EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, August 16, 1875.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Lieut-Commander Armstrout, of the U. S. N., is dead.

—Three men killed at Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

—The latest report from the Rio Grande is—"All quiet, and no indication of cattle raids."

—The W. U. and A. & P. Telegraph Companies have raised their rates between Boston and Washington, and New York and Albany.

—An order has been issued from the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, directing the military officers detailed to inspect supplies for Indians, to take special care that, after inspection, the quality and quantity of such supplies are not changed before reaching the agencies.

—Lulu is henceforth the queen of the trotting turf, she having beaten Goldsmith Maid in three consecutive heats at Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday.

—The miners of Custar City, in the Black Hills, are leaving their claims before commencing to do so they held a meeting and declared that they rendered obedience to the orders of the President under protest.

—The total receipts of the government for the past fiscal year are about fourteen million dollars in excess of the total expenditures.

—Five thousand persons assembled at Twin Mountain House yesterday, to hear Mr. Beecher preach.

—The body of Miss Philpot, who was recently drowned at Niagara Falls, has been recovered.

—Three men were drowned at Passaic Falls, yesterday morning.

—Three thousand persons, including President Grant, were present at the Sunday School Convention, at Fairpoint, N. Y., on Sunday.

—Fifty-five thousand dollars damage by fire at Philadelphia.

—Spain will send a royal commission to the Philadelphia Centennial.

—Excessively hot weather has prevailed in China and Japan; a good deal of suffering has been endured inthe former country in consequence thereof.

—The hop crop is damaged in Europe—on the continent by unfavorable weather, in England by blight.

—The new Spanish conscripts are ordered to join their regiments by the end of October.

—The insurgents of Herzegovina are said to have burned several villages and massacred a number of Mahommedan families, in consequence of which all the Turkish troops garrisoned in Roumania and Bulgaria have been ordered against them.

—The body of the late Mr. Mumford, vice president of the W. U. Telegraph Company, was taken, to-day, to his former home at Rochester, N. Y.

—The Hermann Monument Celebration commenced at Detwold, Germany, this morning. The Emperor William and other members of the royal family are there, and the visitors are so numerous that about fifty thousand are said to be unable to obtain sleeping accommodation of any kind.

—The Fete Napoleon was celebrated yesterday with great eclat.

—The eastern governments have notified Turkey that more energetic measures must be taken to quell the insurrection in Herzegovina.

—Arrangements have been about completed for printing the new national bank currency.

—Wm. Morris, a yard master of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was killed this morning.

—General Quesada has captured the Carlist position at Lunco.

—The President of "Oberlin College died to-day.

—The Washington *Chronicle*, in an article accuses the officers of the marine corps of swindling the marines.

—The steamer *Hugh Martin* exploded her boiler, in the Tennessee river, on Saturday, five or six persons were killed and a number of others injured.

—Prince Charles Theodore, uncle of the King of Bavaria was killed to-day.

—The U. S. steamer *Rio Bravo* was wrecked on the night of the 13th inst.

—General Sheridan left Chicago this morning on a visit to the Pacific coast.

## THE CORINNE FARCE.

THE Sacramento *Record-Union*, ready as it has proved itself to believe things derogatory to the "Mormons," can hardly believe the sensational dispatches concerning the Corinne farce, and thinks "there is something very peculiar about the reports." But our hasty and inflamed Sacramento contemporary does not fail to improve the occasion by talking in a very savage and threatening style towards the "Mormons," of which talk the following are a few specimens—

"So much is certain, that if the Gentiles of Utah are in danger and help is wanted, a call for volunteers in California will be responded to by twenty thousand armed men inside of twenty-four hours; and if these volunteers should go to Utah and find hostilities in operation, we should be sorry to have to answer for the consequences of their indignation. The Mormons, in fact, are playing with matches at the open door of a powder magazine. Their leaders may not realize the truth, but it is a fact that the result of the late abortive effort to procure justice upon the bloody butchers of the Mountain Meadows has been to raise the public anger to white heat, and if the Indians are not kept from overt acts of violence there is a real danger that the people may take the vindication of the law into their own hands, and make an end of Mormonism somewhat more after the Mormon fashion than civilization would approve of.

"There are no defiles on this side for them to guard, no passes favorable to ambuscade, and there are men and rifles enough on this slope of the Sierra, without counting Nevada, to settle polygamy and the Church of Latter-day Saints together in very short order.

"If Corinne is attacked by the Indians, let Brigham Young see to it that Salt Lake does not smoke for the outrage.

"Our volunteers might be rough, and when their passions are up, they would not perhaps be altogether capable of restraint.

