

## EDITORIALS.

## HE WILL BE GOVERNOR.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, has shown a good deal of a conservative spirit in the current exciting election campaign. He has persistently counselled peace in the face of much provocation and aggravated incitement to turbulence. In this he has won to himself, more or less, a fair name among all parties and in all sections. But there seems to be a limit to his forbearance, at least there seems to be a line beyond which he will not hold back, as on the other side of which he apparently holds submission to be no virtue. The dispatches in yesterday's NEWS announce that in a speech at Columbia he has declared that having been elected governor of that State, he will be governor, or the people shall have a military government.

Although he uses strong and determined language, it is still such, so far as we are informed, as is perfectly conformable with peace. It can mean that so far as civil authority is concerned he will be governor, and that if he is prevented therefrom it will be by the action of the military, the United States soldiers, as they are Governor Chamberlain's chief reliance in enforcing his claims to the governorship.

## A RATHER DAMAGING AD-MISSION.

In his annual message President Grant, speaking of the Indian troubles in the Black Hills and the country near there, says—

"Hostilities there have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be asked, why the Government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by whites. The answer is simple. The first emigrants to the Hills were removed by the troops, but rumors and fresh discoveries of gold took into that region increased numbers. Gold has been found in paying quantity, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them."

This is a very sorry acknowledgment to be handed down to history concerning one of the foremost governments in the world, one which prides itself upon its advanced and superior institutions and governmental principles and policy, one upon which the argument as to the success or failure of popular government mainly depends. Heretofore public journals and various publicists have charged that the main fault in the current Indian troubles was in the white man, the superior creature, the finer clay. Now the President of the United States comes along, and in one of his most important state papers, tells Congress, the country, and the whole world that the Indian is the injured party and the white man the unwarranted and unprincipled aggressor. True enough, perhaps, but a most miserable confession to be handed down to posterity and to come up before the bar of eternal justice.

What is confessed in the above extract?

That the white man, with all his superiority, is incorrigibly avaricious.

That his avarice leads him to rob others, even his own wards, of their just rights.

That his word, his solemn oath, is not to be depended upon.

That his lust for gold impels him to violate the most solemn treaties.

That the government is not powerful enough to enforce its own laws, the supreme laws of the land.

That when gold is in view, all principle is overridden, ignored, forgotten.

This is certainly a melancholy exhibit of the result of the much vaunted democratic republic of the United States, and should furnish the useful lesson that a little more consistent practice and a little less high sounding precept would be really becoming to the people of this great nation, that boasts so loudly of its liberty and freedom. Liberty and

freedom are inseparably allied with right and justice, and are misnomers when applied to licence, wrong and injustice.

There is considerable talk about impeaching President Grant, but in this Indian business, it appears to us, he and the Government are certainly liable to impeachment. The Constitution of the United States expressly provides that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Moreover, the Constitution also says, "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." Here then it is made the express duty of the President of the United States to see that treaties, even with the Indians, be faithfully observed by the people and the Government of the United States. Yet, in this message, his valedictory message, he frankly confesses that he has not done his express duty in this particular, and excusingly says he could not do it because of the lust for gold in the hearts of the citizens of the United States. But has this inability been demonstrated to the public mind? Where is the evidence of it? The President is a man of uncommon force of will and dogged tenacity of purpose. He is a great and successful soldier. Did he show these qualities in the Black Hills business, as to enforcing the treaties with the Indians? Where is the record of any determine and decisive conflict between the forces subject to the Government and the trespassing gold seekers? One year a few of the latter were compelled from the Black Hills country by the troops, but the next year the attempt was quietly given up and the gold-seekers were rather protected in violating the treaties than prevented from violating them, or punished for doing so. Was this right? Was it a credit to this great, self-glorifying nation? Was it justifiable in the Government? Was it excusable in the President?

These are questions of serious import, for the principle involved in them has a direct and fundamental bearing upon the national integrity, and the factual answer to them will go far towards establishing the national character, and probably towards determining the problem of the success or failure, the perpetuity or the decline and fall of this great republic, upon which the eyes of the world have long been set with anxious but varying expectancy. Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

## THE SIOUX INDIANS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE Indian delegation chosen to visit the Indian Territory, in accordance with the Black Hills treaty, according to the Omaha Herald of Dec. 3rd, have returned from their trip. Spotted Tail would not give his opinion of the country. Standing Elk and Red Dog said they liked the land and were willing to go there to live, and meant to influence their people to agree to the terms of the treaty. Others of the delegation expressed conflicting opinions in regard to the new country, some declaring that they would not give the meanest part of their old reservation for the best part of the Territory.

The Herald says—

"Major Howard and the interpreters, who are familiar with Indian character, are of the opinion that this expressed dissatisfaction is only Indian cunning, and is done with the prospect of securing presents and extra inducements from the government to make them comply with the terms of the treaty."

