

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, -- Dec. 24, 1873.

DON'T LIKE LONG PRAYERS.

THE grave and reverend Senators of the United States appear to have no relish for long prayers, especially when it is a custom to take them standing. The Washington correspondence, dated Dec. 9, of the New York *Herald* says—"Having disposed of Carpenter, Senators today reminded the Vice President that Chaplain Sunderland's prayers were altogether too long for the exigencies of the occasion. Some of the Senators are in the habit of standing during prayer, but, with the exception of Senators Chandler and Sumner, none were able to stand it out. The chaplain was reminded by the Vice President that he would grow popular in proportion to the brevity of his invocations, and he would please the Senate if he would talk a little faster."

THREATENED INDIAN WAR.

THE Omaha *Herald*, of Dec. 13, expresses apprehension of real danger of an outbreak on the part of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, as the result of an arbitrary effort on the part of the government to force those tribes into the Indian Territory against their will. Says the *Herald*—

Delegations from both bands, now here, and just returning from Washington in charge of Gen. Smith, have refused their assent to removal without being permitted to see the country to which it is proposed to remove them, and have been given three months for their people to decide, when, if they still refuse to go south, they are to be compelled to leave their own homes by force of arms. This may not mean war, but from an interview with the Arapahoe chief, "Friday," whom we met by the courtesy of Captain Wilcox, yesterday, we think it means imminent danger of it. He says he fears the Cheyennes and Arapahoes will be for war. Both bands number about two thousand warriors, and are brave and warlike. War with them will probably mean war with the whole Sioux nation.

"Friday" is an intelligent Indian and speaks English well, almost as well as he understands it.

Our opinion is, if war should ensue, that it will be a crime upon the Indians and upon the people of the border, who will be real sufferers from it, and our further opinion is that in the event of war, the progress of settlement in this State, and of development in the Territories will be put back ten years.

The *Herald* has not the character of an alarmist in regard to rumors of Indian wars.

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

THE following is among the list of decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, Dec. 8, as published by a Washington paper—

No. 30. Zerubbabel Snow, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States, ex. rel. C. H. Mumpstead, United States attorney. In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the said Supreme Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to enter judgment in conformity with the opinion of this court.

The Omaha *Herald* of Dec. 13 has the following remarks upon the above—

The right of the people of Utah to local self-government, under the charter which was given them in the Organic Law of the Territory, is affirmed once more by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which declares that United States attorneys and officers are not entitled to prosecute offenses against the laws of Utah.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* comments in the following strain—

The population of Utah have shown a noble persistence in resisting every illegal and despotic attempt to reduce them below the level of American citizens. They first vindicated their right to jury trial by a body drawn fairly from the people at large in opposition to the scheme of a marshal to select whom he pleased to fill the panel. Next they forced the recognition of the right of trial in their own courts, and in accordance with local laws. And now the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the attorney general of the territory, and not of the na-

tional court is the proper officer to prosecute offences against territorial law. For years past the people have had to meet the most malignant attacks aimed at their sovereignty and independence; which, had they been successful, would have made the government a mere foreign despotism, the entire control vested in the authorities at Washington. One by one they have met and defeated the projects, until at length the right of republican government had been judicially established. Hereafter, neither the army nor an imported judge or marshal will be allowed to override a regular administration of the law.

How many more reversals from the Supreme Court of the United States will perverse Utah federal judges require before they learn a little constitutional law and a modicum of good sense?

HIGH WAGES.

HON. M. DAWES, of Massachusetts, made an important and somewhat startling statement in Congress the other day when he asserted that the pay of the President of the United States, including salary and perquisites, amounted to \$100,000 for the presidential term of four years, or \$100,000 annually, or nearly \$2,000 every week, or nearly \$274 a day, Sundays and holidays included, or over \$27 an hour for ten hours a day, Sundays and holidays included.

That is pretty liberal pay, especially in hard times. One must presume Mr. Dawes' figures to be correct, as it is hardly probable he would venture upon them in Congress if they were not. If they are, a contemporary may be excused for saying that the gentleman from Massachusetts states "a fact that commands the attention of the country. At that rate of pay the office of President will be sought for its pecuniary value. And when we arrive at that point we have entered upon the downward slope in the history of this republic. It is a fearful thing for Congress to say to this country, 'that the highest office in its gift is a position for the attainment of wealth.'"

INTERESTS OF THE TERRITORIES.

THE Washington correspondence, of December 10, of the New York *Herald* says, "The Territorial delegates held a meeting this morning and organized as a committee to look after the special interests of the Territories. Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, was chosen chairman, and sub-committees were appointed, to whom were referred various bills."

The Territories comprise a large and increasingly important portion of the Union, although with only a voiceless representation in the national legislature and cramped and crippled local legislatures. So much the greater necessity for the delegates from the Territories acting in concert for the benefit of their constituencies, separately and collectively, and it is gratifying to learn that those gentlemen appear to be doing so in Washington.

