

Tuesday, October 28, 1879.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Late and apparently authentic information concerning the present status of the Indian war is to be found in our dispatches. Read it.

The November number of *St. Nicholas* is the beginning of a new volume, and is enlarged, improved and printed on heavier paper than formerly. This is one of the best juvenile magazines published in the world, and is full of instruction and information for the young. Scribner and Co., New York.

We call the attention of our readers to the communication from Elders Morgan and Clawson, relating to the proceedings at the trial of the murderers of J. H. Joseph Standing. The fact that the assassins were declared not guilty and allowed to go free has already been announced and commented on, but the incidents of the examination, as written by the brethren present at the time will be read with peculiar interest, and should show to every mind how far bigotry and dread of religious innovation will drive people who submit themselves to the influence of false teachers.

Scribner's for November has been delayed for a few days in consequence of double frontispieces and the enlargement of the size. It has been received however at Dwyer's. This number is the first of the new volume in which every number will contain 160 pages, while the subscription price—\$4 a year—will remain the same. New attractions have been secured for this excellent magazine which give promise of increased interest, and the publishers seem determined to keep it in the front rank of popular literature, a position which it has maintained from the first. Published by Scribner and Co., New York.

New York is likely to get a "Needle" from Egypt, after much delay and anxious doubt. Gotham envies the British capital its ancient monolith, and is determined to have one like it at any cost. The late Khedive made a present to New York of the obelisk of Thothmes III, which has been at Alexandria ever since the reign of Thothmes III, which has been at Alexandria ever since the reign of Thothmes III, which has been at Alexandria ever since the reign of Thothmes III.

Medical men of considerable note have advanced the idea that the sleeping of more than one person in the same bed at the same time was injurious to health, and have given various reasons for their opinion. It is said that there is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is sensitive in nervous force, as to lie all night in bed with another person who is absorbent in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminator will be tumbling and tossing, restless and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful and peevish, fault-finding and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive, the other will lose.

The New York Mail says: "It would not be strange if the Mormons should form an alliance with the Indians for the resistance of government authority. The desperate disciples of polygamy are ready for that or any other alliance which will delay the execution of the law among them. While castigating the Utes it will be well to keep an eye on Salt Lake City." "It would not be strange" if the Mail man hauled up in a lunatic asylum. There is nobody here in any state approaching desperation, but those who are mauling their small wits in vain endeavors to spy out "Mormon" family secrets and sit up nights to criminate heads of innocent families. While taking care of his demented, New York should "keep an eye" on the paragraph of the Mail.

While Bear, chief of the Poncas, the wife who was so shamefully treated and whose name was so successfully exposed by Mr. Tibbles of the Omaha Herald, is now in the east with that gentleman, seeking aid for his people. This is how the "savage" pleads his cause and their against the "civilized" oppressor. "I owned a field and the land was mine. It belonged to me, and was dear to me. We had lived on our lands hundreds of years. Our fathers lived there before we were born. We don't know how long they owned it. I do not know that I have done anything wrong. If you white people had been treated as I have been you would not like it. If any one had taken hold of you and forced you to another country that you did not want, you would not like it. Who would want to kill a weak and defenseless man as I am, who has done nothing wrong? The land is dear to me, and I would like to get it back. It has been taken from me. I wish all Christian people to help me to get it back. Whenever you wish to do anything, you have the power to do it. What is then so hard in letting me go free? We have done no wrong and committed no crime, that it should be so hard to give us back our lands. I ask the churches and the lawyers to help us. When I see what you have all done for yourselves, it gives me a desire to do the same for my people. I was driven down to Indian Territory against my will. I did not like it, so I broke away. You ask why I did not I wanted my women and children to live. That is all."

[COMMUNICATED]
CANNIBALISM OF THE FAMILY.

There is nothing so interesting as the family organization; it is called the family circle, because it is meant to be united, without angles and corners, or protuberances of any kind; it is intended to be sound, smooth and harmonious. To be sure it is made up of individuals, and these may have many peculiarities, but these are understood, and the spirit of affection induces restraint, prevents offense, and gives mutual interest in and for each other. Every thoughtful representative of a family cherishes a good deal of pride in regard to his posterity; he wishes them well, he labors with and for them; educating, clothing and providing as far as possible every gratification. Laborious days and sleepless nights, continued vigilance in regard to improper associations and untoward influences, are but a portion of that parental interest which is exemplified even in the "Gentile" world.

