

The renaissance of the American party is an interesting feature in our national as well as to some extent our local politics. It is difficult to determine when or how this strange aggregation of men and principles was first brought into existence, but it developed as an entity in the early part of the fifth decade of this century, and lived about a decade, its last struggle and final appearance being in the fourth-hundredth Presidential contest of 1850, when Bull of Tennessee and Everett of Massachusetts carried the banner of the Knownothings, as they were called, into and out of the quadrilateral struggle, emerging with three electoral votes to their credit, all they had ever got.

The platform of the party in those days was an open and defiant one. It demanded America for the Americans, and while not seeking to prevent immigration or restrict foreigners in natural or acquired rights, did not propose to permit them to become officeholders or wield public authority of whatever nature. That they have moderated somewhat, at least ostensibly, is manifest by the platform which was adopted at the American Party Convention held at Philadelphia, on Saturday last. The document declares that "The present system of immigration and naturalization of foreigners is detrimental to the welfare of the United States, and demands the establishment of a Department of Immigration, the head of which shall be a member of the Cabinet; demands the revision of the naturalization laws, making a continued residence of fourteen years an indispensable requisite for citizenship and excluding all Communists, Socialists, Nihilists, Anarchists, paupers and criminals, but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners; demands protection, free from compulsory education in all the States and Territories; the lands should be reserved for American citizens; non-resident aliens should be debarred from the ownership of real estate, and resident aliens restricted to holding a limited area and value; condemn the donation of lands to private corporations; and in the Treasury should be released to the people, and a judicious system of internal improvements, and the construction of fortifications and a navy is demanded; re-asserts the American principle of freedom of religious worship and belief; recognizes the right of labor to organize for protection, and secure by lawful and peaceable means the greatest rewards; demands a firm and consistent foreign policy and a vigorous assertion of our national dignity and rights, especially in the North Atlantic face of it there is not so much comparatively that it is seriously objectionable in that platform. But to gain a little while to be proceeded in that direction until all that was demanded in the Fifties was gained. The organizers and directors of the scheme are as nearly conspirators against the genius of our institutions now as they were then, only it will not do to be so overt and declaratory. Its worst features are the landholders in places upon the foreigner who in good faith seeks a home upon our shores. The exclusion from ownership in the soil of those who take no steps toward becoming naturalized will be proper enough, and the restriction to a limited area would be good if imparted to those in the classes; but the fourteen years term of residence would simply be placing a barrier in the way of national stability and growth by keeping out of active participation in our affairs for so long a time that they would acquire no interest, and instead of interest, a large and mainly intelligent class of our population. Many men who would be good citizens at the expiration of the present term of probation—five years—and look forward with eager anticipation to the time of their citizenship, but an injustice to those who seek to adopt our methods, being in fact nothing better than the system which they seek to throw off when they come here.

It is pretty well understood that the great majority of our foreign-born population are among the best and most law-abiding people we have. This is a perfectly natural result, since they are chosen by the choice of maturity and judgment, not through the accident of birth, and their thrift, prosperous and go-ahead qualities supply a sturdy element without which the nation would first halt in its career then retrograde. The Knownothings are aware of this, and raise the homey cry when the home is appealed to one's native land, being a matter of fact it is the fact that Americans are endangered, and if there is anything more than another native American is most likely to work for and fight for, it is the office.

THE UTE INDIANS.

A SPEEDY end was put to the recent Indian disturbance in Colorado, but the affair, though short-lived, has attracted the attention of the nation to the aborigines involved in it, and serves to increase interest in their history, habits and present condition. In eastern Utah there are two Indian reservations and agencies—each the Uintah and Ute. The territory embraced in the latter extends into Colorado. The Uintah reservation is wholly in Wasatch County and embraces an extended tract of country which is largely composed of the most beautiful, fertile and best watered land in Utah. It was established about twenty years ago, and two tribes, or branches of the race, the White Rivers and the Uintahs, live upon it. The Uintahs are a tractable and to some extent a progressive tribe. Some of them have built houses, after a fashion, and have fenced in farms which they cultivate. The government has been quite generous in its treatment of them, in the way of supplying them with agricultural implements. Any Indian who would give satisfactory assurance that he would use a plow, a wagon, a mow, or other similar article, has generally been furnished with the same, and the Indian Department has made it a policy to purchase for use at the agency, hay and grain raised by the Indians, in preference to buying elsewhere.

