

were receiving proper attention, there would be no occasion to report that in Utah markets oleomargarine masquerades as "creamery butter," and in Salt Lake City alone tons of it are sold every month; or for the common comment that the genuine article is so excessively salted, so soured through imperfect working, or so rancid as to be far inferior as food to the imitation butter. Some of these plain truths should awaken deep thought in progressive minds, that educational forces may be applied to bring about a more prosperous and satisfactory situation than now exists. Present indications augur well for improvement, provided workers in the noble cause will not grow weary in well doing.

MOSIAH HALL'S MAP.

A specially-designed up-to-date map of Utah is one of the needs of the public schools of Utah, that the pupils may be given an accurate knowledge of the geography of their own Territory. To supply this want has been the aim of Mosiah Hall, Esq., superintendent of schools for Weber county. For the past six months he has assiduously devoted the time he could spare from his official duties to preparing a relief map of Utah. Last evening (Thursday) he placed his work in the hands of the printer, and in due time the copies will be issued from the lithograph press.

Mr. Hall's map is on a plan different from that of any of the previously issued large maps of the Territory. This one is practically a bird's-eye view, the mountains, plateau, canyons, etc., all being shown in bold relief, and in such perspective as to indicate at a glance their relative altitude. The map itself is 38x52 inches, and is in one color—dark. The county boundaries are drawn in heavy red lines, the latest county divisions being shown; the railways are indicated by light red lines; the location of the principal minerals is shown in red letters. Beyond this there is no departure from the crayon coloring. This method has been followed in harmony with an accepted view among the leading educators that the flat-surfaced varicolored map must give way to the relief process which more properly represents the surface of the earth, that students may be given a better idea of the topography of the country.

While Superintendent Hall has been the presiding genius and principal worker, the map is not his production alone. The location of the minerals, for instance, was, at his request, carefully revised and corrected by Don Maguire. Specially drawn plates of each county were also made and sent out by Mr. Hall to each county superintendent of schools in the Territory. These were closely examined, and necessary corrections were made by competent men in the immediate locality represented. The map, therefore, should be accurate in all its details. Its maker has received high commendations of his work from leading educators and citizens of the Territory, and no doubt it will be cordially welcomed in the special field which it is intended to fill, as

well as in offices and homes where a good map of this kind is almost indispensable.

GOOD—WITH EXCEPTIONS.

In a quotation from a Denver paper which appeared in last evening's NEWS, sentiments on the Indian question and on Indian rights were attributed to Major General McCook which were in the main highly honorable to his heart and judgment. One clause of his remarks as reported, however, is assuredly calculated to convey a wrong impression, because it not only makes an assertion which is not altogether true, but also leaves unexplained a point which is absolutely necessary to an understanding of the case he was discussing. The general "took a warm stand in behalf of the Indians" in the recent troubles in Utah, the Denver paper tells us; so also has done nearly everybody who has looked into these troubles with the least particle of fairness. "The land which they moved upon," said he, "was the ancestral home of the tribe;" a statement that will not be contradicted if he will also include the whole southwestern part of Colorado, a large slice of New Mexico and Arizona, and a considerable part of southern Utah, as such "ancestral home." "The Indians had more right there than the white men," he continued; an assertion that is altogether incorrect, if he refers to the present time and to the present Indians and white men in San Juan county.

Why did the Southern Utes enter into treaty with the government, accept a reservation of land in Colorado 125 miles east and west by 15 miles north and south, in the possession of which they were to be guaranteed? Why have they been receiving for years supplies of food and clothing, and every year a goodly amount of actual cash? Why are they today being furnished coats, flour, coffee, beef, blankets, greenbacks, etc., etc? Surely not because of the government's generosity towards or partiality for them; but simply in pursuance of a bargain or contract, which the government fulfills so long as it keeps up the payments, and the Indians on their part fulfill only so long as they remain on their reservation and relinquish the aforesaid "ancestral home" in Utah, other parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and everywhere else that their former wandering habits may have caused them to traverse. As a matter of fact the Colorado Indians have no rights at all in Utah; all they ever had they have sold.

General McCook proceeds: "Those Indians are now almost on the verge of starvation and it is only through the regular assistance extended by the government that they will be able to pass through the winter without extreme suffering. You can't turn a starving man from your gate. I never punish an Indian for stealing when he is hungry. It is nature's law."

This is all very truthful, magnanimous and just. We endorse every word of it, as does every reputable citizen of San Juan county. But every intelligent man in that locality knows, as does also nearly every honorable man in southwestern Colorado,

the reason that the Indians' condition is so deplorable. Their reservation has not been preserved for them from the invasion of Colorado cattlemen; their lands have been coveted by Colorado land grabbers; they have had imposed upon them an agent in whom they say they have no confidence, and for whom they certainly manifest no respect. The discontent which is natural under these circumstances—"nature's law," Gen. McCook would probably call it—has been deliberately increased and intensified by those who hoped to profit by it; the poor Indians undertook in considerable numbers a voluntary migration—an invasion of certain lands which they had years ago relinquished; and the result is, added expense to the government, great impositions upon the white settlers whose cattle range are being eaten off and whose beef must inevitably suffer, and extreme loss of stock and hardship upon the simple Indians themselves. Whoever instigated that invasion, or whoever, knowing that it was to be attempted, made no effort to prevent it, was guilty of a crime against humanity; and if an official of the government, he should be denounced as the scoundrel that he is.

We find no fault with General McCook's friendship for the Indians. On the contrary we applaud it, and wish it were a characteristic of more of the men of Colorado. But even the best and worthiest sentiments are made more effective if marked by strict accuracy, and no good cause is ever injured by allowing all its aspects to be known.

DO NOT SCOLD.

Not long since, a statistician who has given much attention to figures and circumstances connected with divorce proceedings was asked what particular cause was foremost in leading to divorce suits in America. His reply was, "Scolding women." Whether or not this particular authority has made a correct diagnosis of one of the greatest afflictions of American society, his remark has suggested a topic for much comment, and one which, if his statement be only approximately accurate, should receive special attention from those on whom rests responsibility in connection with advising and training the gentler sex.

In line with the assertion made, Dr. Cyrus Elson, of the New York health board, has an article in the *North American Review* which should be of great interest to mothers, wives and maidens, whether or not they may agree with the superlative exclamation which he bestows in a certain direction. The doctor excuses women under certain circumstances, and directs his censure at those whom he describes as being "shrews by fenshish choice," even when they have drawn themselves into the fancy that they are the most abused wives in the world.

In his dissertation on "Nagging Women," Dr. Edson dwells on the general nature and influence of the nagger, then gives several sketches of the process and sums up its results. After pointing out that the nagging usually begins as soon as the man comes home from business or