DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIV. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1880. NO. 9.

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617 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
— DEALERS IN —
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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On sale by Z.C.M.I. and Branch Stores. d1y

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Manufacturers and Jobbers of
PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES,
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Pipe, Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Brass Goods, Belting, Hose and Packing,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Fence Wire, Barbed Wire, Fencing, Etc., Etc.
810 NORTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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THE BEST
—IS—
Always Cheapest!
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO.,
ST. LOUIS,
DEALERS IN
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CHOICE GROCERIES, FLOUR & GRAIN.
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H. J. HARTLEY,
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IS THE MOTTO OF THE
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SAMPLE ROOMS
OPPOSITE THE
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OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TERRITORY
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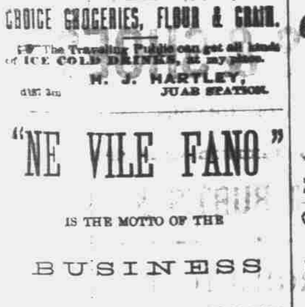

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☞ Street Cars pass the House every Ten Minutes from the Depot.
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "Polhemus" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, DRAB AND GRAY
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 150 inches wide, for Deck—Car—Trunk—and Wagon Covering, Machine Aprons and other purposes, constantly in store and made to order. Agents for
U. S. Bunting Co., U. S. Standard," & "Eagle" by the Case or less quantity.
☞ These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I

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CLARK'S TRADE O.N.T. MARK SPOOL COTTON.
GEORGE A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
The BEST and MOST POPULAR Sewing Thread of Modern Times.
BEWARE of IMITATIONS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE BY
Z. C. M. I.,
Branches and Dealers Everywhere. d9m

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SAPONIFIER
is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Can be obtained at Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores.
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Flavoring Extracts
JAQUES' ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER, MADRAS' LIQUID A AUNDRY BLUE, JAQUES' LEMON SUGAR, ATWOODS' VERBENA AND DAISY TOILET SOAPS.
MANUFACTURED BY
Durant, Jaques & Atwood,
CHICAGO. d1y

W. & B. DOUGLAS,
Manufacturers of
PUMPS,
Hydraulic Rams, Garden and Fire Engines,
Pump Chain and Fixtures, Iron Curbs, Hydrants, Etc. Middletown, Conn. Branch Warehouses; 35 and 37 John St., New York and 197 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. Works founded in 1809. Highest awards them by the Universal Exposition at Paris, France, in 1867; Vienna, in 1873; Philadelphia in 1876; also at Paris in 1878. d1y

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☞ Our goods are kept by all Leading Houses in the Territory. d1y

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MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hats, Caps,
FURS,
AND
STRAW GOODS,
—AND—
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' FUR GOODS, ETC.
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CHICAGO. d1y

JAKE HEUSSER,
—HAS—
REMOVED TO No. 130
MAIN STREET,
where he will be pleased to keep a Full Stock of
Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle
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ALSO DEALER IN
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130 MAIN ST., S. L. CITY. d1y

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SCHURZ REPORT.

Recommendations of the Secretary to Congress.

Review of Indian Policy and Operations.

WASHINGTON, 1.—In his annual report to-day, Secretary Schurz again calls attention to the fact that the waste and destruction of red wood and big trees of California have been and continue to be so great as to cause apprehension that in the course of years these magnificent species may entirely disappear, unless measures be taken for their protection, and renews his recommendation of last year that the President be authorized to withdraw from sale or other disposition, of an area at least equal to a township, in the coast range, in the northern, and an equal area in the southern part of California, upon which these interesting trees grow. He remarks that the bill introduced in Congress, to accomplish this object, has not yet been acted on, and adds: "It seems important, if any measures for the preservation of these species of trees is to be taken at all, it should be done as soon as possible. I, therefore, once more commend this subject to the attention of Congress." The Secretary also renews his last year's recommendation for the enactment of Senator Edmunds' bill, to provide for the settlement of private land claims in the territory derived from Mexico except California. He says with reference to the public land commissioner, a bill is now pending in Congress, the importance of the passage of this or some similar bill by Congress cannot be over-estimated. Existing laws for the survey and disposal of the public domain were enacted mainly while the government was disposing of public lands east of the Missouri River. The climate, soil and produce of the land west of the one hundredth meridian are so entirely different from those east of it as to require legislation specially applying thereto. Early action upon this bill is urgently demanded by the public interests, as the settlement of our western territories progress; and I beg the attention of Congress be invited to this important subject. The main features of legislation urged by Secretary Schurz for the protection of government timber and the preservation of the forests of the country are the following: First, that the government should be authorized to sell timber from the lands principally valuable for the timber growing on them, that is to say, not to agricultural or mineral, at reasonable, perhaps even at merely nominal rates, to supply all domestic needs and all wants of local business enterprises, as well as of commerce—the latter so far as compatible with public interest. Secondly, that these sales of timber be so regulated as to preserve the necessary proportion of the forest on public lands from waste and indiscriminate destruction. Such a policy can, in his opinion, be carried out without great cost, with simple machinery and in perfect justice to the wants of the country. It is virtually the policy proposed by the Public Lands Commission in the report and bill submitted to Congress at the last session.