The White River Utes are fully equal to the Uintahs in natural intelligence, but they are not nearly so good tempered, and are more prone to sullenness and treachery. There are in all about 1,100 Indians on the Uintah reservation, the White Rivers being somewhat in the minority. Indian police, who are selected by the agent, and each of whom is provided with a uniform, are paid the reservation. The main duty they perform is to keep off the stock of the whites, and there is but little attempt at anything like discipline among them. There are some excellent buildings at the Uintah agency, mostly erected by the government, and enough of them to present quite a village-like appearance. Among them are the agent's residence, the commissary, which is a very large frame structure, a school-house, blacksmith shop, barns, out-buildings, etc. There are also two traders' stores, and a number of houses occupied by agency employes. A lady teacher is employed by the year to conduct the school, and any Indian, old or young, may attend. Not more than two or three dozen pupils, however, are usually found in the school room.

An immense quantity of supplies in the way of clothing, blankets, shoes, tents, groceries, etc., is distributed each year, and in January a sum of money, averaging about thirteen dollars per capita, is paid to each. There is a lack of system in the methods of making the distribution of goods, the agent being almost entirely a law unto himself in the matter. He gives a suit of clothes to one, a pair of shoes to another, according to his judgment, and many years ago on this agency has won a hum-drum aspect, and perfect contentment has seemed to prevail among the Indians, barring occasional petty feuds among them, usually due to the ill-nature of the White Rivers.

About seven years ago the Ute agency was established. It is thirty-five miles nearly due east from the Uintah agency, and occupies the place that formerly comprised Fort Thornburgh. It is situated at the confluence of the Greene and Du Chene rivers, but the character of the land surrounding it is poor with the exception of some meadow and rich bottom lands along Green River, quite limited in extent. There are no lands around the Ute agency which the white man is likely to covet. About 1,300 Uncompahgre Utes live on this reservation. They are inferior in natural intelligence to either the Uintahs or White Rivers, and though not ill-natured are less vindictive than the latter. There are the Indians that formerly made incursions into Sanpete County, and Castle Valley could not be settled with safety until they were gathered on the reservation. About two years ago some of the Uncompahgres at Ute began to complain of a very refractory spirit, which was mainly owing to the unwise policy of the agent, Robert C. Smith, and it was thought best to have troops stationed within reach. Fort Du Chene was therefore established. It is located on the Uintah River, about three miles from its confluence with the Du Chene, and about half way between the two agencies. The whites in the neighborhood scorn the idea of there being any danger of an outbreak by any of the Indians of either reservation, unless circumstances should force a fight upon them.

AVOID MIDDLEMEN. The potato crop is excellent this year, and in many instances a farmer will have a car load to sell. As a rule he will look for a middleman to whom to dispose of his potatoes, instead of selling himself. A consumer or retailer desires himself. By this means the farmer simply puts a percentage into some one else's pocket, which ought of right to go into his own. For a trifling fee a commercial agency will give to a farmer the names of a number of parties located on the railroad leading out of this Territory who buy Ute potatoes. The farmer can correspond with these parties, chasers direct, just as well as can the middleman, and can ship to them and make a clear gain of the profit which the intermediate man would otherwise get.

What is true of potatoes is equally true of grain, hay and various other kinds of farm produce. If farmers will take a little pains to post themselves on the market, and to find out where there is a market to which they can ship, they may just as well not realize considerably better figures for their crops than is possible by the usual methods. At different points along the line of the D. & R. G. in Colorado, there are four mills and dealers in grain who buy largely in Utah. The addresses of reliable firms of this kind may easily be obtained, their commercial standing discovered, and arrangements made with them by farmers to take their grain direct. By taking this course the farmer gets his pay for his grain in cash, instead of "scrip" or "store-pay," which he is so often compelled to accept from the middleman. Frequently this will amount to an advantage greater than the increase in the price which he will realize.

