

DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - AUGUST 23, 1876.

WHITE, RED, OR BLACK,
WHICH IS THE QUESTION?

SINCE the slaughter of Custer and his troops, the Indian question has occupied the press and of public men generally. It is another question of race and color, and for the time secured the most consideration. But there are some who claim that the Indian question is a small one to the country in comparison with the negro question, which most people had hoped was settled by the emancipation proclamation. The *Chicago Courier*, however, talks in this strain upon these matters—

"The question for this country at the present time is not what shall we do with the red race, but what shall be done with the black? This is a problem outstripping the Indian question by all odds. The black race in the transition period from one state of bondage to another—for they are not free, and never can be free while used as voting chattels by the Radical party—were the cause of convulsing the country. They bid fair to be the objects of another convulsion, for their so-called friends are their worst enemies in endeavoring to force them where they would not go—above the heads of the whites. This negro problem is the question of the hour, the Indian question is only a fly on the nation's chariot wheel. When grave United States senators talk of reducing sovereign states to territories, the negro question looms up heavily. We're not done with him yet. Well, let grave United States senators try it on. They'll discover whom the old flag belongs to.

"A party which lives only for the negro, which talks of dragging sovereign states down to the condition of territories, in order that the negro may vote the Republican ticket, should have no place in this country; it should be kicked from power amid the contempt of an outraged and plundered people."

SITTING BULL'S ENMITY TO
THE WHITES.

A LETTER in the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells the following story of Sitting Bull and the origin of his enmity to the whites, which story, however, may be apocryphal—

"He is a Sioux, or Dakota Indian. For several years he lived at Fort Rice, on the Missouri river, and was known as a 'blanket Indian.' This is a term of scorn or derision among the Indians, and is applied to Indians who hang around the military posts and wear the white man's blanket instead of the Indian's buffalo robe; for you must know that the robe is the Indian's badge of manhood. One day, for what reason is not known, a soldier struck Sitting Bull a blow. That was the blow in whose train has followed a long list of heroic deeds, and which has shaped the Indian policy of the United States, and to which the death of Custer and his command may be immediately traced. The blow aroused the spirit of a great soul which, until then, had lain dormant. He at once flew to the desert, where he organized a band from the disaffected of all tribes, and made unrelenting war on the whites; and from that period—about ten years ago—to this he has been the terror of the country, from the falls of Missouri to Fort Randall, and from the borders of Montana to Devil's Lake."

—Raw silk is going up, in consequence of the failure of production in various parts of the world. An exchange says, "Fortunes are being lost and won in silk speculation. It will not be strange, therefore, if the price of dresses next winter goes up to a fabulous figure, and old married men will scratch their heads balder than ever."

—A New Hampshire tramp said he would ramble walk two weeks than work one day.

Local and Other Matters

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 17.

The Campaign.—Congress having adjourned, after an extraordinarily lengthy session, it may be expected that the Presidential campaign will soon become hot and furious, and we may confidently look for an era of dirt throwing and bespattering of each other, by the political partisans, that will be a spectacle to see.

Should the "majestic" George L. Woods, accept the invitation to take the stump for Hayes and Wheeler in Ohio, the people of that state will have heavy surging, windmill gesticulations, boisterously loud and vehement utterances and lofty, high flown spread-eagle nothingisms in allopathic doses. Whenever George L. made a speech we used to look expectantly for that old figure which he invariably resorted to about the wild, furious, overwhelming waves of the ocean dashing against an insignificant rock, which was soon to be extinguished from view. The rock represented "Mormonism," and the wild waves the invincible elements of modern, so-called, civilization. Probably the rock will now be the democratic party, and the overpowering waves republicanism, for George L. couldn't well afford to throw that figure away, or there wouldn't be much speech left.

