

pania and Gigantic, be relegated to the second class; the former of these is set down for but a fraction over five days and the builders of the latter promise a trip from Fastnet to Sandy Hook in 100 hours!

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

The difficulty which occurred with Navajo Indians in southeastern Utah the other day seems to have had its origin in whisky, as has been the case with so many rows in which the contestants on both sides were civilized, so-called. This reminds us that the law against selling liquor to the aborigines ought to be made more stringent or its enforcement more strict; for it is ten chances to one that when an Indian gets intoxicated he is going to fight somebody or something if any such object can be found. Whisky in his case, as in his white brother's, has but the effect of bringing to the surface those natural lies and dregs of nature which undisturbed might lie dormant forever; and as the Indian's disposition is to be savage in the absence of restraint, and whisky unlocks or throws off the restraint, we need expect nothing else but trouble when his system is saturated with "firewater." It is not always just to punish the Indian under such circumstances, and to inflict the extreme penalty would not be just at any time, because he has only done what the superior man who helped to make the law and then violated it caused him to do. Whisky drinking, unless the whisky has been stolen, should be a defense as far as it goes for the red man in every case.

The original owners of the soil are not making much trouble now. They would make none at all if they were treated with anything like consideration and their pale faces would not exhibit such indecent and untimely haste to grab and hold what little the others have left. They have not at any time made any resistance to the white race from the beginning, that they did not have provocation or an example for. They received the Pilgrims with open arms, but soon found out that the intelligence acquired of books and tuition was superior in the game of life to any amount or degree of native cunning, and object lessons became more and more numerous.

The fact is, the white man is a natural pirate restrained only by his conscience and the laws. On land or sea, his desire in most cases seems to be some situation, position or advantage by which he can gain a little more than others can, acquire something more than his share of the world's goods. He is everlastingly on the "make;" make money, honestly if you can, but—make it, is the watchword; for even if dishonestly or improperly got, it brings respectability with it, and this conceals many defects. What chance did a nation of savages whose instincts were those which lead to and maintain equality so far as possessions are concerned, have with so mercenary and skilled an advance guard of the world's civilization? The Indians traded before, they stole after; they measured prowess in open conflict before, they assassinated after; their

word was a sacred bond before, they lied so skillfully that they made even our people ashamed, not to say envious, after. They have been, during the intervening period, more or less cruel, treacherous and bloodthirsty; of course these traits were in them, as they are in our race, only with us they have been repressed, with them they have been developed. Who is responsible for said development?

The original landlords are now dependent tenants, objects of a charity somewhat colder than any that we know anything about. Their numbers are few and according to the rule of natural comparison we might crush them out of existence—make them all "good Indians," to use one of our Christianized and enlightened terms—in a day if we wished. But we cannot afford to and we will not. So, while the remnant remains, let us see to it that there are no more evictions and above all that the soul-destroying, mind-wrecking and blood-poisoning stuff known as alcohol be kept away from them.

THE GOVERNOR GOES, THE GOVERNOR COMES.

Tonight, with some little ceremony and solemnity, Governor Caleb W. West will be formally inducted into office. Such a thing as an "inauguration" is a new thing under Utah skies, but why not? It adds somewhat to the impressiveness of the situation and conveys to the rising generation something of a sense of what the people's position is relative to that of the executive. We all know Governor West excellent well. Some of us have had occasion to differ with his methods in days ago; but that he came among us with good motives, that his mission was to dispel social acerbities and bring about an era of good will and general prosperity, may not be questioned. He has sufficient stubbornness and discrimination to not be switched off to any mere lam or coterie, and, we believe, enough native justice and impartiality to extend to or withhold from no man or set of men any favors, rewards or punishments which under similar circumstances would not go to a man or men of conflicting views to the others. The News extends to the new Governor a hearty welcome, with best wishes for a successful and harmonious administration.

For the outgoing executive this paper has no words but those of good will and friendship now, albeit at times we have had to differ with him as radically as to some of his official acts, and have had to criticize some of his measures of policy. But we have ever sought to judge of his work in a spirit which prompts us to recognize differences of attitude and education, and no words have been spoken against him because of such differences or for any personal reason. We realize that he has occupied a peculiar and in most circumstances trying position; but that he has always sought the best interests of the Territory as he understood them, and the ultimate welfare of all her people, we firmly believe. Hence carping criticism and vilification have

neither been indulged in nor upheld in others. It speaks well for his conservatism and prudence that he has been deemed worthy to hold office in the Territory longer than any other official we ever had, longer than almost any official in any of the territories; and that at the end he is able to retire with the consciousness of duty well performed and the respect of his fellow citizens is no slight tribute to his character. The circumstances alluded to render appropriate a brief resume of his official career, which covers the most momentous and, on the whole, prosperous period of Utah's history:

Arthur L. Thomas was appointed in April, 1879, Secretary of the Territory of Utah by President Hayes; he was re-appointed by President Arthur in April, 1883, and served until April, 1887, eight years in all, a longer period than any other secretary in the history of the Territory.

In 1880 he was appointed Supervisor of the Census for the district of Utah, and in 1881 was appointed a special agent of the government to collect the statistics of schools and churches. In 1884 he was elected by the Legislative Assembly one of four commissioners to compile the laws of the Territory; and in 1888 a director of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

He was acting Governor of the Territory for all but five days of the Legislative Assembly of 1882, and for one-half the session of 1884; was appointed in December, 1886, a member of the Utah commission to succeed A. S. Paddock, elected U. S. senator from Nebraska; and in April, 1889, he was tendered by the President the office of Governor of Utah, and qualified on May 8th, 1889.

As acting Governor in 1884 he approved the law giving Salt Lake City the power it now enjoys to control and regulate the liquor traffic. It will be remembered that at the time the Legislature met, in January, 1884, under the rulings of the district court the liquor ordinances passed by the city were successively declared invalid, and the saloons were running every hour of the day and night. Mr. Thomas sent to the Legislature a substitute bill, which was at once passed and approved; it has stood the test of judicial scrutiny, and has been taken as the basis upon which subsequent liquor acts have been framed.

In 1885 Acting-Governor Thomas was placed in a trying position by the action of the Federal court in the celebrated Hopt case. The court had refused to perform a plain duty and grant Hopt a stay of sentence, pending his appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Hopt appealed to Acting-Governor Thomas for a respite. The people became greatly excited and demanded that the murderer be executed. The streets were thronged on the morning of the day fixed for the execution, and a great mass meeting was held in the Walker Opera House which adopted resolutions demanding that the law be allowed to take its course and Hopt be executed. In the face of this popular clamor Governor Thomas decided the prisoner was entitled under the law to a respite, and granted it. He was at first severely condemned, but public opinion rapidly changed, and his course was applauded. The Su-