

Disastrous shocks have, within the last two years, been experienced in two or three of the principal earthquake regions of the globe, namely the Mediterranean region and the narrow waste of the Western continent. In the East Indies there has been no great disaster within this time, but further north, in the interior of China, earthquakes have caused great loss of life and property within twelve months.

It is lucky for New York, especially in view of the present towering style of building in vogue here, that the city stands upon a mass of rock that seems to be free from earthquake influences."

RIGHT THAT CANNOT BE DENIED.

ONE of the Federal office-holders, we are informed, are talking very glibly about the Constitutional convention now being held in this city. They denounce it as "an act of rebellion against the Government." Is there anything that the people of Utah can do which has any relation to politics that will not be styled "rebellion" or "sedition," or "treason?" If they disagree with any public measure it is called rebellion. If they protest against any government policy it is dubbed sedition, and if they proclaim the wickedness, corruption or extrajudicial doings of some insignificant Federal official it is pronounced treason. And now they are stigmatized as rebels because they are taking steps to assert their rights and resent their claims to Statehood. The absurdity of such a charge is apparent on a moment's reflection. The idea of a people who are seeking admission into the Federal Union being accused of rebellion against that Union! Men of small brains but immense vanity gain some Federal office in this Territory after hard scratching and wire pulling, and they become inflated with the notion that they are such an important part of the Government that any disagreement with their views, exposure of their evil deeds or movement which would affect their official position, is in the nature of rebellion against the United States.

There has never been one sound reason advanced against the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. The objections urged are frivolous and puerile. The only one that is seriously entertained is that against polygamy, but as that family arrangement practised by a part of the people under religious regulation forms no part whatever of the polity of the Territory and would not of the State, it does not enter properly into the question. There is not a qualification considered necessary when other States were admitted, which Utah does not possess in an eminent degree. And all that Congress has the right to require as a condition apart from those general considerations is that the Constitution of the new State shall provide guarantees for a republican form of Government.

But whether Utah possesses the necessary qualifications or not; whether she is fit or unfit for the responsibilities of Statehood; whether the claims presented in her favor are valid or invalid, her people have the right to take all the necessary steps to apply for the rights which they consider to belong to them. They have the right to meet and select delegates to a Convention; they have the right to frame a State constitution; they have the right to send as many delegates as they please to Washington, to ask for or demand admission into the Union; they have the right to organize all the machinery for a State government; they have the right to do anything and everything that other communities have done in this direction. And any person who officially or otherwise makes the charge that they are rebellious because they do any or all of these things, simply proclaims himself an idiot.

The great trouble with persons of that kind is, that if Utah should become a State, they would be hopelessly and helplessly out of a job. This is the secret of all the vaporings and wilful falsehoods poured forth whenever the subject of Utah's statehood is mooted. Utah must be kept in vassalage, forsooth, in order to supply men of that stamp with a living. Utah must be kept out of the Union of States that Federal patronage may be kept up and places be provided

for some of the hangers-on to the skirts of successful politicians. That is all there is of it.

Our duty is to go ahead and pay no attention to the croakers or their sympathizers. And it is the duty of the Delegates to the Convention to stick to their work till they have completed it, and whether the object in view is achieved or not, to take care that nothing expected of them in order to secure it is left undone. Utah has at least as much right to be a State as any of the commonwealths admitted during the last thirty years, and we should continue to work for and claim our rights regardless of the prejudice of a deceived nation and the nonsense of a few office-holders fearful of losing their pitiful salaries.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN RUSSIA.

THE American public will be surprised to learn of the freedom exercised by women in the dominions of the Czar which are supposed to be under the heel of oppression and among the last places on earth "woman's rights" would be expected to flourish. Ex-Minister Foster, however, has the following to say about women in Russia:

"Suffrage in the village assemblies is regulated by the land partition which is usually divided among the heads of families and able-bodied adult males. But in many instances the head of a family is a widow, or the husband wanders off to the large towns and cities to seek employment, or for other reasons is absent. In all such cases the wife or widow exercises the elective franchise; and, in addition, as discussion of communal questions is open and free, the women often participate, whether voters or not; and, to their credit, be it said, they are always on the side of temperance and morality. In no country of Europe is woman better protected in her rights, or has more avenues of usefulness opened to her. An almost absolute equality was granted to her more than a hundred years ago in the reign of Elizabeth. No other country in Europe can point to as many female sovereigns as Russia can. In society also her position is an exalted one; and you do not need that I should tell you that she is the guiding spirit of the nihilistic societies. In them may be found many brave heroines, not only those of noble birth and superior education, but those in the humbler walks of life. It is to the honor of Russia that it was the first country in Europe to allow women to practice the healing art. It is but a short time since that we read of the daughter of a Cabinet Minister acting as a nurse and physician in the Russian army."