"Major Howard is of the opinion that all that is necessary to secure their removal from the Black Hills territory, is for the government to say that they must go."

"The Cherokees, Choctaws and other tribes of the Indian Territory with whom they met, were said to be very much pleased with the prospect of having the Sioux among them."

An English writer compliments Elihu Burritt by saying that "he looks as though he had just dropped out of the Old Testament."

## CAN THE UNITED STATES OBSERVE ITS TREATIES?

COMMENTING upon the President's Message the Sacramento Record-Union, a Republican journal, says—

"In treating of Indian affairs he admits that the treaty with the Sioux was broken by the United States, but intimates that there was no means of preventing the invasion of the Black Hills, since if the troops had been sent in there to drive out the prospectors and others who occupied the territory, they themselves would have deserted and gone off to the gold mines. This may be a valid reason, though it certainly would not be admissible if the treaty had been with a civilized foreign power, for in that case it would have been tantamount to an admission that the people of the United States were so lawless as to render the Government incapable of compelling them to perform the solemn engagements entered into by it on their behalf and in their name."

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is more or less talk again in the papers concerning the impeachment of President Grant, which will probably end in talk.

Governor Seymour says, "The country has lost confidence in the Republicans without gaining confidence in the Democrats." Which is much the same as saying that the country is gaining confidence in nobody, and losing confidence in everybody. A very unpromising state of affairs.

Denver is excited over anonymous letters threatening incendiarism, that is, to burn up the frame buildings at the corner of Fifteenth and Larimer Streets, unless they are soon torn down and more creditable structures erected on the site.

Charles Wood, of New York, has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for driving a sore and wounded horse.

Thus is the abetting interest in politics and elections accounted for by an exchange—"He was around inquiring after 'the latest,' and looked so hard up and knocked about that many wondered what possible benefit a political victory could be to him. When they made bold to ask him, he replied: 'Well, you see, my brother Bill is fishing for the office of Secretary of War.' 'He is, eh?' 'Yes, sir; and if he gets it he will get brother Sam appointed revenue collector.' 'Yes.' 'And then Sam will get the old man appointed post-master.' 'Yes.' 'And the old man will get my brother-in-law on as a letter-carrier.' 'Yes.' 'And my brother-in-law will use his influence to get me appointed weigh-master of the Western district, and then the whole family will walk around in clover knee high. You see how much depends on this thing. How's Florida gone?'"

The London News, commenting upon the convict prison report for 1875, says, an analysis of the ages of the population of our convict prisons during each of the last five years appears to give grounds for hoping that the development of the criminal classes has received a permanent check. The number of persons who ought to be convicts in this country appears to be increasing yearly.

An apparatus has been invented for melting snow in the streets by super-heated steam. It is claimed that a small-sized machine will do as much work as 400 carts, and at from one-fifth to one-tenth the expense.

## The Missionaries for Mexico.

We have been permitted to peruse a letter from Elder Heleman Pratt, on his way, with other missionaries, to Mexico, to his relatives in this City. It is dated at Moan-coppy, November 18th. We learn from it that the party encountered very severe weather until they passed the Buckskin Mountains, when it was like changing from December to May. From House Rock Valley to the place of writing flowers were in bloom and the country was covered with a profusion of green grass. At the Moan-coppy are four families, all feeling well. They have raised wheat sufficient for bread, but have no mills, the Indians grinding for them with the metat, or Mexican hand mill, most marked older a

Brother Pratt says—

They have also raised about 150 bushels of corn and their garden and vegetables were a complete success. Their fruit trees have done very well. Tuby and wife (Moquis "Mormons") are here and feeling well. We were in their house this morning and had a feast on watermelons.

"According to last accounts from the Navajoes they are feeling very well, the delegation that visited Salt Lake last summer being more than pleased and satisfied with their trip."

"The brethren all feel well and happy, and I can truly say that this has been one of the most happy trips of my life, perfect peace and harmony and good feeling prevailing in our camp. Bro. Trejo has been our teacher and we have had a lesson in Spanish nearly every evening. The brethren are making rapid progress in the language. Some that knew nothing of the language before starting begin to read and translate very well. Our animals and outfit are in good condition. Brothers Burnham and Titzen, of the Navahoe mission, are with us, also Bro. S. G. Ladd, who is returning to Little Colorado River. Reports from that part of the country are very encouraging."

We also glean the following from another letter, dated at Sunset Crossing, on the Little Colorado, Nov. 27th—

"We arrived here yesterday, all in good health and spirits, held meeting in Brother Ballinger's Camp in the afternoon, and here in the evening. The spirit of God was with us and we had a time of rejoicing. The people here are in the enjoyment of good health and feel very well. There are about eight families in Ballinger's Camp, about twenty here and about sixteen in each of the other camps above here. The people feel greatly encouraged, as they have raised some little grain, at least enough to prove that the soil will produce. There is an abundance of water in the river. Their cows and other stock are looking well and the people are healthy and fat, and really seem to enjoy themselves. The roads also to this place have greatly improved, as the loose dust, and in many places the sand, have packed and become quite hard."