The following appears in the California papers—

WASHINGTON, December 14.—There is considerable dissatisfaction expressed by some of the Pacific coast members with regard to the Committee appointments. They say their section has been ignored on committees which would have before them matters peculiarly pertaining to the interests of their constituents. They particularly mention the Committees on Indian Affairs, Land Claims and Naval Affairs. It was confidently expected that Nesmith of Oregon would be placed on that of Indian Affairs on account of his thorough knowledge of the subject and the vital importance of the Indian question to the people of his State. It was likewise presumed that Houghton would be assigned to that of Land Claims, which will have before it many cases of great interest to California. Luntrell, it was expected, would be on the Naval Committee. As his predecessor was placed upon this Committee his colleagues thought he had a right to the same position. The Territorial delegates express much regret that there is no member from the Pacific Coast on the Committee of Indian Affairs, as this question so particularly affects their own interests. They say that the Pacific Coast States and Territories embrace much the largest portion of the Indian tribes, and committees should be composed of members from the States interested in the settlement of our constantly recurring Indian troubles. As it is now constituted, many of the Committees are from the Eastern and other States, neither on nor within Indian borders, and there are members who never saw an Indian—

except a portion of the visiting delegation at Washington. One of the committee is a colored member from South Carolina. The Territorial delegates are making strenuous efforts to obtain a representation on Committees, which it is thought will be, by consent of the House, conceded to them.

PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

THAT portion of the public that rejoices in the wonders and other strange things revealed by foreign travel, will be gratified to learn that Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu has recently returned to New York from his field of exploration in the northern portion of Scandinavia, in the vicinity of the Arctic regions, where he has been roaming for two years past. It is a great contrast between the records of adventures, explorations, and discoveries in the torrid regions of Africa, and those of similar things in the frigid regions in northern Scandinavia. Each is absorbingly interesting in its way, though some people may feel a greater interest in one than in the other, and the reading public will look eagerly for his book upon the subject of his northern travels. The New York *Herald* says of M. Du Chaillu—

He speaks with enthusiasm of his experience and the materials he has to lay before the public. His long absence, and being beyond the limits of communication with his friends caused some anxiety for sometime as to his fate; and it appears that some adventurous scalawag in the United States, thinking Mr. Du Chaillu might be dead, had actually used his name for lecturing purposes, just as others had plagiarized his popular books on equatorial Africa. Now, however, the intrepid explorer will be welcomed back to his country, and the people will have what is genuine.

GOOD FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

WE concur in the following from a western contemporary—"In his late message to the Wyoming Legislature, Governor Campbell states that the experiment of granting to women a voice in the government, which was first tried in that Territory, has now been tested for four years, and he is convinced of the justice and wisdom of the measure. The adoption of it has been attended by only good results, and his experience is that impartial suffrage in the land is a success. The women of the country who go for free suffrage will appreciate this opinion of Governor Campbell, and will hold him in respectful remembrance."

METHODS OF IRRIGATION.

THE *American Agriculturist* for December has an article with illustrations upon some methods of irrigation. Though naturally a moist country, England is in the advance in regard to improved methods of irrigation. One of those methods is by the use of perforated pipes, called the Stoke Park system, to which we referred a short time since. A system similar to this is also applied or proposed for the watering of streets. On the Stoke Park estate of Mr. E. J. Colman, a twelve horse power engine, working a force pump, draws water from a reservoir and forces it with a pressure of seventy-five pounds per square inch through a series of pipes perforated with small holes in the sides. These pipes are fed by subterranean iron supply pipes, to which they are laid down at right angles on the surface of the earth, in parallel lines sixteen yards apart. Ten tons of water are forced through these pipes in a shower of spray over an acre and a half of land in fifteen minutes. Then the taps are turned and another acre and a half is watered in the same way, thus irrigating the soil at the rate of six acres an hour. This watering is always done in the night, which is better than in the day time. With top dressings applied also to the field thus irrigated, the grass grows an inch per day, and no drawback from drought.

The figures pertaining to this system of irrigation are thus presented—gross yield, \$231 per acre;

annual cost, rent of land included, \$7 30; manure, \$30; interest upon cost of machinery and apparatus, with allowance for maintenance and repair, \$15; total of all expenses, \$56 25 per acre; annual profit, \$174 75 per acre.

The same system applied, in another part of England, to Italian ryegrass for mowing, produced seventy tons per acre, or seventeen feet in length of growth, the crop being cut nine times. Another well known farmer grew eighty tons per acre, and was assured he could grow 100 tons of green grass, equal to twenty tons of hay per acre, or sufficient to winter ten cows well.

Another method of irrigation is with hose and flexible pipe, the water supplied from hydrants, 200 feet apart, and connected with a reservoir. Less power or head is required for this system, and by it one man can water ten acres in a night. In England the cost of apparatus, engine and elevated reservoir for this system is about \$250 per acre for ten acres, with an increased rate for smaller plots, and a decreased rate for larger. Of course where there is natural fall enough the cost would be much less. This system is better adapted for plowed land, except that all shower systems are not good for baky soils, except they are in grass, clover, etc.

The *Agriculturist* recommends underground irrigation, especially for baky lands, by means of a series of collar tile pipes, laid as for drainage, but only a foot below the surface, the water, when let into the pipes, escaping at the joints, and thus moistening the ground. This is thought to be comparatively a very inexpensive method.

