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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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SOME evidences appear to be cropping out that the Indian business in the south is not so completely settled as some people may imagine. It is true that peace has been made with certain peaceable Indians, but not with others who are not peaceable. Therein lies the difficulty. Those who go to meeting hear the scolding dealt out to the absentees. A large number of Indians may be peaceably inclined, while a few small bands may be bent upon depredation, and the problem is how to punish the hostile without involving the peaceably disposed Indians, a problem seldom solved as satisfactorily as could be wished. If the really guilty Indians could be caught, no right-minded person would raise any objection to their receiving due punishment, but it is unpromising procedure to punish those who are not guilty, however unintentionally it may be done, while the actually guilty escape to return and recommence their depredations. Hence we vote for peaceful measures as long as there can be any decent living therewith.

When war measures are unmistakably necessary, which is not very often, the business should not be weakly or vacillatingly engaged in, but determinedly, and made short, sharp, and decisive. In all relations with the Indians, there are a number of things which may be profitably taken into consideration, such as—

1. They are normally nomadic and predatory, the accomplishment of stealing being considered by some of them their natural business, and they must almost violate their nature by unlearning it ere they and the whites can live in harmony.

2. Indians, some of them at least, are as capable as whites of saying and acting one way before one's face and another way behind one's back, while on the other hand there are Indians as honorable and reliable as the whites.

3. While many bands or tribes of Indians may be peaceably disposed generally, a few small bands or a few individuals may be hostile and predatory, as is also the case with the whites.

4. As "blood is thicker than water," it is not surprising that when unruly and hostile Indians or bands of Indians are punished, their friends and relatives sympathize with them more or less, and generally proportionately less with the whites, therefore, while manifesting a bold and determined front, it is well to refrain from hostilities, as long as a reasonable chance of peace is left.

5. Indiscriminate vengeance is often practised by the Indians on the whites, as well as by the whites on the Indians, which is another argument in favor of peace at all reasonable hazards.

6. Instead of forts in an Indian country being located in the white settlements where they are useless, they should be made outposts and located in the Indian country, with sufficient good cavalry always on hand, so that when Indian raids are made, with the aid of the telegraph wires the raiders can be intercepted and if the raiding can not be prevented, the retreat of the raiders may be cut off. Settlers can usually protect themselves at home. Where military protection is really needed is at a distance from home. With a cordon of small posts outside of the settled part of the country, it would be much easier to prevent or inflict punishment for Indian raids.

THE successful labors of the Council of Arbitration at Geneva should be a source of congratulation all over the civilized world. As might naturally be expected, there is a little grumbling over the decision, but that is no great matter. The ridiculous indirect claims were early put to rest by the Council, which was a very sensible thing. The reported award of fifteen millions and

a half of dollars to the United States to reimburse them for losses by Confederate privateers, when paid, will be a much cheaper settlement, to both nations, of the vexed question than going to war about it, with the additional advantage of involving no shedding of blood, no making of widows and orphans, no devastation of country. This method of arbitrating disputed points is an excellent one, worthy of intelligent beings, and it will be a great thing for the Geneva Council and for the cause of humanity if this arbitration shall become a well respected and influential precedent in national disputes for all time to come.

In other of our columns we publish some interesting correspondence, which we received this morning, between Gen. H. A. Morrow and special Indian Agent, Dr. Geo. W. Dodge, concerning Indian affairs in Sanpete and vicinity. The correspondence relates the story of this summer's Indian experience in that part of the Territory, wherein it appears that the depredations have ensued chiefly from the Indians of the White River and Uintah agencies.

Of course these Indians have their complaints to offer, which are set forth by Dr. Dodge. The propositions for some influential Indians, accompanied by experienced whites, to go to Washington and relate their grievances, and for the settlers to be reimbursed for their losses by Indians, are good. The former would be likely to be very beneficial, and the latter is a simple act of justice. The losses by theft are but a slight portion of the burden which the southern settlers have had to bear from the Indians. Tribute has been paid to them extensively by the settlers from the beginning, and this, as well as other necessary incidental expenses, should be taken into consideration in connection with this matter of reimbursement. The requisition to prove losses and expenses is reasonable and right, but that to prove the actual thieves is not so, and in some if not many cases would be likely to defeat the ends of justice, and leave many deserving citizens without hope of reimbursement.

PRUSSIA, flushed with success, is still manifestly, as formerly, a really despotic power, of which the recent breaking up of the Jesuitical establishments, and the later reported merciless decree forbidding emigration from that country, are evidences. The tide of empire has been flowing west for ages, and even Prussia, with its iron rule, can not drive it back. In this attempt, Bismarck, powerful as he is, will be likely to find himself impotent, as did the Scandinavian Canute, who ordered the tidal waves of the sea to stay.

