

lives and desired to make their homes in Utah where a few of their countrymen, who make excellent citizens, had preceded them. The "extravagant numbers" of Sandwich Islanders who have come here may be understood when we state that fifteen others have arrived here this year; that a number of the immigrants were children, as they come in families, and that the total now residing here is about seventy.

We fear the San Francisco reporter, like his confreres in New York, was desirous of making a sensational item and thought, as this subject related to the "Mormon" question, he could shoot with the long bow at pleasure, as almost anything, no matter how false or foolish, will go down with the public if it is "agin the Mormons." The whole article, comments, speculations and treble headlines included is based on fallacy and is a mass of exaggerations. If King Kalakaua, whose permission has to be obtained before the natives can leave for Utah, is not concerned by their "extravagant numbers," we do not think the *Chronicle* or the people of California need worry over the matter. And it is much better to tell the truth even when speaking in relation to the "Mormons."

OUTRAGE ON THE ZUNIS.

OUR dispatches, a few days ago, brought information of a fracas between some Zuni Indians and white men in New Mexico. No particulars were then given. Today we publish a letter describing the whole affair and placing it in its true light. It appears that, as in most of these Indian difficulties, the "superior race" were the aggressors. "Americans" stole horses belonging to the red men, and when the owners sought to recover their property, murdered them and seemed to think themselves justified and to be doing the proper thing with the "raw-hides," as they called their plundered victims.

This outrage is doubly wicked because it was perpetrated upon the unoffending and peaceable Zunis. It is easy to see from the particulars given by our correspondent, how Indian wars have been precipitated. The military side with their own race as against the "savages," no matter what may have been the original cause of the trouble. The weak become a prey to the strong, and the public, incensed against the Indians on general principles, condone the extreme measures that are

resorted to for the purpose of quelling an Indian outbreak and, as they suppose, of protecting the settlers who are in danger.

We hope—though we have but little faith that it will be so—that this matter will be fairly and thoroughly investigated, and that justice will be done to the marauding and murderous white thieves who stole the horses and shot the Zunis. They should be treated in exactly the same way as if the victims of their crimes were white men. Robbers and murderers, they deserve capital punishment and universal execration.

The permanent residents of the region where this conflict occurred, ought to render all proper aid to the oppressed in the investigation that may be ordered. The Zunis are known to be inoffensive and industrious people, and it will be to the interest as well as the credit of the white settlers in the neighborhood, to see that right is done and that race prejudice does not take the place of law and justice.

We hope our correspondent will watch the proceedings in this case and send us particulars of its progress and outcome. If the red men are treated with due consideration and their assailants receive deserved punishment, it will be a new departure in the national policy toward the primal owners of the soil.

A RETIRING OFFICIAL.

JUDGE A. B. CARLTON, ex-Chairman of the Utah Commission, has gone back to Indianapolis, where he intends to resume the practice of law. He held the office which he has resigned, for seven years. He was appointed under a Republican Administration and continued to serve under the administration of President Cleveland. We have never heard of any dissatisfaction with his course expressed by the national authorities of either party. He retires with the good feelings and best wishes of the people of Utah, who desire his future welfare.

Of course Judge Carlton has enemies. Every public man of consequence is sure to displease somebody. But we believe there are none in Utah who will speak against Judge Carlton except the few impracticables, who assume to speak for the "Gentiles" of the Territory but only express the sentiments of a small body of radicals and fanatics. When their opposition is analyzed it resolves itself into these facts: That Judge Carlton

dissented from the policy of introducing sectarian anti-"Mormonism" into official reports to the government, and of assuming that "Mormons" who had never violated the laws were insincere in efforts for the public recognition of the laws' supremacy. He favored the encouragement of those who worked for political harmony, and would not endorse unsubstantiated and unprovable statements, tending to prevent that harmony and to foster the false impressions existing concerning the majority of the people of this Territory.

The ill-will of those who have blackguarded and endeavored to injure and insult Judge Carlton is a compliment to him, and we have reason to believe that he so regards it. They are unable to harm him in any way, or to arouse a feeling of resentment, for he stands above all such assaults and is not insulted by their abortive abuse.

There have been many things which Judge Carlton has at least assented to, during his official career in Utah, to which the "Mormons" have taken exception and, as it appeared, with good reason. But he was not responsible to them and took his own course in these matters according to his own light and judgment. And, viewing his official acts in their entirety, both "Mormons" and "Gentiles" who are conservative and reasonable respect him for his good qualities and general consistency, and will retain pleasant memories of his presence and relations with the people of Utah. May prosperity attend him in the days to come!

The *Millennial Star* of April 29th: "The labors of the sisters of the Nottingham Branch of the Nottingham Conference are deserving of special notice. During the six months preceding the last session of Conference for that district, these indefatigable workers distributed eighteen thousand tracts to the citizens of Nottingham. The labor necessary to accomplish so large a distribution by actual visitation from house to house is immense, and can be appreciated by those only who have engaged in this business. The record which these sisters have made shall stand as an enduring monument to their integrity and zeal in the cause of God and humanity. It appears to us that in view of what they have performed, it may be justly written of them, 'They have done what they could.' A higher encomium than this it is impossible to pronounce upon them."