

in many instances escape the count of these careless agents, and the number reported fall far below the proper sum total.

On this question the *Albany Evening Journal* has the following to say, which is well worth considering:

"One of the most curious and widespread of all popular delusions is that which relates to the supposed steady extermination of the Indians of North America before the march of civilization." It was an officer of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington who made this remark. "As a matter of fact," he added, "the Indians are probably more numerous on this continent to-day than they have ever been in the past, and they are steadily increasing in numbers from year to year."

"There are now in the United States 265,000 Indians. When Columbus landed they were almost undoubtedly of less number. The Indians of the time lived altogether by the chase. Under such conditions an enormous extent of Territory is necessary to supply a tribe with food. Each tribe, as things were then, ranged over a great expanse appropriated to its own use in the pursuit of game and fish. Between one tribe's hunting ground and that of another was always an extensive dividing strip. The whole country mapped out on this could not sustain more than a small population."

"There is the best possible reason for believing that two centuries and a half ago the Indians in what is now the United States east of the Mississippi did not exceed altogether 180,000."

These remarks are based on the supposition that the census returns are correct. With this view of the case the number of the red men is increasing, and taking into account what is said in reference to the careless enumeration, it may be set down as a matter of fact that the popular notion on this matter is a great mistake.

DEATH OF MARY ANN EMPEY.

THE death of a venerable lady—Mother Mary Ann Empey, who went quietly to sleep February 24th. The deceased was one of the oldest members of the Church, having, with her husband, been baptized in Canada, in 1838, only three years subsequent to it being organized in this dispensation.

She migrated to Nauvoo about the same time that the Prophet Joseph Smith did, and lived for some time in a portion of his house. She passed through all the trying scenes connected with the persecutions of the Saints in those times and participated in the expulsion. Her husband, Elder William Empey, was one of the band of pioneers who came to this valley in 1847, having the deceased at Winter Quarters in charge of the family. In the performance of this duty under circumstances of the most trying character she always manifested that womanly heroism which has, during her chequered life, won the esteem and admiration of all her acquaintances. Mother Empey was also, in the practi-

cal sense of the term, a pioneer of this region, having come into this valley with her children in 1848, one year after the arrival of the advance company. Her duties were arduous, requiring unusual energy and prudence, which she ever displayed, caring for and training her children frequently in the absence of her husband—the late Elder William Empey—on missions, he having been one of the Gospel messengers to Great Britain, and one of the pioneer company who first settled Parowan, Iron County. With him the deceased many years ago removed to St. George, and helped to establish and build up that region which was, before the advent of the Saints, exceedingly barren and forbidding.

Mother Empey has always exhibited strong faith in God and the Church of which she was a devoted and consistent member. Her death was painless, having simply gone gently to sleep, while her heroic spirit departed to join her husband and others who had preceded her to the Paradise of God, to await the resurrection of the bodies of the just, when her redemption, with theirs, will be made complete. She is in one sense not dead, as she lives in her children, among whom are Brother Nelson Empey, Sister H. P. Richards, Sister John Clark and Sister W. C. Morris, of this city.

CHARACTER AND OPERATIONS OF PINKERTONISM.

DURING the labor troubles of the past decade, no person has been so frequently mentioned as Pinkerton. In the minds of a great many this name is associated with power and authority superior to those possessed by the State. And strange to say, a great many believe that Pinkerton is in some way an institution essential to the safety of the Republic.

A few facts in connection with the Pinkerton system may not be out of place. The founder, Allan Pinkerton was a native of Scotland. He was a cooper by trade. He came to the United States in 1845. He settled in a little hamlet named Dundee, in the State of Illinois. There he established himself in his trade. While at work he ascertained full particulars of the mode of operation pursued by a number of horse-thieves, who then terrorized Illinois and Iowa. By his aid this band was broken up. He was given a position as deputy Sheriff by the sheriff of that county, and made an efficient officer.

Soon afterwards he went to live in Chicago. There he opened a detec-

tive agency. He kept a number of men always on hand, ready to undertake the detection of criminals at the expense of private individuals. His business became quite an extensive one. When the war broke out he became noticeable. His men acted as spies for the North all through the Rebellion. But it was after the close of the war that Allan Pinkerton became known as a national character. He opened branches of his detective agency in New York, Philadelphia and in other cities. His headquarters he retained in Chicago. In that city he established a uniformed private police for watching stores and residences. This force was governed by a captain, two lieutenants and several sergeants. He districted the city into beats. Then, every merchant or resident who paid a small weekly stipend had his place watched, and doors examined every hour during the night. In the meantime, he had a trained detective force independent of this, ready to undertake any work in that line. Railroad and express companies maintained Pinkerton men in their employ almost constantly.

In 1874 there was a great strike of coal miners in the State of Illinois. The local officials where the strike existed did not make any effort to protect "Scab" labor. Then the coal mine operators employed Pinkerton. He engaged one hundred men, drilled and armed them. He placed trusty officers over them. They took charge of the coal district, and not a striker would be permitted to approach the region of any shaft or boarding house in the district. In three months the strikers were completely subdued, and Pinkerton achieved for himself new fame as a peace preserver. He was next called into Pennsylvania. There he organized the "Coal and Iron Police" which figured in the labor troubles of that State for years.

Allan Pinkerton died in 1884. He left two sons, Robert and William. Robert has charge of the New York business, and "Billy" of that in the West. The latter is well known among the sporting fraternity. His especial favorite companion in Chicago is Mike McDonald. He owns race horses and is an authority on turf matters. He, in conjunction with Corrigan, the turfman, last summer, closed all the pool rooms in Chicago. Corrigan was jocosely dubbed, at the time, Mayor of Chicago, and "Billy" his chief of police.

At the great railroad strike in Chicago in 1885, "Billy" employed 300 men, armed them with Winchester rifles, and marched them to the stock yards. They shot into the crowds and scat-