It will be remembered that during last winter a rise took place in the price of hay unexampled in several years previously. The indications are that a similar thing will occur again, at least to some extent, during the coming winter. But who will profit most by it? Would it happen? The far-sighted middleman is already in some localities, "cornering" hay. Now, in this city and vicinity, that commodity brings from 75¢ to \$1 per ton; but it is reasonably certain to ad-

vance from 25 to 50 per cent. before hay comes again, and probably within four or five months. Why do farmers hold their hay till it rises so much? It pays the farmer who has a prospect of such increased profits by holding a certain line of merchandise, would certainly not push it as many farmers are doing with their hay.

Business push, activity and enterprise are worth as much to the farmer, especially in the fall of the year, as to the merchant. It pays the agriculturist as well as the stock raiser to keep posted regarding the market. But unfortunately the tillers of the soil in this Territory are too apt to be content to take whatever the nearest middleman will give for their products. Too few of them reach out with their view to making the most of opportunities that may lie a little way from home.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Remarks by Elders Grow, Butler and McMurrin.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Sunday, Sept. 13th, 1897, commencing at 2 p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding. The choir sang the hymn: May we, who know the joyful sound, Still practice what we know. Prayer was offered by Elder Thomas Butler, of Richfield. The choir and congregation sang:

"Twas on that dark, that solemn night, When powers of earth and hell arose, The Priesthood of the Ninth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER JAMES M. MURRIN was the first speaker. He felt a great satisfaction in having the privilege of meeting with the people, and responding to the call made on him. He knew that the Latter-day Saints were engaged in the work of the Lord. He had listened to the instructions of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and had heard him make many prophecies, which the speaker had since fulfilled. Nine years ago, when the civil war was in its height, he had predicted that the Saints would establish themselves in the Rocky Mountains. At the time he said this, he had no idea that he would be so near the fulfillment of his prophecy, and that he would be so near the fulfillment of the prophecy of the Prophet Joseph Smith, that the Saints would establish themselves in the Rocky Mountains.

The present age has been looked forward to by all the holy prophets, and Jesus Himself described it as being the time just prior to His second coming. The Saints were looking to the fulfillment of the words of Jesus, and the time when He should come in power. These things were before the world, and it was a matter of surprise to many that the world could not realize their present condition, and understand the events of the times. The speaker knew that the Gospel was true, and the persecution he had undergone, and the witness he had borne of the power he had witnessed, had served to strengthen his faith and his desire to be true to the Lord. He knew the everlasting Gospel had been restored to the earth, and the Saints also had it, and he knew that the Lord would enable them to be faithful. He prayed that the Lord would enable them to be faithful, and that they would not be ashamed of Him when He should come in power.

ELDER THOMAS BUTLER, of Richfield, Sevier County, was the next speaker. He said that he had been raised in the Church, and he had always endeavored to do the will of the Lord. He had been a member of the Church for many years, and he had been a witness of the power of the Gospel. He had seen the Lord's work in the world, and he had seen the Lord's work in the Church. He had seen the Lord's work in the world, and he had seen the Lord's work in the Church. He had seen the Lord's work in the world, and he had seen the Lord's work in the Church.

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The Gospel was not dashed; it had still to be carried to the unenlightened. The Scriptures taught that in addition to faith there were other principles which should be followed. It was the repentance, baptism and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost. Jesus had set the pattern by being baptized, and showing forth that he was a true prophet. If it was necessary for him to enter in at the door, and more so was it with a sinful man? The bare assertion of a man that he had faith in Christ, and that he was a Christian, was not enough. He must have the other principles of the Gospel. But when a man showed forth his faith by his works, it needed no further proof that he was a true Christian. The Gospel was not dashed; it had still to be carried to the unenlightened.

