DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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Tuesday, January 29, 1895

THE MESSAGE.

There is no reason for elaborate discussion of the main proposition in President Cleveland's special message to Congress. The West, almost to a man, will look on the proposition ridiculed upon as the height of financial madness, and will take issue on every argument intended in its support. There will be no question as to the President's sincerity in believing that the method he suggests is the most available for carrying out the purpose he represents, or as to his fearless earnestness in sending every force to the establishment of the desired goal; but there will be a general feeling that he is not thoroughly conversant to the views of the commercialists that his judgment is sounder as to the interests of the greater portion of the country in financial matters.

When the President says "I am not unfriendly to silver," each friend of the white metal is inclined to distinctly why it is that, if the chief executive's statement be true, he makes the utter hostile recommendations and arguments against the use of the metal and why it is that he wants "an act willing to use gold without being hampered by any security and, however, thereby implying that the silver men would be willing to see that done, when, in fact, they are so firmly opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver. The truth of the matter is that President Cleveland's idea of friendliness to the white metal—and he has a vast support in the East—is antipodal to that of the true silver man, that it cannot be discussed from the standpoint of the latter without shifting the President appear the most inconsistent man now before the public in his statements on that subject. The only way to harmonize his attitude with that which he has assumed on other questions of public interest is to say that his friendliness to silver is purely that which arises from the single gold standard point of view. In that he is sincere and consistent.

"The real trouble which confronts us consists in the lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing," remarks the President. There is much more of truth in that statement than is implied in any existing condition described in the message. There is not only lack of confidence regarding "the continuing ability or disposition of the government" to meet its obligations in a financial sense—which lack of confidence is not due, as the President supposes, to any danger of silver legislation—but there is also absence of confidence in the government recently in the West that fostering care which it would give the East; there is fear, widespread and constantly increasing, that there is being followed a deep laid plot to discriminate against and still further oppose the West in its financial position; and further, there is the lack of confidence which the President describes as to the ability and the disposition of the government to successfully cope with the industrial, the social and the moral conditions that are being developed rapidly throughout the whole land. This lack of confidence is threatening the very existence of the Republic, and the financial policy outlined is but one of the many strands that are steadily augmenting the great danger which menaces the nation. The political leaders of today do not now appear able to cope with the situation that is fast crowding upon them.

THE UTE INDIAN BILL.

The Ute removal bill has passed the Senate, and now will go to the House for action on the amendments made by the upper branch of Congress. It appears probable that these will be concurred in, and that the bill will become law, a large number of the Utes being thus transferred from Southern Utah to Northern New Mexico. About eighty-five miles of the eastern length of the Southern Ute reservation will be cut off, and a tract forty miles east and western fifteen miles north and south will be all the Indian lands left in southwestern Colorado. New Mexico then will have to furnish the interest of country necessary for homes for the Utes from the old reservation.

It is announced in a telegram from Washington that in discussing the bill Senator Wolcott of Colorado stated that "the removal of the Utes to Utah was not opposed by the leaders of the Mormon people or the people themselves, but only by cattle and mining kings located in Utah." This has been the claim of Colorado all along, and all along it has been utterly without foundation in fact. Not only have Mormons as well as gentiles been opposed the removal to this Territory, but it has been especially objected to and resisted by sub-agents Temple, the guardian of political, religious, or business influence. The people of Utah always have been friendly to the Indians, they have advocated the Indian's rights, in word and deed, and propose to continue to do so without apologetic excuses. But that affords no basis for comparing among them all the Indians of the country, or even the bands which Colorado now wishes to get rid of in the interest of her gamblers and speculators. Desirable the residents of Utah are in the habit of standing up for their own. But as well as those of the Indians, there are when Colorado tried the Conquistador rather, the people of this Territory with one voice joined in a protest the force of which so lacerated Colorado in Congress have been slow to forgive and forget.

In speaking on the subject, Senator Vilas is credited with saying that the Utes should have been removed to Utah, as the land which they were settled in their own nation, and that the reservation was made there for people on the south, and there were newly occupied by the Pitching Cattle company. Mr. Vilas has lost the grave error. He credits the lessees of the people in San Juan county, but he has to that there are several thriving settlements, the revenue of which have been greatly impaired among the withdrawal of the land from settlement in 1892, and if it had not been for the uncertainty regarding the Indian question there would have been a much larger population. The employes of the cattle company turned out but a small proportion of the people living on the lands in question, many of the citizens are absolutely of excellent character and reputation, having with National interest. The idea respectfully expressed, that most of the people are of a "roving" element not entitled to much consideration, is unfounded. The bulk of the population is composed of farmers, merchants, and persons connected with agricultural and stock industries generally. With interests in the country other than Utah, it may be suggested that the people in Utah are anything but strangers in the wild lands of the Indians, that it is the government policy to civilize, not wild tribes and to be detained from.

Upon this latter point it may be said that there is no section of the United States less a place for Indians, if the latter are to be considered, than in San Juan county, Utah. There is much of broken country there, deep washes, inhospitable gorges, shallow ravines, pretty rare mills and diversified with rare ranges, leaving no considerable pieces of safety to mountain the lands of Indians where neither the white to make the property of others their own without the formality of legal process. Such a country would tend to make white Indians wilder still, and never induce Indians any attempt to civilize them. If the Utes had been located there, and were and institutes a system of depredatory forays upon the settlers within reach, the United States army would have a service indeed task it ever has undertaken to subdue them. There are comparatively few places of refuge where hostile red men could repose in safety, where they could be followed by but one man at a time, and there the could defy pursuit. There is hardly a foot to Tolerance to the San Juan country where a dozen hostile Indians could easily keep at bay a whole regiment of courageous and well conditioned troops. In the interest of the civilization of the Indian, of all districts of country, he ought to be kept out of San Juan county, Utah; and if the proposed location in New Mexico is of the same general nature, as we are informed it is to a great extent, he should be kept away from there too.

