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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of GEORGE RICKARD, deceased.

To the Creditors of said deceased:

ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased are hereby required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to me, the undersigned, at my residence in the 8th Ward, Salt Lake City.

JAMES A. WOODS,
Administrator of said estate.

Nov 19, 1878. d 30

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE COURTS.

The business of the supreme court, and of the courts in many of the circuits, has increased to such an extent during the past year, that additional legislation is imperative to relieve and prevent the delay of justice and possible oppression to suitors which is thus occasioned. The incumbered condition of these dockets is presented anew in the report of the attorney general and the remedy suggested is earnestly urged for congressional action. The creation of additional circuit judges as proposed would afford a complete remedy and would involve an expense at the present rate of salaries of not more than $60,000 a year.

THE INDIANS.

The annual reports of the secretary of the interior and of the commissioner of Indian affairs present an elaborate account of the present condition of Indian tribes, and of that branch of the public service which ministers to their interests. While the conduct of Indians generally has been orderly and their relations with their neighbors friendly and peaceful, two local disturbances have occurred which were deplorable in their character, but remained happily confined to a comparatively small number of Indians. The discontent among the Bannacks, which led first to some acts of violence on the part of some members of the tribe and finally to the outbreak, appears to have been caused by an insufficiency of food on the reservation, and this insufficiency to have been owing to the inadequacy of the appropriations made by congress to the wants of the Indians at a time when the Indians were prevented from supplying the deficiency by hunting. After an arduous pursuit by troops of the United States, and several engagements, the hostile Indians were reduced to subjection and the larger part of them surrendered themselves as prisoners. In this connection I desire to call attention to the recommendation by the secretary of the interior, that a sufficient fund be placed at the disposal of the executive to be used with proper accountability at discretion in sudden emergencies of the Indian service. The other case of disturbance was that of a band of Northern Cheyennes who suddenly left their reservation in Indian territory and marched rapidly through the states of Kansas and Nebraska, in the direction of their old hunting grounds, committing murders and other crimes on their way. From documents accompanying the report of the secretary of the interior it appears that this disorderly band was as fully supplied with the necessaries of life as 4,700 other Indians who remained quietly on the reservation, and that the disturbance was caused by men of a restless and mischievous disposition among the Indians themselves. Almost the whole of this band have surrendered to the military authorities, and it is a gratifying fact that when some had taken refuge in the camp of Red Cloud Sioux, with whom they had been in friendly relations, the Sioux held them as prisoners and readily gave them up to officers of the United States; thus giving new proof of the loyal spirit, which, alarming rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, they have uniformly shown ever since the wishes they expressed at the council of September, 1877, had been complied with. Both the secretary of the interior and the secretary of war, unite in the recommendation that provision be made by congress for the organization of a corps of mounted Indian auxiliaries, to be under control of the army, and to be used for the purpose of keeping Indians on the reservations and preventing or repressing disturbances on their part. I earnestly concur in this recommendation. It is believed the organization of such a body of Indian cavalry, receiving a moderate pay from the government, would considerably weaken the restless element among the Indians by withdrawing from it a number of young men and giving them congenial employment under government, it being a matter of experience that Indians in our service, almost without exception, are faithful in the performance of the duties assigned to them. Such an organization would materially aid the army in the accomplishment of a task for which its numerical strength is sometimes found insufficient. But while the employment of force for the prevention or repression of Indian troubles is of occasional necessity, and wise preparation should be made to that end, greater reliance must be placed in humane and civilizing agencies for the solution of what is called the Indian problem. It may be very difficult and require much patient effort to curb the unruly spirit of the savage Indian to the restraints of civilized life, but experience shows that it is not impossible. Many of the tribes which are now quiet and orderly and self-supporting were once as savage as any that at present roam over the plains or on the mountains of the far west, and were then considered inaccessible to civilizing influences. It may be impossible to raise them fully up to the level of the white population of the United States, but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country and called the soil their own on which our people have grown rich, powerful and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty to help them in attaining at least that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach. It is not only our duty, it is also our interest to do so. Indians who have become agriculturists or herdsmen and feel an interest in property, will henceforth cease to be a warlike and disturbing element. It is also a well-authenticated fact that Indians are apt to be peaceable and quiet when their children are at school, and I am gratified to know from expressions of Indians themselves, and from many concurring reports, that there is a steadily increasing desire, even among Indians belonging to comparatively wild tribes, to have their children educated. I invite attention to the reports of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs touching the experiment recently inaugurated in taking fifty Indian children, boys and girls, from different tribes to Hampton normal agricultural institute in Virginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agricultural and other useful work, and to be returned to their tribes after the completed course, as interpreters, instructors and examples. It is reported that the officer charged with the selection of those children might have had thousands of young Indians sent with him had it been possible to make provisions for them. I agree with the secretary of the interior in saying that the result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among the Indians. The question whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made was, at the last session of congress, referred to a committee for inquiry and report. I venture to express the hope that in the decision of so important a question, the views expressed above may not be lost sight of, and that the decision, whatever it may be, will arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service, as well as the Indians themselves.

HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION.

In the enrollment of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses at the last session of congress, that portion which provided for a continuation of the Hot Springs commission was omitted. As the commission had completed the work of taking testimony on many conflicting claims, the suspension of their labors before determining the rights of claimants threatened for a time to embarrass the interest not only of government but also of a large number of citizens of Hot Springs, who were waiting for final action on their claims before beginning contemplated improvements. In order to prevent serious difficulties which were apprehended, and at the solicitations of many leading citizens of Hot Springs and others interested in the welfare of the town, the secretary of the interior was authorized to request the late commissioners to take charge of the records of their proceedings, and to perform such work as could properly be done by them under such circumstances, to facilitate future adjudications of claims at an early date and to preserve the status of the claimants until their rights should be finally determined. The late commissioners complied with that request and report that the testimony in all the cases has been written out, examined, briefed and so arranged as to facilitate an early settlement when authorized by law. It is recommended that requisite authority be given at as early a day in the session as possible, and that fair compensation be allowed the late commissioners for the expense incurred and the labor performed by them since the 25th of June last.

PUBLIC TIMBER.

I invite the attention of congress to the recommendations made by the secretary of the interior with regard to the preservation of timber on public lands of the United States. The protection of public property is one of the first duties of government. The department of the interior should, therefore, be enabled by sufficient appropriations to enforce the laws in that respect. But this matter appears still more important as a question of public economy. The rapid destruction of our forests is an evil fraught with the gravest consequences, especially in mountainous districts where rocky slopes, once denuded of their trees, will remain so for ever. This injury once done cannot be repaired. I fully concur with the secretary of the interior in the opinion that for this reason legislation touching public timber in the mountainous states and territories of the west should be especially well considered, and that existing laws in which the destruction of forests is not sufficiently guarded against should be speedily modified. A general law concerning the important subject appears to me to be a matter of urgent public necessity.

AGRICULTURE.

From the organization of the government the importance of encouraging, by all possible means, the increase of our agricultural productions has been acknowledged and urged upon the attention of congress and the people as the surest and easiest means of increasing our substantial and enduring prosperity. The words of Washington are as applicable to-day as when, in his eighth annual message, he said: "It is not to be doubted that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance." In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, that truth becomes more apparent and renders the cultivation of the soil more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse, and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist the spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment, contributes doubly to the increase of improvement by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, by drawing to a common centre the results everywhere of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience, accordingly, hath shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit. The great preponderance of agricultural over any other interest in the United States entitles it to all the consideration claimed for it by Washington. About one-half of the population of the United States is engaged in agriculture. The value of the agricultural products of the United States for the year 1878 is estimated at $3,000,000,000. The expenses of the agricultural products for the year 1877, as appears from the report of the bureau of statistics, are $524,000,000. The great extent of country, with its diversity of soil and climate, enables us to produce within our own borders and by our own labor, not only the necessaries, but most of the luxuries that are consumed in civilized countries; yet, notwithstanding our advantages of soil, climate and inter-communication, it appears, from the statistical statements in the report of the commissioner of agriculture, that we import annually from foreign lands many millions of dollars worth of agricultural products which could be raised in our own country. Numerous questions arise in the practice of advanced agriculture which can only be answered by experiments, often costly and sometimes fruitless, which are beyond the means of private individuals and are a just and proper charge on the whole nation for the benefit of the nation. It is good policy, especially in time of depression and uncertainty in other business pursuits, with a vast area of uncultivated and hence unproductive territory, wisely opened to homestead settlement, to encourage, by every proper and legitimate means, the occupation and tillage of the soil. The efforts of the department of agriculture to stimulate old and introduce new agricultural industries, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our products, to determine the value of old or establish the importance of new methods of culture, are worthy of your careful and favorable consideration and assistance by such appropriations of money and enlargement of facilities as may seem to be demanded by the present favorable condition for the growth and rapid development of this important interest.

TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

The abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention. A national convention of societies specially interested in the subject has recently met at Baltimore, and the facts developed, both in regard to cruelties to animals and the effect of such cruelties upon public health, would seem to demand the careful consideration of congress and the enactment of more efficient laws for the prevention of these abuses.

EDUCATION.

The report of the commissioners of the bureau of education shows very gratifying progress throughout the country in all the interests committed to the care of this important office. The report is especially encouraging with respect to the extension of the advantages of the common school system in sections of the country where the general enjoyment of the privilege of free schools is not yet attained. To education more than to any other agency we are to look as a resource for the advancement of the people in the requisite knowledge and appreciation of their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and I desire to repeat the suggestion contained in my former message in behalf of the enactment of appropriate measures by congress for the purpose of supplementing with national aid, local systems of education in the several states.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Adequate accommodations for the great library which is overgrowing the capacity of the rooms now occupied at the capitol, should be provided without further delay. This invaluable collection of books, manuscripts and illustrative art has grown to such proportions in connection with the copyright system of the country, as to demand the prompt and careful attention of congress, to save it from injury in its present crowded and insufficient quarters. As this library is national in its character and must, from the nature of the case, increase even more rapidly in the future than in the past, it cannot be doubted that the people will sanction any wise expenditure to preserve it, and to enlarge its usefulness.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The appeal of the agents of the Smithsonian Institute for the means to organize, exhibit and make available for the public benefit, the articles now stored away belonging to the national museum, I heartily recommend to your consideration.

THE POTOMAC.

The attention of congress is again invited to the condition of the river in front of the city of Washington. It is a matter of vital importance to the health of the residents of the national capital, both temporal and permanent, that the lowlands in front of the city now subject to tidal overflows should be reclaimed. In their present condition these flats obstruct the drainage of the city, and are a dangerous source of malarial poison. Dredging will improve the navigation of the river by restricting and consequent deepening of its channel, and is also of importance when considered in connection with the extension of the public ground and the enlargement of the park west and south of the Washington monument. The report of the board of surveyors heretofore organized by act of congress on the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown, is respectfully commended to your consideration.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia presents a detailed statement of affairs of the District. The relative expenditures by the United States and the District for local purposes is contrasted, showing that the expenditures by the people of the District greatly exceed those of the general government. An exhibit is made in connection with the estimates for the requisite repair of defective pavements and sewers of the city, which is a work of immediate necessity, and in the same connection a plan is presented for the permanent funding of the outstanding securities of the District. Benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions of the District are all entitled to the favorable attention of congress. The reform school needs additional buildings and teachers. Appropriations which will place all these institutions in condition to become models of usefulness and beneficence will be regarded by the country as liberality wisely bestowed. The commissioners, with evident justice, request attention to the discrimination made by congress against the District in the donation of land for the support of the public schools, and ask that the same liberality that has been shown to the inhabitants of various states and territories of the United States may be extended to the District of Columbia. The commissioners also invite attention to the damage inflicted upon public and private interests by the present location of depots and switching tracks of the several railroads entering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal. The recommendations and suggestions contained in the report, I trust, will receive the careful consideration of congress. Sufficient time has perhaps not elapsed since the reorganization of the government of the district under the recent legislation of congress for the expression of a confident opinion as to its successful operation, but the practical results already attained are so satisfactory that the friends of the new government may well urge upon congress the wisdom of its continuance, with essential modification, until by actual experience its advantages and defects may be more fully ascertained.

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NOTICE.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

GEORGE M. BOOTH, Plaintiff,
against
HENRIETTA A. BOOTH, Defendant.

The People of the United States in the Territory of Utah send greeting: to

Henrietta A. Booth, Defendant;

YOU are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to 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; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and that both parties be freed therefrom, for wilful, intentional, and continuous desertion of plaintiff by defendant, from and since February 1st, 1877, and against the will, wish and consent of plaintiff.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

SEAL. Witness, the Hon. Michael Schaeffer, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight.

C. S. HILL, Clerk.

By H. G. McMILLAN, Deputy Clerk.

Tilford & Hagan, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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