The Secretary also urges the enactment of a law prescribing severe penalties for the wilful negligence, or careless setting of fires, upon the public lands, and providing for the recovery of the damages sustained.

In his last annual report the Secretary of the Interior gives a review, not only of the operations of the past year, but of the four years of his administration. The larger part of his report is devoted to Indian affairs. In his opening chapter, upon this subject, the Secretary gives an explanation of the important change which has taken place with regard to the reservation system. He says that, although at first accepting as found it the reservation policy which had so long been followed by the Indian office, more extensive observation and study of the matter gradually convinced him this was a mistaken policy; that it would be better for the Indians and more in accordance with justice, as well as a wise expediency, to respect their home attachments and to leave them upon the lands they occupied, provided such lands were capable of yielding them sustenance by agricultural or pastoral pursuits, and to begin and follow up the practice of introducing among them the habits and occupations of civilized life on the ground they inhabited.

Looking at the present conditions of things, it may be said, without exaggeration, that on the whole the Indian situation is now more hopeful than ever before. The desire of the Indians to maintain friendly relations with their white neighbor; to work for their own support: to cultivate the soil: to acquire permanent homes; to have their children educated, and to assimilate themselves to the civilization of the country, is growing stronger and more general every day.

During the present administration the agricultural labor of the Indians has been more than doubled in quantity and value. Figures show that the civilized tribes together cultivated last year 482,738 acres of land, or about 1¼ acres of land to each man, woman and child, upon the estimate that the total Indian population of the country is 250,000.

Secretary Schurz expresses a firm belief that the agricultural industry of the Indians would be greatly stimulated and the product much increased if assurances were given that they will be secure in the possession of their lands. The Secretary calls especial attention to a bill, already submitted by him to Congress, which provides for a division of farm tracts among the Indians in severalty, on their respective reservations; the issuance of patents to them individually, and their investment with a fee simple title to their farms, and hopes it will receive early consideration.

I desire also to call attention once more to a bill, repeatedly introduced in Congress, extending over the Indian reservations, jurisdiction of the courts of States or Territories in which such reservations are located, giving the Indians standing in such courts and securing to them full benefit of the laws.

I venture to express the hope that Congress may not adjourn again without having taken action on these important measures, so essential to the progress and security of our Indian wards." Continuing his account of the civilizing agencies employed by the present Administration, the Secretary mentions (next to agricultural pursuits) the introduction of freighting and mechanical pursuits among the Indians. He says: "Last year's experiment of employing Indians as freighters, with their own ponies, has proved to be one of the most beneficent innovations made in Indian management. Nearly 200,000 freight wagons have been in use by Indians this year, with a result of saving considereble money to the Government, compared with the amounts formerly paid for the same, transportation of supplies, etc., to the agencies, besides furnishing a civilizing and welcome employment to a large number of otherwise restless Indians.

The number of Indian youths learning trades in the shops at the agencies have been increased from 185 last autumn to 358 this year. The policy of employing Indians as workmen and even as foremen and machinists at agencies has been continued and extended with great success. Brick making has been begun and houses for the Indians are now almost exclusively built by the Indians themselves. The aptitude shown by them for mechanical work has, in many cases, been surprising, and is considered deserving of every possible encouragement. Expressions of the anxious desire on the part of Indians belonging to so-called wild tribes, to have their children instructed in the ways of civilized life, have grown so numerous and urgent that the inadequacy of the means placed at the disposal of the Department for this purpose have become particularly painful. The desire and purpose of the Department is to largely increase the present small number of industrial boarding schools for the Indian youth, as day schools at the agencies do not withdraw the pupils from the influences of home surroundings sufficiently to facilitate the change in their habits of daily life.

The report next mentions as another important civilizing agency, largely introduced under the present administration, the organization of a police force, consisting of Indians, which has been put in operation at 40 agencies. The force now consists of 162 officers and 753 privates. Its benefits, both as a means of maintaining good order, and as a moral influence on the Indian tribes among whom it has been established, as set forth, as worthy of special note.

The Secretary remarks that experience has strengthened his convictions (which, as this is his last report, he now feels at great liberty to express) that the management of Indian affairs should continue to be entrusted to the civil, not military, authorities. His arguments on this have been fully foreshadowed in former annual reports. He again quotes with emphasis, the conclusion of the report of the Peace Commission of 1878, signed by Generals Sherman, Harney, Terry and Augurin, which those distinguished officers of the army said, among other things of the same purport: "If we intend to have war with the Indians, the Indian Bureau should go to the Secretary of War. If we intend to have peace, it should be in the civil department.