But among the "Mormons" there is certainly a more intense and abiding interest than their neighbors can possess. Two former believers that it is the result of divine origin, that it is the result of special blessing, and that it is eternal in its nature, an enduring order, that in fact a man's family are at once his glory and his crown.

Now with this view comes a more weighty responsibility as to the formation of its character here in this probation, and the head expects obedience, prays for peace, believes in order, while every thought and all his ambition center in the desire to have these desirable traits made manifest continually; for this is his home, his heaven, his all. True it is written that "a man's foes shall be those of his own household," but every man in Israel ardently hopes that peace and unity will be round about his hearthstone, and that no enemy from there shall be the willing or unwilling instrument in the fulfillment of so lamentable a truth.

In the pursuit of this unity most men find that prior experience is inadequate to what appears to be the necessities of some occasions; many things are done, which are only experiments, wisdom may not always preside, (that is the critic's wisdom) but that man is more than a fool, who does not desire peace and order as well as work to make it.

Some are fools enough to believe that family difficulties are only known in Utah, that everything elsewhere is bright and peaceful, that no jar, no contention, no rebellion, no divorce, intrude their unwelcome presence into the families of the "Gentile" world. But those who have traveled and lived there know what are the elements of social life both on this continent and in Europe.

There are others who claim that every wrangling spirit in Utah is born of polygamous marriage, which is also very far from the truth, and indeed, when the origin of many of our difficulties is really reached, it will be found that they grew in so-called "Christian" homes, in so-called "Christian" families, and in so-called "Christian" lands, and few can comprehend that a large proportion of the little difficulty which exists in Utah, is positively an evidence of that educational friction which belongs inevitably to a radical change of ideas, convictions and practices.

And of these few difficulties which, cropping out and coming to the surface, become in a measure, public property, how few there are which really evoke that healthy sympathy, that manly regret, that willing alliance which calamity should arouse. For it is a calamity, and indeed when family squabbles and disagreements lose themselves from the circle where they originate, and help to induce by gossip, tale-bearing and tattling, one of the most virulent enemies to confidence and peace which can find an entrance into any community.

But beyond all this there is still a lower depth to which some in this community can descend in these matters, and that is to give public utterance to a feeling of satisfaction, when disintegration exists in any family of this city. These writers speak of division as if it was a crowning virtue, they applaud disobedience as if it was the highest attribute of boyhood or early manhood or womanhood, and they gloat over the intense and burning words of a parent who is called to witness the overthrow of his "household gods."

Yet this is called patriotism, it is called reform, it is said to be Christianity, which thus fattens upon the oil that such persons think they scent; but every such spirit thus demonstrates that it is of hell, and there is nothing so contemptible, so unmanly, nothing which savors so strongly of scoundrelism, damnable in all its features, as this chuckling, smug, shrew-like satisfaction at every slight evidence of misbehavior to "Mormon" parental authority and rule. They who thus write are traitors to the best interests of society; they are the unfaltering enemies of good order and righteous family government; and every man who side with and abets in the direction will live to pay the fearful penalty of seeking to overthrow an order established by divine revelation and commandment.

Mark those members of the family relationship; follow their footsteps, and it will be seen that they lead down to hell; consider the demoralization which would come to you and yours, if your sons and daughters are thus lured and counted as martyrs, because the discipline which belongs to every well-regulated family, whether of Jew, Gentile, bond or free, is inseparable into your faith and practice, and becomes far more desirable because of the inspirational assurance of the perpetuity and enduring character of the family circle. Let those who are thus

maligned, brook the traitorous insult as best they may, they can have the assurance of the faith and sympathy of the great heart of a mighty people; and the prayers of those who thus sympathize will find passage to the heavens, until God's gladsome benediction shall fall upon every stricken heart, and the voice of many a returning prodigal will give the lie to the wishes and expressions of the corrupt, unprincipled and barbarous cannibals of the family.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WIRELESS UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.
EASTERN.

