

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, July 3, 1872.

TO-MORROW being Independence Day, the glorious Fourth of July, we shall not publish an issue of the EVENING NEWS; but leave it for our employees to enjoy as a holiday. The public in general will doubtless observe it, also, as a holiday; for we hear of at least one excursion that is planned, and any number of social gatherings which are arranged for the occasion. We have heard expressions of regret because there is to be no public celebration of the day. But we cannot refrain from expressing our pleasure that our local authorities have decided to refrain from any public or official demonstrations on to-morrow, while the recollection of the circumstances which surrounded the celebration of last Independence Day, is still so vivid in the minds of our citizens. The ceremonies of the Fourth of July in this city have always been of the most interesting description. All classes of our citizens, not excepting the children, have participated in them with a spirit and zeal, and a liberality of display, that have had the best effect upon the community in strengthening the love of country and its republican institutions, and in developing in the rising generation a patriotic desire to emulate, should occasion ever require, the heroic sacrifices of the men of the revolution.

Until last Fourth of July these celebrations have been occasions in this city when men of all political parties and religious creeds could meet together on one platform, and unitedly join in thanksgiving to the Creator, in extolling the form of government under which it is our happy lot to live and in holding up as examples the lives and characters of the revolutionary patriots. But, on the last Fourth, the harmony which had previously prevailed at such times was interrupted by an arbitrary exercise of authority on the part of a Federal official. Feelings, altogether unsuited to the anniversary of the day on which the country's independence was declared, were engendered. We say, therefore, better far let the celebration of to-morrow pass by without public demonstration, than that such feelings should again be evoked. The local authorities have determined, we think wisely under the circumstances, to leave the citizens to celebrate the occasion as may best suit them, so long as they confine themselves within the bounds of good order. We have no doubt the public generally will be pleased with this decision. It will be approved everywhere by those who are familiar with the circumstances of last year. They will feel, that as the anti-republican action of last year has not been disavowed, or no assurance been given that it will not be repeated, it is manifestly proper for the city authorities and the citizens to refrain from any action that would furnish a shadow of excuse for a repetition of such illegal and arbitrary conduct. Let the celebration of the Fourth of July have, at least, the merit of being peaceful, and devoid of party feelings. There are more years yet to come.

THE Missouri Democrat is assured that the prospect of the early completion of the bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis is exceedingly encouraging. The work there is in a remarkable state of forwardness, and the foundation at Pittsburg, that have charge of the construction, are working large gangs of men both night and day. The bridge, when the finishing touches have been given, will be the most beautiful, the Democrat says, as well as the grandest, of the kind in the world.

At a general council of Indians owning lands in the Indian Territory, and which assembled at Okmulgee, a memorial to President Grant, which was drafted by a committee, was adopted by the council. The memorialists comprised Cherokees, Choctaws, Moscos, Shawnees, Sacs and Foxes, Senecas and other tribes. In the memorial they quote from numerous treaties to show that their right and title to that country were perfected by treaties, by acts of Congress and by patents in fee simple from the United States—it was set apart for permanent homes for red people, where they might live in peace with each other and with all men. They had lived east of the Mississippi river, but against earnest protests, they were expelled by superior forces. Under solemn guarantees they were transferred to the country they now own, which, was then a wilderness, that there, at least, they might rest their weary feet, rekindle their council fires, build new their houses, open farms, school their children, worship God, and organize governments of their own; and that these privileges should be secured to them and to their children for all time to come, contingent only upon their extinction or voluntary abandonment of their domain.

The memorial sets forth that up to the breaking out of the rebellion they had made rapid progress in civilized arts and industry. They had been transformed from half-naked nomads to well-clothed, well-fed, intelligent men and women, with many of the comforts and some approach to the luxury and wealth of commercial nations. The war made great changes in their condition; during it's progress they had been despoiled of everything save the soil beneath their feet. But they have since traveled the road to prosperity, until now their progress is retarded by evil omen and dark forebodings of the future.

The reasons for these are thus described: "The charters of certain railroads, projected through the Indian territory, contain provisions for extensive land grants contingent upon the extinction of the Indian title. These grants contemplate the spoliation of the Indians to the extent of some 24,000,000 acres of their best land. To this end the railroads, and other bills of similar purport, have been pressed upon congress, under the plea that the Indian stands in the way of advancing civilization."

