

TO INFIDELITY.

Begone, thou dastard infidelity!
Antithesis of all that's just and true.
Exorcism of insensate subterfuge.
Thou'rt like a slimy snail, that crawls the
earth,
Marking its course with filth and noxious
dregs
Of black apostate alienating power.
Thou art a sly old serpent and thy breath
Is deadly poison as carbonic fumes,
— Confined in subterraneous passages of
cells,
Or deepest mines, or caves of mother
earth.
Thy tongue is thousand-fork'd with
poisoned fangs,
And with a sugar-coating of deceit
Speaks suicidal words, which fall
Like drops of liquid into listening ears
Of worshippers, before the shrine of
Truth.
Thy voice is mellow, winning, musical.
Thy limbs by blighting falsehood are pro-
pelled
Towards Truth's green oasis, which lies
In error's desert wastes and prairies
vast,
Where arid plains of vanity appear
So uninviting unto virtue's sons.
Insatiate spleen, just and ingratitude
There mock their victims; fill the air with
death,
And bid all beauty fade, all things to die.
All principles of purity and peace
Are banished thence, while thou dost
roam at will,
Like vicious reptile killing choicest seeds
And plucking fruits and flowers and ten-
der plants
Of bright intelligence from out the mind.
Thy dark abode is superstition's gloom.
Thy best companions, damning fear and
doubt,
Invidious scorn, supercilious pride,
Dogmatic censure, misconception, hate.
Hence to thy haunts of misery and
shame.
Thou art a dangerous foe to all mankind,
And fain wouldst trample reason 'neath
thy feet,
Tear wisdom from her high exalted
throne,
And stop the source of inspiration sweet,
And veil the glorious and resplendent
light
Of revelation's lustre so divine,
Defy the Great Eternal, angels too,
And change the laws that are immutable.
'Tis all in vain, thy efforts all must fail,
Thy doom is sealed; thy end is drawing
near,
And all thy votaries must meet their fate
Beneath the crumbling walls of igno-
rance.
Happy that soul, wherein the lamp of
faith
Doth ever brightly burn, ne'er growing
dim;
Whose aspirations reach to higher
spheres,
Where gods reside and truth doth sit ex-
throned
Above the countless ages as they roll
And endless progress crowns each grand
design.

JOHN BURROWS.

Brigham City.

We can't all be born in Ohio, but we can
cuss those who are.—Camden Post.

A cute Yankee says he thinks that, in-
stead of giving credit to whom it is due, the
cash had better be paid.

It is said of a bankrupt Michigan firm:
"The schedule of liabilities is fifteen feet
long; assets very small."

A man up to Wisconsin has discovered
that fuzzy users make good tripe when
they are pickled and fried in butter.

A woman who has tried the experiment
says: "When a man finds a place that is
pleasant to him than his own home, his
wife should put two lumps of sugar in his
coffee, and double the quantity of sunshine
in the front room."

A Frenchman having heard the word
press made use of to signify persuasion, as
"Press that gentleman to take something
to eat," took occasion at a party to use a
term which he thought synonymous, and
begged a friend to squeeze a young lady to
sing.

"But I pass," said a minister, one Sun-
day, in dismissing one theme of his subject
to take up another. "Then I make it
spades," yelled a man from the gallery,
who was dreaming the happy hours away
in an imaginary game of euchre. It is
needless to say that he went out on the
next deal, being assisted by one of the deacons
with a full hand of clubs.

During a recent session of the United
States Circuit Court at Portsmouth, the
counsel for defendant was examining a
witness with the object of establishing the
fact that the defendant had been a member
of the state legislature, when his hon-
or observed that it was a gratuitous state-
ment and not material. Counsel—"But I
think, your honor, it is evidence of respect-
ability for a man to have been a member
of the Legislature of this State." His
honor—"Hum—I have my doubts about
that." Counsel—"I will not press the
point, your honor."

