

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

SANDWICH ISLAND SUGAR.

CONSIDERABLE enthusiasm has been expressed by one or another, concerning the manufacture of sugar by our people on the Sandwich Islands. A large quantity of this necessary article has been shipped from Lale, the plantation on the island of Oahu, where Elder Geo. Nebeker and other Elders and the native Saints are laboring, to the wholesale Co-operative Institution in this city. It is a good article of sugar, although not so white and so pleasant to the sight as refined, and answers an excellent purpose for sweetening, and is probably sweeter, for its bulk, than high-priced sugars. It is offered at a low figure, and should meet with a ready sale; though, from what we hear, we imagine that buyers are somewhat prejudiced against it because of its appearance.

We think that our people on the Sandwich Islands deserve our patronage, and that the sugar they produce, being an excellent article of its kind, ought to be used much more extensively than it is. If it does not suit housekeepers to use it for every purpose, they should, at least, use it as much as they possibly can. For the most of purposes it can be used to advantage; it is cheap, and a good article for the price, and it is in one sense home-made. We call the attention of our citizens to this subject, and trust that this sugar will not go begging for purchasers.

THE best policy to be used towards the Indians seems to be one of the most difficult points under the consideration of the present, as of all preceding, Administrations. The inauguration of the peace policy by President Grant and the appointment of Quaker commissioners, it was hoped would bring about results of a more satisfactory character than ever before known; but these hopes seem to be meeting with disappointment, for an abstract of a recent communication of the Secretary of the Interior, published in the telegrams a few days ago, seems to regard a general Indian war as a thing by no means improbable.

The incorporation of the Indian with the War Department has been strongly advocated, and until recently there appeared to be every probability of a law to this effect being passed; but the recent Plegan massacre in Montana, by Colonel Baker, has induced a change in policy, and that idea abandoned, at least for the present.

This Plegan massacre is eliciting much comment from the press, which, on this, as on all other matters, is divided in opinion: some sustain Baker, and Sheridan, by whose orders, it is said, that he acted; while others denounce him as the greatest murderer in American history, and the Plegan Massacre as the most horrible on record, worse even than that perpetrated some two or three years ago by the Rev. Chivington. The facts in regard to the Plegan affair do not show very favorably on the score of humanity, whether the affair was or was not ordered or countenanced by Col. Baker's superiors. It appears that complaints were made, by the people of Montana, of Indian outrages, and that Sheridan submitted a plan, through Adjutant General Townsend, to General Sherman by which he thought a blow might be struck at the Indians in the most inclement portion of the winter. The plan, it is said, was approved, and in pursuance thereof, Col. Baker, with a party of men, surprised Red Horn's band, numbering two hundred and fifteen men, women and children, and slaughtered one hundred and seventy-three of them. This was trumpeted forth as a great victory, and Col. Baker seemed to be in a fair way of achieving great renown as an Indian fighter; but subsequent developments go to show, that of those killed all but thirty-three were women and children; and of the men only fifteen were what the Indians consider warriors, the remainder being beyond the fighting age, eight of them being between sixty and seventy. It also appears that the whole camp was suffering severely from small pox, and those best informed have doubts about this band having been concerned in the outrages complained of.

Whether or not this raid on Red Horn's band be as outrageous as represented, it seems tolerably certain that the management and control of Indian affairs will not be confined to the War Department; and we are of the opinion that this is a wise policy and exceedingly fortunate for the Indians. There is beyond doubt some of the most honorable men living, in the army, both officers and privates; but it would be a great stretch of the imagination to suppose that all are so. The profession of arms, especially in a frontier or Indian country is not at all calculated to foster the finer or more humane feelings of human nature; and, when men are entrusted with almost irresponsible power, as commanding officers of regiments in an Indian country, far away from the seat of government and authority, necessarily oftentimes are, it would be almost surprising if that power were not used in many instances, for self-interest; which would often lead to a great outcry about Indian outrages, and to Indian warfare in order to make it appear that the necessity for the services of the military were far greater than they actually were. There seems to have been something of this kind even in Montana; for while the stealing of stock in a great many instances is admitted, it is shown that in a certain period, extending over several months of the latter half of last year, while six whites were killed by Indians eight of the latter were killed by whites.

The fact is the Indian question will ever be difficult to handle; and whatever line of

policy may be adopted, there will always be plenty to decry it and advocate some other. The Indians are, and while one remains, they most likely will be, an eyesore to the whites. The latter are unable to judge them; the habits, instincts and sympathies of the two races are so entirely dissimilar. It is to be feared, however, that in their dealings with the Indians the whites too often set an example unworthy of imitation, and instead of being guided by that greater light which belongs to civilization, they descend to the plane of the savage. The slaughter by the command of Col. Baker is a case in point.

In the communication of the Secretary of the Interior, referred to above, he throws out a suggestion, which the experience of the people of Utah has long since confirmed,—that it would be cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them. Since the settlement of Utah Territory the people here have pursued this policy; it is the policy they now pursue, and though a very heavy tax its results are the most satisfactory; for unless thwarted by the inefficient administration of the Indian officers of the Territory, or by the depredations of the lawless passing through the Territory, peace has always been preserved under it.

