

What Red Cloud Says.

RED CLOUD AGENCY,
Nebraska, Nov. 12, 1876.

Last evening our party, through the courtesy of Mr. H. C. Dear, obtained the service of Frank Salons, a half-breed interpreter from the Red river settlements, and proceeded to Red Cloud's lodge. The inside of the tepee was black with smoke and hotter than an oven. His squaw, two sons and five daughters, were there, and the chief soon made his appearance, coming from a neighboring lodge. After the pipe had been passed and a few whiffs taken in silence, he spoke as follows—

"When the commissioners came up here and told what the Great Father had said, I told them that my people had done their part toward fulfilling the conditions of the former treaty. We have tried to do just as well as we knew how, and have acted honestly toward the government. The Black Hills are our country, and we have long known that the gold was there. I reminded the commissioners of the former treaty and that the Great Spirit gave us the whole of this territory. We will give up the Hills if the Great Father will give my people land and enough to live on. The post traders, Dear and Yates, are our friends, and we could get our guns and ponies back if our chiefs could go to Washington to represent our side of the question."

Here he broke off suddenly and looking keenly at us for a moment said that he "supposed we would write some fresh lies about him." We assured him that we would not; that some of the newspapers were taking his part, and that we would like to have his side of the story, after which he again resumed—

"The Ogalallas still look to me as their chief, and the most of them know nothing of any change. My people would not obey a Brule chief, and will never look up to Spotted Tail as the head of this tribe. I lost fifty ponies myself, and my family fifty more, and the soldiers took all our arms. They even took an elk knife from my squaw, and a small knife and some matches from my little boy. We had nothing but our fingers left to eat with. We took things coolly and let them go on, although we knew that we had done nothing. Sitting Bull ought to be punished, and not us. We do not want to be in a fight all the time, and would like to be peaceable, but they can fight him all they wish. The Great Spirit knows that my words are truth. We were told to move to within five miles of the agency, and said we would do so, but the weather was stormy so we could not. Next day we were surrounded and captured by the troops. I am glad to have these things known; I have spoken enough."—Winchester in Omaha Bee.

Arizona—Her Capabilities.

Doubtless that part of the United States nearest of kin to California is the young Territory of Arizona. Discovered and settlements made in it by the Spaniards two centuries before the settlement of this State, Arizona remained almost a terra incognita till it was purchased by the United States in 1854. The amount paid (\$10,000,000) was at the time regarded as enormous, but the investment from the present outlook promises to be a most excellent one. The "Gadsden Purchase," as it was called, was made to secure to the United States, a continuous railway route from the Atlantic to the Pacific on our own territory. The intervention of the civil war, continued Indian hostilities and other causes combined to set the work of railway-building on a southern route back for many years, and with it receded the prospects of Arizona. For the next fifteen years after the purchase population was very slow. The Territory was organized in 1863, and in 1870 the entire number of inhabitants of all classes, save wild Indians, was but 9,658, of whom 7,000 were of Mexican birth. From 1870 to 1873-4 the Indian wars still interposed impediments to settlement and made life and property everywhere insecure. Since the subjugation of the Apaches and their retirement to reservations, and since it has become apparent that the southern line of transcontinental railway must and will be carried into and through the Territory in two or three years more at the farthest, a new impulse has been

given to the movement of emigration in that direction from the old States. The census just completed by the Territorial authorities this year, shows a total population of 30,191—an increase of over 200 per cent. in five years. The completion of the railway to connect this city by way of Arizona with Texas and the Gulf and Atlantic States will promote rapid development and bring the merits of Arizona fairly before the world; and we may confidently cherish the hope that by the next decade she will have population enough to throw off her territorial restrictions and enter the Union as a very vigorous and promising young State.

Ex-Governor McCormick, in the course of a speech at the close of the Centennial Exhibition, mentioned some facts relating to Arizona, to which the reader's attention is respectfully invited. Some of them will bear repeating. Everybody knows that it is a rich mineral country. It was not so generally known that it has fine capabilities as an agricultural country. The valleys produce better corn than the Western States, says Governor McCormick; and though ten years ago flour cost \$20 a hundred, they now produce wheat enough for the army and for domestic use, with some to spare. The climate is like our own, and renowned for its healthfulness—the natives for vigor and longevity. The total area of Arizona is 78,000,000 acres in round numbers; whereof, 2,800,000 are rated as agricultural or valley lands; 40,000,000 grazing, 20,000,000 mountain and timber, 10,000,000 mineral and 5,200,000 desert waste. These 2,800,000 acres of agricultural lands are among the richest and most reliable on the continent, and have easy capabilities for the settlement and maintenance of a large agricultural population. The grazing region is notably the best on the continent, and the day is not distant when Arizona will far surpass California, both as to the number and quality of her sheep and annual fleeces.

