

somewhat tedious, at one or two of the meetings, to persons who do not reflect much on the progress of the work and the duties of the times, but to others they were full of meaning, and formed an indication of what is being done and what is left undone. They furnished food for reflection and valuable suggestions for improved action and methods.

The attendance at most of the meetings was good and on Sunday very large, and this Conference afforded evidence that the faithful Saints are increasing in devotion and good deeds, and that the work of God is flourishing in the midst of the mountains. It was a great and grand occasion.

BRIGHAM YOUNG MONUMENT.

WE have seen a photograph of a model of the Brigham Young monument, executed by Mr. Dallin. That gentleman indicates in advance that the memorial will be one of the finest specimens of art in the country. It tells its own story clearly, the ideas being expressed in the details. The whole will be thirty-five feet in height. Seated on the base, at one side of the shaft, is the figure of an Indian, indicative of the primitive condition of this region. The right hand grasps a bow, and the red man seems as if he had just aroused from a reverie, owing to his attention being attracted by the appearance of the pioneers in the distance. On the other side of the shaft, in full relief, the figure of a trapper or mountaineer is resting, gun in hand, while on the face of the column is cut, in bas-relief, a party or family of pioneers, in camp. On the summit is the figure of Brigham Young. His right hand grasps a staff, while his left arm is extended, this being the attitude he is said to have assumed when, on entering the valley of Great Salt Lake, he announced that this would be the place of settlement of the pilgrims.

We understand that the execution of the work will occupy at least two years.

A MONARCH'S MISTAKE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is at all times a very strong-headed, and there be those who assert that he is now and then a very wrong-headed man. It was probably when in the latter condition that he gave expression to the following words: "I am master here; none other shall come near me." More of arrogance, self-sufficiency and domineering egotism could scarcely be compressed into so few words. And the worst part of it is that His Majesty makes a "break" of that kind every now and then, and his sensible and sensitive subjects have become so tired of his freaks that they occasionally give expression to their displeasure in no uncertain words. This is simply playing with fire, because, whatever else he may be, the Emperor has the power he boasts of, and is not at all slow in the matter of putting it in force.

Still, there are a good many people who refuse to be cowed into abject submission to accidental and misplaced

royalty, as they put it, even though to give voice to words of criticism or defiance is but to place their hands in the lion's mouth.

The latest example in point was on the 1st instant, when the *Frankfurter Zeitung*—a powerful and influential paper of strong liberal tendencies—had the unpleasant experience of seeing its publication office involved by minions of His Majesty, who proceeded without ceremony to confiscate the entire edition.

The cause of this high-handed performance was a moderate yet stinging criticism of William's Brandenburg speech, the paper having slyly insinuated that the ruler should first have written his remarks, then submitted them confidentially to some capable friend. A reference was also made to the Emperor's affectation of general knowledge while his training fitted him only for a military expert. The culminating point of the article, however, was its reference to "Emperor Nero."

The German ruler is credited with being highly and diffusively educated, yet there are apparently some very simple things in this life of which he is entirely ignorant. One of these is the fact that obtrudes itself upon every man in authority, if he be not utterly obtuse, that there is an inherent power in the people more potent than long lines of soldiery, more to be dreaded than myriads of bristling bayonets, and that this power when thoroughly aroused sometimes dissipates royalty like a breath and tumbles thrones into the gutter. The press which represents them may be but a mouthpiece voicing the feelings behind it, and it were better to heed and take profit of this than to resort to the despotic plan of applying the muzzle of majesty.

It is a safe venture that the *Zeitung* contained nothing that a majority of its readers if not a majority of the German people did not endorse; and his behavior toward that paper following so soon upon the great riots occurring actually beneath the windows of his palace, will not, we take it, have a soothing effect upon the populace or any other feeling than that of exasperation.

HOME RULE.

THE views of Hon. John T. Caine in regard to the measure proposed by the Democrats for relief to Utah will be interesting to his constituents. They have been tersely given to the Washington correspondent of the *New York World* and we should judge are correctly reported in that paper as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. — Delegate Caine, of Utah, when interviewed today by a *World* correspondent with regard to Senator Teller's bill for the admission of the Territory to statehood, said:

"It looks to me like a bluff, and is intended merely to capture a majority of the Mormon votes at the next election in the Territory. The Democrats having introduced the Home Rule measure, the other party says: 'We'll go you one better.' While I firmly believe that Senator Teller is in earnest, and that he and one or two other Republicans might vote for the admission of Utah, I have no idea that statehood will find many advocates among the Republicans in the Senate."

"Do you then favor home rule for

Utah, Mr. Caine, in preference to statehood at present?"

"O, no, I don't say that; but I believe, with other Democrats, that it is all that can be got for the time being. The President having intimated in his message that the Territory was not ready for statehood, it is very doubtful if the measure would receive his approval, and, while home rule is far from filling the entire wants of the Territory, it is better than nothing."

"I am also convinced that if we should turn our attention from home rule to further the statehood measure the Territory would get nothing, and yet the Republicans would appear to have done more than the Democrats, without deserving such credit. No effort should be slackened towards securing home rule."

THE COLORADO UTES.

THE question of moving the Southern Utes from their present reservation in Colorado to Utah, as contemplated in Senator Woolcot's bill, is now before the House committee on Indian affairs. The removal is being strongly opposed by several prominent citizens and representatives of Indian and peace associations. Delegate Caine a few days ago made a vigorous speech against it. Ex-Governor West has since given a fifteen minutes' argument antagonizing the projected transfer. Mr. Paynter, of the Indian Rights Association, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, of the Universal Peace Society, Dr. Duncan of the Boston Citizens' Committee, and Mr. Wm. Woods of the Society of Friends of Maryland and Virginia all spoke against the removal.

It appears that a careful examination of the Ute situation has recently been made by F. F. Kane and F. M. Ritter of the Indian Rights Association. Their report states that the present reservation is capable of successful agriculture and of the raising of sheep and goats. By reason of this it is better adapted for the civilization of the Indian than the place selected in Utah.

The Colorado Utes are termed "blanket Indians." They are said to be lazy and passionately addicted to gambling, but they are free from the vices of drunkenness and stealing. Promises made by the government to them have been but illy kept. In 1868 and 1880 agreements were made to establish schools, but only one little shed was erected for the purpose, which after a little time was abandoned and finally torn down. In 1888 the Indian commission endeavored to coerce the Utes into an apparently voluntary surrender of their lands, but Ignatio, one of their chiefs, said: "We do not want to change the reservation, and you wish to keep us arguing until you get it." Eventually the commission did act as foretold by the untutored savage. What pitiful reading the records of these councils between the civilized white man and the unsophisticated red men make!

The examination made by the Indian Rights association into the question is published in full, and may be had of Herbert Wright, of Philadelphia, on application of any person who desires to learn the whole truth concerning the Ute situation. It is the work of an organization in no way interested