

1872 The prosperity of these Indians, and the advanced condition of these schools, show the wisdom of the course pursued by the State of New York towards the tribes within its limits, in treating them with kindness and justice, affording them the protection of the State laws, and extending to them the benefit of the State System of Public Instruction. We trust that the wise and benevolent example thus set by New York will be followed by Nebraska, Kansas, and other States in which Indian Reservations exist.

In view of the whole Indian question as at present existing, the committee so much to encourage. The saddest feature in the picture is, the rapid decrease in their number among the Western Indians, principally occasioned by war and disease. With the peaceful relations being introduced, however, and increased attention and care to needed sanitary measures, we may confidently hope with the blessing of the Good Providence whose unseen hand our hearts have many times been led to acknowledge as helping and sustaining the laborers in their arduous and responsible engagements; this feature of the picture will be more and more ameliorated, and the whole prospect give bright cause for encouragement and hope, and heartfelt gratitude to the Giver of all Good.

The committee have felt encouraged by the cheerfulness and promptness with which the Yearly Meeting has responded to our application for pecuniary aid in assisting the Indians, having appropriated for our use, all we have asked for, and we now respectfully ask that the sum of Three hundred dollars may be appropriated for the use of the Committee during the next year.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the Committee.

Benj. Halliwell.
Saml. McJannet,
Otorah Hoopes,
Rebecca Turner,
Mary G. Moore.

Salt Lake 10th Month 28th 1872.

The minutes of the Representative Committee for the past year were read, and its proceedings approved, and handed to the clerk of the Women's Meeting.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thirty first of the month and Fifth of the week,
Friends assembled about the time adjourned to. Our Friends, Martha & Fyean, and Lydia H. Price, paid an acceptable visit to this meeting.

The following subjects introduced by the reading of the proceedings of the Representative Committee, claimed the consideration of the Meeting; and after much expression favorable to the important objects in view, they were directed to be returned to that body, and encouragement was given them to labor further therein, as way opens, viz:

The committee appointed at our last meeting to memorialize Congress upon the subject of endeavoring to inaugurate some mode by which all international difficulties may be settled without a resort to arms, made the following report, which was united with by this body, and the committee, released, viz:

To the Representative Committee of Salt Lake Yearly Meeting:

The committee appointed at our last meeting in relation to memorializing Congress, as way opens, on the subject then lately brought to the attention of the President by a committee of this Body, of endeavoring to inaugurate some mode by which all international difficulties may be settled without a resort to arms, report:

That they have several times met, and have kept continually alive to the important subject entrusted to them; but they have not seen any time since their appointment when there was a probability that anything they could say, or any appeal it was in their power to make to Congress, would be as forcible or impressive as the practical fact open alike to the observation of them and us, as also of the whole civilized world, of two of the most powerful nations of the earth submitting a most important, intricate, and vital question of difference, to amicable and peaceful arbitration. The Treaty of Washington, and its ^{antagonist} the Convention of Geneva, constitute a great epoch in the world's history. The happy result of the deliberations and acts of the Convention being satisfactory to both governments, and very generally to the people of both countries, is a brilliant triumph for peace. ^{The} distinguished nations whose aims seem to have been so concurrently directed to the same advanced and peaceful end, that it cannot be seen which of them first inaugurated the important measure, or did most to favor its progress and remove difficulties that retarded its advancement.