

themselves. We know that a large part of the population is composed of those who are hated by a large majority of the people of this country. We would thus bring into this country a large body that would be antagonistic to the feelings of our people. If that body of men belonging to a different race are brought into this country by treaty, the treaty would be out of harmony with the institutions that we have endeavored to establish. This is not within the treaty making power of this country. All those Chinese who are citizens then are to be brought into this country and we must do something with them or by force drive them from our country. For this reason this is something that is not authorized by the treaty making power and should not be exercised by it. This treaty is something that, unlike all those previous acquisitions of territory by the United States, is bringing people to us that we do not propose to govern.

"This commission does not come to us with a proposal that there is to be any unoccupied territory that may become States of the Union. If there is to be such territory, it is to be so far away from us that it would be almost impossible that the ordinary duties pertaining to citizenship will be able to be exercised by those citizens. It may be proposed that the government shall be like that of the District of Columbia; a system of colonization; which is out of harmony with American institutions and neither is it in harmony with the views of the American people.

Efforts are being made to build up public opinion in the United States in favor of annexation, just as was done in the case of the annexation of Texas. England is cited now just as it was in the other case, as liable to take hold of Hawaii in case we refused. The Ahl maxim is brought out that 'In time of peace prepare for war.' The maxim now to be considered is 'In time of peace prepare to keep the peace.' It is the first maxim and the attempts to follow it out that are dragging the European nations to the ground.

"The acquisition of Hawaii would put upon us an obligation to compete with the European nations in building up such a navy as they now possess, and in incurring an enormous expense such as is pressing them to the ground. There is another question. That is, if the Hawaiian islands can be annexed by the treaty-making power of the country, there is nothing that can be suggested in the line of foreign annexation that cannot be done. Thus, less than one hundred men can annex any country, either secretly or without consulting the public opinion; in the very defiance of public opinion, and yet the treaty, being the supreme law of the land, will bind us. Suppose Spain should wish to be annexed; almost the first thing to be considered by the commissioners would be, how much should each country yield? Something must be yielded on both sides, and the yielding must be in regard to government. Perhaps we might have to accept their nobility. This matter of annexing independent nations is and must be a matter of compromise. These men who are endeavoring to annex Hawaii are American born, therefore they may not demand as much as they would if the country were Spain, but Spain might be

annexed just as well as Hawaii, and there would be some consularations and concessions that would not be enforceable in our country; it would be impossible to do otherwise.

"If this power is used in the case of Hawaii, it can be exercised at any time and under any circumstances. If this is done it is entirely possible and quite probable that our constitution may be changed, overthrown or made different from what it now is. Now this is beyond the power of any men in this country; just as it is beyond the power of the people to amend the constitution so as to change the form of government without a revolution. It is beyond the power of treaty. A part of this people being beyond our feelings and considerations, a people we do not recognize, and this population of it comes into our nation is delivered over to us by men who do not represent it.

"If I were" continued the speaker, "to consider the question, who shall exercise the authority to annex independent nations? I should say that the proper power is the legislative power, the power in harmony and sympathy with the people, the power that acts aboveboard and the power that cannot act in any other way; not the power that acts secretly and from the view? of the public, so that when treaties come to light we will find something to which we will not care to object."

These are, in brief, the reasons given by the greatest constitutional lawyer in the United States why the annexation proposition should be rejected. Whether they will be overcome by the present administration and the report of Commissioner Blount remains to be seen, but if the public opinion in the East were consulted, Judge Cooley's opinion would undoubtedly prevail.

SAM. A. KING.

#### LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

NORWICH, England, April 21, 1893.—Thinking a few lines from this far off place would be of interest to the readers of the NEWS, I forward this communication respecting the work of the Lord in this part of His vineyard. The Norwich conference comprises Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire. The Elders are assiduously engaged in disseminating the principles of the everlasting Gospel, but find the majority of the people very indifferent. We find, however, a few who embrace the Gospel, and hail the message with delight. Of these some desired baptism and two of the Elders, F. M. Castleton and Joseph Campbell, selected a place to perform the sacred ordinance. Among the number to be baptized were a mother and child, the latter a boy aged thirteen years. This afforded a pretext for those who oppose us to bring an action against the Elders for attempting to drown the child. The charge created quite a consternation among the people who are opposed to baptism. The chief inspector with a police constable came to the Elders' apartments with the intention of making an arrest, but the Elders chanced to be out. The officers proceeded to J. S. Castleton, who explained the matter to them. They then reconsidered their intention, but

warned the Elders not to baptize any more, or they would indict them for cruelty to children.

Our semi-annual conference convened at Lowestoft on the 9th inst. There were present Alfred Solomon, president of the European mission; J. D. Owen of the London conference, C. W. Watts, president of, and F. M. Castleton, Joseph Campbell, C. F. Harris, H. A. White, and W. W. Pace, traveling Elders in the Norwich conference.

Meetings were held at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m., and were well attended by Saints and strangers, who seemed to enjoy the spirit of the Lord. Many good instructions were given by the Elders, and the Gospel plan was clearly explained. A Priesthood meeting was held the following day at which the Elders reported their labors, and many good and timely instructions were given.

Walter W. Williams has received an appointment to labor as traveling Elder in the Norwich conference and joined us on the 15th inst.

The city of Norwich has a population of about 116,000. There are one cathedral, 42 churches, numerous chapels and 600 public houses. In the first three classes the people receive what they term spiritual life; and in the last named what the Irishman terms "life itself." There is also quite a number of factories, in which about 3000 women are employed. In the heart of the city is an ancient castle; its history is interesting, as it was formerly the residence of some of the rulers of the nation, and subsequently became a state prison. A number of years ago the city authorities purchased it from the government, and are now converting it into a museum. While passing through it the other day we had the privilege of examining many of the ancient instruments used for executing those who were condemned to death. I must say, however, that Norwich for an old time city is so ancient as to be far behind in several respects many modern cities of the United States with one-fourth the population. It had no street cars and is lighted by gas. There are prospects, however, of its soon being lighted by electricity in the near future as the authorities have made arrangements for an electric plant, and are now laying the conductors. Norfolk is noted for its picturesque scenery and beautiful gardens and parks. The soil is rich. Stock raising seems to be a paying industry and Norwich has one of the largest stock markets in England.

The weather has been unusually fine for the past six weeks. The blue sky and the sun shining so brightly makes us happy and reminds us of our home in the far west.

#### OGDEN ITEMS.

OGDEN, May 9.—Yesterday was a day of excitement for Ogden. The first thing to set the people talking was the news that J. L. Rawlins had resigned as delegate, and comments were heard on every hand very much the same as those published in the NEWS last evening. None of them were very flattering to Mr. Rawlins. The next excitement to cause a rip-