

# DESERET NEWS:

## WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - APRIL 30, 1873.

### THE SEASON.

The present is one of the driest springs that we recollect, and vegetation is backward. The storm of last evening amounted to very little more than first filling the air with dust and then moistening the atmosphere and rendering it less harsh and more soft and genial. The season has been a magnificent one for work, but small seeds will stand a very poor chance if rain does not come to give them a fair start. Trees are doing well enough, and the apricot, the peach, the cherry and the plum are putting on their flowery robes of beauty and filling the air with fragrance.

It is getting late, but it is by no means yet too late to plant trees, both for shade and fruit. The tree-planter, even if he plants from purely selfish motives, is still practically a philanthropist, he virtually, if not designedly, labors for the public good, because trees add to the beauty, the pleasantness, the desirableness of a locality. What a bare, bleak, inhospitable, undesirable-looking place this city would be if it was destitute of trees! In the summer time how grateful is every pedestrian for the shade of the trees on the sidewalks and for the pleasure to the eye as well as to the lungs afforded by the trees in the gardens and orchards of the citizens! If bereft of trees, our fair city would have lost its chief beauty. But notwithstanding all that can be said in favor of the utility and beauty of trees, a walk through many of the streets reveals the fact that there are whole blocks without a single shade tree on the side-walk along one or more of their sides, that some of the lots adjoining those shadeless sidewalks are occupied by residents of many years' standing, and that some of those residents, judging by appearances and reputation, cannot reasonably complain of impecuniosity, but, on the contrary, are tolerably well blessed with this world's goods. They might do much less good with a score dollars than by expending it in planting shade trees along their lots. The public would be benefitted by the act and the beauty of the city would be enhanced.

Here we might enter a mild protest against the practice of severe lopping off of branches, which some persons appear to consider necessary or advisable. Trees so ruthlessly mutilated incite in the breast of an admirer of nature a feeling akin to that experienced on seeing mutilated humanity, and such excessive "pruning" certainly must be regarded as a species of arboricultural butchery, very repulsive to every person possessed of any taste for the beautiful.

But again as to planting. Plant trees, fruit trees if you want them, shade trees if you have room for them along the sidewalk, and thus do marked and lasting good in your day and generation. They ought to be planted out soon if at all this season, and then a season may be gained in their growth.

Here is another thing about which a word might be said and that is, that the time of high water is approaching and the water-courses should be made sufficient to carry the amount that will rush into them. As considerable snow fell on the mountains the past winter, it is very likely that the water-courses will be full, and they should be prepared to carry off a flood when it comes. The water was originally distributed through the city, not for any private benefit but for the use of all, for irrigation and domestic purposes, and now that the city is becoming more densely populated the good of the public should still be studied by all in the matter of keeping the courses free of obstruction and competent to carry the water that flows into them.

### EXTERMINATION.

The sentiment that the Modoc band of Indians should be exterminated is very prevalent from Washington to the remotest Territory. A few newspapers argue in favor of discriminating punishment, but by far the greater portion are in favor of wiping out Captain Jack

and his band. An exchange gives the following specimens of the expression of public sentiment through the newspapers—