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

It appears to be the determination of the government to force all the Colorado Utes to leave their former reservations and hunting grounds, and congregate them at the Uintah agency, within the eastern boundary of Utah. To this end the Colorado Congressmen, and notably Judge Belford, have worked incessantly and with a great deal of shrewdness. It matters not to them that the removal of those Indian tribes in the manner determined is barefaced robbery and in violation of treaty stipulations.

Greed is at the bottom of the movement, and when this is the motive power in the mind, justice, equity and regard for vested rights, particularly of an inferior race, have very little influence. Two classes expect to gain materially by the expulsion of the Utes—mining speculators and land sharks. Mineral regions will be opened to the ever restless prospector and the sharp and grasping agent and expert, and agricultural lands will come into market out of which fortunes may be made by land grabbers and lawyers.

The injustice of the course of the United States Government to the red men is now generally recognized by the leading writers for the press. The strictures passed by the DESERET NEWS many years ago, and which were then denounced by other papers, are now being repeated by the foremost journals of the land. It is conceded that the policy pursued has been one of spoliation, robbery, cruelty and utter disregard of national engagements. That the

actual cause of nearly all the Indian wars which have cost so much blood and money has been the infamy of white men and the violation of governmental obligations. But the same shameful policy is continued, nevertheless, and it seems to be the desire of many political leaders to pursue the unfortunate Indians to utter extermination.

However, according to recently compiled statistics, this murderous course has not been greatly successful. Some tribes have been utterly destroyed it is true, and others have been reduced to a mere handful of wretched outcasts, but the whole number of Indians in the United States does not decrease. General J. S. Brisbin, in a communication to the New York Herald, from Fort Keogh, Montana, gives the following figures as the Indian census for 1881:

The whole number in the United States exclusive of Alaska is placed at 261,551, and they are divided among the various agencies as follows:

Arizona, 18,000; California, 4,761; Colorado, 2,000; Dakota, 30,000; Idaho, 3,583; Indian Territory, 18,395; Indian Territory—civilized Indians, 59,271; Kansas, 732; Iowa, 356; Michigan, 9,795; Minnesota, 6,126; Montana, 20,519; Nebraska, 4,222; Nevada, 7,811; New Mexico, 29,665; New York, 5,235; Oregon, 4,110; Utah, 474; Washington Territory, 13,137; Wisconsin, 7,250; Wyoming, 2,063. Total, 236,473.

This leaves 15,434 to be accounted for. They are in small bands scattered over Arizona, Idaho, Montana and Utah in the west, and settled Indians in California, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, North Carolina, Oregon and Wisconsin. They belong to no agencies and are nomadic or settled down as farmers.

The number reported for 1880 was 255,958, showing an increase of 5,903. But in this number is included Sitting Bull's Indians, who have come across the border and surrendered, which reduces the increase. The births have been greater than the deaths, however, and the natural net increase, according to Gen. Brisbin, is about 400 souls.

We are of the opinion that the total Indian population is much greater than that shown in the foregoing figures. Utah is certainly not given its full quota, and there are many tribes whose numbers are very difficult to determine, because they are confined to no agency, and cannot be accurately counted.

Gen. Brisbin gives some very interesting data respecting the "experiment" tried by Gen. Miles, the well known Indian fighter, at civilizing and tutoring instead of slaughtering the savages. He says:

Four years ago, during one of his campaigns, Gen. Miles received the surrender of 400 Cheyennes belonging to Crazy Horse's band. These Indians were the wildest of wild Indians regular savage fellows, clad in skins of animals and perfectly untutored. They had lived in the mountains and hunted the muskox or wild sheep among the crags of the Big Horn. A wider or more savage set could not well be imagined or found anywhere on this continent. Gen. Miles took them in hand, settled them on the banks of the Yellowstone, near Fort Keogh, gave them some plows, barrows, a wagon or two, some seed to sow, and sent a farmer to show them how to use their implements and to plant their lands.

