

even force of arms would prevent its extension?

What objection is there to the colonization of unsettled portions of the surrounding Territories by the "Mormons"? They are acknowledged to be splendid pioneers, uncommonly industrious, adepts at bringing unfruitful sections into cultivation, and able by their union of labor and interests to build up waste places where individual non-"Mormon" effort has failed? Is there any law or regulation requiring the "Mormons" to keep within the limits of this Territory? Are they not as free to settle upon the public domain in Idaho, or Arizona, or any other part of the land as in Utah? It is well known that the cultivatable area here is quite limited, and as families increase it is surely better for the young men, when they marry and commence life on their own account, to spread out and take up farms, thus becoming self-supporting and at the same time building up the country, than to remain around the family homestead, dependent upon their parents and remaining landless laborers.

But how about this union in politics; should not that be broken up by fair means or force? For what reason? Is union forbidden by national law or national policy? Why, the very motto of our country speaks to the contrary: "*E pluribus unum*." That is also a "Mormon" motto. If we choose to vote as a unit, what reason is there against our doing so? It is claimed that "individual opinion has no opportunity to assert itself." Whatarrant nonsense! Individual opinion has just as much opportunity to assert itself in Utah as anywhere in the Union. Speech is free; a little too free sometimes, for men as well as measures are frequently assailed by vile and venomous opposers beyond the bounds of all reason and decency. What is meant by "the assertion of individual opinion"? Is it desired that individual opinion shall prevail? Why, that would be chaos. If every man had his way ad candidates, what sort of a society or government would exist? If freedom of every person to express his views and to work for the men and measures he thinks best, is meant by "the assertion of individual opinion," we say that is fully and freely accorded.

But it is objected, "you Mormons all vote one way at elections." That is not exactly correct, but true enough to pass without dispute. And what of it? Why, that is the very thing that Democrats try to effect in their own ranks and Republicans in theirs. They do not succeed quite so well as the "Mormons," that all. "We practice what the politicians talk about." They whoop up the rank and file, and urge, and canvass, and orate, and sometimes bribe and bring pressure to bear to effect union at elections. The "Mormons" unite in favor of their friends, as they have a right to, and of course their enemies don't like it. But what babyism it is to complain of this very unity which every party strives to bring about among its own adherents! They all preach unity and yet hate the "Mormons" for practicing it, and want our system broken up because we lawfully and easily carry out the very policy which they strive by every means possible, lawful and unlawful, but unsuccessfully, to bring about.

It would be refreshing if anti-"Mormon" journals would utter a little common sense when they touch upon these questions. How ridiculous it would appear to them if we complained about the "growth of Methodism," or wanted the interference of the Government to prevent Episcopalians from spreading into the Territories, or called for force to break up Catholic unity at the polls. Yet there would be just as much sense in either of those demands as in the howlings of anti-"Mormons" about the spread of "Mormonism," the colonization of adjacent Territories by Latter-day Saints, and "Mormons" voting together at elections. Pshaw! Messieurs editors, do try and talk less like babies on the "Mormon" question!

INVASION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

If there is a field for the legitimate exercise of national authority in a summary and absolute manner in any part of the United States, it is in that district called the Indian Territory, against the invasions of

filibusters under the irrepressible land robber known as Col. Payne. Every year, for a long time, expeditions of this character have been fitted out to march into that region and settle upon land that belongs of right to the tribes now in possession. The plea set up is that citizens have a perfect right to move into any section of our common country. Payne has induced people to band together for the purpose of settling upon the soil and obtaining rich farms without cost. Attempts were made some time ago to gain the consent of the Government to the movement, and delegates tried their best to obtain authority from Congress to accomplish this end, but they did not succeed. Last year Payne and his armed followers were compelled by the military to retire. This year they are at it again and have formed a kind of religious organization, with chaplains and prayers and Bibles, to go with the rifles and other weapons of war needed to force their way into the Indian Territory.

