

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY,
May 8, 1873.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Yesterday your correspondent, in company with Colonel Caine, of the Salt Lake Daily Herald, called on President Young, at his residence. On account of the abrupt treatment shown to several newspaper men who have lately called to see and converse with President Young, we were considerably agitated and somewhat confused, but upon entering the President's office and seeing him seated in an easy arm chair, dressed in a suit of black cloth, and looking the picture of ease, comfort and complacency, our self-possession came back, and soon we felt natural and quite at home.

As we were presented to the President memory carried us back over the past twenty-five years, and the picture of this man leading a little band of men, women and children over the deserts and mountains, enduring and suffering all the privations and perils known in the category of human exposure and dire necessity, simply to escape from the persecutions and oppressions of the Christians came vividly before us.

Though President Young is in his seventy-second year, yet age sits lightly, and his body as well as his mind seems to have succumbed not in the slightest degree to "iron strength of time," and one would never guess his age, from his appearance, at more than fifty-five years. Neither his hair nor his beard are gray, nor his face wrinkled, and yet from the hardships he has endured, the exposure and privations he has suffered, one would be led to believe him decrepid and anile.

We were received courteously, and seated, when your correspondent opened the subject of his visit by asking President Young his opinion of the Indian imbroglio which seems to agitate the country at present.

President Young replied that for the greater part of his life he had seen and had experience with the Indians, and that when he settled in Utah in '47, with only one hundred and forty souls, the country for thousands of miles around was infested by hostile Indians; but by honorable treatment and the avoidance of dishonesty and dissimulation, he had acquired their friendship and kept it.

The Indian nature, he said, was formed by traditions and teachings. Just as we, the whites, have been educated and reared to our mode of living, our beliefs and practices, so had the Indian been reared in his present channel of life, thought and action, and it had been his experience that when an intelligent idea of the difference between the life and manners of the two races was presented to the Indians, they invariably listened attentively and wished to become as their white brothers were. That the Indian from education had been taught to regard the whites as their worst enemy, treacherous, deceitful and dishonest, and that when once convinced of the fallacy of their belief, by honorable and kind treatment at the hands of the whites, and establishment of friendship, they abandoned their malignant purposes, became friends, kept the bond sacredly until the rapacious practices of their white allies proved dangerous and threatened their rights, when they were forced to break their compact in self defense. That, had the government been more careful in the selection of Indian agents, and instead of appointing unprincipled favorites, political demagogues, men who accepted the appointment for the perquisites and entered upon their duties with the intention of accumulating a fortune by the most unscrupulous and dishonest means and nefarious practices, there never would have been any trouble with the red men. But these practices have been carried on, and winked at by the government, ever since there has been any connection between the two races, and it is questionable whether friendship can ever be established between the two races, and a general war may ensue.

Owing to the relative positions occupied by the whites and the red men, it was the duty of the former to retrieve the latter from their miserable condition and exalt them to the standard of intelligence of the whites. True, this has been the cry and continued expression of the government, but it has been only a deception. Strange that the

people of the country should so long be hoodwinked into the belief that the agents were making their money by stealing from the Indian, when in reality it was the Treasury, the very pockets of the people, that were being filched by these men's cupidity.

Reporter—"President Young, is there not a danger to your people who are about to establish themselves in Arizona? May not the Indians, in this wild frenzy which seems to be spreading over the West, reach that locality, and prove disastrous to your project?"

Brigham Young—"The Indians, the Apaches, and other tribes in that locality, sent us word to come, and the chief said to 'tell Brigham that we want them to give us nothing, but that if he has work to do, we will work for him and earn what we can.' These Indians have long been acquainted with us, and we have spared no effort to civilize them, and in a great measure we have been successful. For some years past these Indians have maintained themselves, have adopted agricultural pursuits, raise corn and other grain, vegetables, grow sheep, and are in a state far in advance of Indians in general. They will remain our friends as long as we prove true to them and violate none of the principles of honor and honesty which we have inculcated, and lead them to believe we possess in a high degree. The innate sense of honor in the Indian is of the highest order, and it only requires to come in contact with its like in others to be brought out and faithfully practiced, but the moment it proves a delusion, and they see that it is only an assumption and does not in reality exist in the whites, then they are angered and become revengeful, their wild nature asserts itself, and the fear of further treachery drives them to rashness.

