

INDIAN WAR.

WITH all the regularity of seed time and harvest do rumors of Indian wars come with each returning spring, and despite the labors of Indian Commissioners, whether Quaker or otherwise, and the terrible castigations the Indians, every little while receive from United States troops, they will make descents on settlements, rob emigrant or other trains crossing the plains, and scalp white folks. It seems as if all efforts to convert the savages from the error of such wicked ways are utterly vain. This spring is no exception to the general rule. For weeks past the telegrams have contained conflicting statements with regard to Indian matters: now an Indian war was imminent; then there was little danger of such an alarming contingency arising, and so on *ad libitum*. But in regard to Indian matters, as almost every other, the wires are anything but reliable. A report sent to-day is almost sure to be contradicted to-morrow, and if the only cause to fear an Indian war or Indian troubles rested on reports received by telegraph, there would be little cause for alarm. At the present this is not the case, but the anticipation of a general Indian war is based on information recently furnished by General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The General states that there are about 8,000 Indian warriors, six thousand of whom are Sioux and the remainder chiefly Cheyennes, all well armed, near Fort Sully; he is satisfied they are bent on war, and he believes it will be the most extensive and expensive ever known. He thinks the Indians can raise twelve thousand warriors, well supplied with arms and ponies, and very justly says, that with such a number of men, and their mode of warfare, the entire cavalry force of the U. S. army would be utterly inadequate to cope.

If the General's anticipations prove well founded many scenes of blood and butchery will probably take place during the summer in the Territories of Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and Dakota, to which it is expected their raids will be confined.

The chief cause of discontent among the Indians is the encroachment of the whites, in general, and, in particular, the contemplated exploration of the Big Horn Mountains. This expedition was interdicted some months ago by the authorities at Washington, but owing to the pledges made by Western politicians and others, having influence, that the rights of the Indians should not be encroached upon, this interdict or embargo has been removed. But the Sioux, Cheyennes and other tribes have not much faith in their white brethren, and despite all their pledges they are evidently determined to resist any explorations of their mountain ranges and slopes, and the setting out of the expedition, which it was expected would take place about the middle of May, will probably be the signal for a determined Indian war.

Some may think that the Indians are unreasonable in wishing to hinder the whites from exploring their country, seeing that such explorations do, and have done, so much to advance civilization in the West. The sympathy of the Indians, however, is not very strongly on the side of civilization, and there is not much to wonder at in that, civilization or civilized people have never done much for them. Whenever the former have made their appearance, the rights of the red man have been invariably disregarded, and he has been treated with no more consideration than a wild beast. He has been despoiled of his possessions, and before the irresistible encroachments of the whites, he is compelled eternally to recede. None can wonder much then, that the savage has so little respect for or sympathy with white folks and their civilization. If the white man, in his dealings with the aborigines had had as much respect for *them* as he has had for *them*, and had treated them as men and brethren, or as human beings, the irreconcilable antagonism now existing would never have been known. But the white man's policy, everywhere he can exercise it, is the policy of force, of might, not right, and as long as that is pursued in relation to the Indian question, so long will that question remain unsolved.

THE swindling fraternity of New York have recently adopted a new mode, of which soldiers discharged from the Union army are the victims. There may not be many of that class in this Territory, or among our readers elsewhere, but if this paragraph meet the eye of one such, it may prevent him being victimised.

The "sharping" fraternity of the metropolis are sending circulars in every direction through the country to discharge soldiers, informing them that by a recent act of Congress every such person is entitled to 140 acres of land, and that they may obtain possession by forwarding a power of attorney to the "undersigned," with a fee for professional services.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the "fee" is all that the scamps are after, and that all who answer the circular and enclose greenbacks will be victimised.

Most readers of newspapers have read about the great saving of time effected by the completion of the Suez Canal in voyages to the East Indies from American and European ports; few, however, have any real idea of the extraordinary importance, in this respect, of the canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. An exchange, in illustrating the great superiority of the new route, *via* the Mediterranean, Suez Canal and Red Sea, to Bombay, over that of the old route, by the Atlantic, to the same port, furnishes the following table, showing the distances now and formerly, and their differences:

By the Atlantic.	By Suez.	diff.
Constantinople.....7,100	1,800	5,300
Malta.....5,840	2,662	3,178
Trieste.....5,960	2,340	3,620
Marseilles.....5,650	2,374	3,276
Cadix.....5,200	2,224	2,976
Lisbon.....5,350	2,500	2,850
Bordeaux.....5,650	2,800	2,850
Havre.....5,800	2,824	2,976
London.....5,950	3,100	2,850
Liverpool.....6,900	3,050	2,850
Amsterdam.....5,950	3,100	2,850
St. Petersburg.....6,550	3,700	2,850
New York.....6,200	3,761	2,439
New Orleans.....6,450	3,723	2,726

It will be seen by the above that the diminution of distance is enormous, and when the advancing power and influence of the Western nations in the East Indies are remembered, together with the increased commercial intercourse which is resulting from the same, some idea of the importance of the work superintended, and conducted to a successful termination by M. Lesseps, the great French engineer, may be found.

The canal is less than a hundred miles long, and so far as size alone is concerned it is comparatively insignificant; but the difficulties encountered in its construction—almost insurmountable from the nature of the country through which it passes; the wonderfully increased facilities for exchange—the great civilizing agent of the age—between the nations of the East and West; and the great augmentation to the wealth of the world, which will result from its completion, place the Suez Canal ahead of any similar work ever attempted, save it be the Pacific Railroad; and viewed in this light it is no wonder that it is pronounced, universally, to be one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved by engineering skill.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—We learn from Captain S. W. Woolley and Brother B. F. Knowlton, who recently came in from Grantsville, that three suspicious characters passed through Grantsville last Saturday, whom they now have reason to believe were riding stolen horses, and that the owners—if the suspicion be correct of their being stolen—may not hunt for them in vain, we publish what they communicated upon the subject.