For irrigating small plots of land, a two-horse power, with a rotary pump, will raise a stream three inches in diameter, or nearly 100 gallons of water 100 feet high per minute. The cost of a pump, to which steam may be directly applied from the boiler, without the intervention of an engine, and capable of raising 110 gallons per minute, is \$200 in this country, and one capable of raising 1,100 gallons per minute is \$800.

Any improvement in irrigation is of importance to the farmers of this Territory, as, if not in its entirety, yet in some modification thereof, it may be found available and useful in cultivating the soil in this uncommonly arid climate.

QUEER DOINGS BY AN INDIAN AGENT.

A correspondent of the *Pioche Record*, writing from St. Thomas, Nev., Nov. 25, thus gives his version of some things, as appears in that paper of Dec. 7—

"There are some few facts existing that should be made public concerning our present Indian Agent, G. W. Ingalls. He has treated the settlers in this part of the country in a most shameless manner. Near about eighteen months ago he came here, bought all the grain and such goods as the settlers had to spare, promising to pay in ninety days. The time was so short that they sold all they could scrape up; some of them not saving enough for seed. The time went by without any money. Last summer, in August, I think it was, he came here again, settled all up full, giving checks on the First National Bank of Utah. The checks were protested, as Mr. Ingalls had not a dollar to his credit. The most of the settlers entrusted their checks with a Captain Bishop, of Salt Lake, a gentleman of high standing. By calling on Mr. Andrew Fife you can see a letter he wrote back here, after presenting the checks. Not alone here has he done this little job, but all through Utah have the people been gulled and humbugged in the same way. He also made the settlers believe that he was going to establish a reservation here, and cautioned them about doing any more work, consequently the most of them are not putting in any crops. He has all they raised last year, for bogus checks. They are in pretty close quarters now, and whoever lives to see the coming Spring and Summer will most likely see distressing times with some of the poor settlers in this part of the country. The giving of bogus checks is not outside of his line of business any more than the trading off of Indian goods to the Indians for barley, and selling the barley to Pioche boys on their way to Wallapai. This, and many

other dirty little thieving transactions, too small to be noticed by men, has been performed by N. W. Ingalls (or Epizootic, as commonly known), brother of the agent; but the most laughable of all transactions was in G. W. Ingalls sending back for certificates from the settlers certifying they had issued so much grain to the Indians, after these vouchers and checks had been given, and saying that the checks would not be paid until the certificates were forthcoming. Now I would like to know what you or any honest man, would think of such transactions? If the people of Lincoln county are going to be run over and brow-beaten in such a way they ought to sell out. You should lay the facts before the public, so that at any future time people can be on their guard. I think it the duty of all good citizens to expose such frauds, and, if possible, bring the perpetrators to justice. I hope you will call on Mr. Fife and see Captain Bishop's letter, and if you want to make mention of any of these items I will substantiate anything I have written."

THE WOMEN ADVANCING.—In Wyoming and in Utah Territories women have the suffrage, and the heavens have not fallen yet in either Territory. They have also a good piece of suffrage in England, as well as the opportunity of filling certain offices. In this country their sphere of even official usefulness is extending, as witness the following from an exchange, "The four women who were nominated as candidates for places in the Boston School Board have been elected, and the woman cause has therefore marched on another stride. Illinois and Massachusetts take the lead in electing women to offices hitherto held by men."

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

THE *Virginus* question, it appears, is not yet settled. Now the Attorney-General of the United States expresses himself satisfied with the evidence furnished by Spain that the *Virginus* had no right to sail under the American flag; consequently had no legal right to protection from the United States, and consequently was open to being regarded as simply a blockade runner, or a filibuster, or a mild sort of a pirate, at all events as engaged in contraband business, and therefore liable to capture and confiscation by the power whose laws she was defying.

The report also comes that Spain will demand her return by the U. S. and also the return of the surviving persons captured on her by the Spanish steamer *Tornado*, and Sickles insists on being released from his ministry at Madrid, and Great Britain and Spain have prospect of a row over this *Virginus* affair. It may be that no further trouble will grow out of this affair, but the appearance of things is otherwise just now.

WESTERN NOTES.

Charley, an eight year old boy, son of Silvester Williams, had his thigh broken by a "coasting" accident at Gold Hill, Dec. 13.

Mrs. Van Cott, the Methodist revivalist who recently made it so warm for Virginia sinners, is now "going for" the God-forsaken in San Francisco.

While W. F. Eastman, Superintendent of the Lake county mine near Calistoga, and a Chinaman were working in a tunnel, Dec. 14, it caved in on them and they were instantly killed.

John Donnelly, while riding along the Almaden road, California, December 11, was attacked by a Mexican, name unknown, and knocked senseless with a slung-shot, and had his horse stolen.

Hannah Bagley was again arrested at San Francisco, December 15, for using vulgar language to Margaret Shay. These women have kept up a violent wordy war for the last three days.

Four hoodlums, Edward Smith, James Mead, Wm. Swanson and James Leary, who were arrested for standing on the corners of Everett and Third streets, San Francisco, and insulting passers by, paid \$5 each into the city treasury, Dec. 15.