The Modocs cannot be excused, but their action is attended by palliating circumstances—they have for so long a time been treated with contumely, robbed and reduced to starvation by those who professed friendship and goodwill, which, when once proved false, only assumed for mercenary purpose, their faith was destroyed, and they did just what they anticipated was being endeavored to be practiced on them by the Commissioners themselves. They, the Modocs, finding the whites false for so long a time, reasoned in their darkened and illogical way that the whites intended to destroy them, and consequently made up their minds to fight and die like men. It may be too late and useless, yet we should use every endeavor to make peace with them. Their position is strong, and it will cost the Government thousands of lives to accomplish their destruction, while their action and heroic conduct may excite the passions of other tribes and a general war ensue, which must necessarily, as in the past, prove disastrous to the country. The West, from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast, is in such a condition that an Indian war would retard settlement and commerce, destroy capital and set the country back twenty years, and this alone would be a great disaster, and prove the utter foolishness of bringing on an Indian war. It is a sad picture to contemplate, and I sincerely trust that a permanent peace may yet be obtained. We are in the wrong, and fighting to maintain it. I would rather work to support two persons than hunt to support one, and when this is shown to the Indians, they will see it, and have sense enough to practice it."

Reporter—"President Young, are you going to remove to Arizona?"

President Young—"No, sir, but I shall take an active part in the successful establishment of our people in that country."

"I have labored faithfully for years, and have acquired a comfortable home, and shall endeavor to enjoy it for the remainder of my days. My future action is substantially as telegraphed to the New York Herald some time ago."

Thanking President Young for his kindness and courtesy we bade him good day.

President Young is one of the most successful men of the age, and certainly possesses ability of the highest order, and while vituperation and condemnation may be heaped upon him, yet will his success prove a living monument of immortality when his calumniators are laid in the cold earth and no more mention of them ever be made.

We wish to express the thanks of

the Herald to Col. Caine, of the Salt Lake Daily Herald, for his kindness. It has seldom been our pleasure to meet a more intelligent, accomplished and agreeable gentleman. Some day we hope to see him in Omaha and reciprocate the courteous consideration we have received at his hands. LANCASTER. —Omaha Herald.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

ROME.—The Pope has passed a sleepless night. He is much disturbed by coughing. Audiences are absolutely forbidden. He received some cardinals to-day, but the Archbishop of Palermo was not admitted.

LONDON.—A special to the Daily Telegraph reports that Khiva has fallen.

VIENNA, 12.—The Bourse has not yet recovered from the effects of the panic. No business was done to-day.

ROME.—The Japanese Embassy have arrived here.

The city has been quiet since the rioters attempted to intimidate parliament yesterday. The demonstrations were strongly condemned by a large majority of the deputies, and the government promises vigorous measures to prevent its recurrence.

LONDON.—The republican conference at Birmingham, to-day, adopted a resolution in favor of a federal republican form of government for Great Britain.

STOCKHOLM.—The coronation of Oscar Second, and Sophie Wilhemme, as King and Queen of Sweden, took place to-day. The weather was unfavorable, but immense crowds witnessed the royal procession and cheered with enthusiasm as the new King walked to the church in a pouring rain. The ceremonies within the church were of imposing splendor. The principal foreign powers had sent special envoys to be present on the occasion, and these, in their court costumes, with the regular members, diplomatic body and chief dignitaries of the state and church, made a brilliant spectacle. At the moment of coronation trumpets sounded, salutes were fired, and the vast assemblage of the people outside the sacred edifice cheered and shouted, "Long live the King." To-night there is a general illumination, and the city is given up to festivity and rejoicing. The coronation of Oscar, as King of Norway, will take place at Drontheim on the 18th of July.