Their first great interest was aroused to making money by freighting. They loved to break ponies to harness, and to "see the wagon wheels go round," and they were delighted with the money they earned and the things it would buy. But they were told they could do better at farming, and good examples being set them, they went to work under white instruction.

Large gardens were laid out above Keogh and planted in vegetables. When they came up and began to grow, the delight of the Indians was unbounded, and they would watch the green fields for hours every day. They worked well, kept the weeds down, and hoed the corn, potatoes and vines. As the crops began to ripen, the wagons came into use on their own account. The fort was only two miles and Miles City three miles away, and every morning the Indians would load their wagons and come to market. Vegetables were scarce and commanded good prices. The Indians knew how much to ask for them and drove sharp bargains, getting every penny they could for their tomatoes, corn, squashes and melons.

Last year the Indians began to take large farms and settle down on them. They selected a beautiful valley on the Rosebud, a tributary of the Yellowstone, and built log houses along the bank of the stream every mile or so. This spring they have bought nine new wagons and harness and have gone to farming in earnest. All last winter they hunted buffalo vigorously, and this spring had enough robes to pay for their wagons. They seem to have plenty of money and are thrifty and energetic. The track of these Indians is already considerable, and the merchants strive for it. Their credit is as good as gold and anybody will trust them, for they never fail to pay. They do their principal trading at the post, and it pays the trader to keep an interpreter clerk. They have regular book accounts, and the sutler says he would rather trust them than many white men. They never fail to keep their obligations and always pay just when they say they will.

This has all been done away from the agencies and without aid from the Government. Indeed the only likelihood of any difficulty is the attachment of these self-supporting

Indians to some agency, in consequence of meddling by some sectarian "philanthropist" or other. Gen. Brisbin says further:

The Indians are industrious and fond of their families. If left alone they will soon be rich and good citizens. They have never had a dollar from the government except a few ploughs and harness which General Miles loaned them to begin with. They are now entirely self-supporting and need nothing but a school. They live in constant dread lest they shall be attached to some agency or be sent an agent.

This "experiment" made by Gen. Miles is only a repetition of the treatment of the red men by "Mormon" colonizers. Whenever our people have been permitted to exercise a continuous influence over them, they have succeeded in rescuing them from their nomadic lives and brutal habits, and making them self-supporting and useful, as well as awakening in their dusky bosoms a living faith in the Almighty and the Redeemer, leading to worship and obedience in accordance with the Gospel. But whenever such success has been achieved, a villainous attack has been made upon those missionaries by sectarian hirelings and anti-"Mormon" vagabonds, and the country has been startled by sensational accounts of the "Mormons" tampering with the Indians," and in some instances the wickedness has proceeded so far that industrious red men have been driven at the point of the bayonet from their unweeded fields just ready to harvest, and forced into the mountains and back to their savage ways, simply because they were under "Mormon" tutelage. Such doings are simply damnable.

But if the Colorado schemes are successful a large number of Indians will be located within the borders of Utah. What should be the policy of the people of this Territory? If we pattern after the State whence they have been driven we shall strive to destroy them; drive them to desperation by repeated indignities, and when they retaliate in their savage fashion, raise a howl of hate which will be echoed throughout the Union, and by the aid of the soldiery butcher them without regard to age, sex or degree of capability. But if we pursue the opposite course, treat them like human beings—degraded and ignorant but still part of the family of man—and use an influence for their improvement, then the cry will be repeated, "The Mormons are tampering with the Indians," and the people who would rob the redskins of their lands and shoot them down like wolves, will be terribly shocked at the tidings and will call for the extermination of the "Mormons" as well as the Indians.

It is time that a different policy was inaugurated by the Government towards "the wards of the nation," and that the false and foolish rumors about "Mormon" alliance with them were received at their true value—as the invention of knaves and the bugbear of fools. The policy of the country has been wrong; the policy of the "Mormons" has been right. The Government has broken faith the Indians, and when making war upon them for atrocities thus provoked, have dallied and fooled with them to the loss of many gallant men and the waste of much public treasure. The "Mormons" have kept faith with them, treated them as inferiors not equals, but yet like men and women, and when necessary to chastise them have done it effectually, and thus have established claims to their respect. They have also demonstrated that the Indians can be raised from their low estate, improved, educated and developed, religiously, morally and industrially, and if entrusted with the task and left to accomplish it, the "Mormons" would soon solve for the nation the perplexing and long-muddled Indian problem.