The Russian Duke, at Paterson, yester-
day morning, was talking with Jackson
about the beauties of America. Said Jack-
son, "When I went to Skaneateles across
the Shawangunk Mountains, I came back
by the way of Chautauque, Conshohocken,
Susquehanna, Wissahikon and Cattaraugus,
but I found no scenery prettier than that
around Pascoak, Pequanaek, Hackensack,
Sucasunack, Packanack, Wagaraw, Hopa-
tong and Acquackanonk." The Russian
looked in amazement at the utterance of
these simple words, repeated "itch," and
died calmly.—N. Y. Herald, June 6.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Some days
ago a number of clerks, discharged
by the recently-appointed Post-
master, from a postoffice in one of
the larger cities of the West, visited
Washington to lay their grievances
before the Postmaster General.
They represented that the new
Postmaster had discharged faithful
and efficient clerks (themselves)
and appointed inexperienced and
inefficient clerks in their stead, and
that the present Postmaster was
not loyal to the administration.
They, accordingly, asked his dis-
charge. The Postmaster General
informed them that he would lay
the case before the President, and
having done so, replied by letter, in
which he says, "It appears from
evidence in the Department that
the office is well conducted at pre-
sent, and that the special agent has
made a favorable report as to its
present organization and manage-
ment, so that the public is not suf-
fering for want of good service. The
office is well managed now, so that
the complaints made are more in
the nature of a private than public
grievance."

Public Printer Defrees has issued
a circular stating that there are al-
ready in Washington more capable
printers than can be at any time
employed, and that it is useless for
any person from other cities to ap-
ply for work there.

BOSTON, 18.—To-day is observed
as a holiday, being the celebration
of the one hundred and second an-
niversary of the Battle of Bunker
Hill.

COLUMBUS, Indiana, 18.—W. N.
Lake, a young resident, is in a fair
way to accomplish the feat of walk-
ing 500 miles in 500 consecutive
hours.

MOUNT CARMEL, Ills., 18.—Robert
Coulter, one of the wounded by
the late tornado, died this morning.
It is now thought all the rest of the
wounded will recover. It has rained
nearly every day since the
storm, which has caused the loss of
a great deal of property which
might have been saved. Some few
persons have commenced to re-
build.

There has been received in all
about \$5,000 for the relief fund.

NEW YORK, 18.

James Brennan, to-night, at-
tempted to assassinate Father John
Fitz Harris, a Catholic priest, while
leaving his residence to minister to
a dying man. Brennan attacked
him with a knife, cutting him
severely. Brennan was arrested
and locked up. The cause of the
affair is understood to be a dis-
agreement upon money matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—A dispatch
from Walla Walla, by the stage
from Lewiston, brought news that
the soldiers from Lapwai and the
Indians had fought, about thirteen
miles from Cottonwood Creek.
Young Joseph and his squad were
killed during the fight. The In-
dians killed six soldiers.

WASHINGTON, 19.—General Sher-
man has received from General Mc-
Dowell, at San Francisco, the fol-
lowing dispatch from General
Howard:

Fort Lapwai,
Washington Territory,
16th instant.

The Indians began by murdering
white men in revenge for the mur-
der of — and killing three
others at the same time. Since then
they have begun war upon the peo-
ple near Mount Idaho. Captain
Perry has started with two com-
panies for them. Other troops are
being brought forward as fast as
possible. Give me authority for
twenty-five Indian scouts.

(Signed) HOWARD.

General McDowell adds "I had
already informed Howard of your
decision that the division has all
the Indian scouts that can be al-
lowed."