"Meanwhile is it not a disgrace to Congress that so monstrous an anomaly as this should outrage American civilization?

"It is time that this farce should be terminated. It is time that the Mormons were made to understand that they cannot be permitted to exist in either open or covert hostility to the United States.

"The temporizing policy has been pursued with them too long. They have shown themselves impervious to reason, and defiant of democratic institutions. Let us know, once for all, whether they propose to hoist the pirate's flag, and then it will be in order to mete out to them the pirate's fate."

The frantic fellow who wrote the above must be a Stockton escapee.

## GOOD IN EVERYTHING.

NATURE makes nothing in vain. There is good in everything. Even poor, fading, falling, frightened Corinne is not without its uses. It's last hairbreadth 'scape has been the means of vastly enriching the well of English undefiled, so far as multiplied pithy meaning to word combination is concerned, in the way of vivid simile and graphic illustration. The republic of converse and the republic of letters will owe a world of gratitude to the burgh on the Bear for furnishing a number of wise saws and modern instances, such as, of the first named class, "As scared as Corinne," "As frightened as a Corinnite," "Ran like a Corinne picket guard;" and of the second named class, "The Corinne Scare," "The Corinne Fright," "The Farce of the Burgh on the Bear." The multitudinous variations of this same fertile subject in each of these classes will readily suggest themselves to the ready talker and the gifted writer.

## METHODIST vs. "MORMON."

THE current announced Indian policy of the Federal Government is one of peace, the employment of moral and even religious influence rather than physical force. In pursuance of this policy the Government has appointed Indian agents from members of various religious denominations, and endeavors have been made to induce the Indians to cultivate the earth instead of relying wholly on the chase, and to gradually adopt the industrial habits of civilized people.

This is a good policy, and noble endeavor. It was the very policy which was being pursued, and with a surprising measure of success, with the Indians near the Malad and Bear Rivers, a few miles from scare-crowned Corinne. But, in consequence of a most nonsensical hullabaloo from that poor, self-cowed village, raised for the special purpose of endeavoring to create difficulties and bloodshed between the "Mormons" and the Federal Government, these peaceful, industrious, moral, and religious Indians must be suddenly driven away from their farm lands by U. S. soldiery, forced back to their nomadic, vagabond life, with the loss of the ripening crops they had toiled so faithfully and hopefully to raise. These Indians had not been sought after and brought together by the "Mormons," but had come to them voluntarily, of their own unfettered option, asking of them the administration of the ordinances of Christ's Church, and instruction in the industrial arts of civilization. These Indians had been thus turned from their wild and vagrant ways to the Lord and to the habits of civilized people by means of dreams and visions which they firmly believed to be of heavenly origin and divine influence. Yet, forsooth, because they sought and obtained instruction and ministration from "Mormon" Elders, the good work must be stopped, and the reforming Indians dispersed and driven back to their old ways and habits of living.

Suppose, under similar influences and desires, these Indians had sought instruction and religious and industrial aid and direction of Methodist preachers instead of "Mormon" Elders, would the Corinnites ever have got frightened out of their wits about it? Would they have imagined the Indians were upon them by legions? Would they have frantically fled to Brigham city for safety and protection and telegraphed to Salt Lake City for troops? Would they have requested the immediate dispersion or extermination of the Indians? Would the Indians have been peremptorily driven off from their maturing crops, on threat of extermination? No, these things would not have occurred.

They way should they under the existing circumstances—that the Indians had sought and obtained instruction and counsel from the "Mormons?" Is not the "Mormon" religion quite as good as the Methodist religion, quite as Scriptural, quite as rational, quite as potent in its salutary influences over the actions of men? Yea, is it not far more so? Is not a "Mormon" Elder quite as good as a Methodist preacher, quite as honest, quite as sincere, quite as faithful, quite as consistent, quite as self-sacrificing, quite as devoted to his religion and what he believes to be the will of heaven as himself? Verily he is, beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Then wherefore the difference in official and popular treatment? There is no justifiable reason for such a difference, such a contrast. It is the height of inconsistency, and can not be successfully vindicated. Inconsistency is often but another name for hypocrisy, injustice, and malice prepense.

A PALPABLE FALSEHOOD.—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says—

"It is a part of the creed of the Latter day Saints to protect their own, and, however venal the crime, if a Gentile be the victim, the courts are powerless to punish.

Every well-informed man in the community, and every practitioner in the courts of Utah, knows that the above is a baseless falsehood.

Don't Mormon it.—Puck said pseudonymously, "I am a Roman!" But who will have the temerity to acknowledge hereafter, "I am a Corinnite?" O no, we'll never mention it.