The district of country in view is called Oklahoma, and is not organized as a State, nor in the same way as the Territories. It is bounded by Colorado and Kansas on the north, Missouri and Arkansas on the east, Texas on the south, and Texas and New Mexico on the west. A number of civilized and semi-civilized tribes reside there, and some of them are well advanced in the education and better customs of the whites. They have schools, colleges, churches, newspapers, scientific institutions and homes, and are prospering and progressive. They till the land, own large herds of stock, have some manufacturing industries, cut large quantities of lumber, and export many agricultural commodities in considerable quantities. The Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Quapaws, and Foxes are among the most advanced tribes, but there are many remnants and bands, and many other tribes there in different degrees of civilization.

This Territory belongs to these tribes by virtue of solemn treaty. It has been somewhat curtailed, however, by encroachments upon its area in the formation of new States, but in the main the terms of the compact made by the Government have been maintained. If other agreements, entered into with as much legal authority as the treaty with these tribes, had been maintained in good faith, the country would have suffered far less from the outbreaks of the savages, and the stigma which justly attaches to the administration of Indian affairs would not now darken the fair fame of the nation.

But this respect to the compact with the tribes in the Indian Territory must be still maintained, and an effectual quietus ought to be put upon the pretensions of Payne and his horde of invaders. They are accompanied in many instances by their families, and several clergymen have joined the crusaders to give countenance to this scheme of robbery and lawlessness. General Pope informed the leaders of the movement that the skirts of the women and children with them would form no shield to protect them from the bayonets of the soldiers if they persisted in their aggressions. In this he should be sustained by the national authorities.

Some irrational person will probably suggest that as Payne and his free-booters claim to have religious motives, we ought not to object to their movement, seeing that the "Mormons" claim great latitude for the free exercise of religion. But we have never claimed that any body of religionists have the right to infringe upon the rights of others. If a man robs, or murders, or takes another's wife, or commits any act by which he trespasses upon personal or property or community rights, he should be amenable to the law and be subject to its penalties upon conviction. Religion is opposed to such invasion of human rights, and no plea of religious authority may be properly respected when it interferes with such rights. The pretended logic that would place the marrying of a plural wife in the same category as offenses that are of the essence of crime is only sophistry and nonsense.

The invasion of the Indian Territory to grab the lands of the red men under the specious plea of religion, ought to be treated without the slightest regard to such a pretense, because it is an infringement upon human rights, being nothing but an attempt at robbery. The Indians should be protected by the

National Government in the peaceable possession of their homes and lands, because they are legally secured therein by national treaty, and those who seek to deprive the tribes of their lawful possessions thus become not only the enemies of the Indians but of the Government that made the treaty with them. No baby play ought to be indulged in on this question, but Payne and other ringleaders of the white mob invading Oklahoma ought to be treated as the criminals that they are, while such a determined policy should be pursued as will deter any other would-be land thieves from taking such a course in the future.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC STATES.

The fourth volume of Hubert H. Bancroft's "History of the Pacific States" is ready for the public. The reason for the publication of volume four previous to the issuing of volumes two and three, is that the work is being given in chronological order; thus, instead of continuing the annals of Central America, as presented in the second volume of the series, the fourth volume of the series is next issued, which is the first volume of the history of Mexico. The three succeeding volumes will bring the histories of Mexico and Central America, side by side, down to about 1,800. These will be followed by several volumes on regions toward the north, for approximately the same period; for example, the earlier volumes on the North Mexican States, California, the Northwestern Coast, and Oregon, New Mexico and Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Idaho and Montana, British Columbia and Alaska, may be issued at any time.

The reasons adduced for this plan are these: First, the territorial peculiarities of the subject seem to demand it. There is a natural order in which to present events, an order alike best for the author and for the student. So presented, the work as a whole constitutes a more continuous and unbroken story and therefore better holds the attention of the reader. Again, this method gives to the people of the several sections, parts of their own history at much earlier dates than would be possible otherwise. Were the *History of the Pacific States*, in its several parts issued strictly as one work, the volumes would be numbered in about the order of their proposed publication; but in that case they would not be so numbered that when completed the volumes of Central America, or of Mexico, or of California, etc., would stand together each as a complete history and separate set.

