

ranks, were too strong for the government. Over 400 of the native friends were brutally butchered. Five Portuguese officers were slain, with forty of their men. Seventy-one others were taken captive and reserved for torture.

The Portuguese were completely routed, and driven back in great disorder to the end of their stand, where the battered remnants with difficulty maintain themselves in temporary intrenchments. The French flag was raised with ghouliah ceremonies over the abandoned fort.

TORMENTING THE CAPTIVES.

The captured soldiers were submitted to every torment of which human and savage ingenuity is capable. The raising of the flag was timed to the shrieks of the poor devils below, who encountered the agonies of fire and mutilation.

Red hot irons were ground into their flayed bodies and their skulls were beaten into bags of small splinters of bone by the clubs of the infuriated mob.

A Portuguese officer who escaped to the mainland declared that twenty years' experience with the barbarities of the savages of the dark continent had never before exhibited to him such depths of hellish abandonment to the fumes of destructive insanity.

The island is now completely under the sway of the infuriated rebels.

Human bones strew it from end to end. Nothing has been heard for days from the unfortunate relegate at the western end, whither the helpless remnant of the garrison withdrew.

It is believed that this body has been swept away by the same terrible besom of fire and destruction. The settlements on the main land are following the example set by Bissao.

This great and terrible insurrection is the sequel of a long series of injustices and exactions on the part of the government.

It comes as a fearful retribution. The government of Lisbon is preparing with unexampled rapidity to send several regiments at once to the scene of successful rebellion and slaughter.

LECTURE ON INDIA.

Two distinguished visitors from the far Orient are sojourning in Salt Lake City for a day or two. One is the Rev. Dr. Narayau Sheshadri, the other his son Yeshwantras Sheshadri. The doctor is a venerable-looking gentleman, with a silvery mustache, and though sixty-seven years of age, does not present the aged, withered appearance peculiar to long residence under the sun of India.

Last evening, at the Assembly Hall, the doctor lectured on India to a fair audience. He was introduced by President Woodruff, who said that owing to the short notice given the people were not fully advised of the rev. gentleman's presence among them.

Dr. Sheshadri took for his text the 13th verse of the 116th psalm, "I will take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord." He began by stating that last year his doctor ordered him to take a long sea voyage for his health. He did so and found himself in America. Arriving in Salt Lake, he

called on President Woodruff, and other distinguished citizens, and expressed his desire to say something about India. Continuing he said: "I do not feel that I am among an alien people. I belong to the Aryan race, and from this same race came the Indo-Germanic peoples who colonized Europe, and subsequently America. So that you are my first cousins.

"After the confusion of tongues at Babel, my forefathers crossed the Indus, settled on the Ganges valley, and there taught the four books of the Vedas. There were aboriginal races there at that time also. Our sacred poetry taught us that Brahma was our God, and from him sprung our different casts. From his mouth came the Brahmins or priests, from his arms the warriors, from his thighs the mercantile classes, and from his legs and feet the workingmen and laborers. I belong to the highest class. I came from the Brahmins who are regarded as gods on earth. I claimed divine honors and received them. This was flattering to one's pride. But I was bigoted in my religion, and did not see anything anomalous in it."

The rev. gentleman then went on to say that several of the sacred legends began to excite his curiosity at an early age. One was, that a Hindoo deity drank up the ocean in three sips. Another that a monkey god brought a huge mountain on the palm of his hand, and a mountain on every hair of his body. He began to doubt the philosophy of these miracles, and while in this doubting condition he heard a Presbyterian preacher speak of Christ and His plan of salvation. The result was that he was baptized into that sect in September, 1843, and was afterwards ordained a minister. He has a mission now in India, with 300 acres of land attached.

He wants to study several of the the American industries so as to introduce them in India. The system of artesian wells he says would benefit the country if adopted there. So would the extracting of oil from cotton seed. Education was being widely diffused in India. The scriptures were translated into the various dialects. The old system of human sacrifices was abolished. There were no more widows burned in funeral pyres, nor were the troubles of child widows as frequent.

The doctor's lecture, on the whole, was instructive. He expressed himself enthusiastically over the hospitality extended to him by the people of Salt Lake City.

THE HAT PROJECT.

Editor Deseret News:

I am pleased to learn of the endeavors now being made towards the organization of a company, with a capital of \$60,000, for the manufacture of hats in our fair Territory. This is indeed a needed industry, and should be encouraged. The necessities of the people should be produced by the people as far as possible. Over half a million dollars is sent out of this Territory annually for felt hats which could easily be manufactured at home, and the money retained among the people.

Thousands of hands would thus be

employed, and the enterprise made to prove a blessing to us.

In this Territory there are at present successfully manufactured shoes, hosiery, underwear, and clothing in general, except hats. True, there have been a sufficient number of the latter produced to demonstrate the feasibility of this scheme, and those made have been of excellent quality; but the great trouble has been the lack of sufficient means to carry on the business successfully so as to compete with the large eastern firms.

There is here in Salt Lake City a "forming mill" whose capacity is forty dozen hat bodies per day. It was purchased at a cost of several thousand dollars in Philadelphia, and prior to being shipped to this city was placed in the shop of Stetson, the hatter, and there fully tested. This valuable machine has, at yet, never been put into use, through the lack of requisite means. We have an abundance of wool, rabbit and beaver furs. These are the materials necessary for the production of felt. The turning out of only forty dozen first-class hats daily will give employment to over fifteen men, young women and boys, and at the figure hats are wholesaled for in this Territory an immense revenue will be realized.

Did any one ever hear of a hat manufacturing company failing? Their profits are large and their goods in constant demand. There seems to be some prospects of this business being located in Logan, providing the good people of Cache valley will give proper inducements in the way of taking stock in the concern and providing a suitable location.

They should certainly not permit this opportunity to pass by. Let the men of means impart of the same and likewise use their influence in the way of having the business located in Cache. It is stated that people in Davis county have already made an offer (as an inducement to the company to settle at Farmington) of a site for the factory and natural gas. An abundance of the latter is found near that town, requisite for steam power, light and heat. They have also subscribed for a large amount of stock. We need home manufacture; we need hats, etc.

A CORRESPONDENT.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

In connection with the pending proposition to sell city bonds to the amount of \$200,000, the following has been prepared by the city treasurer, and is here reproduced as a matter of record:

Treasurer's official statement concerning Salt Lake City bonds of 1891.

By whom issued. Salt Lake city.
Purpose of issue. Obtaining additional water supply, city buildings and other corporate purposes.

Number of issue. Five hundred.
Denomination. One thousand dollars.
Rate of interest. Five per cent. per annum.

When interest is payable. January 1st and July 1st of each year.

Where interest is payable. At Importers' and Traders' National bank, New York city, or Union National bank, Salt Lake city, at option of bondholder.

Date of bonds. January 1, 1891.