If this hint of the Secretary of the Interior were acted upon, and the whole of the wandering tribes were kept on reservations, and fed and their wants supplied, and trustworthy men appointed as agents to faithfully keep all treaties, we think no more would be heard in other Territories of Indian troubles than is heard in Utah Territory.

Many, no doubt, would object to such a scheme on account of the expense; but it is very doubtful if the aggregate of expense in carrying it out would be as great as now. National troops are employed to suppress Indian outrages, and the yearly expense for such business is large; yet few think of, or grumble at the levying of taxes by the National Government to defray those expenses. Why may not the feeding policy be adopted, and taxes be levied by the General Government to pay the expense thus incurred instead of for the maintenance of troops? It would be far easier than for the Territories to be burdened with the whole expense; the aggregate national taxation would be no greater; while such a project, rendering life and property safer throughout the whole of the Territories, would do much to develop the resources of the West and to increase general prosperity.

"MACK," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, exposes the style in which things are done in Washington, in a manner that we were scarcely prepared to hear. One evening at a fashionable reception, he was admiring what he considered a very beautiful and very expensive dress, which adorned the person of a very pretty young lady. On expressing his admiration to a married lady friend, who was thoroughly acquainted with fashionable life, she assured him that she had seen that identical dress and those very ornaments on another lady at a ball in New York, recently. This led to a brief discussion and explanation, in the course of which his informant expressed her doubt whether more than half the ladies present owned their own dresses. She said: "It's getting to be quite a trade in New York, to rent out ball dresses, and has been introduced here this winter. It is done very quietly, of course, but very largely." We knew that this was a world of sham; but were hardly prepared to hear of fashionable ladies renting dresses and ornaments in which to appear in public.

ALL the telegraph business of Great Britain is now in the hands of the British government. The uniform tariff of one shilling for twenty words, exclusive of the address, is the charge; and it is said that a large increase of boxes and offices secures greater promptness than heretofore in the transmission of telegraphic messages. The object of the postoffice authorities has been to bring the telegraph into every locality, and, as near as possible, to every person's door. Cheapness, dispatch, and convenience are said to attend the change. The payment of messages is made by stamps, as in the case of letters sent by mail; and a man sending a message, affixes the proper stamps, and sends it off to the telegraph office without further trouble. The immediate effect of the adoption of the government system, in London, has been an increase of thirty or forty per cent in the business and profit of the telegraph service; it is confidently predicted that the business will be more than doubled in half a year. There is some talk of adopting the rate of six-pence per message of twenty words, in London, and extending the same to all large cities. Friends of the movement anticipate that the lowest possible tariff will prove as successful as the penny postage.

At the latest dates from San Francisco, we learn that a petition was in course of signature, at the Merchant's Exchange, in that city, asking the State legislature to pass a resolution urging Congress to vote such a subsidy as will be necessary to carry out a proposed line of steamships to Australia, or, in other words, a subsidy that will be equal to that now paid by Great Britain towards the Australian line, via the Red Sea. A line of steamers is wanted between Australia and San Francisco, it being urged that, now the great railway across the continent is completed, the establishment of a line of first class steamers will control the transit of the mail matter, and that 30,000 Australians will yearly visit England. Those who have originated the petition say that the route by the Red

Sea is unhealthy and expensive, and that around Cape Horn is boisterous, lengthy and tedious; and that the Australians would much prefer coming by way of San Francisco and the trans-continental railroad. As the best possible evidence of this desire, it is said that the legislatures of New Zealand, New South Wales and Queensland have voted money subsidies in support of such a line.

At the present time, the Australian colony is paying one half the subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental company for carrying their mails to England in fifty-six days; the other half is paid by England. They are quite willing to vote the same amount to have their mails carried by San Francisco, and only look to our government to take up the position now occupied by Great Britain in relation to their mail service, and pay one half the requisite subsidy. One of the advantages urged by the petitioners, as likely to accrue from the establishment of this line of steamers is that, in addition to the Australian trade, such a line would open up a number of the beautiful islands of the Pacific, would develop these magnificent islands at an exceedingly rapid rate, and render their trade entirely American.

A LARGE majority of the newspapers of the State of California are complaining of the injustice and impolicy of the fence law in that State. The *Alta California* says that it is fully satisfied that eight public journals out of every ten in the State have taken sides for the repeal of the fence law; and that not one in ten opposes the charge. To remove any room for doubt on the question, however, it solicits a general expression of opinion on the subject, and an estimate of the benefit or injury to accrue in each county. It says the enemies of the fence law are increasing in number every year. As the population increases, the herds of cattle are driven back, and as the area of cultivated land extends, the expense of maintaining fences multiplies. Their timber becomes scarcer and dearer, and as a consequence, the opponents of the fence law grow stronger. In the new agricultural districts of the San Joaquin Valley, the people, being without protection by the law, have, in some places, been compelled to make written agreements to turn out no cattle; and in others they have employed guards to watch the grain fields and drive away the domestic animals. In several districts of the southern counties they have resorted to the same process to protect their crops. The *Alta* quotes the views of residents of Solano and Yolo counties, where the people are exempt from the operation of the fence law, to show the benefits which have resulted to the agriculturists through not being compelled to build fences. It is confident that the passage of the bill repealing the fence law for a district ranging from Sonoma to Santa Cruz, inclusive, on the coast, and from Fresno to Tehama, in the Sacramento basin, would give general satisfaction, and add, on the average, at least five dollars per acre to the value of the land conveniently tillable, and at the same time do no injury to the value of cattle.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

CALIFORNIA.