WHEN will these grand conventions end? The string of them seems interminable. Every State and Territory and every little party and association, it seems, must have its grand political pow-wow. It is doubtless high jubilation to the various conventionites, but it is a grievous infliction on the newspapers and the country. On this account it will be a good thing when the coming Presidential election shall be a thing of the past, and these everlasting politics shall be cooled down a little. Let the conventionites make haste and get through with their solemn conclaves, and "let us have peace."

"MANY are called, but few are chosen." Thus it is in jury matters, owing to the law that rejects a man who is enterprising enough to learn the news, and intelligent enough to reflect and form a judgment upon the same, though there is often reason to think that many who are called are unpatriotic enough to wish not to be chosen, and to favor every chance of their being excused. Here in San Francisco are 950 (why not have made them a level thousand?) citizens called, but only 12 chosen to sit on a jury in Mrs. Fair's case. It is a troublesome and expensive business, this method of administering justice, or rather law.

As to the lady herself, she, a paragon, killed a wife. The evidence, on trial, may possibly evolve mitigatory circumstances, but so far we have seen none that are sufficient to remove the brand of murderer from the brow of Mrs. Fair. It is probable that many of these 950 shrank from the probable responsibility of so pronouncing upon her, or of acquitting her. Manifest duty, though unpleasant, should not be shrank from, however undesirable no-

toriety may be, neither should talent nor personal beauty be considered any ground for recommendation to mercy.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 18

THE EMIGRATION.—The following dispatch was received by President Young, this morning:

NEW YORK, 18.

Brigham Young:—A company of six hundred leave to-night. All well. W. C. STAINES.

IMMIGRATION TO MONTANA.—The *Montanian* thus rejoices over the immigration to that Territory:

"Among the immigrants that were landed at Castle Garden, New York, in June, one was bound Montanaward; in July two registered for Montana."

There is plenty of room in Montana for all the three.

CALL AND GET YOUR LAND WARRANTS.—The following has been handed in for publication.

U. S. Land Office,  
Salt Lake City, U. T.,  
Sept. 15th, 1872.

The following patents issued on military bounty land warrants have been received at this office for delivery:

Nos. 39,754, 45,655, 87,761, 101,414, 101,582, 107,222, 107,303, 108,039, 109,263, 109,624.

M. J. ROCHE,  
Acting Register.

[Per Deseret Telegraph.]

SACRAMENTO, 17.—The Utah Delegates have been doing the city and suburbs of San Francisco and they are very greatly facilitated in their researches by the courteous attentions of Messrs. Linforth, Ralston, Baldwin, and Shussler, and others. Great preparations are being made here for the grand fair. Hotel room is about exhausted. Visitors are arriving from all points of the compass. The races between Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and Occident will be an attractive feature. All orthodox Californians are offering up short prayers in behalf of Occident. I notice here an unusual large number of business houses and rooms to let. The California papers are not yet posted as to the result of the late Utah elections. The weather is sultry—a great contrast to that of San Francisco.

A. M. M.

THE COOK CATTLE-STEALING CASE.—The investigation of this case was to have been resumed this afternoon, before Justice Clinton, but there being no prosecuting attorney present, further action was deferred until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Before the postponement was determined upon, Mr. Fitch asked permission of the court to assist the prosecution, his reason for desiring to do so, as he stated, being that as the city papers had published a statement seriously impugning the character of Mr. Jacob Smith, he wished, on behalf of that gentleman, to produce evidence, and to cross-examine Cook's. He had known Mr. Smith ten years in Nevada, and while there he (Smith) had always moved in circles that placed his character beyond any such imputation as that now cast upon it.

Mr. Hoge, defendant's counsel, said this was a novel way of refuting a libel, if one had been committed, but the people had the right to disprove, if they could, any of the plaintiff's evidence. The court granted Mr. Fitch's request.

THE D. A. AND M. SOCIETY DELEGATION.—We have been courteously handed the following letter from Hons. Geo. A. Smith, W. Woodruff, and Geo. Q. Cannon, delegates from the D. A. and M. Society to the California State Fair, dated San Francisco, Sept. 14—