Happily for the future of so fine and promising a country, those on whom fell the responsibility of organizing its local government and society were men of brains, liberal views and integrity. There are no local debts to weigh down the people with taxes. They have an excellent common school system well under way in all the counties, liberally and eagerly supported by taxation of property, and comparatively inexpensive local governments.

No unsettled part of the United States offers, in the opinion of the *Chronicle*, so great inducements for men of family and of small means, wishing to make homes in a new country and to live by farming or pastoral pursuits, as Arizona.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, Nov. 20.

Growth of Crime in New York.

The increase and audacity of crime are fearfully undermining the foundations of our civil and social state. It is the belief of wise philanthropists that all the agencies of legal repression and efforts of Christian reform do not now keep pace with the spread of crime.

No state of the Republic is so seriously exposed as our own, by its central commercial position, to the roaming hordes of vagabonds and felons from the Old World. And it is humiliating to be obliged to confess that in no state have party politics, and a lack of fidelity among Christian voters, done more to obscure the sacredness of law, to encourage official dishonesties, and give impunity to crime, than in New York.

Let us consider. Our three state prisons held, January, 1876, 3,755 convicts; 493 more than the year before; 1,500 had been discharged during the year; so that of the worst criminals in the state there was an ascertained army of more than 5,000 in the year 1875.

The six local penitentiaries held at the close of last year 9,000 prisoners. About 20,000 more had been incarcerated and discharged during the year.

In the sixty-six county prisons and jails of the state there had been 40,000 convicts for crimes of lower grade, making an aggregate of eighty-four thousand criminal convictions in the state of New York during 1875.

It should be said that probably a quarter or more of the penitentiary and county-prison convictions were second and third arrests of the same persons. So that there may not

have been more than 60,000 or 70,000 different ones punished. And what a picture of our moral prospects is this! Many ten thousands of outlawed, despairing, and often hardened wretches yearly turned loose upon society, bringing peril to property and life throughout the state with every nightfall. And an increasing proportion of these lost ones are youth—yes, even children—between the ages of eight and fifteen. Great numbers have been sinned against more than sinning. Especially is this true of female convicts. They go out of prison to be shunned and dreaded. Hardly will Christian families give them shelter or opportunity to earn honest bread. Thrust away from the restraints of Christian charity, the convicted criminal drops into the offered companionship of the vile, and so becomes more and more a source of misery and wrath all around.

There is urgent need that churches should revise their methods of evangelizing in behalf of "the dangerous classes." Nothing but Christian love can protect us and save them.

But it must not be thought that seventy thousand recorded criminals comprise the whole volume of state crime. Eminent authorities abroad and at home have shown that for every hundred crimes but fifty-four offenders are apprehended and only twenty-nine punished. If this be approximately just as the proportion of discovered and unknown criminals in New York, the conclusion is terrible.

I set down with reluctance the fact which follows. At a recent public meeting in the interests of Social Science, held at Saratoga, it was stated, on undoubted authority, that the city of New York, in 1870, containing scarcely a third the population of London, reported twice as many cases of arson, burglary, robbery, and disorderly conduct as that great metropolis.—*Ovid Miner*, in *Illustrated Christian Weekly*.

—People must be getting political matters badly muddled and mixed if they talk in this way, as a youth studying law in New York is reported to have done, "Hayes is probably Tilden by a small party of both majorities."

DIED.

In this city, Nov. 21st, 1876, of pneumonia, GERTRUDE MARINTHA, daughter of James B. and Sarah Ann Welch, aged 1 year and 4 months.—*Ogden Junction*.

At Provo City, Nov. 14th, 1876, GEORGE MCKINLAY, aged 71 years, of congestion of the brain.