VIENNA.—The arrangements for the visit of the Emperor of Russia to this city have been completed. His majesty will arrive on the 1st of June, and the next day will make a tour of the Exposition. He will remain here six days, during which a series of magnificent fetes is contemplated. The king of the Belgians will reach the city three days before the Czar and will stay throughout the festivities. The visit of the Czar will be succeeded by the Emperor Wilhelm, the time for which has not yet been settled.

GENEVA.—M. D. Loyson, wife of Pere Hyacinthe, has given birth to a boy.

Exporting official abuse is not likely to help the reputation of our model Republic on the European continent; therefore, every honest citizen must feel mortified that so much suspicion of "irregularities" on the part of the National Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition has arisen as to compel the State Department to suspend them and order their conduct to be investigated. If they have gone into a truck and dicker business and become the paid agents of parties with axes to grind in the way of trade, instead of being honorable representatives of their country, they deserve the most serious condemnation and the speediest punishment. The nation cannot afford to have its character bought and sold at the Austrian Paris; and shrewd Yankee deception must not there be allowed in the slightest degree to mar the fair fame of America won at Geneva. The scandal, if there be foundation for it as feared, is shameful in the extreme, and the repudiation of the authors of it, when shown to be guilty, in the most emphatic manner should be indignantly demanded by the people. Questionable lobbying and cheating transactions are bad

enough at home; but that men assumed to be above reproach should seek high positions to carry rascality abroad where it will be conspicuous as a national disgrace, is a crime whose enormity is increased by its bad faith and treachery.—Boston Transcript.

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w49-1t

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The cash entry No. 2712 for the Townsite of Morgan City, Morgan County, Utah Territory, made March 12, 1873, embracing the following described lands, to wit: N E 1/4 and N W 1/4 and S W 1/4 Section 36 and W 1/2 of S E 1/4 and S W 1/4 Section 25 and S 1/2 of N E 1/4 and S E 1/4 Section 35 Township 4 North of Range 2 East, containing 960 acres.

Has been made in trust for the inhabitants thereof and is now ready to be disposed of in lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah.

WM. EDDINGTON, Mayor.
Morgan City, April 7, 1873. w10 3m

IN THE PROBATE COURT

In and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah,

Fannie Hutchinson, Plaintiff,
against
Hiram Hutchinson, Defendant,

The People of the Territory of Utah:

To Hiram Hutchinson, Defendant, Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Fannie Hutchinson, Plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, and if not within this county but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah within twenty days; otherwise if within the Territory within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you by default, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between this plaintiff and you and for such other and further relief as may be proper and cost of suit.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and Seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 6th day of May, a. d., 1873.

D. BOCKHOLT,
Clerk of the Probate Court, Salt Lake Co.
w15 4

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The cash entries for the following Townsites situated in Morgan County, Utah Territory, made January 24, 1873, embracing the following described lands, to wit:

For the Townsite of Crowder, N E 1/4 N W 1/4 of S E 1/4 and S E 1/4 of N W 1/4 and N 1/2 of S W 1/4 Section 20 Township 4 North of Range 4 East, containing 320 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Peterson the E 1/2 of S W 1/4 and Lot 6 and W 1/2 of S E 1/4 Section 6 Township 4 North of Range 2 East containing 200 1/2-100 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Enterprise the S 1/2 S E 1/4 Section 5 N E 1/4 of N E 1/4 Section 8 and W 1/2 of N W 1/4 Section 9 Township 4 North of Range 2 East, containing 200 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Richville the S E 1/4 Section 11 Township 3 North of Range 2 East, containing 160 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Porterville the S W 1/4 of S E 1/4 and S E 1/4 of S W 1/4 Section 14 and N E 1/4 Section 23 and N E 1/4 of N W 1/4 Section 23 and N W 1/4 Section 24 Township 3 North of Range 2 East, containing 440 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Milton the N E 1/4 of N W 1/4 Section 28 and S E 1/4 of S W 1/4 Section 21 Township 4 North of Range 2 East, containing 80 acres.

Have been made in trust for the inhabitants thereof.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entries will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah.