COLUMBUS JUNCTION, Iowa, 19.—
The east-bound train on the Atchi-
son branch of the Chicago, Rock
Island, and Pacific Railroad, ran
into a creek ten miles west of Wash-
ington, Iowa, this morning. The
engine, baggage, and two passen-
ger cars, fell twenty-five feet
through the bridge. The sleeper
stopped, with a third of its length
projecting over the chasm. About
fifty passengers were on the train.
None were killed or seriously hurt.
The engineer, Than. Rhodes, of
Wilton, had one leg broken and
was otherwise injured; the fireman,
John Moore, of Wilton, had both
legs broken; the baggage man, Jake
Cody, of Davenport, had both arms

and a leg broken, and will probably
die; George Morton, express mes-
senger, was badly crushed, but will
recover. Several passengers were
slightly hurt. The baggage car
and contents were badly smashed.
The bridge was undermined by the
tremendous rain of last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The follow-
ing particulars have been received
of the Indian outbreak in Oregon—
Friday morning, news has been
received at Lewiston, that the Sal-
mon River Indians and Joseph's
band had assembled on Camas
Prairie, and four whites had been
killed on Salmon River, near the
mouth of White Bird River. The
Indians soon attacked the settlers
of Camas Prairie, and killed Benj.
Norton, his wife and two or three
others. They attacked all the
teams on the road and had posses-
sion of the whole prairie, except
the town of Mount Idaho, which
they threatened.

On Friday evening a force of 100
troops, twenty friendly Indians
and several citizens left the Lap-
wai garrison, under command of
Col. Perry, for Mount Idaho. Soon
after news was received that Cap-
tain James Baker, Samuel Bened-
ict, wife and four children, Harry
Mason, Henry Erfers, and Warren's
expressman had been killed on
Salmon River; also a pack train of
forty mules was attacked near Cold
Springs, and two whites, named
Davenport and Ousley, were killed.
Two half-breed Indians escaped.

After the arrival of Col. Perry, a
dispatch came through to the effect
that he arrived at Mt. Idaho on
Saturday morning, and found the
reports of those killed to be true.
The Indians had gone to Salmon
River and the troops were in pur-
suit.

Messages from Kamakai, brought
by Indian runners to the agency,
state that twenty-nine whites had
been killed, and the whites had
killed White Bird, chief of the
band, and his family.

Lewiston has an organization of
sixty men, partly fitted for home
duty in case of emergency.

Two companies of infantry are
expected on the steamer from Wal-
lula to night, and twenty-five cav-
alry men from Walla Walla, to-
morrow.

Five hundred Indians are on
Hangman Creek, but there are no
hostilities there yet.

Later—The troops, with 150 men
from Mount Idaho, encountered
the Indians at the head of White
Bird Cañon. The troops dismount-
ed and left a few soldiers and
twenty friendly Indians to hold
the horses. The Indians opened
fire upon the troops and the fight-
ing was continued for sometime.
The friendly Indians became alarm-
ed, the soldiers guarding the horses
could see the Indians were getting
the best of the fight and the sol-
diers were retreating, the captain
of the citizens and Sergeant Lytle
and one soldier being known to be
killed, and the whole horse guard,
Indians and whites, broke and run,
some for Mount Idaho and some for
Lapwai, leaving the horses to run
loose over the prairie. Those com-
ing to Lapwai never stopped until
they reached the post. Many houses
on the prairie have been burned.

Another soldier who reached the
garrison at eight o'clock on the
morning of the 18th, from the
fight reported that the troops were
on foot and surrounded by Indians
in the cañon, and in hand-to-hand
fight, Col. Perry and about one-
half of the command are said to
have been killed, and the remain-
der were surrounded and fighting
against odds when the soldier left.

The Indians engaged in the fight
are non-treaty Nez Percés. They,
together with other disaffected
tribes, number about 2,000 effective
warriors. There is a general up-
rising of the savages, and the whole
country is wild with alarm.

The Indians are massacring
men, women and children in Ca-
mas prairie, and the settlers are
fleeing in all directions for safety.

Gen. Howard is now at Lewis-
ton, but is powerless owing to in-
adequate military forces. Troops
have been ordered from a number
of posts in the department, and
will soon be on the way to the
scene.

Gen. McDowell, commanding the
division of the Pacific, has been
telegraphed to, and speedy assist-
ance is demanded.