Some young men in the employ of Bro. Woolley fell in with these men the other side of the point of the mountain; and, as they were all going to Grantsville, they rode together. They had been hunting stray stock, they said, in the neighborhood of Bingham Canyon; but they had heard it was in Skull Valley, and they were going there to try and find it; they had run out of provisions, and they asked the young men if they knew where they could get supper. They replied that Bro. Woolley never let any person go away hungry from his place, and they thought they could get food there. When they reached his house they told him they were hungry and had no money, he gave them supper and breakfast, and, as it rained in the night, lodgings in one of his houses. He suspected them, and interrogated them closely. Their story did not agree with what they had told the boys; one of them had said he lived at Sugar House Ward; he now said he belonged to the 15th Ward. Their story was lame in several other points. They begged two or three days' provisions from Captain Woolley. Twenty-five miles from his place they came to Heber P. Kimball's camp. He was absent and his young men were away from camp; but they saw the men ride up and stop and then ride off again. They rode off in such a hurry, and so much like men who had been stealing, that the boys suspected mischief, and they returned to camp and found they had taken a valuable shot gun belonging to Col. Kimball and a revolver belonging to the man in charge and some few other things. They started immediately for Bro. B. F. Knowlton's camp and reached there before these strangers passed. Collecting what arms they could they succeeded in stopping them. When the thieves found they could not escape, they proffered to return the articles they had stolen if the others would let them go free. This the boys, foolishly, promised to do. They had cached the gun in the brush. At some point between Capt. Woolley's and Col. Kimball's they had also secreted two of their saddles, for two of them rode bareback when they passed Col. Kimball's.

The man who passed as the owner of the stock they were hunting is a red-headed, tall man; the other two are medium-sized, dark complexioned men; they are all rough-looking scoundrels; one of them villainously so. They had U. S. army coats, blankets and canteens, though their other clothes were civilian; the red-headed man, at least, had a revolver. The horses they rode were good half-breeds. Two of them were matched, dappled grey; the other was a claybank with a brand, which was taken to be WH on the right thigh. When released they rode on down the valley.

HOME AGAIN.—Bro. A. C. Brower, of Richmond, Cache Co., arrived in this city on Thursday, from his mission in the Eastern States. He called in yesterday afternoon, looking and feeling better than we ever remember to have seen him. During his absence he has traveled in Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and has labored publicly in the three latter States. He has had an excellent time during his absence; he has baptized several, left others believing and has been well treated everywhere, but, like all the other elders who have been on missions, he is glad that he can say "home again once more!"

THOROUGH.—Bro. Jesse Murphy has been, with others, engaged for some time in killing grasshoppers to preserve his crops; and he has been successful. He thinks the prospects good to save twelve acres of wheat, besides other crops, which look very fine, while his neighbors whose land is near his have lost everything. To give an idea of the thorough measures he has taken to fight these pests, we need only state the quantity destroyed yesterday by himself and eight men and boys whom he had to help him. They killed *forty bushels*, not including the quantity they burned.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Brother George Nebeker, of the Sandwich Islands, reached Ogden yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, and came on to this city by the morning train. It will be remembered by many that Bro. Nebeker was on a visit to this city last summer, and that he left here for his field of labor on the islands in the early part of October last. Since then they have manufactured on their plantation eighty tons of sugar and two hundred barrels of molasses, all of which has been marketed, except a little which he has brought home. He sold twenty tons of sugar in San Francisco. The prospects are good on the islands; the native Saints are feeling well. They expect to commence grinding their sugar cane again in August.

Brother Nebeker and his family also Brother Davidson, left the islands at the same time as Bro. Cliff and family; the former have come on a visit to their friends at home. They left on the 30th ult., and started for this city from San Francisco last Wednesday morning.

BAD.—Hon Franklin D. Richards, just in from Ogden this morning, informs us that there is considerable sickness at present in that city among the children, in the form of measles and chicken-pox. In addition to the grasshoppers, of which they have a plentiful supply in that region, caterpillars are so numerous on the plain west of Ogden, that the sage brush looks black with them.

POLICE.—The following persons had audience before Judge Clinton yesterday, and handed over their fines.

That butcher, mentioned yesterday, was found guilty and fined \$5. Richard Penrod, arrested for fast riding, on request of the Judge, donated \$7.50. James Weston, arrested for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, was assessed \$10.

Chas. McLaran. Chas. M. Williams
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Importers and Jobbers of
HARDWARE,
General Western Agents for Dupont's Powder,
MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE,
No. 509 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
w17 3m

STRAY MULE!

CAME to my place at Centreville, on Sunday, May 29th, a medium sized dark Brown or Black Horse MULE, three rings roached on tail, shod all round, harness marks visible, branded B on left shoulder rather dim.

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OZIAS WILBOURN.

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CIRCULAR SAW MILLS
VIBRATOR:
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Manufactured by

KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

w17 6m

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



Thereputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such numbers, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism, undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection through the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop, into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may suddenly be deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this **SARSAPARILLA** is advisable. Persons afflicted with the following complaints, generally find immediate relief and, at length, cure, by the use of this **SARSAPARILLA**: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as **Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia**, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also **Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Jaundice**, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood.

This **SARSAPARILLA** is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are **Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless**, and troubled with **Nervous Apprehensions or Fears**, or any of the affections symptomatic of **Weakness**, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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**\$100 ONE HUNDRED \$100
DOLLARS IN GOLD**

And the cost of analysis for the keg, if containing the slightest adulteration.

Chas. K. Vickers, Thos. Richeson,
Secretary. President

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