

at war. But in general, from the Yaqui standpoint, the cause of hostilities has been similar to that which brought about the trouble of 1885. Of that, one of the chiefs of the tribe said: "The Mexican government sold a large tract of our land to a German company which made arrangements to bring in immigrants to establish colonies near to us. The Germans are a wealthier and more intelligent people than the Ysquis. We feared that if they were established we should in time become peons (debtor-slaves) to them. We prefer to defend our rights, and would rather die in battle than lose our liberty and be peons to any people. The country belonged to us before the Mexicans came to claim it, and we will not give it up while we can prevent it."

The Yaqui Indians are fine specimens of their race. A few years ago Hon. Brigham Young paid a visit to them, and thus describes his meeting with one of their chiefs or generals, Ignacio Lewis: "About 4 o'clock p.m. the chief, followed by his body guard of twelve men, who were well armed with improved rifles and also carried swords, marched into the village. All were dressed in white, which contrasted strangely with their swarthy visages and bare lower extremities. The general carried a silver-mounted staff. He was immediately preceded by his musician, who vigorously pounded a large bass drum. Taken altogether the party made quite an imposing appearance. Personally, Gen. Ignacio Lewis is a noble specimen of a man; tall, straight and portly; black hair falling over a lofty brow and a well developed head; large, clear black eyes, and a perfect nose; large mouth, evenly full of strong, even white teeth; heavy jaws, large hands and feet, the latter unusually broad; is about six feet tall and weighs perhaps 210 pounds. The expression of his countenance is pleasant. Especially do his eyes denote a man with a kind heart as well as a keen intellect. His dress consisted of a white shirt, well laundered, and short muslin trousers extending below the knee. His clothing was neatly fashioned, being made by some person skillful with the needle."

It would be a pity to have this courageous tribe of aborigines exterminated; on the other hand it would be a lasting honor to the Mexican official who could effect a just and satisfactory arrangement with the tribe whereby the oft recurring conflicts might be effectively stopped.

#### THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

The Supreme Court of the United States has adjourned until the 5th of March. Before that time it is truly to be hoped that the President and Senate will have become so well acquainted and so friendly disposed toward each other that the vacancy on the bench can have been filled.

It is evident that the objectors who compassed the defeat of Judge Horublower's confirmation have lost none of their animus or their determination to prepare the same fate for Judge Peckham; and the prospects are that he will be rejected. It is an anomalous and an unhappy situa-

tion throughout, and, we are forced to say, not without its discreditable features on both sides. Personal dislike of the candidate on the part of the New York senators should have had no power to defeat the former nomination—such misuse of the senatorial dignity ought to have been rebuked by the other senators and condemned by the press everywhere. But the stubborn determination of President Cleveland to force upon the co-ordinate body the same kind of a candidate again, and apparently for the chief reason that he is particularly obnoxious to the senators from his state, puts him at once on a plane with them. His course amounts to an implied admission that if they can afford to carry partisanship into so high a matter, he can afford to do the same thing. Just how long the influence of Senators Hill and Murphy will be, adequate to the defeat of anti-Tammany nominees remains to be seen. Just how long the President will be able to prevail upon respectable "anti-snapper" candidates to consent to be thus made the foothall of party kicks and spite, is equally uncertain. As long as Hill and Murphy are content to pose as Tammanyites rather than as Democrats and honorable senators, he seems to feel that he can be content to force them into that attitude and keep them there. But there is no virtue in such obstinacy; no more credit for him than for them. He has already compelled them to an unsavory record, and having accomplished that in the former instance, the advantage would have been all with him if he had gone outside of New York for his next selection. His opponents would then have been properly and sufficiently rebuked. To persist in deliberately antagonizing them is undignified in him and an exposure of his official party friends one after another to the risk of needless humiliation through continued defeat.

#### SLEEPS NEAR HAWARDEN.

The recent intimations that Premier Gladstone would soon retire from public life bring with them the suggestion that in the inevitable course of events the "sage of Hawarden" will, ere long "rest the rest that knows no breaking" in mortality. This thought recalls the fact that within a short distance of the quiet home of the Grand Old Man in North Wales rests the body of one whose name is firmly established on the educational interests and institutions of the United States. The tomb of Elihu Yale, who founded the great college in New Haven, is about ten miles distant from Hawarden castle, where Mr. Gladstone lives and reads his prayers in the church over which his son is rector.

Mr. Yale used to spell his name Ellugh, instead of the modern style Elihu. He sleeps in the churchyard at Wrexham, North Wales, his grave being in front of the church door. The town contains nearly 12,000 inhabitants, and the Wrexham church is one of the oldest in Wales. It was built of stone in 1472. Among the old customs yet observed there is the ringing of the curfew bell every night. The tomb-

stone over Elihu Yale's grave bears this inscription:

Born in America, in Europe bred,  
In Africa traveled, in Asia wed,  
Where long he lived and thrived; in London dead.

Much good, some ill he did, so hope all's even,  
And that his soul thro' mercy's gone to heaven.

As with Mr. Yale, so will it be with Mr. Gladstone; his life's work will leave an impress on succeeding generations. "Much good, some ill,"—but integrity and nobleness of purpose will not be cast lightly in weighing even the mistakes of judgment in the great day when all men shall be judged by their deeds and according to the intent of their hearts.

#### A PLEA FOR STATESMANSHIP.

An alternative opportunity is presented to the Legislature now in session, the like of which never confronted any previous Assembly in this Territory, and has seldom, if ever, been offered to the Legislature of any state or territory in the Union. We make this declaration in all soberness and earnestness, and with no purpose of exaggerating existing conditions. If the present Assembly shall determine so to do, it has the opportunity to enact legislation that will bring disaster and calamity beyond computation upon our fair commonwealth, by impairing our credit abroad, and prostrating our interests and industries at home; or it has the alternative of pursuing a course that will do more for the pecuniary benefit of the people of the Territory as a whole, than can be estimated in advance. The Governor is here included with the Legislature.

There are over a hundred and fifty million dollars of idle capital in the New York banks, and the vaults of savings institutions in large cities of the East are full to bursting. These vast aggregations of idle wealth are rapidly increasing in the money centers, while commercial enterprise and creative industries everywhere are starving for the lack of it. Why is capital being thus hoarded? Because its owners find no place in which they can invest it with confidence that it will be safe and earn an increment. Once show them a place in which they can safely put their wealth, and they will eagerly seek investment there.

Utah today has a credit and standing in the commercial world which are grand. So far her banks and business houses, with few exceptions, have stood the strain magnificently. While Kansas, Colorado and other portions of the West have utterly defaulted in the payment to eastern lenders of both interest and principal, Utah has retained the confidence of her creditors, and her old-time reputation for honestly meeting her obligations. The crisis has also proven that the resources we have boasted of actually exist, and are sources from which may be drawn means with which to pay our debts.

Now, what must result if we will but have a little patience and maintain our reputation for stability? Assuredly as cause follows effect in the due order of nature, we shall soon be relieved of all necessity to seek for capital. It will seek us, and when once the tide turns towards us, it