The memorialists then pray the President to interpose in their behalf, and say:

"The amelioration—the salvation of the Indian race, depends upon the security and progress of the five nations. Our destiny with theirs is one we are doomed to stand or fall together. The spot we occupy is sacred to us as our home. We have receded before the approach of the white man, until this is the last desirable spot we can occupy. We have spent long years of labor in improving it; it is consecrated to us by years of cruel suffering. We have raised the Indian to his present condition by the example of our industry, and what good we have achieved in reclaiming the wild tribes may be taken as an earnest of the good that we shall surely accomplish. In time we may attain to such skill in commerce and the mechanic arts that we may be able to cope with our white brother. But to this condition we have not yet arrived. We do not ask for, but on the contrary, we strongly protest against, any measure looking to the extinguishment of our nationality. The lessons of the past should not be forgotten. A mixed occupancy of our land could but result in white ascendancy, aggrandizement of the stronger race, degradation and ultimate extinction of the weaker. Past experience declares the truth of this. The millions of red men who first peopled this continent are now reduced to a pitiful remnant by contract with a more advanced race."

The memorial concludes with the following language:

"We come to you, Mr. President, as the survivors of a once populous people. We plead with you that you will interpose your official position in our behalf. We entreat you to withhold your sanction from all railroad, territorial or other measures affecting our status as recognized by existing treaties, and that you will approve all measures calculated to inspire a sense of security in the breasts of our people. Of this they stand most in need. With such just and friendly aid their advance will be assured, and their influence for good will reach the red man on the plains. The bugle call will no longer be sounded to assemble your armies for the chastisement of the Indian for his crimes. We shall have taught him to live in peace with his race. Humanity, national economy and wise statesmanship, all concur in favor of justice to the Indian race."

A cheap means of getting drunk has been invented in England. The fluid is a mixture of naphtha and ether. Those who drink it think it no less potent than ordinary "red-eye," "Jersey lightning" or "Cincinnati strychnine," and that it answers tolerably well as a temporary expedient. Its use is becoming very prevalent, and its effects are quite as cheerful as the other drinks for which it is a substitute. This cannot be doubted when it is known that a slight indulgence gives a man an anxious desire to kill his mother or murder his children.

WASHINGTON fashionable society recently was agitated from apex to base with a sensation similar to that which followed the shooting of Key by Sickles. It appears that Wm. L. Davis, a real estate agent of that city, seduced a Miss Hardy, daughter of Mr. Edward Trueblood Hardy, a New York merchant, and then, failing to induce her to submit to abortion, introduced her and managed to have her married to Henry Bradley, a Washington lawyer and son of Joseph H. Bradley, of Montgomery County, Maryland, formerly a leading lawyer at the Washington bar, and attorney for John H. Surratt.

Five months after marriage Mrs. Bradley had a son, and her husband, who declared he was not responsible for the child, sent her home to her father.

As a matter of course Mr. Hardy was grieved and indignant at the wrong done to his daughter and eventually succeeded in obtaining from her the name of her seducer, sought him out and found him in Georgetown, and shot him in the left hip or side, inflicting a severe but not serious wound.

The New York Standard thus comments upon this affair—

Hardy accuses Davis of seducing his daughter, and therefore being worthy of death. Let us be just. Davis is wrong; he committed a crime which makes us shudder. But what about Mrs. Bradley, who married the seducer? She has seduced her if she had not been willing, and it is just as logical to say that Davis seduced her as to say that Mrs. Bradley seduced him. The girl was a right to shoot Davis. She was just as wrong as he was. The girl of crime is innocent. Now, Miss Hardy has an intent to allow Davis to take the risk of being the father of her child. Else the crime would have been rape. Nobody accuses Davis of committing rape, but they do accuse him of seduction. Miss Hardy being willing and he being willing, she, too, was a seducer. Put the case before a jury of women and they will say that she committed a crime as he did. They would add that Davis would have allowed her to remain chaste, if she had been willing to remain chaste.

If we do not defend Davis. We feel a sort of satisfaction in knowing that he got a bullet through his head. But let anybody get up any particular sentiment about the woman. We may all painfully regret that some women are so, but these, the women of the present, are the women of a fine time if the fathers of the thousands of women of the town, in New York for instance, should stand at the doors of certain houses and shoot every man who went up the steps. When a woman falls, we all pity her, but it is her own choice, and she is not to be commiserated when a woman is seduced, she shows it, or tells it, they do not hesitate long before telling the woman have her way. Let us kill the Davises, but let us not just let women be just.