If Secretary Hoke Smith backed Senator Vilas in the views expressed, he must have come under grave misapprehension of the facts, for such suggestions are directly opposed to the secretary's well known policy of leading the Indian forward civilization, instead of still further confirming him in his nomadic and untamed habits. But there is reason to believe that the Senate has not acted altogether wisely in disregarding Secretary Smith's request, presented through Senator Vilas and by letter, that the Indians be given Civil Service to decide whether or not they were favorable to the change. The mouthpiece of the Colorado senators to create the impression that immediate relief under the claim that Chief Lowsie was spoken, should have suggested to the Senate that there was under cover something to cure to accord with a purely philanthropic desire to benefit the Indians. The bill may become a law shortly enough, but if the Indians in Colorado and New Mexico are not satisfied, if outside parties, persuaded of the idea that they have been deceived as they have been frequently in the past, the settlement of Indian troubles will not be rendered easier of solution by the new legislation.

FROM THE SAN JUANS.

There are now very few people living who think it wanted to go to Utah in spite of years spent in "Mormon bondage," and it is quite laughable to see the measurements of such persons, of great stature, stretch the rules of their speech into humility. Those who will have people to be who have no knowledge of the rising times associated with the Revolution which gave to the world the greatest Republic in modern times. The Revolution Rules, however, are only for government, not for men, and men who were born in Virginia before the Independence, the men who fought in and served under Washington, which reputation was obtained, sometimes the treasure sent to be sacrificed from their homes.

The old man who is the chief one referred to is Uriah Brown, a veteran who was in Washington's army. His certificate of birth shows that his surviving relative resided in Hillsdale, Va., in the year 1791, therefore the night is in his 104 year, so is quite feeble. In the summer of Washington's seventh which he was wounded in Brown, who was a boy at the time, says that it was to his memory the strong that the aging Father of his Country had all the white men employed in the building gathered around him, and told them that very soon not treason, but slave to the British government, and would be unlikely look up arms and asserted their independence. The negro was a little over ten years old at the time, and his recollection of Washington is that he was tall, straight, well proportioned man, with very light curly hair, which he did not wear in a wig was customary in those times. His face was very kindly and most agreeable to look upon, though the character of a commander-in-chief was visibly written upon his brow. The negro says he saw him again, and for the last time, on the 4 day of July of the war was closed, when he was the guest to speaches from Washington and Lafayette, and heard in the speech which quoted them. The old man remembers Lafayette to still, and remembers the year 1812 and the battle of Sir Edward Pakenham, the British commander, at the battle of New Orleans, where Andrew Jackson commanded the American troops. Brown was about fifty years of age at that time, and gives graphic outline of West look place.

While there will be now only an occasional reminiscence of the early events of the national history, with the passing away of the few that remain who now are approaching the state of centenarians, and while all those who are a permanent part in affairs such as the War and memory of the Revolutionary incidents are gone to another sphere, the time has come to Utah when it was more necessary than at the present to impress upon the youth of this nation the principles which actuated the patriots in the great struggle for independence. Though the revolutionary heroes are dead, and the years have rolled by, yet the lessons from the past century is a living one to the American people. By learning it well can they alone hope to prevent to violate the liberty which their ancestors of the people of this country. More than a hundred years ago the people of the American colonies were against the oppression of wealth, of aristocracy, of caste in society under the cloak of a monarchy, of class legislation against a section of the country governed, and of a system which ignored the rights of the toiling masses. The memorial of that time made the Old World tremble in amazement at the rise and energy of the New World beyond the seas. In the end that there shall be no occasion to renew that considerable against conditions in our land, the Americans of today, and so which the youth, should be taught to understand the causes which led to it and the means of preventing and eliminating them, that in exactly shall continue all other human institutions, and that free patriotism shall preserve throughout our land, in the East, the West, the North, and the South, the national idea and existence intact to succeeding generations.

THE SAN JUAN REPORT.

Today the NEWS presents in its columns the official report of Captains Dilworth and Cannon to the Governor on the number of Indians from Colorado now in San Juan and Grand counties, the depredations they have committed, and the complaints which infest that part of the country. In case of all the circumstances mentioned in this business, the entire report is exceedingly interesting reading. It details the difficult journeys made by the two officers to their expedition to ascertain the true status of affairs, and the results achieved are evidence of the thoroughness with which the difficult work was performed. In every particular the attitude assumed by the Utes differs in the matter of the Ute invasion leaves to have been fully justified, and the arrogant and contemptible procedure of Indian Agent Day is made even more apparent than before. The press and citizens believe the necessity for further action to rid the Territory entirely of all men who have no business here, and it is not to presume that proper steps will be taken and will lead to a satisfactory result without any more action.

Mr. A. H. Porter, secretary and treasurer of the Colorado Mill, Canal and Stock Co. of Ogden, Utah, I speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says: "It moves in the lead in the market. I have used many bottles and find Chamberlain's cough remedy and chamberlain's pain balm, and must have no other in my house." When troubled with a cough or cold, try this remedy a trial, as we know and feel you will be more than pleased with the result.

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AN OPINION OF UTAH.

Recently Mr. J. B. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country, wrote to Mr. V. Hugo Winchester, as follows: "I have been asks land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in every state and territory in the United States, and am ready to say that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce abundant crops. I think you for directing me here, and admit most striking pleasant and profitable homes I locate in this country."

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