DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE INDIAN OUTRAGE.

It is regrettable to note the action, or rather inaction, of the government officials in regard to the incursion of the Southern Utes who have left their reservation in Colorado and have entered San Juan county, Utah, where they are reported to be killing stock belonging to the settlers and conducting themselves in an impudent and arrogant manner. A first cause of regret for the official inactivity is the imminent peril in which human life and property is placed thereby; and second because the failure of the proper officers to move is not based on lawful, reasonable or humane grounds.

It is not pleasant to have to point out what appears in this instance to be clearly a dereliction in official duty, for which only the flimsiest and most evasive of excuses is offered. In response to the complaint of the settlers and the Governor, the only reply vouchsafed was, first: that the Indians had been in the habit of coming into San Juan county in winter; and second: that if they said Agent Day told them to come they were lying. And upon this the officials rest content to let the Indians do as they please. Now if there is anything dignified or honorable in this manner of treating the question, we fail to perceive it. To us it is the reverse of all that is commendable. Suppose the Indians have been in the habit as alleged—which is not true, that was not the basis of complaint. And suppose they are not telling the truth about Agent Day—which seems hardly probable in view of his present attitude; redress was not asked for on that score. The fact is, the Indians are off their reservation, which should not be permitted; they are in Utah, where they have no business to be. It is the duty of Agent Day and other officials to keep the savages on the reservation. If the Utes had been in the habit of leaving their lands, the silence is all the deeper on the officials who permitted it; and if Mr. Day did not give them his consent, why does he not make them return? There is but one correct version of the affair to be considered, viz: The Indians are unlawfully away from their lands threatening the lives and property of the white settlers, and the failure of the proper officers to compel them to return at once to Colorado is an outrage on American citizens. There seems to be but one sentiment backing this movement, and that a most reprehensible one—the laudable desire of Colorado to unload the Indians in Utah and rob them of their reservation lands.

There have been suggestions that the Utah militia should be called out to repel the intruders. Such a proposition is not to be considered, enough is those past the Utah militia had done a good deal of Indian fighting and invariably did it well. But the militia have no business in this affair as it stands. The Indians are the wards of the government, and if the latter decline to act, it is not the place of the militia to act the national authority to enforce or to supply a deficiency created by its refusal to move in the proper direction. The national government alone must direct operations regarding the Indians.

It has been said that because the Indians are killing stock and are acting threateningly, the settlers have decided to open hostilities on the 15th instant, provided the Utes are not retired by that time. Such action as this would be unlawful and insurrectionary in its character, and would merit the most severe condemnation and treatment. It would not have good result either from any point of view. As Indians say, whether of long or short duration, prepared by white men in the present situation would be wholly without justification. It would be a blot on Utah's bright record in Indian affairs which time could not efface. We do not believe any law-abiding, patriotic citizen of Utah will give it countenance.

That there is danger in the present circumstances there is every reason to feel; but there is no occasion for the cowardice of settlers or settlers precipitating trouble. We are confident that if the people of San Juan pursue a lawful, conservative course, leaving the caution and forbearance, there will be no bloodshed. Let there be a vigorous and persistent application for relief from official quarters, but let there be no foolish, blustering talk or threats of fighting, and consequently less danger of trouble that may cause irreparable injury. The settlers in San Juan do not want the Indians killed off. They desire only their rights in the peaceful possession of their homestead property, and these must be secured them by lawful methods.

WHY LEAVE THE LAND?

Much has been said in recent years about the abandonment or at least the ridiculous emptiness of Eastern farming lands, and the New England states—the cradle of American settlement and the home of nearly all our national shrines—have figured all too extensively in the unfortunate record. A Massachusetts paper now points out, however, that New England has no monopoly of cheap farms among the older states. Some recent sales of farms in Maryland were made at prices which have not often been equaled even in the land of the Puritans. A farm of 194 acres in Charles county, with a good dwelling and outbuildings, sold for $300, while a second of the same area but more and better buildings brought $900. Fifty acres unimproved brought $50, and nine acres near the Potomac and a railroad, and within an easy drive of Washington, brought but $25. Charles county is almost the southernmost county of Maryland, and is bounded by the Potomac and Chesapeake bay on two sides. The climate is mild, the soil fair and easily cultivated, being well adapted to raising fruit and vegetables, and in plenty and sheep, and anybody could at least get a living from one of these cheap farms.

Can anybody tell why people do not try to make an honest and independent living from such land and under such surroundings? One of the problems of the day is to define the ceaseless movement of humanity toward the cities and the centers of population, and away from the soil—the first and the natural home of man—and to bring forward means to correct it. The same movement is far too apparent here in favored Utah, where irrigation makes crops abundant and sure, and where ordinary industry almost always guarantees independence. Why people should eventually be crowding into the cities to become somebody's bondmen or to subsist precariously on charity or charity, is one of the mysteries that is well-nigh past finding out.

JOHN BURNS AND PENSIONS.

John Burns, the English M. P. who came to this country as a delegate to the annual conference of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Denver, and whose object presumably was to attend a union with similar organizations in the Old World, was received with an ovation by a mass meeting of unionists of New York and Brooklyn on the occasion of his first public appearance in Cooper Union. He was introduced as the "hero of Trafalgar Square."

In the course of his remarks on the emancipation and amelioration of the laboring classes he referred to the pensions paid to the veterans of the Civil war and remarked that if it was right to reward these men, "who at best were partakers of the bloody and brutal trade of war," it would be equally right to pension those who remove the garbage from the streets, the sewers and other interiors. "Do you not think," he asked, "that the families of those men whose lives have been lost in peaceful employment, or who, broken down in health, wear out their lives in your slums amid misery and starvation, are more worthy of pensions than those who fought in battle?"