The Standard is illogical, unjust, and almost brutal in its remarks, betraying little knowledge of human nature. It requires but little experience of man and woman nature to learn that not one woman in a hundred of these who do fall does so from desire, or even from willingness on her part, and especially when she has not been violently brought up. Almost invariably the man is the original and persistent aggressor and transgressor. It is not in the nature of an uncorrupted woman to make the first motions in the direction of shame. Most seduced women were reduced to that pitiable condition through the entreaties, the urgings, the wiles, the stratagems, frequently the deliberate frauds, and semi-fraud, and sometimes the violence of those upon whom they had centered the wealth of their womanly affections, and in many cases the ruin is accomplished upon the most solemn promise of early marriage by these very men who ought to be their truest friends and most valiant and vigilant protectors. Even then, in nearly all cases, the submission to the degradation is marked with the manifest and unfeigned reluctance of the woman thus deceived and betrayed.

Therefore we say that the reasoning of the Standard is cruel, illogical, and not in accordance with the perceptions of justice which experience is the ways of the world gives.

In very few cases indeed is the woman equally guilty with the man, although the consequent physical and mental suffering and the social obloquy fall upon her almost entirely and alone. The suggestion of another exchange, commenting on a similar case, that it is

in right that the seducer or adulterer be killed, but that his injured alayer should also suffer death, is weak and foolish to an extreme degree. The seducer has committed a crime that is worthy of death, but that is no reason why his executioner should also be put to death. Much more reasonable is the proposal of the New York Herald, that if there are certain heinous crimes for which the law provides no adequate remedy, but for which the general sentiment of humanity excuses the wronged for inflicting death upon the wronger, then either the law should be made consonant with the public sentiment, or such offenses should be authoritatively acknowledged as subject to extreme personal punishment at the hands of those who have been wronged, and no taint of reputation shall accrue to those who thus inflict punishment in such cases.

An interesting monthly publication, the American Historical Record, has put forth some correspondence on the subject of the birthplace of George Washington. An attempt is therein made to prove that the "Father of his Country"—a title of honor first bestowed upon Cincinnatus—was born in England, in a little village of Berkshire, during a visit of his father to that country in 1732, and that he was brought out here in his nurse's arms, and baptized in Virginia. The evidence in support of this case is singularly weak. There is, in fact, no evidence in the history of the Washington family to prove that Augustine Washington, George's father, ever was in England.

By Telegraph.
PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

Afternoon Dispatches.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, 3.—Between one and two o'clock this morning, a fire in Elm, Reade and Duane streets, destroyed Taylor and Darnell's paper warehouse, and damaged—adjacent establishments; loss nearly \$100,000. Two hundred sun-strokes were reported yesterday, sixty deaths.

The son of Gen. Sherman sails in the Russia, to-day, to join his father. The strike among the falling off are still strong. A monster procession of workmen is projected for August first.

The World repudiates the movement for a Democratic bolt at Baltimore in case the Cincinnati ticket is endorsed. James McKenney says that when the case of the Erie R. R. Co., against Gould, is brought to trial, other large frauds than those charged by the old management will be developed.

Public interest in the Stokes case has not much abated; the prosecution will probably close today. It is believed that the case will last a week longer. The local sporting fraternity were greatly surprised and disappointed over the defeat of "Bassett" by "Longfellow" yesterday. "Bassett" sitting men lost heavily on the result.

Fourteen deaths by sun-stroke from midnight till 8 o'clock this morning, making 108 deaths from heat the last few days.

CLEVELAND, O., 3.—A fiendish murder, at Parma township, of a nine year old granddaughter of a farmer named Schwaizer, his child being saturated with kerosene and then set on fire.

CHICAGO, 3.—One man killed and six mortally wounded, four since dead, by collision on the Chicago Northwestern R. R., near Belle Plaine.

NEW YORK, 3.—Twenty three thousand dollars' worth of the Bonds of Market Street Railway Co., San Francisco, were stolen from the broker's office, Pine St., yesterday.

NEW YORK, 3.—The Stokes trial is progressing. Several witnesses testified to Stokes being the man who shot Flak; and to the circumstances attending the last hours and death of Flak.

WEST INDIES.
KINGSTON, June 26.—President Sajat, of Hayti, has issued a proclamation, denouncing as an outrage the action of the German fleet in enforcing the demands of the German merchant ships. At a conference of foreign ambassadors the American and English ministers sustained the course of the Germans, but the French minister denounced it as barbaric. The American minister complained of the severity on the indifference of Hayti to its international obligations, and warned the President of the result. The Haytian cabinet rejected the motion of the minister of foreign affairs to open fire on the German steamers.

EUROPEAN.
LONDON, 3.—Steamship Loping collided with an unknown vessel off the Isle of Wight last night, 21 lives believed lost.

MADRID, 3.—The archbishop of Madrid is dead.

A band of insurgents was defeated yesterday in Tarragona; their leader was killed and captured. The great revolt in the city of Omdurman, on Liverpool, on February 28th, for Calcutta, was wrecked in the Hoagley river; seven of the crew were drowned.

