

slain and \$3,000,000 expense and damage was sustained by them. Had it not been for their admirable organization they must have suffered far more or been driven from the country. In all these costly wars the U. S. Government never expended a dollar nor aided the settlers by a single soldier.

But there is compensation in all things. It is an eminently true adage that "Stormy seas make good sailors." The settlers, left to face the storm alone, did so manfully and skilfully. All able-bodied males from sixteen years of age and upward were organized as infantry, cavalry and artillery; and, disciplined by numerous veterans who had previously seen military service, became a very efficient force.

In addition to those, another force, answering closely to the German Uhlans, or the Cossacks of Russia, was organized, having a detachment in every town and village. They were styled minute men. Each man had a horse, saddle and bridle, arms and ammunition kept constantly on hand, ready for instant service, day or night; and was to start on campaign on thirty minutes' notice—all at his own expense. In time of danger the minute men were constantly in the saddle, while the regular infantry served as guards for settlements, mills, and herds of stock. Often at the midnight hour or while engaged in divine service word came of an Indian raid; and instantly the minute man took his horse and arms, a few pounds of home made crackers tied to his saddle, a blanket and canteen, and away he went in pursuit, never giving it up as long as there was any possibility of success. Upon one occasion, the writer, then a minute man, was one of a party of thirty who pursued a band of northern Indians three days and nights without an ounce of food, not having taken any with them nor even waited for an hour to eat dinner. They could not afford to wait; in Indian wars every hour counts; one hour may give you success or defeat. No waiting for supplies of food, nor tents, nor baggage, but a few crackers and a single blanket; no marching of 15 or 20 miles and then camp; but like the tireless deer-hound they kept the trail and pushed the enemy to the last extremity. An Indian respects such a foe and hesitates to attack him; he respects an enemy just in proportion to his power of offense and defense. That is his only standard.

For these reasons Brigham Young advised the settlers to be always armed when away from the settlement. Hunting stock, hauling wood, or at work in the fields, men went armed. When Parowan was settled in 1851, 260 miles from Salt Lake City the people built in fort form; strongly palisaded and heavy gates closed at dusk. They kept a regular military guard in the fort with pickets stationed on a hill not far away, and sent the cow herd out each day with a well armed guard, and another with the horse herd. Sundays men went to meet-

ing armed, their rifles standing between their knees during service. Why? Because if Indians should make a sudden dash they would find no arms in the dwellings to capture and the whites would be ready for them.

For twenty-five years the writer was a participant of such scenes, and knows it was by this constant vigilance that the settlers were able to hold their own.

But there was another important factor of safety. Brigham Young early gave the keynote of his Indian policy as follows: He said, "Be kind and just to them; do not defraud; do not lie or speak to them with a forked tongue; always do as you promise or threaten; make your word good. When they find they can depend upon your word, either for reward or punishment, they will listen to you. Be always ready for war with your powder dry, but always strive for peace. Treat them kindly, but make them respect you; do not let them run over you. Remember it is cheaper to feed them than to fight them. Do not destroy their game or fish; it is theirs; buy it of them. That gives them something to do and encourages them in self support."

This was the Mormon policy, and it was most successful.

The settlers also used other means with the nations. They adopted many boys and girls, clothed and schooled them, taught them trades, taught the men to farm, gave them teams, wagons and farm tools and taught them to use them. Today many Indians in Utah own farms and orchards and they are pretty good farmers, with good houses, wagons and horses and cattle. They have abandoned tribal relations, and are becoming civilized. So far as concerns this portion of the once dreaded tribe of Utes, the Indian question is settled. Indians who own real estate, houses and farms, lose their nomadic habits and passion for war, for they have much to lose and little to gain, and their children grow up more and more amenable to civilization.—J. H. M. in *Tucson (Arizona) Star*, June 18th.

AN exchange states that the habitual drunkard in Norway or Sweden renders himself liable to imprisonment for his love of strong drink, and during his incarceration he is required to submit to a plan of treatment for the cure of his failing which is said to produce marvelous results. The plan consists in making the delinquent subsist entirely on bread and wine. The bread is steeped in a bowl of wine for an hour or more before the meal is served. The first day the habitual toper takes his food in this shape without repugnance; the second day he finds it less agreeable to his palate; finally he positively loathes the sight of it. Experience shows that a period of from eight to ten days of this regimen is generally more than sufficient to make a man evince the greatest aversion to anything in the shape of wine. Many men after their incarceration become total abstainers.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Edmunds Law Prosecutions.

On or about June 30th, Brothers D. D. McArthur, Orrin N. Woodbury, and George Jarvis were arrested by deputies at St. George, on charges of infractions of the Edmunds law. Armstrong and McGarry were the officers who made the arrests. The bonds of Brother McArthur were placed at \$2000.

About 7 o'clock Monday, June 30, Deputy Marshal Doyle went to the residence of J. M. Krogh, in the Third Ward. He served a warrant on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. Mr. Krogh was accused of living with Mrs. Krogh and Lena Nelson Krogh as his wives. He pleaded guilty, but Mr. Critchlow insisted on taking the evidence, and at its conclusion asked that the defendant be held to answer for unlawful cohabitation and adultery. His bonds were fixed at \$1500, and those of the plural wife at \$500, and were signed by Edward Snelgrove and J. W. West. Mrs. Lena Krogh and her 19 months-old child were brought into court, and the lady required to testify, notwithstanding the fact that the child was quite ill.

Logan Temple.

This Temple will close on Friday evening, July 18th, and be reopened on Monday morning, August 25th.

M. W. MERRILL, President.

Back from College.

On July 7th, we had the pleasure of meeting Brother John M. Cannon, son of President Angus M. Cannon, who returned a few days ago from Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated after passing successfully a course of instruction in the law. He was given, by the Dean of the College, an unsolicited personal recommendation to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, to the bar of which he was admitted.

Another Anti-Mormon Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In the Senate this afternoon, Morgan introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on public lands. It provides that no persons shall enter any of the public lands of the United States in Wyoming, under the homestead or other laws, who is a bigamist or polygamist, or who teaches, counsels, aids or encourages others to enter into bigamy or polygamy, or who is a member of any association that teaches polygamy.

Ex-Deputy Marshal Arrested.

On Thursday, July 3d, ex-deputy Gleason was arrested on the charge of "knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully exercising the functions of a public office to wit: Claiming to be a U. S. deputy marshal, and exercising the duties of such office. The complaint is made by Louis Rocco, who gives Nov. 7th, 1889, as the date when the offense was committed. Gleason was taken before Commissioner Greenman, waived examination, and gave bonds to await the action of the grand jury.