Mr. E. C. Brearley accepts an invitation to mount the stump in Indiana. This may be good for him, but how is it for Indiana? Well, they are probably hard up for stumpers thereabout, judging from a recent effort of that gentleman at a late political street gathering. He should endeavor to have the "General" go with him, for the sake of variation. If he couldn't be useful in other directions he could hold the newspaper men "personally responsible" for what they published, and if that were known they might not publish much.

Normal Institute.

AFTERNOON, 16th.

Prof. F. M. Bishop, on book-keeping, made some general remarks on the subject, and explained the simplest method, viz., single entry. The day-book, cash-book and ledger were explained, and some entries were made for illustration.

Miss Annie McKay rendered, in happy style, the song, "Only Friends and Nothing More."

Prof. Hardy, on spelling, continued his remarks on peculiarities in spelling, as presenting the greatest difficulties to the pupil. He believed that, as a rule, teachers do not pay as much attention to this as to other branches, and the general result is that the study is seldom interesting. Dictation exercises seem, according to the lecturer's ideas, the best method of teaching this branch, because the eye and ear and hand are all cultivated thereby. A knowledge of the roots to many words, as an aid to spelling, was spoken of, especially words formed having Greek and Latin derivatives, prefixes, and affixes. Some very useful rules were given on syllabication, accentuation, emphasis, and the formation of words.

Mr. O. F. Whitney recited the soliloquy of Richard III, in true Shakespearian style.

Prof. Careless concluded his very satisfactory remarks on music. Rests in music, the major, minor and chromatic scales, ascending and descending, were fully explained. The chief thing in conducting a musical class, the professor believed to consist in keeping up the interest, and this could be very well done by introducing march songs and others that might be amusing to the school.

The questions found in the Box were answered and the meeting adjourned.

FORENOON, August 16th.

Prof. Monch closed his remarks on school government. He believed in that system of government which will cultivate the moral principles of the pupil; but there are instances when corporeal punishment may be necessary but should always be applied in a charitable spirit, and after due consideration and by consent of the parents or guardian.

This lecture closed the series of Theory and Practice. Prof. Monch has been very instructive to all the

members by his practical way of treating the subject.

"Moral Lessons," by Prof. Lewis, was very interesting. He showed the advantage of cultivating moral principles in children and gave as his personal experience its beneficial effect in maintaining order and studious habits. He would teach to his school the principles of self-defense and property rights, as well as the general rights of mankind.

A due respect for the Sabbath day should be encouraged in every school. With regard to the cultivation of veracity, he believed the proper method to be found in trusting the child, not in suspecting or accusing it of falsehood.

The lecturer seems to fully understand the true method of government, and his remarks were much appreciated.

Prof. Rager concluded on grammar. He took some ordinary expressions and illustrated the principle of abridgment. Some difficulties likely to be encountered in teaching this branch were spoken of. The time allotted to the lecturer has been necessarily too short for a complete exposition of his method.

Between the lectures, the Institute enjoyed a song by Mr. Parsons and a recitation by Miss Jessie Penrose.

The forenoon session adjourned.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 19.

Hot.—The mercury has been among the nineties to-day.

Supposed Incendiarism.—The Jacob's City fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

"Bikuben."—We are in receipt of No. 2 of a Scandinavian paper published in this city, called *Bikuben*, otherwise *Beehive*.

Horse Stealing.—D. M. Brown, of Fort Herriman, had a couple of horses stolen a few nights ago, and has not yet been able to find any traces of them.

A Blanket Stealer.—Yesterday afternoon William Gritton was arrested in this City, on a charge of having stolen some blankets from Mr. A. McKendricks, of Dry Cañon.

Disturbing the Peace.—About half a dozen boys were arrested this morning on the 15th Ward of making the night of the 16th inst. hideous with the rattling of tin pans, the blowing of whistles and with shouting and other noisy demonstrations.

Penmanship.—Mr. George E. Wallace has completed and placed in the art department of the Ladies' Territorial Centennial Fair another specimen of his handiwork in ornamental penmanship, which is very fine. It is done with Messrs. Matthews & Co's ink, the excellent flowing quality of which makes it well adapted for the purpose.