The speaker had concluded, a resolution of thanks to Dr. McGlynn for his "able, eloquent and interesting address," and wishing him God-speed in his efforts to diffuse the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The resolution was then adopted. The resolution was then adopted. The resolution was then adopted.

Special Notices. The many Novelties opened out by Simon Bros. this season are attracting the best of attention.

EAST CHANCE TO VISIT PROVO AT EXCURSION RATES. The Tabernacle Choir Excursion goes to Provo Tuesday, Sept. 20th. Tickets good for three days; \$2.00 for the round trip; for sale at Savage's Art Bazar.

If you Would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, Stomach Ache, Headache, Flatulency, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee relief. 25 cent bottles. For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

The great wonder to the Ladies is: How can Simon Bros. afford to sell their Goods at such remarkably Low Prices. By Express! A handsome selection of Choice French Suitings for tailor made suits, at F. Auerbach & Bro.

AN IMMENSE STOCK of Carpets and Wall Paper cheap at Dinwoadie's.

We extend a hearty invitation to all friends and patrons to call at our establishment and examine the many New Goods and Novelties. SIMON BROS.

Parisian Pattern Robes in Beautiful Combinations. New and Choice. Just received at F. Auerbach & Bro.

Everything new at SORESENSEN & CARLQUIST'S, 116 Main Street.

FOR SALE! Ten Thousand first class Stock Sheep. Apply to HENRY COHN & Co.

In making your purchases, always call first at Simon Bros. and see whether you cannot save 15 to 25 per cent. on your purchases. ENTIRELY NEW.

Kid Gloves that need no fastening, no buttons, no strings, no lace or sleeves, no buttons to come off. Call for the celebrated MOTHER GLOVE at F. Auerbach & Bro., sole agents.

Home Made Goods of all kinds, cheap and good, at SORESENSEN & CARLQUIST'S.

The reason Why Acker's Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purify the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it.

Our Immense Underwear and Hosiery Sale will be kept up for ten days. SIMON BROS.

ALL we ask is a call, and let Goods and Prices speak for themselves. SIMON BROS.

FOR SALE CHEAP. One hundred and twenty acres of good farming land with water right, about nine miles from Salt Lake City. Twenty acres of lucern, a two roomed house, well and improvements, on the place. Apply to WM. X. JONES, 681 West Temple St.

The best assortment of Handkerchiefs ever shown in this city at SIMON BROS.

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Bedroom Sets at low prices, at SORESENSEN & CARLQUIST'S, 116 Main Street.

Manufacturer of Fine Havana Cigars, 171 & 173 S. Main Street.

READ the Circular issued by Simon Bros. and take advantage of the extraordinary inducements offered to purchasers of their Fall and Winter supply of Underwear and Hosiery.

DISEASE IMPOSSIBLE. Yes, utterly "impossible," when all malarial poisons are driven out of the system by the use of Blood Purifier. No place for eruptions, ulcers, or Rheumatism, when all Blood is cleansed and purified by the use of BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA.

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BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA. all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Use only the best medicines.

NEW. We are receiving daily New Goods from the Provo Woolen Mills, and are now prepared to fill all orders, Wholesale or Retail.

Dr. McGlynn Speaks. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Rev. Dr. McGlynn made an address before the New York association of Methodist preachers this morning, which lasted an hour and a half, and was listened to by 200 ministers and others. Dr. McGlynn referred to his excommunication for preaching the christianity he was brought up in, and after referring to the peculiar position in which he found himself in facing a body so distinctively representative of the Protestant religion, he presented the

HENRY GEORGE land theories and defended them as representing the cause of humanity. When the speaker had concluded, a resolution of thanks to Dr. McGlynn for his "able, eloquent and interesting address," and wishing him God-speed in his efforts to diffuse the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The resolution was then adopted. The resolution was then adopted.

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NEW. We are receiving daily New Goods from the Provo Woolen Mills, and are now prepared to fill all orders, Wholesale or Retail.

Gentle Suits Made to Order from Provo Cassimeres, at JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO. No. 36 East Temple St.