The Springfield Republican—"The peace policy in its essentials must be maintained—the peace enforced by might, not resting on treaty or tribal consent." The Washington Chronicle—"The massacre will be terribly avenged." Boston Journal—"The only policy now left is that of punishment even to the point of extermination of all concerned." Boston Advertiser—"Recent occurrences (the assassination of General Canby, &c.) are no excuse for a reversal of the humane policy entered upon by the present administration." Troy Times—"General Canby lies dead to-day, a victim of lawless speculators who desired the army to be kept in the vicinity of the lava beds for mere purposes of gain." At the same time the Times advocates the extermination of the good-for-nothing tribes on the Pacific Coast. Hartford Courant—"There should be no mercy shown to the guilty brutes, and it would be a subject for gratification if their white confederates should be compelled to share their punishment." Rochester Democrat—"Let their punishment be swift, sure and as fierce as you will; but let not a single failure disturb the noble policy of civilizing the race to which these criminals belong." Washington Star—"There is only one righteous way of avenging his (Canby's) death—that is, by sweeping from the face of the earth the whole miserable band, and this, it is comfort in this sad hour to know, the government has ordered to be done." Hartford Times—"Extermination seems to be the word, and the small band of Modocs will apparently be destroyed from the face of the earth like so many hyenas." Albany Journal (administration)—"In the main the peace policy has been successful; but this Modoc tribe is evidently outside the pale of all rule, and must be dealt with in the most summary and rigorous manner." Newark Journal—"For humanity's sake let us have a complete ending of this childish, idiotic, yet cruel peace policy farce. Let us have no more palaver—no more temporizing; but let the policy be peace for peace, war for war, a heart for a scalp, a life for a life." Albany Argus (anti-administration)—"The war of extermination must go on. Treachery must meet its deserts. But, sad thought, a wise administration of affairs would have averted all." Newark Advertiser—"Extermination is the only penalty consistent with the dignity of the government or the preservation of any esprit in the army engaged in the thankless and inglorious task of fighting such a foe as the Indians." Buffalo Express—"They (the Modocs) have put themselves on a level with wild beasts and, like wild beasts, they will be remorselessly hunted down." Philadelphia Age—"The demand is general for the destruction of the band of savages who did the deed."

If the Modocs are not easily caught and fully punished, the Oregonians may anticipate a long series of Indian difficulties.

Among the more moderately spoken of our exchanges are the Omaha Herald and the Missouri Republican. The latter speaks in this way—

There is no law, human or divine, to justify an indiscriminate punishment which involves the innocent and the guilty in a common fate. The edict of extermination issued against the Modocs will, if strictly enforced, leave an ineffaceable blot upon our national escutcheon. No quarter to combatants is bad enough, but to butcher old and infirm men and women and children is simply barbarous. If Gen. Sherman is obeyed in letter and spirit, we shall sink ourselves to the level of the Modocs we murder, for wholesale massacre belongs to the savages not to civilized communities. Punish the guilty and protect the innocent is the essence of the President's Indian policy. If he adheres to it in the present trying emergency, he will deserve the respect of all classes and parties; if he surrenders it in obedience to public clamor, he will not only lose this respect, but pave the way for disastrous consequences hereafter.

**WOMEN'S RIGHTS UNDER THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.**—The Washington Chronicle has the following, which is of interest here as well as in Illinois:

The case of Myra Bradwell, plaintiff in error vs. the State of Illinois, has been decided in favor of defendant by the United States Supreme Court, the Chief Justice alone dissenting. Mrs. Bradwell, who is the editor of a Chicago law journal, applied for permission to practice law in the supreme court of Illinois, submitting the requisite certificate as to character and qualification. The application was denied to admission. The applicant appealed to the supreme court of the United States, claiming that she is a citizen of the United States, and, therefore, is entitled to the privilege of practicing law in the State of Illinois, under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment. The United States Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Illinois Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court. Justices Bradley, Swayne and Field concurred in the judgment, but not in the opinion.

THE "MONTHLY REPORT OF THE Department of Agriculture" for March contains articles on the "Condition of American Agriculture" (which forms the bulk of the contents), "Chemical Memoranda," "Botanical Notes," "Microscopic Observations," and "Market Prices of Farm Products."

**THE APACHES.**—The New York Journal of Commerce speaks of the Apaches and certain Utah matters as follows—

The true Apaches are the most intractable Indians in the world. They are born thieves and murderers; and it would be the most wonderful metamorphosis in all history if Brigham Young could bring these human tigers into the snug and comfortable sheepfold of his church, and they remain there peaceable and good and not devour the lambs. Doubting whether he has that regenerating power at his command, we shall not be surprised if he does not soon substitute trusty rifles for the sermons he is preparing to preach at the Apaches, and find the best use for those powerful compositions in gun-wadding. In other words, we expect that the Mormons will clean out the Apaches. If they do not, they will themselves be cleaned out. So large a Mormon population as will be transplanted to Arizona will, however, be more than a match for the dwindled Apache tribe. The proposed movement, regarded in any light, is a most important and interesting one; and whatever Young's secret motive may be, it will have the effect of preparing the way for the settlement and development of all of Arizona that is fit to inhabit.

