

Correspondence.

Religion and Temperance—Boston—
The Dark Side—Camp Meetings—
Adventists—Spiritualists, etc.

LOWELL, Mass.,
August 25th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

The great tidal wave of religion that swept over the country during last winter was followed in New England by an almost equally enthusiastic temperance movement, and in both of these great works there has been found ample scope for clergymen and laymen who chose to labor in the field, to test their powers of eloquence and persuasion on the masses.

Boston is termed the modern Athens, the "hub of the universe," but more particularly the great centre of American literature, refinement, oratory and learning, and it is but just to say that many of the nation's most eloquent divines and famous orators, as well as some of her most learned men are or were reared or, at least, educated in Boston or its immediate vicinity. It is probable that at no time in its history has the prestige of Boston ranked higher in its specialties than to-day. Her fame in these respects is increasing and I am informed that the fact that educated Boston people speak the English language more purely and perfectly than it is spoken anywhere else in the world, has lately been conceded by eminent men from England and America who were competent to decide.

In the face of these facts relative to her intellectual condition it seems almost too bad to let a thought of Boston morals obtrude itself, but here are a few figures that spoil all the credit and glory Boston might otherwise claim. During two weeks in the month of July there were 156 liquor licenses issued by the city authorities, twelve of them to women who were notorious as keepers of vile dens. During the month of May and June the average number of failures in business per week was twenty-two, and the amount of dishonesty, swindling, and thievery perpetrated under cover of these "failures" will never be known to the general public till all the secret acts and villainy of men shall be published. Right lately some interesting discoveries in the way of organized bands of burglars and gangs of counterfeiters of the silver coins lately put in circulation, have been made in the city by the police, and the police court record, the accounts of all species of crime, the frequency with which the details of an aggravated abortion case, and similar incidents of society life in the "hub," which appear in the newspapers, are all sad commentaries upon and evidences of the fact that Boston, though gaining intellectually, is retrograding morally with appalling rapidity.

The 156 licenses issued in two weeks show that the devil could do more in a fortnight than all the preachers, temperance orators and reform clubs in Boston, and they are numerous, will be able to undo in a year, perhaps many years. What a comment to make upon the civilization and religion of this modern Athens! The most enlightened city of modern times, save perhaps Edinburgh!

The camp meeting season is now at its height and the various denominations are out with their mammoth tents, or holding protracted camp meetings in the groves, in the various parts of the State. In addition to the Methodist and Baptist, old timers, who are zealously exhorting sinners to "come to Jesus" through their gateway, the Adventists are in the field, and with great enthusiasm are trying to scare people into joining them, or out of their wits, by making the startling announcement once more that the crack of doom is just about to sound, and that the wicked (those who remain skeptical are called wicked) will soon, very, very soon, be burnt up.

A sect of Spiritualists have lately been holding a mammoth camp meeting near Boston, zealously advocating a system of rank free-lovelism. They advertised, as a special attraction, that there would be a grand dance every afternoon on the camp meeting ground!

Respectfully,
B. F. CUMMINGS, JR.

Verdict of a Kansas jury in a case of domestic infelicity—Died of a kick in the stomach from his wife, and he never knew what killed him."

LOGAN, Sept. 2, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

At present the wisecracks of our nation are perplexed over, and what to do with, the Indians; the war arm of the government is now being bared to set them right, which means, judging from the past, to direct them to the wall, or, in plainer terms, to exterminate them, as if they were encumbrances of the ground, persons having no natural rights, when in reality they are the lords of the American soil and waters.

Columbus and other great explorers and discoverers found them in the quiet and undisputed possession of this continent, and also found them uncontaminated and uninitiated in the knavery, trickery, and low intrigue which characterize those who have aggressed upon their rights.

The history of colonial times presents many striking instances of the fact that from the beginning the so-called Christian white man has been the first to violate his honor, to break his compact and covenants with the too often confiding Indian. History also points to the fact that very many of those early colonists were not overstocked with such qualities as were calculated to elevate any one. Hundreds of such came to this land from the old world, not in particular to develop the country, but to find a fortune easily and readily, and with such an object in view we may safely conclude that history does not misrepresent them.