Correspondence.
NEPHI, Juab Co., June 29, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:
On Saturday and Sunday June 23d and 24th, the most missionaries of Juab county held meetings at Mona, Frost, Grover and at following Elders were present—Jacob G. Bigler, sen., Andrew Love, Elmer Taylor, Samuel Pitchfork, John Andrews, and Andrew Kay, who spoke on the following subjects—subscribing to the Federal Emigration Fund for the gathering of the poor, paying tithing, building temples, Word of Wisdom, building school houses, and the education of our youth. The Spirit of God rested upon the speakers and altogether we had a good time.

The "hoppers" are doing much damage to the crops at Mona; and also a little at Nephi.
On Thursday, by invitation, I attended the fourth annual meeting of the Nephi Female Relief Society. The meeting was well attended and the statement read by the Secretary of the society, Mrs. Amy Bigler, showed that the society had done much good, in assisting the poor, also that the institution was prospering. The foundation of a good building has been laid in a good situation on Main Street, and considerable material is on hand to finish the same, which, when erected, will be a noble structure of Nephi.
The president, Mrs. A. Goldsmith, and others of the Nephi Relief Society have been energetic in the discharge of their duties.
Our city is alive, often, with Indians. Take the chief and other bands have paid a visit and declare their friendship. Bishop Georger has collected and sent the Indians over one hundred pounds of flour, and also sent them, in behalf of the citizens, some beef.
All is peace, preparing to do justice to the "Glorious Fourth."
Respectfully, A. SUBSTITUTION.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

Wm. Huxley.....President,
C. Dahler.....Vice Pres't,
Abney Gibbs.....Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$500,000

PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$150,000

EARNINGS.....\$150,000

DIVIDEND IN 1871, 50 PER CT

Older Banking Institution in Utah.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Agencies in Colorado & Montana.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

SALT LAKE

THEATRE.

Doors open at half past 7.

Persons desiring to commence at 8

Grand Complimentary

BENEFIT

Tendered to

MR. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

JULY 3, 1872.

On which occasion will be presented Dion Boucicault's Great Drama, in 4 Acts, of "Flying Dutchman," or "Four Legged Fortune," never before acted here.

First Appearance in two parts of

MR. JOHN S. LINDSAY,

Who has kindly volunteered for the occasion.

Will be presented, Dion Boucicault's Great

Drama, in 4 Acts, of

FLYING SCUD;

OR,

A FOUR LEGGED FORTUNE.

Not Gelling, an old Jockey, with song.

Tom Meredith.....James M. Meredith

and the FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY

The Celebrate

BERGER FAMILY, SWISS BELL RINGERS

AND SOLE SINGERS

Are engaged for the night, commencing

Thursday, July 4th.

SALT LAKE

THEATRE.

FAREWELL VISIT.

On their return to the East after a Successful Season in California.

Three Nights Only!

Commencing

THURSDAY, JULY 4th.

FAREWELL GRAND MATINEE,

SAUNDAY, JULY 6, at 2 o'clock.

The Celebrated and Original

BERGER FAMILY!

HARPISTS, VOCALISTS, VIOLINISTS

YOUNG LADIES' SINGERS, CONCERT BAND!

SWISS BELL RINGERS!

PARLOR ORCHESTRA!

And the Great Harmonist

SOL SMITH RUSSELL!

A Programme of Rare Excellence, embracing many Novelties, original with and only performed by this Company, will be offered.

At 7:15

E. H. COLEMAN, M. D.,

(Late Surgeon on U. S. F. R.)

MEDICAL EXAMINER

For N. Y. in Life Insurance Co.

IN NEVADA AND UTAH.

Has located in Salt Lake City, and in addition to the

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND

OBSTETRIC.

Will pay special attention to all guaranteed cases in

Paralysis, Rheumatism, Rheumatism, Venereal Diseases, Nervous Affections, and all cases of Chronic and Acute Poisoning from the Mines and Quarries.

TO THE LADIES:

Dr. C. has had many years experience in the diseases of women and will warrant a cure or make no charge.

OFFICE, No. 8 Clarendon House. He can be found at all hours at his Office or at the Salt Lake House.

Best of City references given. d1912

PLEASURE SEEKERS!

PERSONS desiring of a day's enjoyment will find all the facilities necessary, at

WHEELS FARM.

Six Miles South of Salt Lake City, near Mill Creek School House.

The Finest Pleasure Grounds in the Territory.

A splendid Lake with a number of pleasure boats, Rowing, Fishing and other amusements. Grand Picnic place.

RENTS MODERATE ON THE GROUNDS.