**NOT WANTED.**—The old notice, "No Irish need apply," is in danger of being overshadowed by a new American idea, "No children wanted," as "incumbrances" of that kind are getting to be regarded as decidedly objectionable in some parts of the country. On this point the New York Graphic has the following:

Is a large family a misfortune? The old Hebrews looked upon children as the choicest blessings, and considered a man with a house full of them as specially favored of Providence. But opinions seem to have changed with circumstances, even in religious circles; if we may judge from the reports of the recent Methodist Conference at Hudson. A minister was recommended for duty, but was opposed because he had a large family. A wife and eight children were altogether too much of a good thing even for a Methodist Conference to carry. Another was proposed, whereupon a quick-witted brother said that this gentleman had had many great misfortunes; he had had a numerous family, but "a kind Providence had at last paved the way for his advancement by removing his wife and children to another world." The humor was irresistible, and the Rev. Mr. Setebay was assigned to duty. Are we to infer from this that the Methodists look upon a large family as a misfortune? Perhaps they think the text, "be fruitful and multiply," does not apply to ministers.

When children come to be considered a nuisance, it is an unfailing sign of degeneracy and of corruption of a serious kind.

**A. T. STEWART.**—A. T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant prince of New York, says a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, it is believed will never leave his house alive. He suffers from Bright's disease of the kidneys, with which he has been afflicted two or three years, but recently the disease has become malignant. He is a man of vigorous constitution and great force of will, and has attended rigidly and regularly to business, personally supervising it daily. Hardly any New Yorker has worked harder. He is reported worth \$50,000,000. He is 74 years old, never has been regarded as benevolent or generous, has never had any children, is supposed to have few direct heirs, and his private character in some respects is reported as not worthy of imitation.

**MARIE TAGLIONI,** the great Italian dancer whose death is announced in late dispatches, was born at Stockholm in 1804. She came of a family of dancers, her father having been ballet master at Stockholm, Cassel, and Warsaw. She made her debut at Vienna in June, 1822, and from 1827 to 1832 performed in Paris with great success. She surpassed all her contemporaries in agility and gracefulness, and for fifteen years was considered the first ballet dancer in Europe, fulfilling repeated engagements in the principal theatres. *La Sylphide* and *La Fille du Danube* are the ballets in which she shone most resplendently. She was married to Count Gilbert de Voisins in 1832. In 1847 she retired with a handsome fortune, and went to Italy to reside, having a villa on the Lake of Como and a palace in Venice.

**THE GREAT WELSH STRIKE** is being gradually reduced, the men going in under agreement to work at the old wages, after a week to a month at 10 per cent. reduction. Both men and masters think they each have obtained the victory, which is a capital way to settle disputes. Some of the hands, with true Welsh obstinacy, still hold out. They don't like to eat the leek.

### LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 22.

**FINED AND DISCHARGED.**—To-day, Charles Mingo, the colored man, who shot Clint Floyd on Sunday morning, was fined \$15 for participation in the fracas which led to the shooting, but was not held on the charge of shooting Floyd, on the ground that it was done in self defense, as the latter commenced the firing.

**PAINTING IT.**—Mr. W. V. Morris and a corps of hand are still at work painting the interior of the New Tabernacle. Before they get through with their work upon it, it will look like another place. The graining and marbling, partially completed before the late Conference, are receiving the finishing and improving touches, and the large doors and window casings are being grained. The plaster caps for the outer row of columns, cast by Mr. Rumell, will, we are informed, shortly be put up. It is surprising how much painting, varnishing and general touching up improves the appearance of a building.

**POSTS.**—In various parts of the city there are posts on the side walks, which, it is understood, were placed there to prevent teams from getting upon those portions of the street. A gentleman, who was brought to a sudden standstill a few nights ago by means of one of them, is of opinion that posts are all very well in their place, but that that place is not the pit of his stomach. As he walks along in daylight now he marks well the position of those posts so as to avoid another collision after dark. Some of those obstructions could be removed to other positions without detriment to the comfort of pedestrians.

