

among the farming and laboring population.

Fortunate it is for Utah that she is not required to cope with any such painful situation; nor is there any present likelihood of her being brought into such narrow straits. There is, however, ample opportunity for relieving more modified distress which should attract the attention of philanthropic and practical men in the community. There are hundreds of men who can secure but a few days' work a month, and thus are barely able to gain a subsistence for themselves and their families. These men are willing to put in their time regularly and faithfully if there is given the opportunity. They have not the ability to create work, to launch out for themselves on some plan that would make them self-sustaining, having neither the necessary capital nor experience. If somebody has a plan that will relieve their mental and physical distress by opening the avenue to employment, however humble, now is a good time to make it known.

It has been suggested that there is a vast amount of uncultivated land on which some of these men could make a start to success if they would only get out on it. But to do this they require some directing. They have families for whom their meager earnings afford a small pittance; but they have no means of buying, renting, or even working land if it could be obtained free, and they have no experience in that business, though they are willing and strong enough to engage in it. They are ready to take the advice to go out in the country, provided they can be shown how to get there and make a start; or they are willing to engage in any remunerative employment if they can learn where to obtain it. It would be genuine charity to give to these men information that would be of practical benefit to them. Here is a chance for some suggestion as to the details of a plan for the relief of existing distress which, while it does not require the contribution of cash, gives a field for the exercise of an actual philanthropy.

SHOULD NOT BE KILLED.

If the report from Honolulu that the court martial has condemned to death some of the leaders of the late revolution prove correct, the government of the Hawaiian republic should commute the sentences. Now that the new form of government has been solidly established and the royalist party lost all pretense for further existence, those in power can afford to be merciful. The shedding of the blood of the supporters of the ex-queen is not necessary to the welfare of the republic.

One charge against the deposed queen was that had she, by the aid of the United States government, been re-established on the throne, she intended to take summary vengeance on the leaders of the republicans. It was pointed out how unworthy such a "barbarian" was to rule the people of the islands. And yet the revolt against her, had it proved unsuccessful, would today have been designated as "rebellion." Those men in power in

Hawaii ought to deal with their political prisoners as they themselves would like to have been dealt with, had the case been reversed, and they found themselves on trial before a court of the queen.

In the government of nations as in the conduct of individuals, the only safe course to pursue is one of justice tempered with mercy. Acts of cruelty bring retaliation in some form or another. The best policy, therefore, for the Hawaiian rulers now is to make the punishment of the leaders of the rebellion as mild as consistent with the laws of the country and to grant amnesty to those who were misled in the affair. Only so can those rulers prove to the world their superiority over their predecessors and establish their moral right to the position they now hold.

AN ICELANDIC PAPER.

The News is in receipt of a copy of the *Isafold*, one of the leading journals of Iceland and published at Reykjavik. It was sent to this office by Mr. John Thorgereson, of Banck, Mont., whose interesting articles occasionally have appeared in our columns. Since Iceland, in its history, literature and language, offers much of value to the students of the earliest history of northern Europe and even claims through its brave sailors to have paved the way for the discovery of the American continent, this representative of its modern journalism has been scanned with great interest.

The *Isafold* is said to be the leading paper of the island. It is a three-column folio, and, if we understand its announcement on the first page correctly, is issued at least once or twice every week. The copy at hand is dated Monday, October 8, 1894. It devotes nearly six columns to foreign news, commencing with a brief weather report covering parts of France, Belgium and Germany. Prominence is then given to the political affairs of various countries of the world, and this department closes with a well written account of the war between China and Japan. The news from America is rather scarce, the only items being brief statements concerning our tariff legislation and the forest fires in Minnesota and Wisconsin last fall. But it appears that the editor, Mr. Bjorn Johnson, has made arrangements with Mr. Thorgereson to act as a special American correspondent for the paper, and probably its Icelandic readers will for the future be supplied with more news from this country.

Local news consists chiefly of notices regarding the arrival and departure of vessels. Noticeable is the absence of everything "sensational." The columns are clean in every respect and yet interesting—a feature that speaks highly for the refined taste of its readers. For instance, four lines without a heading are given to the execution of Caserio, while a notice of an evening school in Reykjavik is accorded about five times as much space.

The paper has a little more than two columns of advertisements, the greater part of which tell where groceries are to be had. Only one patent medicine is advertised, but that can, according

to the notice, be obtained in any shop in Iceland or, to quote verbatim, "í öðrum hja öllum kaupmonnum á Íslandi."

A WITNESS OF THE ELEMENTS.

The story of wind and wave for the opening of 1895 already is of such a character as to be given rank among the most thrilling and disastrous in the annals of the nineteenth century. The fierce storms that have swept over land and sea, and the intense cold that accompanied and followed, have pressed through the agonies of death hundreds whose hearts were filled with life and hope at the dawning of the New Year; while the sufferings of those who have escaped the grim reaper for a time will make an awful tale of grief and gloom. And even now the promise is that further catastrophes of an appalling character will be added to the already long list ere there is a cessation to afford relief.

It will not do to take a pessimistic view of conditions which prevail, for such a method of observation would be neither just nor beneficial. On the other hand, in the face of these lamentable circumstances it is improper to bring to the front the cold and unsympathetic attributes that laugh at the sorrows of others and characterize as happy and hopeful a situation so productive of fruits of an opposite kind. Tell the best that can be of the present, and the guide-post of the century points unwaveringly to a culmination of overwhelming sorrow and distress for many nations and climes. The sad tale of wind and wave is but a companion to the equally sad recital that can be made in almost every avenue of human life and existence—in business, in society, in moral and physical conditions. While we advance in science, in life-saving devices, in medical and sanitary knowledge to check or overcome disease, suffering is not diminished, or fateful calamity averted.

It may be that much of this unfortunate position is because men do not observe the known conditions that are conducive to health, life and happiness; probably it is to a great extent. Yet man cannot control the fury and intensity of the elements; and against his assumption of superiority because of his advance in knowledge, there comes the protest that still above him is the Power whose commands the winds and waves obey, and who will not permit to go unrebuked the sinfulness and unbelief in Deity to which mankind so universally are giving themselves.

REGISTRY OF GRADE ANIMALS.

A correspondent who writes from Layton, Davis county, asks the following question:

How many crosses will it take before you can get pure enough blood that you can register the animal; if you breed a full-blood to a common-blood, and then breed the offspring to a full-blood at every breeding?

The question is ambiguous, at least to the extent that it does not specify whether horses or cattle are meant, for as our correspondent no doubt knows,