An argument of this kind may sound plausible, but American workingmen, noted for intelligence and common sense, are not likely to become permanently impressed with the sophisms on which it rests. Labor in this country is supposed to be commensurate enough to render its honest men independent to a certain degree. They are not under ordinary circumstances work for reservation wages and do not desire to close their lives on pitiful objects of charity. To help themselves and those dependent on them as long as health and strength last and the light of intelligence is still burning within, and then to contribute their just share toward the maintenance of the government as well as to the alleviation of the sufferings of unfortunate fellowmen, and still have something to depend on for the evening of life, is the proud ambition of every true American workingman. In the exercise of his manhood he feels that to be one of his sacred rights, of which nothing but unavoidable misfortune or crime can deprive him or deter him. To be reduced to a condition in which public charity, whether in the form of pension or otherwise, is the only resource, would be looked upon as a calamity fifteen fold more than otherwise.

In the case of the veterans of the war the case is entirely different. They were called upon in a time when the country was in extreme danger. They left their various occupations and gave their services to the public at a remuneration that was not nearly at cost. Many of them returned with for manual labor because of wounds received or on account of a broken down constitution. They and their families could be saved from a life in what only by the country owning to their relief. In such cases it is eminently proper that the nation which they maintained at the cost of their limbs and lives should be as liberal as possible. In their case, gratitude is not charity; it is the payment in instalments of a debt due for service the value of which is not to be estimated in dollars and cents. To the veterans of the war and their fellow soldiers the laborers of this Republic are largely indebted for the preservation of the country that has been and still is the Eldorado of the world.

When Mr. Burns endeavors to kindle the flame of jealousy in the hearts of American laborers on account of the pensions paid to the veterans, he is likely to fall and do more harm to his own cause than he is aware of. Our workingmen do not begrudge the wounded, feeble veterans the pittance they receive. Of course, there have been and probably still are abuses connected with the pension system. Everything human is subject to error. But apart from such things, if there is any feeling expressed at all among the people with reference to the survivors of the war, it is a desire that their closing days may be made as comfortable as possible, that they may enjoy the evening of life in peace and rest at last, their remembrance being held in honor forever.

WOMEN OF THE FAIR.

"The World's Congress of Representative Women" is the title of a handsome volume published by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago and New York, and edited by May Wright Sewall. The book gives a historical resume for popular circulation of the world's congress of representative women, as witnessed in Chicago on May 15 and adjourned on May 22, 1893, under the auspices of the woman's branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary." This congress of women was made up of representatives of the sex from every quarter of the globe, every civilized country, and some countries that can scarcely claim to be civilized, and was one of the most remarkable gatherings known to history. The book contains two volumes in one, and of them the editor says:

The two volumes now given to the public contain an abridged record of the proceedings of a group of meetings probably unexcelled in the history of women's conferences. This is the sum and congregation of the counsels of Asia and Africa, of the Spanish-speaking peoples in Mexico and the South, and of the five Continents. Congress, but on the before then with women, and with similar conferences, woman-making committees, the World's Congress of Representative Women issued its mandate.

The addresses that were delivered, and the papers that were read, during the Congress are given, and they embrace the greatest thoughts of the greatest living women relative to the greatest questions now confronting humanity. Probably no one volume in existence will cover the modern thought of the female sex so comprehensively as does this one. A large number of portraits are given, including those of a number of representative women of Utah; and remarks made and papers read by several of the ladies, on various subjects that were considered by the Congress, are reproduced. It is very apparent that this Territory was well represented in this notable assemblage. This book is invaluable to any person interested in the trend and development of modern thought and reforms.

THE GOVERNOR of Ohio congratulates those who, being defeated for re-election, wrote on to the demanding officer of the House of Representatives asking that so forward their mileage claims as had decided not to attend the present session, were properly answered in that officer's refusal to pay travelling expenses where none were incurred. The question is not whether their distinguished services are worth the money, but whether they should be allowed perquisites without even the pretense of earning them. In this view of the case, it is to be regretted that it is not within the power of the paymaster to withhold not only the mileage but the salary also when members fail in attendance.

A SOUTH CAROLINA husband, who had been absent from home forty-one years, returned the other day and after seating himself comfortably, he asked for his slippers. He was handed them without a word, and he pulled up to the open fire and read his newspaper. It was then rising for was requested to take a walk and remain away 41 years longer. He walked.

NOTHING LIKE WOMANLY ENTHUSIASM! Made in the discovery of the cures and means for cure of female diseases, a Boston paper observes that "one of these days we shall live forever." The question that agitates most people of whom mind is not when but where that time of eternal living is to be.

EDWARD V. DEBS, by all recent Chicago dailies, notwithstanding prophesies "The Democratic party will never return to power as long as I am alive." It is interesting to know that Mr. Debs is not yet dead. Most readers will receive the information with surprise.

A DOUBT THE only difference between a pleurisy and a modern footwalk case is that in the one case two brutes may get more or less commoded, while in the other, the number of victims can easily reach twenty-two.

THANKSGIVING is the best thanksgiving, and for its exercise we are used but restricted to but one day in the year.

LATE DISPATCHES are to the effect that Japan is "in ready to treat." It's ab ut time she did.

Gen. W. Jenkins, editor of the Santa Maria Times, Cal., in speaking of the various ailments of children said: "When my children have croup there is only one patent medicine that I ever use, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It possesses some medical properties that relieve the little sufferers immediately. It is, in my opinion, the best cough medicine in the market." If this remedy is freely given as soon as the hoarse cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is also an ideal remedy for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains nothing to injure.

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