Further and sanguinary details
are expected here. Gov. Chad-
wick has also been applied to for
arms, etc.

CHICAGO, 19.—The Tribune's
London special says, the attitude of

Austria is getting more and more
hostile to Russia. Starting out
with friendly feelings, and expect-
ing to share in the territorial distri-
bution when Turkey should be dis-
membered, she has since been driv-
en to the opposite standpoint by
internal influence and outside pres-
sure. The alliance of Russia with
Germany is one cause of the dissat-
isfaction. Recently overtures were
made to England for an offensive
and defensive alliance. Prince Mil-
lan's visit to the Czar was in oppo-
sition to the expressed desire of Aus-
tria.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, 19.—The
most disastrous fire which has oc-
curred in Burlington for four years,
broke out this morning in William
Bell & Co's Wholesale Dry Goods
house, the fire consuming Bell's
Dry Goods store, E. Chamberlain's
Wholesale Grocery, Joseph A.
Guest's Music House, and dam-
aging the house of Biklin, Winzer
& Co., Wholesale Grocers. The
losses are about \$205,000. The in-
surances will, distributed, be about
\$150,000.

PATERSON, N. J., 19.—Two or
three hundred employees of Ramel
and Booth's silk mills struck, to-
day, for higher wages.

NEW YORK, 19.—The following is
the full text of Seligman's letter to
Hilton, care of Messrs. A. T. Stew-
art & Co., New York:—

Dear Judge—My family have, for
many years, patronized the Union
Hotel at Saratoga, but were inform-
ed yesterday, by your manager,
that the orders from headquarters
are to exclude all Jewish families
from the list of guests this season,
alleging as the reason that there
existed a prejudice among the
Americans against the people of
that persuasion, which had injured
the Union to that extent last sea-
son that headquarters proposed to
oust them out, viz., to tell them
all, without exception, that all the
rooms except the garret chambers,
were engaged. Now permit me,
dear judge, in your own interest
and in the interests of Stewart's
valuable estate, the lion's share of
which you seem to have acquired,
to say that you are adding to many
serious mistakes you have commit-
ted since you inherited that estate,
by refusing admittance to the
Union Hotel to a large class
of persons regardless of their res-
pectability, wealth, and proper
bearing, merely to pander to vulgar
prejudice, under the mistaken no-
tion that by so doing you will fill
the house with other nationalities.
You will find yourself mistaken.
You are no judge of American
character. The civilized world is
beginning to be more tolerant in
matters of faith or creed than you
believe, or would have them. They
despise intolerance, low cunning,
and vulgarity, and will not patron-
ize one who seeks to make money
by pandering to the prejudices of
the vulgar. I regret that you are
running the Union at a loss. I re-
gret that you are making no head-
way in your wholesale departments
in New York and Chicago, and
that even the Ninth Street retail
store, so peculiar and prosperous
under the management of the late
Stewart, has lost its best patrons.
A little reflection must show to you
that the grievous falling off in your
business is not due to the patron-
age of any nationality, but to the
want of the patronage of all,
and that you, dear Judge,
are not big enough to keep an hotel,
or broad enough in your business
views to run a dry good store.
You have tried competition with
experienced and popular houses in
the manufacture of carpets, of
woolens, of silks, and of scores of
articles of minor importance, and
you have succeeded in none, and
you never will, and I respectfully
volunteer advice for which I charge
you nothing, although you charged
once \$10,000 for advice which was
worth nothing, that if you want
to save the rest of this once valuable
estate of Stewart's you advertise a
large auction to sell your merchan-
dize and your hotels to the high-
est bidder, and no matter at what
sacrifice you get rid of them, you
will come off better than by hold-
ing on to things which you can-
not intelligently manage.

Trusting you will avail yourself
of this friendly and disinterested
advice, I remain, dear Judge,
Yours very truly,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN."

