV was crowned; and she recollects going with her parents, with plate, spoon, knife and fork in hand, to a great feast, attending a feast, and listening to bands playing and bells ringing everywhere. The ten years between the two events now seem to her a very little time. Next she remembers, after a brief space, the sounds of muffled bells that told the people King William was dead; that was in 1837. Then Mrs. Muir got married, and after that she recalls "another stir" to proclaim Victoria queen, but she was not old enough, so it was concluded to put eighteen years for ladies and twenty-one for gents, so she succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, and was crowned June 28th, 1838; then another big day, with handbells, church bells, bands, and every kind of music, even to the jewsharp; everybody's oven was filled with all kinds of meat, plum-puddings and everything of the best to eat.

Mrs. Muir does not give her age, but she must have passed the fourscore mark. Having recalled the personal recollection of the crowning of three of Britain's sovereigns, she yet may have the privilege hearing of a fourth, in her adopted country.

HOPE FOR ISRAEL.

The idea of Dr. Herzl, to establish Hebrew colonies in Palestine is being severely criticized by some of the Jewish papers in this country. The Chicago Israelite thinks that Palestine is about the worst country that could be selected for that purpose, and that an effort to restore the nation at this time is madness. The return of the Jews to the land of the fathers without a Messiah, or even the expectation of one in the near future, the Israelite says, is a curious idea both to Christian and Moslem interpreters of the Bible.

It is somewhat like a play of Hamlet without the hero. The Jews as a general rule do not believe in the possibility of a national existence of the Jewish nation.

These, however, are the sentiments of only one part of the descendants of the patriarchs. Others, inspired by the glowing descriptions of the prophets of the glorious future of the people, look forward with hope to the realization of all that those promisees contain. With the eye of faith they see possibilities where others can discover only the opposite. To them neither the comparatively barren condition of the country and the oppressive rule of the government in power, nor the indifference of the class that is dominated by the prevalent spirit of rationalism presents any insurmountable obstacles. The contemplation of the past is foundation enough for their faith. If the people could be led forth from Egypt and again to some extent gathered from Babylonia, it is not unreasonable to believe that they again can be gathered and established as a nation. If that is the plan of Providence for the accomplishment of wise and eternal purposes.

Christian Bible readers who believe in a literal gathering of the Hebrew race to Palestine will differ with the Israelite in considering their return to Palestine "without a Messiah" madness. They read the Scripture referring to this subject in another light, and believe that the gathering will take place first, to be followed by a time of much trial and tribulation, culminating in persecution and bloodshed, after which the Messiah will come—He who was once rejected as the Savior of the people. And then, when the people have received Him, "Judah shall dwell for ever and Jerusalem from generation to generation."

CLEAN OUT THE WEEDS.

Those vacant lots with a rank growth of weeds ought to impress Christian Endeavorers with the fact that there is much good farm and garden land not utilized in this city. The city health officials should be convinced also that the growth of weeds, and the rubbish attendant therewith, are not conducive to the health of the people; and the city administration should realize that the beauty given to the grounds around a public building will not remove, in the eyes of the thousands of visitors that will come to Salt Lake next month, the eyesores which a neglect to enforce the ordinances with reasonable diligence causes those weed-grown lots to be.

THAT CODE PRINTING.

The Herald of this city rushes to the defense of the action awarding the printing of the codified laws of this State to an outside company, and in doing so makes a bitter attack on the NEWS, in violation of journalistic courtesy and utter disregard of the facts. Unfortunately for our contemporary it entirely begs the question raised by the NEWS, and attempts to