A Nuisance.—People living in the vicinity and others passing that way complain of an every day nuisance near the White Bridge, that crosses Jordan, on the western edge of the City. There numbers of young men and boys bathe in the river, and run around the locality in a state of nudity, in a shameful manner. This practice should be stopped, and unless it does cease the city officers would do well to give their attention to it.

Jacob City Destroyed by Fire.—OPHIR, August 16th.—About 12.30 last night a fire broke out in the rear of M. H. Lipman's business house at Jacob City, Dry Cañon, and destroyed the whole business portion of the town before the flames could be got under control. The business places destroyed were M. H. Dipman's grocery, Spangler and Kelly's grocery, Osborne's saloon, D. Reese's saloon, Isaac Quinn's store, Noble's restaurant, Selig & Simons, grocers, Mrs. Moulton's boarding house, Thompson & Sargenson, butchers, Pat. Gibbon's saloon, Wm. Balesty's saloon, and other buildings, including the Western Union Telegraph office. The loss is estimated at between \$30,000 and \$35,000. No water being in Dry Cañon, the losses were entire. There is no insurance, except Lipman and Selig and Simons.

Cache County Election.—

LOGAN, August 16, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

The following is an abstract of the general election held in Cache county, August 7th, 1876—

Commissioners to locate University Lands—John Van Cott, 1,260; Lewis S. Mills, 1,260; John Rowberry, 1,260.

Representatives for Cache and Rich counties—Brigham Young, Jr., 1,260; William B. Preston, 1,260.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Probate Judge—Milton D. Hammond, 1,260.

Selectman—Francis Gunnell, 1,260.

County Coroner—Ezra D. Carpenter, 1,260.

County Attorney—Hiram K. Cranney, 1,260.

County Surveyor—Jas. H. Martineau, 1,260.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct return of the votes polled at said election.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County Court of (L.S.) Cache county, this 18th day of August, A.D. 1876.

JAMES A. LEISHMAN,

County Clerk.

Returned Missionary.—To day we received a call from Elder Mathoni W. Pratt, son of the late Elder Parley P. Pratt, who reached home this morning from a mission to the Eastern States. He left this city November 1st, 1875, and has consequently been absent about ten months. He labored principally in Missouri and Illinois, under the direction of Elder David M. Stuart, and took great pleasure in being actively engaged in the ministry. He returns in good health and spirits.

Gone to Provo.—President B. Young left on a visit to Provo this afternoon.

Normal Institute.

MORNING, AUGUST 17TH.

The remarks of Prof. Monch, on school government, were most excellent. He contended for that system that cultivates the moral nature of the pupil, and condemned corporal punishment as a rule although he admitted there might be instances when it would be necessary to administer it, but when done at all it should only be after mature deliberations, and in a spirit of charity, and by and with the consent of the parents or guardians of the pupil.

AFTERNOON.

Prof. F. M. Bishop continued the lecture on book-keeping. He showed the method of conducting a class through the system of single entry in an interesting manner. The importance of neatness and accuracy were strongly urged.

Prof. Hardy closed his remarks on spelling. In order to give as much instruction in the allotted time as possible, he read a number of rules, illustrating them and their exceptions.

Dr. Park spoke briefly on object lessons, advising teachers to collect cabinets of different objects with which to lecture their pupils.

The Misses Parry sang a duet.

The committee on resolutions reported the following list, which was adopted—

RESOLUTIONS.

"Resolved—1. That the thanks of the Institute are due and herewith tendered to Dr. Jno. R. Park for the able manner in which he has presided over and conducted this assembly through this term's proceedings.

"2. That a like expression is here given to Professors Monch, Hardy, Bishop, Rager, Lewis, Wright, Ottinger, Careless, and Rawlins, also to Misses Ida Cook, Emma Wells and Kittie Heywood, for the very excellent series of lectures delivered during the session of the Institute.