Deceased was born at Tranent, Haddington Parish, Midlothian, Scotland; joined this Church in May, 1847; was severely injured in a coal mine in Fifeshire in May, 1853, affording an instance of the power of the Almighty attendant upon the early ministry of the Gospel in that land. Brother McKinlay, although given up for dead by the attending physicians, was restored by the administration of the ordinances by the priesthood, which remarkable case of healing was noticed in the *Millennial Star* of that date. He emigrated to Utah in 1881, locating at Provo City, and, though powerless to perform any laborious duties on account of the severity of the injuries received, enjoyed a good flow of spirits, ever cheerful, and bore a simple but sound testimony to the truth of his religion and of the goodness of God unto him. Deceased leaves a large circle of relatives to mourn his loss.—[Com.]

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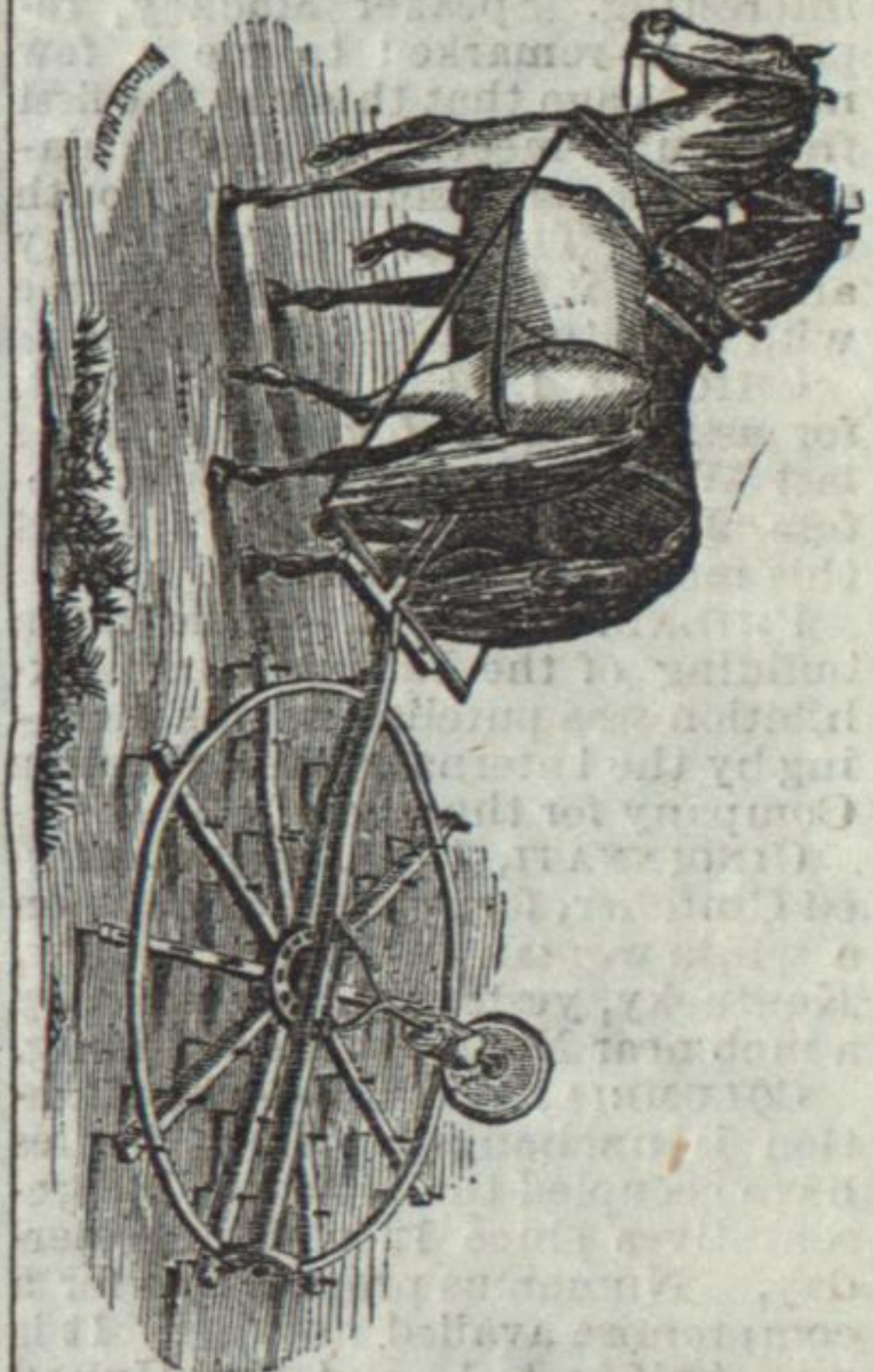
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