I desire to say it had not been the purpose of this department, under my administration, while avoiding all unnecessary outlays of money, to cut down expenses merely for the purpose of making a striking exhibition of economy. The history of Indian affairs shows that illjudged parsimony has not unfrequently led to serious trouble and very costly complications. I am now convinced that generous appropriations for agricultural implements, for stock and cattle to be distributed among the Indians, and for educational facilities made at this time when the temper of our whole Indian population is such as to receive such aid in the right spirit, and use the advantages conferred for general and rapid advancement, will produce results certain to accelerate the solution of the greatest difficulties we have so far been contending with, and will consequently bring about a great saving of money in the future. When an Indian lives in a house which he considers his own, and that of his family, as now thousands of families are living, and many more thousands desire to live. When he cultivates acres, has them fenced by his own labor and enjoys the products of his agricultural work, either by his own consumption or sale of the surplus; when he owns his plow and his wagon, and uses the latter with his ponies in freighting, by which he earns liberal wages; when he has his cows and swine and poultry on his land, the care of which he finds useful and profitable; when he can send his children to school and begins to hope they may become as civilized and prosperous as white people, he will soon cease to think of leading the life of a nomad and the thought of war will no longer have any charm for him.

The report also enters into many interesting details concerning the present condition of individual tribes. The case of the Poncas receives minute attention.

Debt Statement.

The debt statement issued to-day shows the decrease of the public debt during November to be $3,609,-261. Cash in treasury, $2,109,287,-632; gold certificates outstanding, $7,400,500; silver certificates of deposit outstanding, $8,525,000; refunding certificates, $943,350; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,163,-207; United States bonds of 1880 outstanding, $11,255,000 Payments made from the treasury by warrants during November, are as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $51,002,298; war, $4,024,597; navy, $1,677,473; interior (Indians), $679,-713; pensions, $4,275,145; total, $15,-809,229 The above does not include payments made on account of interest on the principal of the public debt.

Rifles for Louisiana.

Commissioner Raum's special deputy to the fifth Louisiana district, where King, democrat, claims to be elected to Congress, shows the previous reports of frauds and violence are sustained; that Lamar, republican, who ran against King, is now unable to perform his duties as internal revenue collector, and that the statements of King are false from first to last as regards Lamer. The report in the *Truth* is substantially a reaffirmation of the facts set before the public by Lamer, as already published in the papers of Chicago and the east. Commissioner Raum says Lamer shall return to his district and have an armed force to protect him. Breech loading rifles have been sent for the special deputies.

Missing in the Vessel.

Captain Beardslee, of the navy, received a letter from an officer of the *Jamestown*, reported almost wrecked at Sitka. The writer states that no accident happened to the *Jamestown*, but it was the schooner *George Miller* that came near being wrecked, and was saved by the *Jamestown*. No lives were lost. Many inquiries have been made by families and friends of the officers and crew of the *Jamestown*.

The Northern Pacific Boom.

NEW YORK, 1.—A Philadelphia special furnishes additional news concerning the Northern Pacific syndicate. From the engineers' estimates it is thought $40,000,000 will prove more than enough to complete all the lines. The syndicate takes the amount in first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, which are to be issued at the rate of $25,000 a mile. As the entire line will be over 2,000 miles in length, it will be noticed that the whole issue will be exhausted before this limit is reached. But of the total issue an amount equal to bonds on the Pennsylvania division which is bonded at the rate or $26,000 a mile and the bonds of the Missouri division, which is bonded at half that amount will be reserved to retire those bonds at maturity. The syndicate agree to take $10,000,000 of the issue during the coming year and this is thought to be all that can be expended with advantage. The Northern Pacific is to build the road itself, dealing with the contractors who do the work and without the interviewing of a construction company. The company has now completed road enough upon which to issue the entire amount of the bonds that are to be sold during the first year. Work on three divisions of the line will begin simultaneously. The advanced guard is now grubbing the line on the Montreal division. The surveyors are locating the line on the Yellowstone division of 420 miles, and work will soon begin on the Cascade division on the Pacific Coast. The expectation now is that the company will be able to complete a mile a day, at least, during the coming year.

Hewitt Replies.