"3. That thanks are due and now tendered to the newspapers of this city and elsewhere which have published the proceedings of the Institute, and in various ways evinced an interest in its behalf.

"4. That the courtesies of the railroad companies, extended to members living in the country, are hereby acknowledged and thanks returned for the same.

"5. That a vote of thanks is tendered to Mr. James Dwyer for favors extended to and enjoyed by the members of the Institute.

"6. That thanks are hereby given to the proprietors of boarding houses who reduced their rates for the accommodation of the members of the Institute.

"7. That thanks are returned to

Bishop Edward Hunter for accommodations afforded to the members through his courtesy.

"8. That the ladies and gentlemen who have assisted in making our meetings pleasant and agreeable, by singing, reading, and declaiming, are also entitled to our best thanks, which are hereby given.

"9. That we, as members, have derived much benefit from this session of the normal institute, and deeply appreciate the advantages to be gained from attending such meetings from year to year.

Committee—Chas. C. Shaw, B. B. Young, O. F. Whitney, Kittie Haywood, R. E. Mantle.

Dr. Park made a few excellent remarks on the importance of these meetings, and the advantages of attending them regularly. He spoke of the dignity and responsibility of the teacher, of the necessity of becoming exemplary in every respect. He ended by hoping that the members had all acquired something by attending the Institute.

The distribution of certificates of attendance next took place, after which the choir sang. Prayer was offered, and this session of the Institute adjourned.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 19.

Warm Yet.—It has been 90 in the shade to-day.

Cheap.—Hay is on the market in this City at twelve dollars a ton! This is unusually low, and is in consequence of the abundant crop, and is probably also due, in some measure, to the scarcity of money.

Largely Attended.—The funeral obsequies of Brother Joseph Shaw, at the 19th Ward meeting-house, were largely attended, by relatives and friends, who were instructively addressed by Bishop A. H. Raleigh.

Discharging Firearms.—Last night a man giving the name of Lavender, being intoxicated, fired off his pistol on the street, for which amusement he paid \$10 this morning, that being the amount assessed against him for the offense, by Justice Pyper.

Utah Musical Times, No. 6, for August 15. Published by Calder & Careless. Among the varied contents of this number of this interesting journal are "Little Jean Baptiste," "Choir Singing," "Piano Frauds," "Editorial," "Musical," and "Dramatic," "Notes," "Notices" of entertainments and new publications, "Poetry," also two hymns of new music "Unity," a short metre, and "Truth," a long metre, composed by Prof. George Careless expressly for the *Times*.

Discharged.—Yesterday afternoon William Gritton, who had been arrested on a charge of stealing blankets from A. McKendricks, of Dry Cañon, was discharged from custody. The defence was that a young man in this city had requested the deceased to forward his blankets here from dry Cañon, which he did, and the blankets were identified by the same young man yesterday, excepting one pair, Gritton asserting, when he rolled them up he thought they were all the property of the person to whom he expressed the lot. Those not identified are probably the property of Mr. McKendricks, and which Gritton claims to have sent to town by mistake.

Prosperous.—The woolen factory in West Jordan Ward, the erection of which was only commenced last April, has been running a considerable time, turning out excellent goods, and is in a prosperous and promising condition. This mill has been built, the machinery purchased and placed in it and put in operation in about the ordinary time that is taken for consideration about how and when to commence such establishments. The raw material necessary to run the factory is being taken there by the people in liberal quantities. The West Jordan people are well pleased with their snug little factory, and they have reason to be.

Fire at Calamy.—ALMY, August 15th.—A sad calamity has befallen the president of our little Branch, Samuel Pike. After his return from Salt Lake City, in May, he built a house over the river, about two miles from this mine—Red Cañon, costing about \$300, and in it had gathered handsome furniture, good clothing, and many comforts, besides all the cash he possessed, probably about \$200.