

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO 7.

SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870.

VOL. XIX

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$5.00.

THE DESERET NEWS, SEMI-WEEKLY

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$3.00.

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$10.00.

GEO. Q. CANNON,

Editor and Publisher,
Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the *DESERET NEWS* throughout Cache County.

Elder GEORGE FARNWORTH of Mount Pleasant, is appointed GENERAL AGENT for the *DESERET NEWS* and JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for Sanpete County.

Special Notices.

GRIST MILL.—There is an excellent chance for any one who wants a good grist mill. A. C. Pyper has a fine one for sale, the entire machinery of which is portable.
See advertisement.

Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder.

Is the only reliable baking powder in market. The ingredients entering into its composition are chemically pure, and so carefully combined that it never fails to make light, sweet and nutritious biscuits, rolls, cakes, pastry, &c., of all varieties with uniform success. It is the cheapest to the consumers, as it requires from one-third to a half less than those of ordinary manufacture. For sale by Grocers generally.

THE UNIVERSAL RESPONSE.—Burnett's Standard Preparations are of approved usefulness and all that they profess to be.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

D. T. MERWIN of Boston writes: "I have used the contents of one bottle of Burnett's Cocoaine, and my once bald pate is covered all over with young hair about three-eighths of an inch long, which is determined to grow."

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL will not discolor muslin.

THE BEST JUDGES use Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for Asthma is obtained in Whitcomb's Remedy.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

THE English correspondence of the Eastern papers is full of disgusting details of the Mordaunt divorce case, some particulars of which have reached our readers through the telegraphic despatches. The full particulars of this case are shockingly indecent; and a number of prominent members of the aristocracy, as well as the Prince of Wales, are involved in the disclosures. Lord Cole, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Captain Farquhar, and other fashionable aristocrats being named. Lord Cole is the eldest son of the Earl of Enniskillen, and is said to be twenty-one years of age, but is one of the wildest young men in London. Sir Frederick Johnstone is twenty-four years old, and notorious as one of the greatest rouses ever known—a perfectly worn-out man even at that early age. Farquhar is one of the same class. Lady Mordaunt is the daughter of a Scotch baronet, of an old family, and is said to be an exceedingly beautiful woman, but very "fast." One of her sisters is the duchess of Athol, another the countess of Dudley. The plea that is set up by her father, is insanity: Of course the family is terribly disgraced, and feels overwhelmed by the disclosures which have been made; but not so the accused and probably guilty partners of Lady Mordaunt's amours. At the theatre and also in private houses, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Lord Cole and Captain Farquhar are received, even by ladies, as if nothing

had happened; and the Prince of Wales who, if not proved guilty of breaking the seventh commandment, has certainly got the imputation hanging over his head, has entertained some of the first men in England, peers and commoners, their respective wives being with them at his table. At the latest accounts he was attending grand dinner parties, as though he were perfectly immaculate.

This conduct of the Prince of Wales is contrasted with the examples of his father and mother, and is quoted as an evidence of the great change which has taken place in the tone of English society since the days of the Prince Consort. There seems to be trouble looming up for England should Albert Edward ever ascend the throne. He is said to have all the vices of George the Fourth without the gentlemanly demeanor for which that notorious personage was remarkable.

OUR readers have occasionally seen, of late, in the telegraphic despatches, allusions to the destruction of the U. S. steam frigate *Oneida*; but the allusions have been so indefinite that little concerning the real nature of the catastrophe could be gleaned. The following facts may therefore be interesting. The *Oneida* was a war steamer, carrying ten or eleven guns, ranked third class in the navy, and was comparatively a new steamer: she was built after the Rebellion commenced and took part in some of the naval engagements with the rebels. At the time she was destroyed—on the night of the 23rd of January, she had left Yokohama, homeward bound, having just finished a three years' term of service in Eastern waters. Her full complement of hands, officers and men, numbered about 170, only fifty-four of whom were saved. The cause of her destruction was a collision with the British mail steamer *Bombay*, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company; and so serious were the damages inflicted that in ten or twelve minutes after she was run into by the *Bombay* the *Oneida*, with about 120 of her hands, had sunk.