Callous indeed must be the feelings of a person who is not shocked at reading the narrative of Cortes, the Spanish general, with regard to the Indians of Mexico. This general came to this country under the auspices of the Spanish government, probably selected on account of his daring and cruelty, the better to establish Spanish rule and dominion against all opposition in this land. The sequel shows how well he succeeded, and at what cost and sacrifice to the Indians of that country.

A volume might be written, showing the extent of the encroachments and impositions practiced upon the Indian, from the colonization of the country to the present time. If the Indian is censured with being unrelenting in his mode of warfare, devoid of feelings of humanity, and shows many weaknesses, it is not due to his depravity altogether, but attributable to a great extent to the treatment he and his fathers have received from the hands of the whites. The plighted faith of the white man with the Indian may well create distrust in his heart, and the continued abuse which has been heaped upon him in the past has proved a school in which the chief lesson taught him has been to hate the pale face and avenge the wrongs he has practiced upon him and his race.

While our nation was struggling under the writhings of revolution and the iron hand of kingly rule, the Indian was not oblivious to the importance of the contest, and in many instances lent timely and efficient aid to the revolutionists. But in the exchange of masters the contrast of the condition of his fellow Indian on the other side of the line, proves how much he made by the transaction. The record of the Indian bureau, with its multifarious agencies and departments, with all the paraphernalia of Indian trading posts, Indian agents, extinguishments of Indian titles, reservations, and a thousand and one other institutions and projects which have been gotten up to compensate the Indian for his lands and to Christianize him withal, the manipulations of which have tended to degrade him from sheer disgust at the arrogant, selfish, unchristian, and devilish conduct of those entrusted with such affairs.

Generation after generation has passed away and what has this boasted government done for the civilization of this barbarian? Civilization should promote the happiness and elevation of mankind, and ameliorate the condition of all. The present status of the Indian tribes speaks loudly against such efforts, from the fact that the barbarity of his nature has become, by contact with the whites of many parts of the country, more intense; the scalping knife has not been relinquished by many tribes for an instrument of industry, nor the war whoop and dance abandoned for a song of praise and the melody of social concourse.

Fortunately for the cause of

justice, there is a just God, who is cognizant of the acts of all men, who views with impartiality the workmanship of his own hands, and will reward mankind for the deeds done in the body. Then the wrongs inflicted upon the Indian will be redressed, and this Christian nation will find it has been tampering with a chosen though benighted people.

The ancient history of the Indians, brought forth in the Book of Mormon by the Prophet Joseph Smith, establishes their identity, shows them to be of the royal lineage of Israel, and places their predecessors in the front rank of nations that once existed; says that they once enjoyed the favor and approbation of the Most High, that this continent once swarmed with their ancestors, that fine cities and temples adorned the land, that refinement and the gifts and graces of the holy gospel characterized this once mighty people, that through sin and transgression their fathers went into darkness, that during the crucifixion convulsions and earthquakes disfigured many portions of this land, which fact is manifest by the present geological and geographical condition of the western portion of this continent, that through wars and contentions the major part of that people were wasted and destroyed. The ruins of many cities throughout the land attest the truth of this record.

In consequence of the righteousness of their fathers, the Lord made many precious promises to them in regard to their posterity, that in the last days he would bring to light the history of the past and make of the posterity of the remnant that was left a white and delightsome people, that after they had been scattered and peeled he would remember them in much mercy.

The coming forth of the Book of Mormon has unravelled the mystery of the origin of the Indians, although eminent divines and writers are indifferent and sceptical to the truths of its pages, and still go on wondering and surmising from whence he came and with a flurry of oratory console their readers that his origin must remain in the future as it has been in the past, unknown.

That the Indian is far from what he might be and ought to be is beyond a doubt; but when considered in the light of being an "unlettered savage" his history will more than compare with that of his white brethren, who have made large pretensions to enlightenment and civilization and laid claim to being the exponents of the virtues common to a humane and civilized community.