## Our Country Contemporaries

Ogden *Junction*, Aug. 14—

The cash price of wheat advanced in Ogden yesterday from $1.00 to $1.10.

Early this morning Moroni Stone made complaint before Justice Middleton against Wm. Price, of Marriott's, for striking and injuring Mary Stone, mother of Moroni. Before the officer could serve the warrant, Stone went to Price's house, found him in bed, dragged him out and gave him a pounding in advance of legal punishment. Mrs. Stone was not able to appear in court, and Price gave bonds in $500 to appear on the 20th inst.

In order to obtain for our readers a correct account of the incidents arising out of the shameful affair at Corinne, we sent yesterday a reporter to interview Mr. George W. Hill, the Indians' friend, who has been acting as overseer of the colony which has been farming at Malad. Mr. Hill stated that last Tuesday the Indians were at work harvesting, and the squaws gleaning in the fields, without the slightest intimation that any excitement was raised concerning them. The first news that reached the Indians of the pretended alarm in Corinne, was brought to them by Mr. James Brown, interpreter, who had been to Salt Lake and heard of the ridiculous surmises and reports on his return. Next day Mr. Hill received word that Captain Kennington was at Corinne with a company of soldiers, and would like to see him and some of the principal chiefs. In company with Sagwitch, Indian John and Mr. Brown, he started to see the captain, and met him with Major Johnson and Louis De Mars (interpreter) near Bear River City. They all repaired to Mr. Hill's tent at the Indian camp, when a conversation ensued, of which the following is the account given by Mr. Hill:

Captain Kennington inquired the cause of the excitement about the Indians preparing to attack Corinne. Mr. Hill replied that the statement was entirely false.

The following questions were then asked, Mr. Hill answering:

"Do you characterize the report about the Indians attacking Corinne a lie?"

"Yes, of the blackest die."

"Do you mean to say that none of these Indians left your camp last night, with the view of attacking Corinne?"

"Not one."

"Do you *know* that none left here with a view of attacking Corinne?"

"Yes, I know there was not one."

"Is there any danger of such an attack?"

"No more danger than there is of an attack on the people of New York."

"How many Indians have you here?"

"I don't know; I never counted them."

"There was a guard placed at the Malad bridge last night, who saw a large body of Indians approaching to attack Corinne, and on perceiving the guard they whirled and ran back."

"It was a falsehood. Not an Indian left the camp. If they had intended to make an attack they would not have run for a guard. The Indians never fight in such a condition as they have been in for some time. Their horses cover the prairie as far as you can see; the Indians who are not harvesting, are scattered from here to Salt Lake, and the squaws and children are all over the fields gleaning."

Mr. Hill then asked Capt. Kennington if he had seen any armed Indians, or any with war paint on, or any whose faces looked vicious, or any other war sign in camp? He replied in the negative.

Mr. Hill informed the gentlemen present that the Indians in camp were all friendly and well disposed toward the whites, that they worked for their living, and had cultivated about 185 acres of land; that they wished to become citizens of the United States, had paid their taxes, held the receipts, were willing to submit themselves to the law and claimed its protection.

Major Johnson asked whether the Indians made any distinction between the "Mormons" and other white men, and was informed that "they liked their friends better than their enemies."

"Have these Indians ever entered any land at the land office?"

"No."

"Have you ever told a government officer that this land has never been surveyed."

"No."

"What are those Indians here for, belonging to other reservations?"

"To trade buffalo robes, etc., for horses, and to visit their friends located here."

"When are they going to leave?"

"A great many have already left."

"Where are they from?"

"Wind River."

"Is there not a lot here from Fort Hall and Humboldt?"

"No."

"Where do these Indians get their annuities?"

"They don't get any annuities, and have had nothing from the Government for three years."

"Do not the Indians drink a great deal of whiskey?"

"There have only been four or five drunken Indians around here this season, and only one of them belonged to this camp. And this is remarkable, seeing that any Indian can buy as much liquor as he wants in Corinne if he only has the money."

Capt. Kennington then called Mr. Hill aside and told him that all the Indians from other reservations must leave by Friday, at 1 o'clock, or he should be compelled to use force to remove them. Resident Indians he had nothing to do with.

