

of all classes, college professors, ministers of religion, lawyers and doctors, merchants, students, all hurrying to the gold fields—at that time, when the fever raged in that manner, the people of Utah, true to their convictions and not dazzled by the prospects which appeared so bright for making fortunes in a short time, remained patiently in their poverty, content to await the comfort which they knew would come by steady and industrious application. And that comfort has come in such wonderful measures as to amaze not only ourselves but the world. Its dissemination among the people is wider and more nearly equal than it could possibly have been if secured from the profits of digging the precious metals; and from the beneficent results of this policy the Latter-day Saints have learned a lesson which it is hoped will last through all their generations. Bearing in mind how surely and steadily and safely their prosperity has been achieved, they and their posterity are not likely to be led into inconsiderate or reckless ventures in mining—notwithstanding all its ailments. The Latter-day Saints ought always to bear in mind the wise words of President Brigham Young, that every dollar's worth of gold and silver dug from the earth costs any number of dollars in time and means to dig it, and that where one man reaps a rich reward for his adventure in that business a hundred fail; and that the average of independence and wealth is much greater among a people who follow agriculture and the industrial arts than in an exclusively mining community.

Therefore with full freedom each to exercise his own judgment, and with full recognition of the great financial benefit of mining to the Territory—without which much of the farmer's present market would be lost and all classes would suffer the deprivation of money—the Latter-day Saints will no doubt be heedful not to throw away their homes and competencies and endanger the future comfort and happiness of those depending upon them by launching into mining enterprises. But if they do anything in the direction of mining, be sure and exercise skilful judgment and the greatest prudence, and however dazzling a prospect may be, not be allured by it to risk anything beyond that which they can spare without impoverishing themselves and families in case the venture should prove a loss.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1893.—“Greater America,” said a member of the Senate committee on foreign relations, “will grow into a popular shibboleth in the near future, and the party that goes in for the most wholesale annexation is going to be the party that will control this country. Little Hawaii is but the entering wedge, and unless I am a false prophet, the time is almost ripe for the annexation of Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and even Hayti and San Domingo. It is one of the strongest traits of human nature to wish to add to what one already has, and the only wonder is that the United States has not long before this gone extensively into annexation.”

The Hawaiian annexation idea is just now in the diplomatic stage, and the attempt is being made to surround it with the mystery and secrecy so dear to the hearts of the hangers-on of the Department of State. The commissioners from the new government of Hawaii have had several conferences with the secretary of state, who has given up the idea of resigning and going to Europe as United States counsel before the Bering sea arbitration tribunal, in order to give his attention to this Hawaiian matter, but the conferences have been secret, and about all the public knows about them is that the idea of a protectorate has had to be abandoned, because the commission is only authorized to negotiate for annexation. A protectorate might have been established by treaty, which would only have had to be agreed to by the Senate to go into effect, and could have been put through in a week or ten days, if necessary; but annexation is quite different and will make legislation by both House and Senate necessary before it can go into effect, and before that could be secured it is believed that such authentic information, not at hand, and not likely to be before this administration retires, would be asked for. President Harrison may recommend annexation legislation, but the chances are he will merely put himself on record as favoring it and leave the rest to his successor. He is now considering the matter.

According to those close to Mr. Cleveland the question of an extra session of Congress will be determined by the success or failure of the negotiation now in progress to agree upon some sort of a compromise bill relating to silver that can pass both House and Senate. Among the prominent gentlemen outside of Congress, who are taking part in these negotiations are Col. Dan. Lamont and Hon. Don Dickinson. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the present silver law is the one thing demanded by Mr. Cleveland's representatives, and they say that an extra session is a certainty if it is not secured. Strange as it may appear to some people Senator Hill is making himself conspicuous as a champion of Mr. Cleveland in this matter, although he voted last year for the Stewart free coinage bill which was passed by the Senate.

Congress has given no indication of being interested in carrying out the recommendations of President Harrison's message concerning the Canadian Pacific railway, although portions of the message have been referred to the several Senate committees having jurisdiction over the matter treated of, and there are so many other things in which the members are more directly and personally concerned that remain to be acted upon in the short time remaining of the session that action is not regarded as probable.

The nomination of Judge Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, for the Supreme Court vacancy is not liked by some of the Senators, but his manifest fitness for the position will doubtless secure his confirmation, although the much talked of “senatorial courtesy” has already been violated by sending his nomination to a committee, in which rumor says it is to be “hung up,” instead of confirming it when first sent

in. The opposition to Judge Jackson is not confined to either party; some Republicans oppose him because he is a Democrat, having been appointed to his present position by President Cleveland, and some Democrats oppose him because they had put themselves on record as believing that the vacancy should have been left for Mr. Cleveland to fill. This nomination was a precedent smasher, as no other President ever nominated a political opponent to the Supreme Court bench. Judge Jackson was in the Senate with President Harrison, and that probably had something to do with his getting this honor. It is also probable that Mr. Harrison took this method of getting even with the ten or twelve senators of his own party who let him know that they would not make a fight for the confirmation of a Republican.

The suggestion of the chairman of the committee engaged in investigating the payments of the Panama Canal company in this country that the evidence be not published has not been well received, and if the investigation is conducted in secret the members of the committee will probably be skinned by the press of the country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—With the firing of big guns and to the music of silver and gold trumpets, the silver and the anti-silver army marched up the hill, and then marched down again. Congress has this week been in one respect like the snide traveling show—it failed to keep the glittering advance promises it had made on the bill boards, and in spite of the liberal use of threats, promises and persuasion, nothing was done and the silver law still occupies its place on the statute books.

Senator-elect Martin was in Washington this week, but as he had some important business in New York which may keep him there ten days or longer, he concluded, after consultation with Senator Peffer and other friends, not to present his credentials as the successor of Senator Perkins, to fill out the term of the late Senator Plumb. There are two reasons why his credentials may not be presented until the closing hours of this session, and possibly not until the extra session meets. First, there are a number of bills pending in which Kansas is interested, that for opening the Cherokee strip among them, and Senator Perkins can render more effective service than a new man, unfamiliar with Senate proceedings, and lastly there is a doubt as to whether the Republican majority of the present Senate would allow him to take his seat, while there is none about the action of the Senate after the 4th of March.

Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, says of Mr. W. V. Allen, the newly elected Populist senator from that state: “He is now upon the bench, having been elected a district judge by the Populists. He is regarded as a safe and able man. He was formerly a Republican, but as the Democrats in the legislature joined with the Populists in electing him, I take it for granted that he will act with the Democrats in the organization of the Senate and upon the tariff.”

The opponents of the anti-option bill say that it is dead, and can never get through the House. It is just as well,