We have opened this season's campaign with an immense sale of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery. SIMON BROS.

DESK ROOM WANTED.

IN AN OFFICE ON MAIN ST. ANY door will do, the more retired the better. Address, stating rent, which must be low, B. F. HALL, Box 665, City.

DENTISTRY—C. HAMILTON—D.D.S.

A T ROOMS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY Dr. B. H. HALL, No. 4 North East Street, Salt Lake City. I have left Salt Lake City. Reason: I have been called to my home in England. Respectfully, L. REBO, Dentist.

LOST. A HORSE COLT, 3 MONTHS OLD, DUN to black, with the more refined coat, is rewarded by returning it to John Vincent, 415 W. Second North St., Salt Lake City.

WANTED. A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WHO WILL be willing to assist in the washing, and a Nurse girl, to apply at 346 Fourth East St. Immediately.

WANTED. A FEW TONS OF LUCERN AT THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE on subscription account.

STRAYED FROM PARLEY'S KANYON, ON THE night of September 10th, a sorrel STALLION, 6 or 7 years old, 4 white feet, branded with a small Q on left side of neck. Any one finding him who will take him to the residence of the owner, South Cottonwood, will be rewarded.

FOR SALE. FROM 1200 TO 1500 HIGH GRADE, Good Shearing SPANISH MERINO. For full particulars apply to Cedar Sheep Association, Cedar City, Iron Co., Utah.

BEES FOR SALE. AN APIARY OF THIRTY-SIX HIVES in good condition will be sold cheap for cash. The reason of selling, I am engaged in other business and I can't attend to them. For price and terms write to JOHN DUNN, Tooele City, Tooele County, Utah.

HENRY WAGNER, CALIFORNIA BREWERY. LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Second South Street, Three Doors East from Main Street.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. AN UNDIVIDED HALF INTEREST IN the period of the "Farmington Rock Mill," situated in Farmington, Davis County. A substantial movement. The mill has just been thoroughly repaired and fitted with the most improved machinery. Ample water right, and good residence attached. Price, \$5000. Satisfactory reason given for selling. For further particulars inquire of FREDERICK COOMBS, Farmington, Utah.

FOR SALE! A HALF LOT AT EIGHT DOLLARS per acre. The land is under a high state of cultivation, and has some choice fruit trees, and a comfortable residence. The water rights for culinary and irrigation purposes are sold separately. The intended purchaser's interest must be identical with the people's. For further information apply to JAMES D. STIRLING, First Ward.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Estate of Bernetta Hirschman, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Bernetta Hirschman, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice in the Salt Lake City Standard, to the said administrator, at No. 143 South Third Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dated at Salt Lake City, August 20, 1897.

MOSES HIRSCHMAN, Administrator of Estate of Bernetta Hirschman, deceased.

NOW—THE TIME TO SECURE LATE.

A LIVE FLOUTATIONS IN THE Market offer opportunities to speculate in the money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Information about the market on our book, which will be forwarded free on application.

B. K. EYLE, Banker and Broker, 18 Broad & 24 New St., New York City.

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR COAL. J. C. & H. WATSON'S. Who will deliver promptly and at LOWEST RATES good, Clean Coal of all kinds. Office 101 S. East Temple Street.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION. One sorrel 3 or 4 year old MARE, white strip in face, hind feet white, branded on the mouth. One gray 4 year old MARE and colt, and one hind foot white, branded P on left thigh.

One bay 3 year old MARE, strip in face, hind feet white, branded O on right thigh, blotch brand on left shoulder. If not claimed before, will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday, September 20, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Herriman's entry pound.

J. J. FREEMAN, Poundkeeper. Tooele City, U. T., Sept. 18, 1897.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION. One red HEIFER, 3 years old, underlope in right ear, iliac bone on left shoulder, has a calf with her. One red HEIFER, 2 years old, same mark and as above. One red STEER, 2 years old, crop and underlope in right ear, branded M B on right ear, and branded M B on left shoulder. If not claimed before, will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday, September 20, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Herriman's entry pound.

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