The conduct of the commander of the *Bombay*, Captain A. N. Eyre, is severely censured. After the occurrence, although several of the guns of the *Oneida* were fired as signals of distress, he continued on his course without stopping to render any assistance; and, it is said, that after his arrival at Yokohama, when in conversation with an English lieutenant who had gone on board his ship for mails, he boasted that he "had run into a d—d Yankee frigate, coming up, and had cut the whole side off her, and saved her just right, for being on the starboard tack instead of port."

It is hardly possible to believe that any man would be guilty of such atrocity; and if it can be proved that Captain Eyre was, he ought to be dealt with severely, and his name handed down to everlasting infamy. The conduct of a man who, under any circumstances, would leave a number of his fellow creatures exposed to deadly peril, without trying, even at the risk of personal damage, to rescue them, is enough to brand him with infamy and cowardice, but no punishment would be sufficient to expiate such a horrible outrage as the one indicated by the above boast; and it is to be hoped that a full investigation will exonerate Captain Eyre from such a charge. Viewed in any imaginable light, this event must be regarded as one of the most distressing occurrences in the whole annals of shipwrecks and disasters at sea. The loss of above a hundred brave men, after so long an absence from home and friends, thus cut off when full of life, hope and joy, affords a fearful illustration of the dangers and perils to which the gallant sons of Neptune are ever exposed.

The captain of the *Bombay*, it is said, demanded an investigation by a naval court after the circumstances of the case became known at Yokohama, but public feeling ran high against him among all classes for his inhumanity and cowardice.

THE best policy to be used towards the Indians seems to be one of the most difficult points under the consideration of the

present, as of all preceding Administrations. The inauguration of the peace policy by President Grant and the appointment of Quaker commissioners, it was hoped would bring about results of a more satisfactory character than ever before known; but these hopes seem to be meeting with disappointment, for an abstract of a recent communication of the Secretary of the Interior, published in the telegrams a few days ago, seems to regard a general Indian war as a thing by no means improbable.

The incorporation of the Indian with the War Department has been strongly advocated, and until recently there appeared to be every probability of a law to this effect being passed; but the recent Piegan massacre in Montana, by Colonel Baker, has induced a change in policy, and that idea abandoned, at least for the present.

This Piegan massacre is eliciting much comment from the press, which, on this, as on all other matters, is divided in opinion: some sustain Baker, and Sheridan, by whose orders, it is said, that he acted; while others denounce him as the greatest murderer in American history, and the Piegan Massacre as the most horrible on record, worse even than that perpetrated some two or three years ago by the Rev. Chivington. The facts in regard to the Piegan affair do not show very favorably on the score of humanity, whether the affair was or was not ordered or countenanced by Col. Baker's superiors. It appears that complaints were made, by the people of Montana, of Indian outrages, and that Sheridan submitted a plan, through Adjutant General Townsend, to General Sherman by which he thought a blow might be struck at the Indians in the most inclement portion of the winter. The plan, it is said, was approved, and in pursuance thereof, Col. Baker, with a party of men, surprised Red Horn's band, numbering two hundred and fifteen men, women and children, and slaughtered one hundred and seventy-three of them. This was trumpeted forth as a great victory, and Col. Baker seemed to be in a fair way of achieving great renown as an Indian fighter; but subsequent developments go to show, that of those killed all but thirty-three were women and children; and of the men only fifteen were what the Indians consider warriors, the remainder being beyond the fighting age, eight of them being between sixty and seventy. It also appears that the whole camp was suffering severely from small pox, and those best informed have doubts about this band having been concerned in the outrages complained of.

Whether or not this raid on Red Horn's band be as outrageous as represented, it seems tolerably certain that the management and control of Indian affairs will not be confided to the War Department; and we are of the opinion that this is a wise policy and exceedingly fortunate for the Indians. There is beyond doubt some of the most honorable men living in the army, both officers and privates; but it would be a great stretch of the imagination to suppose that all are so. The profession of arms, especially in a frontier or Indian country is not at all calculated to foster the finer or more humane feelings of human nature; and when men are entrusted with almost irresponsible power, as commanding officers of regiments in an Indian country, far away from the seat of government and authority, necessarily oftentimes are, it would be almost surprising if that power were not used in many instances, for self-interest; which would often lead to a great outcry about Indian outrages, and to Indian warfare in order to make it appear that the necessity for the services of the military were far greater than they actually were. There seems to have been something of this kind even in Montana; for while the stealing of stock in a great many instances is admitted, it is shown that in a certain period, extending over several months of the latter half of last year, while six whites were killed by Indians eight of the latter were killed by whites.