"We arrived here in good health, without meeting any mishap or inconvenience, on Wednesday evening. The next day we were taken in charge by Mr. Linforth and others and were introduced to numbers of gentlemen and also visited the Chinese Quarter and one of their principal Joss Houses. A ticket was sent me to admit us all to the Horticultural Exhibition, where we spent the evening. Each felt when we retired to rest that the day had been well employed. In speaking about it Geo. A. said that he had done more walking in San Francisco that day than he had at New York all the time he was there. This climate is of such a nature that a healthy person can perform more labor without fatigue than he can in a warmer or colder climate. Yesterday we started out early to the Cliff House, where we had a view of the Pacific Ocean. We did not bring with us any bottled water to mingle with it, as did the Boston party the water of the Atlantic; but we did the next best. Upon our return, Mr. Schussler and a Mr. Baldwin were waiting for us with a carriage, and we were taken to the city reservoirs, pumping works, &c., and saw more of San Francisco than many persons who have been here months. When we returned from this we were glad to eat and retire to rest. We had traveled during the day in carriages over thirty miles, besides considerable walking afoot. To-day we attended service at the Jewish synagogue, called upon Mr. Ral-

ston and others, and made a very interesting visit to the Mission Woolen Mills. This evening we have been out visiting a family belonging to the church. Tomorrow, Sunday, Mr. Linforth proposes to take charge of us, and intends to lead us where we shall hear some of San Francisco's fine preachers. On Tuesday Mr. Ralston has planned for us to go to San Jose and then return to Menlo Park, where he is to meet us with a carriage and show us around. We are to stop at his house, and on Wednesday he is to bring us back to town in time for the Sacramento train.

"This is a hasty sketch of our visit thus far. I believe it has been enjoyed exceedingly by all the party. We are kindly treated and attract considerable attention."

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 19.

SCALDED.—We are informed that a man, named Crossley, fell into and became partially immersed in a tank of boiling water, at the Cottonwood smelting works, a few days since, by which he had both legs severely scalded.

INDIANS ON THE MUDDY, according to the *Ely Record*, are troublesome—a man named James shot at and two of his fingers nearly cut off by a blow from a shovel; another named Stewart, fired at and glad to sell out; county assessor bothered and assessed; Wesley Williams party considerably annoyed, crossing the Muddy; residents at St. Thomas annoyed by Indians running around the village in the middle of the night, with lighted torches, "catching rabbits." The Indians have Henry rifles and six-shooters, and are much better armed than the whites.

CACHE VALLEY.—Mr. Thos. Jones, of Logan, called this morning. He reported a prosperous time in that region, the people feeling well, united and spirited. They are blessed with a most plentiful harvest this season. Potatoes are abundant, in some instances producing as much as ten bushels to the rod. During the past twelve months considerable building has been done in Logan, and many improvements have been made in good fencing, planting orchards and shade trees, etc. It has been determined to build a large seminary in that city. A strong force is at work on the railroad, with the intention to push it through as fast as can reasonably be done.

BLOODED STOCK.—Col. Peter Saxe, after a visit to California on account of his health, it appears, has determined to make that State his home, and to continue, for a time to import fine stock. Cotswold sheep, of his importation, can be obtained of his agents in this Territory, and we understand that he will shortly return from the East with a herd of high bred cattle, Cotswold sheep and Cashmere goats, when our citizens may have the opportunity of securing some improved stock. The following is from the Harrison Co., Kentucky, *Democrat* of Aug. 29—

"John Saxe Shawhan shipped two cars of fine sheep from Paris and this place on Monday night last, for Utah Territory and California. They were selected with great care from our finest herds by Mr. Shawhan, for Col. Peter Saxe, who is now in the Golden State. Our clever friend George W. Woodyard accompanied the stock on their long journey."

THE GUILTY INDIANS.—On very good authority we are enabled to state that the Indians who have been doing the stealing lately in Springtown, Spanish Fork and Thistle Valley, are from the Reservation, and that the names of the ringleaders are Tangigand, Antero's son-in-law, Pansook, Tangigand's sub, or right hand man in the operations, Jake, Arapene's son, and Wanderodes, the entire band including some six or seven others. Wanderodes stole six or seven head of horses lately from Spanish Fork; and Tangigand, Pansook, Jake and their party recently stole 50 horses from the three places first named. We are also informed that all the stealing that has been done in Sanpete has been done by Indians from the Reservation.

Nobody in the settlements desires that any, but guilty Indians should be punished, and as proof of their criminality can now, we are assured, be obtained, we hope to hear of their speedy arrest by those whose business it is, for if they are secured, difficulties will most likely cease; but until then there is little probability of such a desirable result.

THE COOK CATTLE-STEALING CASE.—The investigation of this case commenced this morning before Justice Clinton; Z. Snow, Esq., Territorial Attorney-General, prosecuting; Mr. Whitney appearing on behalf of Mr. Jacob Smith; Mr. Hoge for the defence.

The following witnesses were sworn for the prosecution: John S. Alexander, William Alexander, George Chatfield, George Seaman, Mrs. Rachel Seaman, Henry Rudy, Robert Hazen and George Anderson.

Mr. John S. Alexander, first examined, by Mr. Snow, deposed that he lived in Brighton Ward; on Wednesday last he sent his son, as usual, to look after his herd, and at dinner time the boy reported then "all right." In the afternoon at 3 or 4 o'clock, he reported two missing. This was the first time they had ever been missed, for they kept together having been rais-