"They have got their steam saw mill in full blast, and are turning out an excellent quality of lumber, which has already added much to the comfort and appearance of the camps. There is every reason to be encouraged, and I am satisfied that, through the blessing of God, the people will be able to make good, comfortable and even desirable homes on this river. There are some of the Navajoes who talk of coming to locate with the brethren at this place."

The letter goes on to state that Governor Safford recently paid a visit to the settlements and gave the people a hearty welcome to Arizona. The party expected to visit the other Little Colorado Camps the day after date of writing and then leave for Tampe, Maricopa County, Arizona, where they will probably spend most of the winter preaching the gospel to the Lamanites in that region.

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 12.

Lifted.—The fog lifted again today, though it was thick enough last night, and every night since it begun.

For the South.—Elder Philomen Merrill, called at last Conference to go on the southern mission, is in the City. His son, who accompanies him, who had his leg broken about two weeks since, at Deweyville, Box Elder County, by a horse falling upon him, is now so far recovered as to be able to travel.

Home.—In this time of toy-selling there is a "conspicuous" absence of the home-made article in the market this year, a matter to be somewhat regretted. We have seen some specimens in this line of the handwork of Walter Reynolds, which are very creditable. He has constructed a couple of houses, very complete, with porch, glass windows, etc., and a full set of furniture in the interior.

Y. M. M. I. A. — W. Brewster, Jun., writes from Henneferville, December 7, as follows—

"I am most happy to inform you of the organization of a Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association at this place, which I believe will be a great benefit to all those who take an interest in their religion, as it will have a tendency to develop our minds for the work that is before us. I hope to be able to report some good news after awhile."

Amputation Necessary. — The surgeons who have been attending Heber Clark, the young man who was so terribly hurt at the recent explosion at Gardner's saw mill, have decided that it is necessary to amputate one of his legs, which was broken in two places below the knee and otherwise badly shattered. The operation was, we understand, to be performed to-day, at the Catholic hospital, where the patient now lies.

Accidents.—We regret to learn that on Saturday night, as Col. W. N. Fife was returning from visiting one of his patients, when near the Court House above Main Street, his horse became suddenly frightened and plunged forward at a tremendous rate. The Marshal was thrown out of the buggy. He held on to the lines and was dragged several rods on the ground. The horse brought up near Main Street. The Marshal is badly, but not very seriously, bruised on the left eye and temple, on his left hand, and has some few scratches on the forehead. He is doing well, and will be out again in a day or two.

Another accident happened yesterday to John Fife, a boy about 14 years old, and son of the Colonel. He was skating on the ice, when he came in contact with another boy, when he fell and bruised his left eye severely.—Ogden Junction, Dec. 11.

About Saving Grain.—The movement of the women of this Territory in regard to storing up grain is calling forth much speculation in the minds of the people, generally. It seems almost impossible to give a proper understanding to all upon the subject. Whether it is because it is something entirely new, I am not prepared to say. That it is not a little thing may readily be conjectured, for it carries with it wherever it is understood the impression of its power; and men and women feel that it means something more than empty words. It is not very strange that the Lord should reveal to his people, through his prophet, the times and seasons in which to perform certain labors and works. We know he did this anciently, and why should it be more astonishing in this great and last dispensation?

That the women of this Territory are abundantly qualified to perform this work we are already having some positive proofs. From all directions we get reports of the interest awakened on the subject, and of the earnestness and zeal with which the sisters are working to carry out President Young's instructions. Mrs. M. J. Horne, who has recently visited many of the towns in Utah, Sanpete, Millard and Beaver counties, says that she has never seen any subject into which the people seemed to enter with so much determination as this one of saving and storing grain. All who are familiar with the state of the country and the condition of its business and political matters must be aware that some great crisis is approaching, and if it is possible to make such preparations beforehand as shall result in good to ourselves and others, how thankful we ought to be. The Central Committee have secured a few hundred bushels, and are making every effort possible to obtain means to secure more. Almost every ward in the city has done already what they could in so short a time, and committees are still at work raising money and buying grain, wherever and whenever they can obtain it, in large or small quantities. We hope to have the aid and good feelings of the brethren throughout all Israel, and especially the bishops, who are looked upon as the temporal fathers of the people, in carrying out President Young's counsel and suggestions.

There will probably be another special meeting held upon this important subject before long, of which we will give due notice through the DESERT NEWS. In the meantime we shall expect presidents of relief societies to use all