The fact is the Indian question will ever be difficult to handle; and whatever line of policy may be adopted, there will always be plenty to decry it and advocate some other. The Indians are, and while one remains, they most likely will be, an eyesore to the whites. The latter are unable to judge them; the habits, instincts and sympathies of the two races are so entirely dissimilar. It is to be feared, however, that in their dealings with the Indians the whites too often set an example unworthy of imitation, and instead of being guided by that greater light which belongs to civilization, they descend to the plane of the savage. The slaughter by the command of Col. Baker is a case in point.

In the communication of the Secretary of the Interior, referred to above, he throws out a suggestion, which the experience of the people of Utah has long since confirmed,—that it would be cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them. Since the settlement of Utah Territory the people here

have pursued this policy; it is the policy they now pursue, and though a very heavy tax its results are the most satisfactory; for unless thwarted by the inefficient administration of the Indian officers of the Territory, or by the depredations of the lawless passing through the Territory, peace has always been preserved under it.

If this hint of the Secretary of the Interior were acted upon, and the whole of the wandering tribes were kept on reservations, and fed and their wants supplied, and trustworthy men appointed as agents to faithfully keep all treaties, we think no more would be heard in other Territories of Indian troubles than is heard in Utah Territory.

Many, no doubt, would object to such a scheme on account of the expense; but it is very doubtful if the aggregate of expense in carrying it out would be as great as now. National troops are employed to suppress Indian outrages, and the yearly expense for such business is large; yet few think of, or grumble at the levying of taxes by the National Government to defray those expenses. Why may not the feeding policy be adopted, and taxes be levied by the General Government to pay the expense thus incurred instead of for the maintenance of troops? It would be far easier than for the Territories to be burdened with the whole expense; the aggregate national taxation would be no greater; while such a project, rendering life and property safer throughout the whole of the Territories, would do much to develop the resources of the West and to increase general prosperity.

"MACK," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Daily Enquirer*, exposes the style in which things are done in Washington, in a manner that we were scarcely prepared to hear. One evening at a fashionable reception, he was admiring what he considered a very beautiful and very expensive dress, which adorned the person of a very pretty young lady. On expressing his admiration to a married lady friend, who was thoroughly acquainted with fashionable life, she assured him that she had seen that identical dress and those very ornaments on another lady at a ball in New York, recently. This led to a brief discussion and explanation, in the course of which his informant expressed her doubt whether more than half the ladies present owned their own dresses. She said: "Its getting to be quite a trade in New York, to rent out ball dresses, and has been introduced here this winter. It is done very quietly, of course, but very largely." We knew that this was a world of sham; but were hardly prepared to hear of fashionable ladies renting dresses and ornaments in which to appear in public.

ALL the telegraph business of Great Britain is now in the hands of the British government. The uniform tariff of one shilling for twenty words, exclusive of the address, is the charge; and it is said that a large increase of boxes and offices secures greater promptness than heretofore in the transmission of telegraphic messages. The object of the postoffice authorities has been to bring the telegraph into every locality, and, as near as possible, to every person's door. Cheapness, dispatch, and convenience are said to attend the change. The payment of messages is made by stamps, as in the case of letters sent by mail; and a man sending a message, affixes the proper stamps, and sends it off to the telegraph office without further trouble. The immediate effect of the adoption of the government system, in London, has been an increase of thirty or forty per cent in the business and profit of the telegraph service; it is confidently predicted that the business will be more than doubled in half a year. There is some talk of adopting the rate of six-pence per message of twenty words, in London, and extending the same to all large cities. Friends of the movement anticipate that the lowest possible tariff will prove as successful as the penny postage.

INFORMATION WANTED by Ann Reed, who resides in the Tenth Ward, in this city, respecting her daughter, Jane Rollins, whose maiden name was Reed, and who, when last heard of, was residing at Toxteth Park, Liverpool.
Mill. Star please copy.