**FROM SHIPBOARD.**—We have been permitted to peruse a letter from Elder Erasmus Snow, written on board the S. S. *Manhattan*, off the coast of Ireland, March 30th, from which we extract the following:

"This is our eleventh day out, and we expect to touch Queenstown to-morrow. I have been sea sick most of the voyage, but am much better to-day. Brothers Staines and Birch have not been affected with sea sickness at all, Sister Schettler was nearly all of the time, and Sister Little a portion of the voyage."

"We have experienced a good deal of rough, cold weather. The time made by the vessel has varied from eight and a half to thirteen miles an hour."

"We have but few passengers, and a very pleasant set of officers and crew. Captain Price is a very agreeable gentleman, of about thirty-five years of age."

"Sister Little will accompany Sister Schettler on a visit to the friends of the latter in Holland and in Bavaria, and thence to Vienna."

"It is probable I will stay two or three weeks in England and then go to Vienna via Paris and Bologna."

**ROWDYISM.**—This morning complaint was entered at the police court by a lady of this city against three young men, who, she alleged, called at her house at a late hour last night and demanded that a girl who lives at the house should get out of the house and go with them, which request of course was not complied with. She stated that they acted in an ungentlemanly and boisterous manner, being intoxicated, and had a carriage at the gate. The parties were known and two of them were arrested this morning, one of whom was the worse for liquor then. Both were placed in the lock-up, pending an investigation. The one who appeared to be sober this morning put on a few "airs" when brought to the City Hall, but subsided somewhat when he found he would have to spend an hour or two in the calaboose.

Boisterous young fellows who go around annoying people at untimely hours of the night need a little powerful checking up. Since writing the above those two young men have had a hearing before Justice Clinton, and the charge against them being fully sustained they were fined \$15 each, with the alternative of working fifteen days for the City.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 23.

**BENEDICT-YOUNG.**—Married in this city, to-day, by President Brigham Young, Dr. F. D. Benedict and Miss Chloe, daughter of President Joseph Young.

**DEPARTED.**—We are informed, by dispatch from W. H. Dame, received last evening, that Brother Calvin C. Pendleton died at Parowan, Iron Co., of intermittent fever, on Monday night.

**THE WEATHER.**—During last night there were alternating sprinklings of rain, hail and snow. During most of to-day the weather has been very "springy," changing between cloud and sunshine, while the air has been refreshingly cool.

**BOUND OVER.**—Clint Floyd, the principal character who figured in the Commercial street cutting and shooting scrape of Sunday morning, had an examination before Justice Clinton yesterday afternoon. The charge against him was the cutting of Charles Mingo with a razor, with intent to kill, shooting Bill Gale, and shooting at Mingo with intent to kill the latter. In default of finding \$1,000 bonds, Floyd was committed to jail to await his trial in the Probate Court.

**SUCCESSFUL.**—The concert, last night, at the Nineteenth Ward Literary Institute, for the benefit of the Sunday school, was a success, financially and artistically. The programme was well diversified, vocal, instrumental, comic and sentimental being agreeably mixed, and rendered to the evident satisfaction of the audience. It is intended to give another entertainment, for the same laudable object, within a few weeks.

**BEAUTIFUL.**—The city begins to assume its usual inviting springtime appearance, caused by the beautiful fruit blossoms upon the trees, and the sprouting of fresh green vegetation. Towards the summer, when foliage and vegetation generally are more matured and plentiful, this loveliness is increased. Salt Lake City may not boast of as fine specimens of architecture as the majority of older cities of its size, but its spacious streets, sparkling little streams of water, flourishing orchards, by which the generally comfortable, neat residences of its citizens are surrounded, make it, at some seasons of the year, one of the most pleasant and inviting places in this little world, and renders it a constant source of admiration to the passing stranger.

A walk upon the north benches these fine spring mornings, when the air is clear and

balmy, is very pleasant recreation, the view from that locality being exceedingly fine, everything having an air of repose, which, with the majesty of the solemn old mountains, forms a very desirable scene to those capable of appreciating the beauties of nature.