Political Capital.
NEW YORK, 28.—Two immense political meetings were held here to-night. One of democrats, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, where Speaker Randall was the chief speaker; and the other at the Cooper Union, where ex-Minister Seward, General Klatsch and Secretary Sherman held forth. At the latter meeting, after Sherman had advised all to vote for Cornell, as an honest man, some one in the crowd wanted to know why the President had removed him from office. This was greeted with a storm of cheers. Sherman said he had often asked the question before. There was no charge of dishonesty against Cornell, and his record was of the best, from beginning to end. Besides, republicans uphold corruption, not honesty.

His speech is sharply criticized by the Times, which says: The services which Sherman might have rendered to his party and to the country remains to be performed. His speech, excellent as in many respects it is, evades the serious aspect of the financial question, and glosses over the palpable hindrance to the permanent working of resumption. The speech is a campaign speech and nothing more. It is not a contribution to the stock of financial knowledge which should have been furnished by the author and administrator of the resumption act, familiarized by experience with its weak points, and directed to the necessity of correcting them before their consequences become irremediable. The Times then goes on to explain how the continued coinage of silver will ultimately be a prolific source of embarrassment, and will at no distant day drive gold out of circulation. From this the Times argues that Sherman's statement that resumption is a triumphant success, is not true.

Indian Expenditure.
The San leader opposes the appropriation of \$20,000,000, which it alleges will be surely demanded next Congress for the improvement of the Columbia River. It admits the dangerous character of the bar, but the contents of the National Treasury could be emptied into the mouth of the Columbia, and the only engineering result would be the useless removal of the bar a little further seaward. The financial result of successive appropriations, practically without limit, would be the total waste of money and the enrichment of a ring of shelled and bankrupt Oregon politicians who mean to repair their fortunes through this job.

Los Pinos, Cal., 24, via Del Norte, Oct. 25.
Word has just arrived from Indian camp on Plateau Creek. The women and children were safe at Chief Oury's house nine miles below. They stood the journey well and Mrs. Meeker has improved in health every day since we started. We left on the morning of the 23d. The Indians were very friendly to us to leave until they learned what success General Adams had in stopping the further advance of Merritt's command. Meeker's papers were burned and what money Mrs. Meeker had was taken from her by Douglas. The intentions were to kill the women and children, as the women of the room in which they first took refuge were riddled with bullets, the instant they had left for a more secure place in the milk room. Mrs. Meeker, Mrs. Susan, the squaw wife of Chief Johnson, a sister of Oury, did more than all the others to save their lives. She was kind to them as mother, and their parting very touching. Jack's band fought the troops and Douglas' men killed the agent and employees. Agent Meeker was killed by Antelope and Antelope. Mrs. Meeker was shot at while running from the house, attempting to hide in the sage brush, the ball passing through her dress, and making a slight flesh wound in her thigh, about four inches long. The arrangements for a fight with Merritt's command was most complete. Two hundred Apaches had joined Jack and many others from the neighboring tribes, and had it not been for the fortunate arrival of Chief Oury's order to cease the fighting, the army of Merritt and his command would have passed in history by the side of Custer, and with the same epithet, "a annihilation by Indians." The outbreak may be attributed to four things, viz., repeated changes and lessening amount of rations issued to the Indians; no head chief as Oury, is here, anti-Indian for interpreter, who was unfriendly to Meeker, and plenty of bad whiskey furnished by the ranchmen. Major Pollock is here, doing all in his power to aid the ladies comfortable and looking after the interest of the department in general.

Speculation Craze.
The stock market craze developed extraordinary propositions yesterday, and the recorded transactions reached the unprecedented aggregate of nearly 550,000 shares. The largest previous day was 535,000 shares. The greatest excitement prevailed and the fluctuations were very violent. The Times has an editorial on the subject warning speculators that everything that goes to make up the market is being expressed the hope that we shall have no more South Sea bubbles and Black Friday.

Preparations for Grant.
WASHINGTON, 28.—The meeting of citizens was held here yesterday to confer with the Army of the Cumberland in the matter of unveiling the statue to General Thomas. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of 100 commissioners to co-operate in carrying out its programme and for the reception of Grant, should he visit Washington on that occasion.

