

sion. But it might occur that it will enrage them beyond the bounds of prudence, and precipitate an uprising. The process of working upon the fears of the savages is a mistaken one. It is not educational and therefore must necessarily fail. The only true and humane policy is that which was inaugurated and insisted upon by the late Governor Brigham Young, who maintained that there was much more profit as well as humanity in feeding than there was in fighting the Indians.

An impartial history of the wars between the white and red men in this country would show that many—perhaps the majority—of them have been initiated by the predominant and civilized race.

One man is represented as suggesting that before active steps are taken against the Indians in the present sensational phase of the question, it will be the better plan to wait till they commit some act of violence. It appears that the people of Mandan, Dakota, are anxious to take the initiative, and have announced that after a certain date every Indian found off the reservation who has not a written permit from the agent to absent himself from it will be shot down by indignant patriots. This is monstrous. Suppose that a number of Indians should go off the reservation, be found away from it and be shot down, what would be the probable result? Simply that the red men would not know any better than their white murderers and retaliate. The retaliation would be designated and treated as an Indian uprising and the troops would be precipitated upon the unfortunate savages.

In such matters it is sometimes pertinent to ask the question, "How would you like it yourself?" For instance if the Indians should pass a resolution that on and after a given date every white man found on the reservation without a written permit from the agent should be shot down, how would the position be viewed? It would be deemed sufficient cause to have troops stationed in close proximity for the protection of the guileless whites. And should the bloody resolve be carried out against the intruders upon the reservation, the murderous act would be regarded and treated as an uprising of Indians, and they would be slaughtered by wholesale according to the most approved processes of civilization, all for acting upon a proposition already defined as a determination toward them of their

white brethren. Designing white men who are anxious to precipitate an "uprising" should be the objects of governmental solicitude, at least equally as much as the Indians.

It is asserted in the telegrams that there is an intention to stop certain religious ceremonies or orgies in which the Indians are said to be indulging in the mountains. It appears that these peculiar rites are in unison with the untutored condition of the savages. It may well be asked whether they have not as much right to religious liberty in their crude way, as people more advanced in intelligence and civilization have to enjoy undisturbed their more refined methods? So long as the former do nothing that is illegal or that interferes with the rights of others, it seems that to compel them to desist would not be according to the genius of American institutions, even if the victims be Indians. They at least come under the broad expression of equality couched in the words "all men." Some people are not willing, however, that the Indians should be classified as human. If this compulsion is resorted to it will doubtless furnish another cause for dissatisfaction and lead to the very condition it is desirable to prevent.

Suppose the Indians believe a Messiah will come to deliver them from what they regard as the oppressions, cruelties and treachery of the white men, are not the Christians in a parallel situation? The latter are proclaiming everywhere the coming of the true Messiah, and that His brightness will "consume the wicked" when He shall appear? Suppose the Indians were sufficiently powerful to attempt to break down the churches and meetings of the men who have taught them about a Messiah because it was not to their interest to have an opposition deliverer set up, how would that situation be regarded by the Christians? They would hardly look upon it as being in harmony with the common rights of man to worship as seemeth him best so long as he makes no illegal innovation upon established and organized society.

Some of the newspapers have caught up General Miles' absurd expression of opinion regarding the religious movement and have enunciated a belief that the "Mormons" are at the bottom of it. Other journals denounce such a view as ridiculous and unjust. We have already shown the utter falsity

of any such claim. A "Mormon" that would personate the Messiah would commit, in the eyes of his co-religionists, one of the worst acts of sacrilege that could be imagined and would be excommunicated from the community without delay.

The fact is that if the government and the people of this nation generally had pursued toward the Indians the same policy as have the "Mormons," there would be no Indian question agitating the country today, unless it might be in relation to the adoption of measures for their advancement and the amelioration of their condition. As samples we may consistently point to the Indian farm of Washakie, in Box Elder County, where a number of Indians are living under "Mormon" supervision. They conduct a farm on the co-operative plan and live in houses, being instructed in the civilized methods of cultivating the soil. The same may be said regarding the Indian settlement at Thistle, Sanpete County, where a number of the red people are making advancement in the arts of civilization.

Every effort made by the "Mormon" people in their contact with the Indians has been in the direction of peace and progress. Many of their settlements are on the borders of the Indian country, and an Indian war would probably be as disastrous to them as to any citizens in the entire west. They have as much, if not more anxiety than any other people for the maintenance of pacific relations between the white and red men.

The irritating conditions that are being precipitated upon the Indians are much to be regretted, as they are liable to cause the very condition it is claimed they are intended to prevent.

WYOMING'S SENATORS.

WYOMING has done well in its first election for United States Senators. The action of the new Legislature shows that its members were well selected and that they understand and desire to carry into effect the wishes of the majority of the people.

Joseph M. Carey was chosen without difficulty. He served the Territory faithfully as Delegate, fought down all opposition to Statehood, stood by the liberties of all the citizens and would not succumb to the efforts of demagogues to put a blotch on the State Constitution. He has fairly won the Senatorship