**DEPRIVITY.**—A deplorable case of youthful depravity and viciousness was related to us this morning, by a party acquainted with the particulars of the affair. A boy, about ten years old, who lives with his parents, in Broderick's Row, Fourteenth Ward, was filling two cans with water, at the ditch, on Sunday, about noon, when two other boys, a little older than himself, came along, one of whom struck one of the cans with a stick. Because the boy number one remonstrated against the act the one with the stick knocked him down, got on top of him and struck at him with a knife, the blade of which penetrated the little fellow's hat and made a gash in his ear, covering his face with blood. When the young rascal got up and was about to leave after thus performing this vicious act, he used very bad language and threatened to kill the boy next time he met him. Mrs. Butterwood, who came up at the time, asked his name and address, and he stated that his name was Jones and that he resided in the Nineteenth Ward. It is seldom that so much depravity is manifested in one so young. This boy needs looking after.

**OGDEN.**—The following are from the Junction of April 21st:

"We regret to hear that Mr. Ambrose Greenwell, of the firm of Greenwell & Wright, of this city, has been exposed to the terrible storm which has recently swept over the region of the Platte. A large number of beef cattle, which he was importing to Utah, are reported frozen to death."

"A young woman named Mary Cooper, from Scotland, was a passenger on the Union Pacific Emigrant train that arrived here on Saturday night. She was on her way to Oakland, Oregon, where her husband resides. When the train arrived at North Platte bridge last Saturday, she became the mother of a girl. The passengers made up a purse for her benefit, but she refused to accept any gifts, as her means were sufficient. Mrs. Field, who was on her way to Salt Lake City, kindly assisted the young mother in immediately furnishing clothes for the child. Upon her arrival here Mr. Pratt, Assistant Superintendent of the C. P. road, with his usual consideration and generosity, transferred her to the more comfortable caboose of the Central Pacific cars. Mother and child were well as they went westward to meet a proud and happy husband and father."

"Ex-Senator Cole, of California, and family arrived yesterday evening by the Union Pacific on their way to the West. The two youngest sons of President Grant accompanied the ex-Senator. The party left for San Francisco last night. Mr. Cole desires a statement to be made that he will accept no mission, and that his intention is to return to the practice of law. All reports floating about his appointment to China or Japan are without foundation. President Grant's sons, who were with him, are to be his guests during the summer."

**AN INTERESTING PAPER.**—A copy of the *Sunday School Advocate*, a manuscript paper published in connection with the Sunday School of the Sixteenth Ward, of which Edward Schoenfeld and Mary Williams are the editors, and Joseph Hyrum Parry is the critic.

The paper contains some well written and interesting articles. Here is an extract from one entitled, "Domestic School for Young Ladies," by Miss Mary Williams:

"The occupations which are open to women are not many, but among them are some of the highest worth and dignity, among which are the education of the young and the care and healing of the sick, and which belong equally to both sexes. The peculiar sphere and province of woman, and which has been far too little regarded, however, is the management of the household. It embraces duties, which, if properly performed, require the exercise of the finest qualities of mind and heart, and, by the ordination of nature, those duties are strictly in woman's sphere. All women, at some time of life are, or at least ought to be, required to undertake the responsibility of performing those duties. The cares of the household, with most women, form the chief occupation of life. The women of the last century were not so highly educated as those of the nineteenth century, but as housewives they were far superior to the latter. They had good, wholesome training; and learned, from the excellent precepts and examples of their mothers, the best systems of domestic economy, and all the branches thereof which qualified them to occupy the important positions of wives and mothers. At the present day young women have frequently to leave their parental homes and take upon themselves household cares and responsibilities without having received that all-important training to enable them to acquit themselves creditably. This is a matter requiring the attention of all sensible people, being a most important branch of education."

Besides the above, there are a large number of other articles embodying practical common sense ideas on every day affairs.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 24.

**BOISTEROUS.**—A powerful and very cold wind prevailed during nearly the whole of last night.

**ONE CAUSE.**—One cause of the almost total absence of good, sweet, wholesome butter in the market just now is the backwardness of the season and consequent scarcity of grass. Most of the butter to be had now has a disagreeable taint of weeds, wild onions, roots, &c.

**CACHE.**—A gentleman who recently returned from a visit to Cache County informs us that it is expected that the Utah Northern track will be completed to Smithfield sometime in the beginning of June.

As in most other parts of the Territory the spring is exceedingly backward in Cache Valley.

**RUNAWAYS.**—There were two runaways on First South Street yesterday afternoon.