Challenge to Play for \$10,000 and Championship of the World.—Gold Mining Excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—Rudolphe, the billiard champion of America, offers to play three games with Roberts, sen., ex-champion of England, for the championship of the world and ten thousand dollars; the games to be English, one thousand points, French five hundred, and American fifteen hundred, to be played at Paris, or to toss whether London or New York be selected.

The rush to the San Diego gold fields is unabated; the stages are daily crowded. A steamer yesterday carried about 400 gold seekers; another steamer leaves to-morrow for the same destination. It is reported that Chinamen have been driven away from the mines, and that several of them have been killed. San Diego and other places in the southern portion of the State are being rapidly depopulated.

LECTURE.—Elder H. W. Naisbitt delivered a very interesting lecture last evening to a full audience, at the Tenth Ward school house, on the subject of Co-operation. He referred to the flush money times that had been experienced here in the past, and the many persons, not interested in our welfare, who had amassed means and left with those means for other parts, and said that President Young had desired our merchants to take a course which would exclude the possibility of such fortunes being so quickly made again; and how, at last, Co-operation was adopted as the method by which our means might be kept within our own selves to a certain extent, bringing goods to a profit that should benefit the consumer, and eventually merge in the grand principle of home-production and home sustenance. It was stated that the desired capital for starting the Co-operative Mercantile Institution, was \$1,000,000, so that everything could be bought of manufacturers, at first class prices, and thus save "middlemen's" profits, or as President Young expressed it, "bring the producer and consumer close together." But the capital raised at first was some little over a quarter of the sum required, and though our advantages have not been so great as they might have been, yet we have been exceedingly fortunate and successful in our operations, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars in the actual price paid for goods, besides declaring about \$45,000 as dividend to those who were shareholders in the In-

stitution. The main point in co-operation was not bare profits, but the ultimate results of a grand co-operation, or self-sustaining movement—in fact a "new movement." The Co-operative Institution, this winter, has bought all their brooms of home manufacturers. They have obtained all the ropes, twines and cords at home that was available; all the tinware sold through the Institution is made by our home tinsmiths; all our candy is home made, made of sugar and not of clay, as imported stuff is; quite a large number of our brushes are being made here; crinolines also; a large number of tubs; children's and men's shoes; home-made wine in place of drugged imported stuff; wagon making has been encouraged; almost all the soap they sell is manufactured in Utah; the wrapping paper they use is exclusively home made, and they desire to see all kinds of paper, cloths, boots, tubs, buckets, clothing, &c., manufactured and used here, which can only be accomplished by capitalists, artisans and laborers all co-operating.

The lecturer prominently showed that in the matter of iron, how much might be kept in our own circle; for instance, stoves, nails, and the material in its manufacture, state; then we launch into glass making, crockeryware, woolen, cotton, linen, alpaca and other fabrics that we have now to send thousands of miles away for, and to produce here, and which our increasing supply of hands for labor do and will more urgently demand for us to open, that they may have work to do and remuneration to obtain. In fact, co-operation is the poor man's question and not the rich, and the poor man will eventually reap the benefits of it.

Special Notices.

Booley's Baking Powder

Well deserves the reputation attained, as it is by far the best and cheapest in market. No baking powder has ever been manufactured so free from deleterious substances, and so exactly proportioned that good, sweet, light rolls, biscuits or pastry could be made each time with success. It is always ready for use, reliable, and requires but about half the quantity of any other in market. Will not spoil in any climate. Grocers everywhere keep it.

WHO USE IT? The most fashionable public of America use Burnett's Cologne for the hair. BURNETT'S FLORENE. This perfume is not overpowering or intoxicating, but delicate, exhilarating, and eminently healthful. BURNETT'S KALLISTON will cure chapped hands.

THE POPULARITY of Burnett's Preparations has caused worthless imitations.—*St. Paul Press.* The "Life of Washington Irving" by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV, page 272, gives evidence of the merits of Whitecomb's Asthma Remedy in his last sickness.

WANTED.—At the Historian's Office, two copies of the Daily News, No. 229 of Vol. I, Nov. 9, 1868. d12-1f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HOOPER, ELDREDGE & Co.,
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From two to four years old, budded,

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FROM 10 CENTS TO 30 CENTS EACH

ALL KINDS OF PAY TAKEN.

Apply to
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WISHES to inform the public that he is on
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