The present Indian difficulty, adjacent to our borders, is only another repetition of aggression on the part of the whites, the lands and homes of the former being invaded by the latter, and the rule or rather doctrine that might makes right is the pretext for the innovation, when, instead of this Government and officials concerned in the Indians acting upon such principles as would tend to elevate them and to raise them from the depths of ignorance and savagery, the practice has been the reverse, proving the fact that man without God and his wisdom cannot bring about good results.

Respectfully,
J. A. LEISHMAN.

THE GREAT WAGONMAKER.—South Bend, Ind., August 25.—Mr. Clem. Studebaker, President of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, accompanied by his family, returned this afternoon from a sojourn of fourteen months' duration in Europe, during which he visited all of the principal capitals of the old world, and drove the first American side spar buggy through the streets of Paris. His return was the occasion of a grand reception, under the auspices of the employees of the Studebaker Wagon and Carriage Works. He was met at the depot by the workmen in a body, and many citizens, making in all a crowd of over 2,000 people, and escorted, in procession, headed by the Cornet Band, to his residence, where Mr. J. W. Anderson, one of the superintendents in the Wagon department, delivered an appropriate address of welcome. Mr. Studebaker responded in a feeling manner, and after giving three cheers for their president, the crowd separated and left Mr. Studebaker once more to the enjoyment of home.—Ex.

DIED.

In the 11th Ward of this city, Sept. 10th, 1876, of inflammation of the bowels, ANNIE LOUISA, daughter of James and Sarah Ann Coult, aged 7 months and 10 days.
Millennial Star, please copy.

In the 11th Ward, Salt Lake City, Sept. 9, of inflammation in the bowels, JOHN FREDERICK, son of Charles and Mary Triptow, aged 12 days.

In Montpelier, Bear Lake Co., Idaho Territory, Saturday, Sept. 3d, 1876, of croup, GEORGE WALLACE, aged 1 year, 11 months and 6 days, son of Theodore and Laura Sirene, the latter a daughter of James and Harriet Holmes.

At Navajo Springs, Arizona, August 16, of convulsions, WINIFRED, daughter of Louisa Whiting and Aaron Johnson, Jr., aged 21 months, formerly of Springville, Utah. Deceased was buried August 16th, at Lee's Ferry.

At Paris, September 2nd, after 25 days sickness of diphtheria and scarlatina, GEORGE EDWARD, son of Wm. Broomhead and D. A. Clayton, aged four years, four months, and seven days.

Dr. Rhago

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ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:
One brown MARE, 7 to 9 years old, white spot in forehead and white from before the eyes to point of nose, right front foot and both hind feet white, white spot behind right front leg and belly, branded

thus E and illegible brand just under, all on left shoulder, brand resembling S on left thigh. She has a last Spring colt with her.

One bay horse COLT, one year old or more, stripe of white in face, four white feet and legs, no brands visible.

One bay mare COLT, one year old or more, stripe of white in face, hind feet white, branded on left shoulder J with a block brand combined with it something like an R.

One bay mare COLT, one or two years old, small white spot in forehead, branded on right shoulder resembling M. She is large for her age.

Which, if not claimed, will be sold at the District Pound at Moroni, Sanpete County, Sept. 21st, A. D. 1876, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. L. JOLLY,
District Poundkeeper.
Moroni City, Sept. 11, 1876. dsw

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON the 5th inst., from the 15th Ward, a red COW, branded P T and Spanish b and on left ribs, part of left horn broken off, hair off left side of back, slit in right ear.

Any person giving information of the whereabouts of the above described animal will be rewarded by

FRANCIS BROWN,
Fifth West Street, between First and Second South Streets. d244

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NOTICE.

TO A. W. Bullock. I hereby notify you that I have expended in labor and money the sum of one hundred dollars, being the amount of legal assessments due by you for the past year on your interest of seven hundred and fifty (750) feet in the Emma Lode in Blue Ledge Mining District, Wasatch County, Utah. Should you fail to pay said sum within the time prescribed by law, your interest in said lode will become forfeited to me as co-owner by virtue of the act of Congress approved May 10th, 1872.
FREDERICK REICZ
April 29, '74.

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