In the volume before us the history of Mexico is presented from the year 1518 to 1521, covering the period from the advent of Valasquez in Cuba to the conquest of Mexico under Cortez. The researches of the author in collecting reliable data for this part of his great work have been extraordinary. An alphabetical list of the authorities consulted fills ninety-two pages, in small type. The style of Mr. Bancroft is well known to the literary world, and the general reader will find it graphic, attractive, terse and eloquent. Masses of information are woven into the entertaining story, and the startling events and thrilling scenes presented are made doubly interesting, because they have the merit of fact with all the intensity of romantic narrative. The views of the author on important subjects connected with this epoch in American history are also broad and perspicuous, and are not tinged with partisanship or any desire for effect in a biased direction. It is history related with the object of conveying and recording the truth, and written in a pleasing manner, so as to afford entertainment as well as instruction.

The life of the conqueror Cortez is given from his childhood to the great victory he achieved over the unfortunate Mexicans, and all the important events of his noted expedition are described, with his Captains, plans, councils, difficulties, reverses, marches and triumphs. The ill-fated Montezuma is presented in his true character, and his career until death is given with fidelity. The investment and capture of the Mexican capital form an attractive feature of the volume, and are a fitting finale to this part of Bancroft's great work, which will add new lustre to the glory of his fame, and perpetuate his name in the list of America's greatest writ-

ers. No library on the Pacific coast will be complete without these volumes. Published by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

EASTERN ARIZONA.

The other day we were gratified at receiving a call from our old and greatly esteemed friend Brother Lorenzo H. Hatch, formerly Bishop of Franklin, Idaho, but now First Counselor to President Jesse N. Smith, of Eastern Arizona Stake. He resides at Taylor, A. T., and left home for the north on the 15th of January, traveling by team conveyance to Milford, where he took train for this city.

We learn from Brother Hatch that the people of Eastern Arizona are prospering. There is a co-operative store at Woodruff for the two States—Eastern Arizona and Little Colorado—doing a flourishing business. In that settlement the dam is completed, so that the water supply will be ample and new comers are settling in.

Not long since Presidents Smith and Hatch and Bishop Hunt made almost a complete tour of the State, traveling nearly 500 miles on the trip. Owing to the broad extent of country it covers, the State will probably be divided before long into two.

A co-operative stock herd has been organized. The "forest crops" have been reasonably good. Most of the travel in that direction from the north passes on to the Gila.

The people of Snow Flake and Taylor are combinedly constructing an aqueduct for the purpose of watering the west side of the settlement last named, and thence passing on ten miles to furnish the needed supply for Snow Flake.

The prospects of the Eastern Arizona community are bright, and a fine opportunity is afforded there for building up new homes.

Brother Hatch has gone to Franklin to spend a short season at the old homestead.

Know

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy.

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1887.

For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing BROWN'S IRON BITTERS advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.

Mrs. L. F. GRIFFIN.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 33 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS change to a Glossy BLACK by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color. Acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.00.

OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., N. Y.
(Cash Receipts will be mailed with an application.)

SAVE MONEY

By buying at dealers' prices. We will sell you any article for family or personal use, in any quantity at Wholesale Price. Whatever you want, send for our catalogue (free) and you will find it there. We carry in stock the largest variety of goods in the United States.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Consumption Can Be Cured

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, Inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. Read proof below.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth, or other enlargements, such as spavins, splints, curbs, ringbones, callous, swellings and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man or for any purpose for which a Liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best Liniment for man ever used, acting mildly and yet certainly in its effects.

Send address for illustrated circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price \$1. per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Keokuk Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

DR. FERRY & CO. TO ALL ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED AND PRICED

SEED ANNUAL

FOR 1888

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting and varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!

D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.