Abram S. Hewitt, in a letter to the editor of the *Nation* defends himself against what he terms the extra judicial attack of Judge Davis, and says he believed the Morey letter genuine, and hence decided to refer to it in his speech, and accordingly he did so, in what he then regarded and still regards, as cautious language. If he formed too hasty judgment, he must accept the censure due to an unintentional indiscretion

The letter concludes: With this statement I submit my conduct to the candid judgment of your readers, but not without expressing the deep regret which I feel that an unlucky chance should have brought me where my opinion was asked in regard to the authenticity of a letter, which, so far as I was concerned, was a matter of profound indifference, and in regard to which I never supposed any controversy could arise. This regret is intensified by the fact that I, rather than General Garfield, have been the victim of the forgery, for he has notwithstanding been elected President, while I have had a singular experience of denunciation from the Bench in a case to to which I was not a party, and in which I had no hearing before the Judge, who seemed to confound the witness with the alleged criminal. I have, therefore, more reson than General Garfield to hunt the rascal down, and to insist that due punishment shall be meted out to those who have violated the law.

Bergh's Change of Heart.

At a meeting in Cooper Institute last night of the friends of prison reform, Henry Bergh astonished the assemblage by declaring himself utterly opposed to the sentiment of the meeting. He said: "I believe if a man cannot live without murdering somebody, he must be got out of the way. I say kill him. A great deal has been said about improving criminals. Let me tell you how I would wish all penitentiaries in the land managed, and save all expense of running them. In their place I would have whipping posts everywhere, and to make sure that the lash was laid on feelingly, I would offer a reward for the invention of a steam machine that couldn't be bribed with offers of political place or money. No man has had a better opportunity to see what criminals are made of than I have had, and I tell you that hundreds of them commit crime to be sent to places which you provide for their comfort. They are warm and clean there; they get good soup and nice potatoes, and everything which hard working, honest men and women cannot get in your tenement houses."

Counterfeit Plates Surrendered.

The plates, counterfeit notes and bonds, surrendered by Brockway, were to-day turned over to the United States district attorney of Brooklyn, who said Brockway had made these surrenders and had been released upon the condition that he should plead guilty of two indictments against him and refrain from ever again counterfeiting. By taking this course, the Government had come into possession of information of great value, the precise nature of which, however, he could not at present disclose.

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THE
BUTCHER,
1233 *First South Street, Second Shop from East Corner,*
Is prepared to sell all kinds of MEAT in season. Give him a call and try the quality of the Meats he sells.
All kinds of SAUSAGES a Specialty.

WATSON BROS.,
STONECUTTERS AND BUILDERS
TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS, MARBLE MANTLES, IRON MANTLES, GRATES, & HEARTH-STONES.
South Side of South Temple Street, a little East of Eagle Gate.

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STEEL PENS
of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of point.
SEAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.
Ten Numbers. A complete Sample Card, for trial, by mail on receipt of 25 Cents.
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.
138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.
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45 Years before the Public.
THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.
ACUE AND FEVER.
No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine are never sugar-coated. Each box has a red-wax seal on the lid with the impression, McLANE'S LIVER PILL. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. ☞ Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently, but same pronunciation.

AN OPEN SECRET
AMONG THE LADIES
The brilliant, fascinating tints of Complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists.
The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection.
Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.

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DESERET NATIONAL BANK,
SALT LAKE CITY.
PAID UP CAPITAL, - $200,000
SURPLUS - - $60,000.
WM. H. HOOPER, President,
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FERAMORZ LITTLE,
JOHN SHARP,
NICHOLAS GROESBECK,
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DIRECTORS
RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND
Buys and sells exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and principal continental Cities.
☞ Makes Collections, Remitting Proceeds Promptly.

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SALT LAKE CITY,
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CAPITAL, - - £160,000
(In 20,000 Shares of £8 each.)
Number of Shares Subscribed for, Allotted to December 25, 1874.
6,200, say £248,000
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PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS.
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IN OMAHA.—Omaha National Bank.
IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of California.
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SAVINGS BANK
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TRUST CO.,
A FEW DOORS
SOUTH OF THE CO-OP BUILDING,
AND
MONEY to LOAN
AND TAKES
DEPOSITS ON INTEREST.

WARM WINTER COAT,
ONLY $3.50.
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H. E. PHELPS.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Complete Stock.
LOW PRICES!
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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR DRIED FRUITS.

OVERALLS,
BLANKET LINED SUITS,
And all kinds of DUCK GOODS, Ready Made, and
TO ORDER
—AT THE—
FACTORY.
WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES!
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CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
AT WHOLESALE.
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JOHN W. LOWELL,
FISH WAGONS, BUGGIES & PHÆTONS,
McCORMICK MACHINES.
THE CELEBRATED J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES, EITHER ECLIPSE OR APRON, WITH WOODBURY OR PITT'S MOUNTED OR DOWN POWERS.
THE J. I. CASE CHILLED PLOWS, STEEL BEAM PLOWS AND HARROWS. AVERY GANG, SULKY AND WALKING PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, Etc.
Kelly Steel Barb Fence Wire,
(BOTH PAINTED AND GALVANIZED.)
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FIRST CLASS GOODS, AND GUARANTEE ALL I SELL!
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