

forced, let that body itself be placed on a legal footing. Six of the alleged members of the Council occupy seats in defiance of law and a decision of a competent court. Hence, if those citizens who express a wish to see the laws enforced, crime suppressed and the moral atmosphere purified, are in earnest, let them formulate a demand that the illegal Councilmen step down and out, and the gentlemen who were duly elected take the positions of which they have been shamefully deprived.

It appears to us that that should be one of the first steps taken by the law and order citizens of the community. But that part of it devolves upon the better class of the political party to whom the usurpers belong.

It has already been suggested—in the statements made at the meeting of last Monday night—that the officials either enforce the laws and put down crime or that they be requested to resign. This insistence ought to begin with those who have no right to occupy the positions they hold. If there is one solitary reason in law or logic why those six men who occupy the seats of the real councilmen elect should further continue to outrage and defy law, justice and common decency by a further retention of the places, we have not seen it. If they are not asked to step down and out by an expression of popular desire, which would back the law and the courts, then the sincerity of a professed wish to see the law magnified will be open to very serious question. Besides, it is the height of absurdity to expect alleged officials to enforce the law when they themselves are acting in open defiance of it.

MORE ON THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE news of the Indian troubles continues to be of a character to cause sadness in the hearts of the just and merciful. There seems to be little disposition on the part of the powers that be to settle these difficulties amicably, and with a due regard to the rights and the wrongs of the red men. A dispatch from Washington, D. C., contains this paragraph:

"News contained in a dispatch to General Schofield spread quite rapidly over the department this morning. There is a strong party in favor of a more decided style of hostilities. They say a single assault, with intent to kill if necessary, would precipitate a battle so full of lasting benefit that the loss of a few men would not be regarded. The theory of this argument

seems to be based entirely on the belief that a dead Indian is much more valuable to the Government than a captured Indian, or one cajoled or frightened into submission."

We believe this policy has guided the course that has been pursued from the first of this outbreak, and that when its true history shall be written, shame and indignation will redden the cheeks of all right-minded and enlightened Americans.

Read the dispatch referring to an article from Father Crafts in the *New York Freeman's Journal*, and see how the Indians have been deceived, "mocked, abused and discouraged!" Their rations have been cut down, false enumerations of their numbers have been made, their condition has been colored and the whole situation misrepresented. Father Crafts says:

"Interested whites took advantage of this state of affairs and howled for troops. The army indignantly protested against the false statements, but had to go to the scene of supposed danger. The interested whites persuaded them that their entire destruction was aimed at, and the Indians ran away in fear and despair."

"Just as a tree can be traced from its smallest branch to its root, so can the Indian troubles be traced to the starvation and misery of the Indians."

That the position we have taken from the first is correct, we offer in proof the following letter from Paymaster-General Stanton, which appears this morning in the editorial columns of the *Salt Lake Tribune*.

"You are right when you say that our course, as a great Nation, towards the North American Indians, will be written by the future historians as altogether barbarous. It is perfectly true; it has been my lot to see many of these people in the last twenty-five years, as it has been of most of the officers serving in the West, to see how they have been swindled and cheated and beaten out of even the poor recompenses which our country has given in return for what they have taken from them. We are big enough and supposed to be civilized enough to be even generous, but leaving out generosity, we can afford to be always just. Have we been? Have we not taken everything from them that we could lay our hands on? We find mineral on agricultural lands on the reservations we have set aside for them. Immediately we want to take those lands and assign them something else.

"Last year General Crook, Governor Foster, of Ohio, and Major Warner were sent to the Sioux to get them to relinquish 11,000,000 acres of their reservations in South Dakota for the white people. The Indians finally surrendered to our importunities on the promise to pay them \$370,000 for their lands. We took the lands, but we have not paid one dollar of the amount we agreed to pay. Now the army is sent into that country to make a few 'good Indians,' who are starving by reason of our bad faith. We have good officers and men killed—killed because they support the Government in anything it asks of them. It is not

theirs to ask for reasons—they obey orders.

"At this writing I hear of Captain Wallace, Seventh Cavalry being killed and others wounded. A better soldier than Wallace does not wear the uniform, and how great the pity that such men must be sacrificed when we are in the wrong ourselves."

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS IN THE HOLY LANDS.

IT APPEARS that the attention of the world is being directed once more to the Jews, whose history for centuries has been so closely interwoven with the history of almost every other nation on the earth. The persecutions they are suffering in Russia presents a problem which will have to be solved. Driven away from their homes; deprived, to a large extent, of their property, what can they do? Most of the countries in Europe are supposed to be over-populated. English laborers declare that they cannot allow the exiles to land in that country, compete with them, and lower their already small wages. Germany has, apparently, already too many Jews within her boundaries, and would be glad to see some of them depart. The same feeling prevails in Austria. Switzerland is considered to have too many inhabitants already and is glad to give a yearly surplus of her own brave sons to other countries. America has presumably not yet too large a population, but the distance between Russia and America is great. Many of the exiles are too poor to emigrate so far, unless they receive aid, and it is, therefore, likely enough that a great many of the unfortunate race will never be able to reach the shores over which the great eagle spreads its protecting wings. But the hand of oppression is heavy. It presses hard on the people. The problem will have to be solved. It seems that for many of those Jews only one refuge is open, and that is their own beloved country, Palestine.

At this time, it may prove interesting to recall a few passages of the ancient Jewish authors, in which their history is outlined with wonderful clearness.

Before the Jews had entered Canaan, while they were yet wandering in the wilderness, their great leader and prophet, Moses, speaking in the name of Jehovah, says:

"If ye will not hearken unto me, but walk contrary unto me; then I will walk contrary unto you also in fury; and I will scatter you among the heathen, and will draw out a sword after you; and your land shall be desolate, and your cities waste. Then shall the land enjoy her sabbath."