JESSE HAVEN,
Probate Judge, Morgan County, U.T.
January 24, 1873. w2 3m

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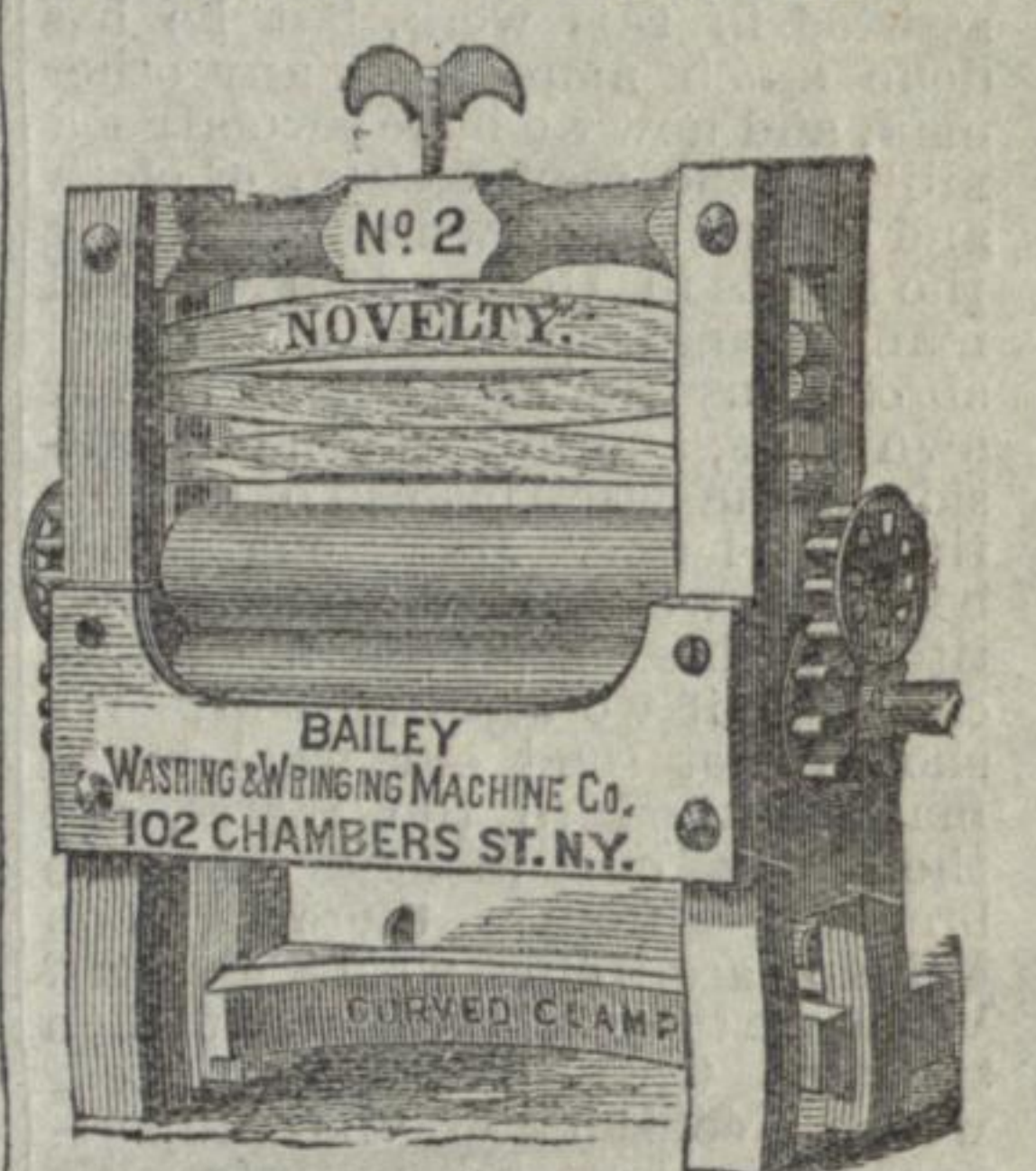
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