On Thursday Gen. Smith, who arrived at Corinne with a hundred more soldiers, went to camp in company with Capt. Kennington and the interpreter De Mars and told Mr. Hill that orders from the Government required all the Indians, both residents and visitors, to leave by noon on Friday, or force would be used against them. Mr. Hill said it was an unjust decision, that the whole excitement was brought about by falsehood, and he did not think this country had sunk so low as to drive peaceable Indians by force from the crops they were harvesting. Gen. Smith replied, that these were his orders and he had not come to discuss the question. Mr. Hill said, "Then we are to understand that if the Indians are not driven away by twelve o'clock to-morrow this is a declaration of war?" Gen. Smith replied, "I suppose so. You can tell the Indians that if I am obliged to use force, I shall be as gentle as possible under the circumstances."

Mr. Hill again informed the General that these Indians were friendly and peaceable, and wanted to cultivate the land, build houses, and become civilized. Mr. Hill says that Sagwich commenced to converse with De Mars who interpreted to the officers but mis-stated the purport of the chief's remarks. Hill remonstrated with De Mars and informed the officers that De Mars was deceiving them, and gave a correct version of Sagwich's statement, the Chief agreeing with Mr. Hill's interpretation. The Indians who knew of De Mars' course were very much excited over it.

Mr. Hill then asked Gen. Smith if he would furnish a statement to the Government such as Hill would prepare, and meet him at Corinne at 4 p.m., on Friday. The General replied that he could not.

In one hour from this interview not a tent was standing, except Mr. Hill's. The Indians left their fields, their harvested grain and rice crops, standing ready to cut, and the whole camp was vacated.

## Song of the Corinne Picket.

With my face to Corinne and my back to the foe,
On the wings of the night-wind I fast homeward I go,
For the Indians are coming, Oh! O ho!
I hear the swift hoofs of their little ponies!
The click of their gunlocks is borne on the breeze!
To arms! Brave Corinnites! To arms, if you please!
My courage is fast running out at my knees!
Bold picket I am of the burgh on the Bear,
But O, dear Corinnites, look out for your hair!
For thousands on thousands of redskins are there!
They come like the whirlwind across the wide plain—
I heard them and saw them again and again.
Are there! They're here! They're close at my heels!
O save me! my limbs fail, my dizzy brain reels!
I'm outside of Corinne, by a very long chalk—
Help! Help me! Just look at that dread tomahawk!
They're pouncing upon me as swift as a hawk!
As sure as the Bear to the Salt Lake is flowing,
My hair and my scalp are waving, agoing!
One more awful moment and both will be gone!
Any lie I would tell,
And my soul I would sell,
And I'd give all the world, could I put a face on,
These red men to deceive,
And make them believe,
I'm naught but a real, good, brother Mormon!

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

*Lessee and Manager*, ..... E. R. MARDEN
*Stage Manager*, ..... W. T. HARRIS
*Musical Director*, ..... C. J. THOMAS

POSITIVELY
LAST THREE NIGHTS
Of the Charming Soubrette,
MISS JENNIE LEE,
And the Talented Comedian,
MR. J. P. BURNETT,
Miss Jean Clara Walters,
MR. J. C. GRAHAM
AND
MR. P. MARGETTS
Will appear.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1875,
will be presented, T. W. ROBERTSON'S Original Three-Act Comedy, entitled,
CASTE!
Tuesday Evening,
AUGUST 17th, 1875,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MISS JENNIE LEE.

THEATRE!
DALY'S
5th Avenue Theatre Company,
FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY has the pleasure of announcing that he will give THREE PERFORMANCES at Salt Lake City, as follows:

Friday Evening, Aug. 20th,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
Saratoga and Rough Diamond!
Two Great Fifth Avenue Successes.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
The Great Sensation of 1875,
THE BIG BONANZA,
As played 100 Nights in New York.
SATURDAY EVENING AT 8,
LAST NIGHT!
Mr. Augustin Daly's Most Successful Comedy of Our Times,
DIVORCE!
With its Original Cast, as played over 500 nights in the east.

The ENTIRE COMPANY, comprising the following distinguished artists, will appear at every performance:
Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Emily Rigl, Miss Alice Grey, Miss Kate Holland, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Wm. Davidge, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. John Drew, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Holland, J. Chapman, etc., all of whom have for the past seven years form the Most Accomplished Company of Great Art and Beauty ever assembled in New York.

The sale of seats will begin on Wednesday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

ADMISSION $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50. Matinee—Admission 75c.; Reserved Seats, $1; Children, 50c.