WASHINGTON, 19.—The Presi-
dent, to-day, issued a proclamation
declaring that a public sale of val-
uable government lands will be
held at the Land Office at Harri-

son, Ark., on October 1st, under
the Act of Congress, July 4th, 1879,
re-opening to public sale the gov-
ernment lands in Arkansas, Louisi-
ana, Mississippi, Alabama, and
Florida, which had previously
been subject only to homestead
settlement. The lands consist of
several hundred thousand acres in
Arkansas. No bid less than the
government minimum of \$1.25 per
acre will be entertained, and all
lands not disposed of will be subject
to private entry at \$1.25 per acre.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—At head-
quarters of the Division of the Pa-
cific in this city, arrangements are
being rapidly effected for the con-
centration of troops at the scene of
the Indian outbreak in Idaho. Mil-
ler's company from Fort Stevens,
and Miles', from Fort Vancouver,
are now at Cillilo, en route to Lew-
iston. Rodney's company is order-
ed from Fort Canby. Captain Bur-
ton's company, at Fort Townsend,
is under orders. Three companies of
artillery, just arrived at Fort Town-
send from Sitka, are also ordered to
the scene of hostilities. Four com-
panies of cavalry in the department
of California are placed under the
orders of Gen. Howard. Of these
companies, that of Capt. Tanner,
now at the Presidio, will go via Red-
ding. Company I, from Camp
Halleck, will go via Winnemucca.
Company A, First Cavalry, at
Fort Bidwell, and Company C,
First Cavalry, at Fort McDowell,
will proceed to Gen. Howard's
headquarters direct.

In military circles the outbreak
is considered serious. The Indians
are brave and warlike, and well
supplied with arms. The total
strength at the disposal of Gen.
Howard, when all the troops placed
under his orders are concentrated,
will only reach about 800, while
the strength of the Indians is es-
timated by some to be close on 2,000,
though probably a more reliable es-
timate reduces the number of war-
riors to about half that number,
at most 1,500.

Later.—A Portland press dis-
patch, just received from Walla
Walla, says a young man who
he had been with a band of cat-
He reports having been detain-
ed several days by the Indians in the
Coeur De Alene mountains, he
effected his escape. He states that
the mountains are full of Indians
who are working down this way.
The excitement increases, and
number of volunteers start for the
upper country this evening. The
Companies of Cavalry left at
noon, to-day, for Fort Lapwai. The
people on the other side of the
River are without assistance. They
are fleeing for places of safety.

NEW YORK, 20.—The controversy
between Seligman and Hilton
called out much discussion and
comment.

The Times this morning printed
eight columns of correspondence
and an interview with prominent
hotel keepers throughout the coun-
try, particularly at watering places.
The general position taken in-
cidentally opposed to that of John
Hilton, although there are few
tears in this city where the Jewish
custom is openly discouraged on
grounds similar to those stated
Hilton.

Seligman's attorney states, in
letter to the Times, that 100 Jew-
ish merchants withdrew their accounts
yesterday, from the house of A.
Stewart & Co., and he estimates
the loss of trade which this de-
cision is likely to be to the firm
from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year.

The Sun closes an editorial as
follows: The Jews have been rap-
idly filling up every avenue to wealth
and prosperity in this free coun-
try, and they have become a very im-
portant part of our population.
Their thrift is proverbial and their
increase is very rapid, while their
liberty to select one's own associa-
tion is among the most essential of
the highest privileges of social life.
At a time that England with all
predictions of race and religion
accepted a man of Jewish birth
her prime minister, and has em-
ployed other Jews, this essential
tion of Hilton in excluding Jews
where negroes must be admitted
cannot fail to attract a good deal
attention.

The Tribune says, the American
people detest unjust and invidious
distinctions, especially when they
are based upon differences of creed
and that they will always respect
people who respect themselves.

The Herald closed its editorial
thus—It is to be presumed that
Judge Hilton intended no insult
but he was strangely thoughtless.