Good Accommodations for 200 persons or less. Parties wishing to engage the Grounds for Picnics, will find terms liberal by applying to

JOHN A. HILL, Mill Creek.

LOST NOTICE

I HAVE in my possession the following described property:

One gray horse 10 years old, four white feet, star in forehead, stripes on nose branded (Buck's) and on the hind end of the same on the right hind leg and right hind, hind in right eye.

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The Genuine
MASON
Fruit Jar
WITH
PORCELAIN LINED CAP!
FOR SALE AT THE
GROCERY AND HARDWARE DEPARTMENT, Z. C. M. I.
H. B. CLAWSON, Sup't.

140,000
SINGER SEWING MACHINES

WERE SOLD WITHIN THE PAST YEAR. Scientific American, June 10, 1871.

The Singer Manufacturing Company

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Received the Great Award of the Highest class and have left all rivals far behind

Sold in 1870 127,833 Machines!

NEWING MACHINE SALES FOR 1870.

"The magnitude to which the manufacture of Sewing Machines has attained is shown by the 'SINGER' returns (to which any one can have access) of the manufacturers for the year 1870 to the owners of the leading patents, on which they have a monopoly. According to these returns the number of machines sold by each manufacturer in 1870 is as follows:

The Singer.....127,833
Wheeler & Wilson.....25,328
Howe.....22,000
Grover & Baker.....22,000
Wood.....22,000
Wilcox & Gibbs.....22,000
American Sewing Machine Co.....22,000

And several other companies who sold a few machines.

It will be seen by this table that the popularity of the Singer Machine far exceeds that of all others, their sale being easily without comparison the largest of any one make.

This New Family Machine is now capable of a rapid and variety of work such as was only recently thought impossible to perform by machinery. It is claimed and can show that it is the most perfect, most beautiful, delicately adjusted, most economical, and most reliable of all the Family Sewing Machines. It is remarkable not only for the range and variety of its work, but also for the variety of different kinds of work which it can make, making the interlocking-elastic-stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric sewn the only stitch which is universally approved, or is at all adapted to first-class work. Thus, heavier cloth, or leather may be sewn with great strength and uniformity of work on goods or consumer time, or the making of curtains, or ruffling, or almost any other work—even by a child—which delicate fingers have been known to perform. Even the careless and thoughtless have been able to do no trouble on this machine.

One-half of our Gigantic Sales, now nearly

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION

Machines Sold,

AND ALL IN PRACTICAL USE, WERE MADE WITHIN THE PAST THREE YEARS.

But the greatest increase of our sales, over all other machines, being within the past year. This is an incontrovertible fact.

Our Machines are the Best in the World!

The New Family Singer Sewing Machine,

With Attachments for All Kinds of Work,

Is fast winning supreme favor in the household, as shown by the rapidly increasing sales, over all other machines.

This New Family Machine is now capable of a rapid and variety of work such as was only recently thought impossible to perform by machinery. It is claimed and can show that it is the most perfect, most beautiful, delicately adjusted, most economical, and most reliable of all the Family Sewing Machines. It is remarkable not only for the range and variety of its work, but also for the variety of different kinds of work which it can make, making the interlocking-elastic-stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric sewn the only stitch which is universally approved, or is at all adapted to first-class work. Thus, heavier cloth, or leather may be sewn with great strength and uniformity of work on goods or consumer time, or the making of curtains, or ruffling, or almost any other work—even by a child—which delicate fingers have been known to perform. Even the careless and thoughtless have been able to do no trouble on this machine.

Send for Descriptive and Price Circulars.

We manufacture our own needles, silk and twist; furnish linen and cotton thread and all of superior quality—but which can be relied on only when obtained through our Principal or Branch Offices, or Agencies.

Other Sewing Machines Repaired or Reasonable Terms!

We Guarantee every Machine we sell to give entire satisfaction.

MACHINES DELIVERED FREE THROUGHOUT THE CITY

Terms to Suit All.

Write a cordial invitation to all to come and see the Machines, whether they wish to buy or not, and do not buy without you examine the SINGER.

Visitors always politely attended by competent attendants. Instruction free. All Machines perfectly adjusted before delivery at the

SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPARTMENT, Z. C. M. I.

GENERAL AGENTS Two doors South of Eagle Emporium, Salt Lake City

H. B. CLAWSON, Sup't

MRS. WILKINSON'S WANTED IMMEDIATELY

LADIES' BAZAR

500 MEN!

TO WORK ON THE GRADE

of the

A. E. R. R.

Wages \$2.75 per day without board.

Payments made monthly in Cash between the 10th and 15th of every month, for the past month's work.

Leaves can be secured in the Canyon at 50 cents per day.