A Trip to Lake Point and Steamboat Ride for 75c.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave the U. W. Depot, August 20th, at 9 A.M. for Lake Point and back, including a ride on the Gem of Deseret, under the auspices of the 1st Relief Society of the 11th Ward. Tickets, 75c.; children from 5 to 12 years, 40c. Tickets can be obtained at the 11th Ward Store, half-a-block east of Union Square. d223

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

In order that we may be enabled to dispose of our stock of Summer Goods before the season is over, we have made a great reduction in prices. Parties desiring to purchase will consult their interest and save 25 per cent, by calling on

L. GOLDBERG & CO.
d106

THE PROVO CO-OPERATIVE
Still keep on hand, at
TAYLOR & CUTLER'S
An Assortment of FIRST-CLASS
BUSINESS SUITS,
Manufactured from Highest Patterns of the Provo Cloth, with the Sum of Workmanship
GO AND CALL AND SEE THEM.
P.S.—Cloth Scrip will be taken in part payment. d33

Z. C. M. I.

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL SHIPMENTS we are offering the Largest Stock of General Merchandise ever brought west of Chicago at very close margins, comprising in part—

Summer Prints,
Percales,
Linen and Grass Suitings,
Alpaca Lustres,
Corded Alpacas,
Pique,
Domestic & Fine Ginghams,
Cheviots,
Checks,
Stripes,
Denims,
Duck in all Colors,
Tickings,
Bleached Goods,
Sheetings,
DOMESTICS IN ALL GRADES!
Flat and Roll Cambrics,
Together with our usual Full Lines of
NOTIONS!
Including many novelties rarely seen in this market.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
Carpetings & Upholstery Goods,
BLINDS AND BLIND TRIMMINGS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Class and Queensware,
POWDER, FUSE, MINERS' SUPPLIES
Agricultural Implements, &c.
Sole Agents in Utah for the Celebrated
STUDEBAKER WAGONS

We take pleasure in referring those who wish to buy, to parties whom we have supplied, as to the class of goods sold by us and our mode of doing business.

H. B. CLAWSON,
Superintendent.

AUERBACH'S COLUMN.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.,
No. 55,
EAST TEMPLE ST

BACK TO OUR OLD STAND!
Rebuilt to Suit
OUR INCREASING TRADE!
OUR
RETAIL DEP'T
WILL BE
Constantly Replenished,
And we shall offer our goods at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

WHOLESALE DEPARTM'T
UP STAIRS,
Contains an Elegant and Well-assorted Stock of
GENTS' AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
Gents' & Boys' Hats
GENTS' AND LADIES'
FURNISHING GOODS,
MILLINERY
IN ALL BRANCHES,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY,
Cutlery, Notions, Etc.

Our Wholesale Department,
DOWN STAIRS,
Is filled with Staple
DRY GOODS,
MEN'S AND BOYS'
Boot & Shoes,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
Rubber Goods, Etc.
We will continue to offer for the balance of the season Our
CHOICE AND NEW STOCK OF
MERCHANDISE,
At Prices to Defy Competition.

Read and Profit!

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Pieces Fancy Goods, from | 10c. per yard | upward |
| 200 Bl'k Lace Shawls, from | $1 00 | up |
| 50 real Lace Jackets, | " 5 00 | up |
| 25 Silk Jackets & Capes | " 6 00 | up |
| 100 Ladies' Shawls, | " 3 50 | up |
| 200 Ladies' Suits, | " 3 25 | up |
| 50 ch'ce Cashm'r Capes | " 4 00 | up |
| 200 Children's Blouses, | " 75 | up |
| 500 Ladies' Parasols, | " 40 | up |
| 5000 prs. Ladies' & Gents' Stockings, | " 10 | up |
| 50 Babies' Cloaks (new and pretty), | " 4 50 | up |
| 1000 Ladies' Ruches and Collarettes, | " 10 | up |
| 500 Ladies' Bustles and Skirts, | " 50 | up |
| 300 Ladies' Underskirts, | " 75 | up |
| 500 Ladies' Corsets, | " 50 | up |
| 1000 yards of Jaconets, | " 15 | up |
| 1000 yds. Table Damasks, | " 50 | up |
| 1000 prs. Ladies' Shoes, | " 75 | up |
| 1000 prs. Misses' & Children's Shoes, | " 70 | up |
| 1000 Gents' Linen, White Duck and Cassimere Suits, | " 3 00 | up |
| 1500 pr. Pants, | " 1 50 | up |
| 1000 Vests, | " 1 00 | up |
| 1500 pairs Gents' Cloth Shoes, of various styles, | " 1 50 | up |
| 1200 prs. Gents' Boots and Shoes, of various styles, | " 3 50 | up |
| 2500 Gents' and Boys' Hats, | " 40 | up |
| 100 Youths', Boys and Children's Suits, | " 1 75 | up |
| 1000 White Shirts, | " 1 00 | up |

Orders from all parts solicited, and prompt attention and Low Prices guaranteed.

Established 1864.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.