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SAN JUAN'S GREAT GRIEVANCE.

It was in 1891, we believe, that the publicists in the county of San Juan, this Territory, were welcomed from entry by the chief official of the interior department of the general land office. The reason was that a treaty was being or had been negotiated with the Southern Ute Indians whereby the latter were to relinquish their lands to Colorado and accept in exchange this particular part of Utah and the department property considered that pending the confirmation of the treaty, while settlers should be given to understand that any land filings or improvements would be at the settlers' risk—in other words, that no intermediate rights would be acquired for rights claimed or acquired subsequent to the date mentioned. It is understood that in the provisions of the treaty referred to there was no idea appropriating a sum of money to reimburse certain settlers for improvements already made; but as there were but one or two perfected land filing in the whole county, the sum proposed has been generally regarded as absurdly inadequate to the liquidation of the righteous claims the people had acquired by their enterprise and toil. Certain it is that in the proposed appropriation the actual rights of many settlers were wholly ignored, and had the treaty been ratified as at first framed, a grave injustice to many worthy and deserving pioneers would have been wrought.

Our readers are familiar with the many pleasant wishes during the interveening years that the Ute removal bill has seemed, and with its repeated delays and recent death. They are also probably aware that during these years two or three thriving settlements have been growing and extending their borders in the Colorado-crested county, and that new settlers, confident of the future of the section, have gone in to strengthen the hands of their earlier fellow citizens and redeem the waste places wherever industry and patience could accomplish it. But few realize the difficulties under which these people have lived and the discouragements that have faced them. Not only were they to the single hundred two lines of powerful Indian tribes, at least one of which had influential white backing for any violence it might choose to display toward them; but they were also denied any assurance whether or not they were to be allowed to remain. If they stayed and builded and toiled and cultivated, they had the government warning that theirs was the risk. If the order of removal should come—that no remuneration for their work need be expected. If they packed up and left the county, the loss of all they had earned was only different from that in the alternative case, in that it was immediate and certain.

And thus they have lived and labored for six or seven years, and thus they are living today. Of course there is no further danger that the Colorado Indians are to be dumped in upon them—no danger, at least, that it will be done with the consultation and under the authority of the government. But the land is still withheld from entry, and they are as yet with their settlements, farms, schoolhouses and churches, only squatters upon the soil they have redeemed. If some of them still live some not such which to see weather-bitten like a serpent, let them not be blamed for settlements. For they have no guaranty that even the first real will be legally recognized as theirs. If they have been slow in some instances in planting trees, let it be remembered that an accumulation of common sense would have justified any such expenditure of money and labor until they had at least a prospect of being permitted to enjoy its benefits. If many of them have not been extravagant, they have shown a taste that deserves honorable mention and would have bought anything they saw fit to want. Some home are beginning to make their appearance, outside of those included in 1891, and those of more than one room are already dotting the arid landscape, and new water systems and those are being laid out and brought into use each season. To people who have toiled to do for their they know, these are a strong example.

Now, in view of all the circumstances, we submit that it is a duty which the press and people of the Territory owe to themselves and such—a duty which our Delegate in Congress ought to utilize to assistance—that every effort and influence of our state be brought to bear upon the last portion of our state to be freed from the last restriction of the government, and that the people be united with the utmost earnestness that judges the relief that lies the public lands every where within the state of Utah.

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

The Japanese treaty has at last been ratified by the Senate, and Japan is out no longer by the United States is closed to an equal footing with the most favored nations of the earth.

The treaty provides that the citizens and subjects of each country shall have full liberty to travel or reside in any part of the territory belonging to either country and enjoy full protection for their persons and property. They are given the right to rent premises in the country in the same manner as native subjects, and to lease lands for residence and business, and to dispose of their property as they may see fit. Liberty of conscience is also guaranteed to subjects of one country while residing in the other, and such residents are exempt from compulsory military service. Another clause provides for reciprocal freedom of commerce between the territories of the two countries and gives the citizens of each the right to enter into and occupy houses and premises necessary for residence, manufacturing or commercial purposes. Our article gives the Japanese full control of the foreign settlements in that country. These are to be incorporated in the municipal system of Japan and all common rights of property shall be transferred to Japanese authorities. Other articles of the treaty deal with import and export duties and passport regulations.

The provisions are essentially identical with those of the treaty entered into with England and will generally remove the difficulties with which foreign residents in Japan have had to contend. Heretofore merchants and manufacturers in the islands have been tolerated merely as visitors of country in the interior, and they have had to resort to many subterfuges to adapt to their business. The authorities have generally assumed ignorance of these proceedings, but the popular feeling in that country is strong against the idea that the government was seriously threatened an assault to its evident determination to favor of foreign new treaties. With the rights of alien residents clearly defined, it is to be hoped that a feeling of cordiality will be established.

The privileges agreed upon, however, although vertually mutual as between the two nations, will probably, for the present at least, be more valuable to the Japanese who are in the minority or who may choose to remove here for commercial purposes. But to have established such relations with the rising empire in western Asia as shall secure a close commercial connection between the two for the future, will nevertheless be recognized as a matter of great importance to the United States.

"ABSOLUTE," WE SAYS, INSIST

With great modesty a company calling themselves the Nevada Co-operative Land and Irrigation Co. is advertising that in its purchase of certain lands lying a part of its contiguous to the surrounding waterfront, this city should insist upon an absolute title. We are sharply told that the corporation is to mineral lands, alone lands, and right of way is "always made"—that it would be made even in case of sale to a stockholder. Well, nobody has said anything to the contrary; but may we venture to remark that reservations "always made" are not always right? For instance, will our president cheerfully claim ratification by and approval of the public purchase of property to which the vendor could at any time have access in the patent? Conceptions that might cause the very people for which the purchase was made? The average mind is incapable of finding a reason why under such circumstances any purchase should be made at all. A railroad right of way may not properly injure a stream of water used for mechanic purposes, but the mere idea of operation of a mine in quartz mills, and probably would mean those waters. It seems to present the very case for the idea which we have put forward, namely, let no one be allowed to acquire a stream of water or piece of grazed land, there seems to be no good reason why it should not be granted the right to a strip of wide thoroughfare also wider along with the lands. We have said the railway is not only side but willing to come to terms on a compact which will remove the objection referred to, and that is the kind of contract we think should be insisted upon. This, too, notwithstanding the immaterial argument that reservation of mine lands is always to be "always made."

BLESSINGS OF SERMONS.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, who, the Globe of this date tells us, has been blessed (qualified with costly every minute and otherwise) some time of the last year which and which most of the things acquired by him, has passing on points his views of modern religious beliefs. He considers that the preachers of the day fail to make to apply applicable to the people the gospel Savior.

The following extract is taken from the Toronto's report thus the Globe of January 26:

"The young man who spoke the early book of the century and in the work of the 19th century. He said that the preachers of the day fail to make to apply applicable to the people the gospel Savior.

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