GIVEN AWAY: AN ELEGANT ONE HUNDRED PAGE FASHION CATALOGUE

Beautifully Illustrated, and containing all the LATEST STYLES of Ladies' and Children's Costumes and Cloaks, Fine Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods, Lace Curtains and Draperies.

The acknowledged Guide of the Season. No lady who desires to know what to wear and how to dress well can afford to be without it. The Spring Number will be ready about March 15.

Be sure to send postal card (giving full name, town, county and State), when a sample copy will be sent to you free of charge.

H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Avenue and 102, 104 & 106 West 20th Street.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

Will mail FREE their Catalogue for 1883, containing a full descriptive Price-List of Flower, Field and Garden

SEEDS

Bulbs, Ornamental Grasses, and Immortelles, Gladioli, Lilies, Roses, Plants, Garden Implements. Beautifully illustrated. Over 100 pages. Address

ROCHESTER, N.Y. & CHICAGO, ILL.
179-183 East Main St. 200-206 Randolph St.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address Nathan & Co. Augusta, Maine.

NOTICE.

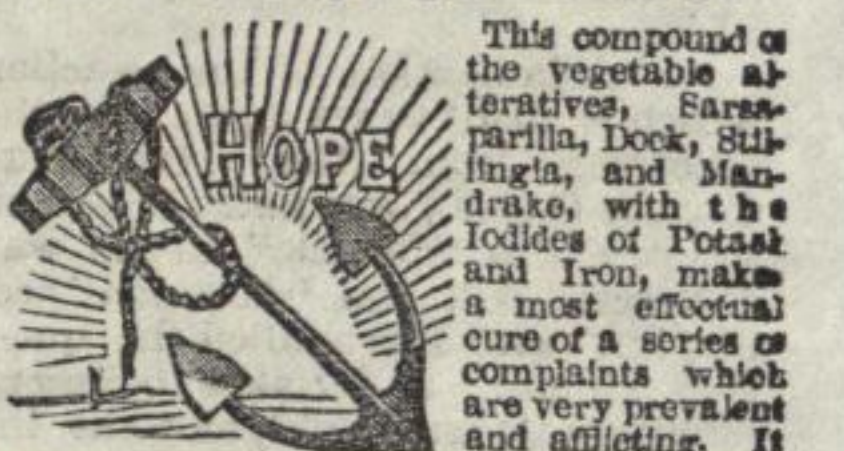
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MY connections with the Ashley Co-operative Store has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the Shareholders, and that I am, from this date, in no wise responsible for any of the liabilities of said institution.

NATHAN C. DAVIS.
Feb. 22, 1882. w 10 4t

FREE 3 Samples and Catalogue of best selling articles on earth World Mfg Co. 123 Nassau St. , York.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$4 outfit free. Address H. HAZLITT & CO. Portland, Maine.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, For Purifying the Blood.



This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia, and Mandrake, with the Iodides of Potash and Iron, make a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflictive. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions on the skin are the appearance at the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions, and Eruptive Diseases of the skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pushtules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetters and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS
(2) IN MEDICINE. d & w

25 all large new Chromo Cards, the prettiest you ever saw, with name, 10c Nassau Card Co. - Nassau, N. Y. cow wit.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE, AT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., March 23, 1882.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Salt Lake City, on April 8th, 1882, Homestead Entry 2001, viz: James Gillespie, Salt Lake County, Utah, for the S. half of S. W. quarter of Section 18, T. 1 N. of R. 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James, Thompson, of Brighton Ward, Salt Lake County, U. T. Amos Thompson, of Brighton Ward, Salt Lake County, U. T. Stanley Taylor, of Brighton Ward, Salt Lake County, U. T. Robert Hazen, of Brighton Ward, Salt Lake County, U. T.

H. McMASTER, Register.

w 8 6t

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples sent free. Address
Gibson & Co. Portland, Maine. 86

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES. 50 LARGE HOUSES FOR ROSES alone. We deliver Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom, safely by mail, postpaid. Splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 5 for \$2; 10 for \$3; 25 for \$4; 50 for \$5; 75 for \$6; 100 for \$7. We GIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70pp, elegantly illustrated—free to all.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO. Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.