The President has invited Grant to be his guest whenever he may come to Washington. It is doubtful if he will be here at the unveiling of the statue as he has an engagement at Indianapolis Oct. 20. Sherman, however, says: He will try to persuade him to come.

DETROIT, 28.—A dispatch just received from Grand Haven, Mich., states that the steamer *Amos*, of the Northwestern Transportation Co.'s line, for that port from Milwaukee, with about 50 passengers and a heavy load of wheat and other freight, struck a bar in the entrance to the harbor here while entering at 8 a. m. She succeeded in backing off, returned a few miles into the lake, and again attempted but struck the bar, and was driven around the end of the south pier

and ashore by the heavy sea and a strong northwest wind. She now lies within one hundred feet of the pier, broadside to the sea, with the spray dashing over her. The passengers are being taken ashore by the life-saving car. The crew are throwing the cargo overboard, and the steamer is evidently going to pieces.

FOREIGN.
GREAT BRITAIN.
Foreign Notes.

LONDON, 28.—Hanlon has been sent a formal demand for the return of the challenge cup. Meanwhile the trustees have been invited to consider Elliott's proposal to include the cup in his race with Boyd.

Kasson, American minister to Vienna, has arrived at Belgrade. His mission there is in relation to consular and commercial propositions. The Spanish minister of foreign affairs has received a copy of the treaty of peace between Spain and Peru, ratified by the latter. The court of Casson and a sloop of war *Albatross*, it is understood, will proceed to the China station as soon as they are ready for sea, in view of the pending rupture between China and Japan, and the friendly attitude of Russia towards China.

George Montague, alias John Henderson, on commitment to Marlstone jail, confessed that in July, 1877, at Baltimore, he murdered a fellow soldier named Henry Sanders, by stabbing him and afterwards threw the body overboard. Yesterday on completing his term of imprisonment, he was re-arrested and was held to await the action of the American authorities. He now says the confession was a false hood concocted to avoid being imprisoned here.

It is reported that Don Carlos will be requested to leave France in consequence of his reception of and other public interchanges of courtesies with army officers. Some of whom have been subjected to army discipline for the same cause.

The *Journal Des Debats* condemns Lord Salisbury's opinion towards the Austro-German alliance and says: The result will be European complications which will leave Austria without allies confronting all Christian nations of Eastern Europe, whose legitimate ambitions she seeks to stifle for her own advantage.

Le *Sol* reports an interview with Italian statesmen of various shades of opinion, all of whom advocate an understanding between Latin and Slavonic races as a counterpoise to the Austro-German alliance.

Major Deserra Pinto, the distinguished African explorer, is seriously ill. Additional hands have been taken on by most of the leading iron works in the Leeds district, orders having been received which will provide occupation during the winter months for a large branch of the trade is also improving.

The *Daily News* founds its theory of the contemplation of a dissolution of Parliament before the end of the present year on the alleged fact that the results of recent registrations are very favorable to the liberals. As these registrations do not take effect until the beginning of 1880, an immediate dissolution would deprive the liberals of the benefits thereof. The *Daily News* says: The probability of a decisive increase by the fact that Ashton Cross, home secretary, has telegraphed to the Philosophia Institution in Edinburgh, postponing his lecture before it, on the ground that a series of cabinet councils will be held next week, at which his presence will be indispensable. It is said that the cabinet will propose on the part of the government which demands so sudden a telegraphic postponement of only 46 recently announced engagement. Adolphus Rosebery, convicted of libel upon Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, and Lord Londesborough, was, to-day, again placed in the dock, at the Old Bailey, and Justice Hawkins said it appeared to be the impression that the prisoner would be treated as a first class misdemeanant, able to receive his friends and furnish his own maintenance. This, said the justice, is incorrect, short of hard labor, Rosebery will be treated the same as any other prisoner.

NOTICE

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN H. MCGRATH, deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said Court in said matter, notice is hereby given, that Friday, the seventh day of November, A. D. 1879, at the Court Room of said County, County Court House at Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, there will be heard and argued the petition of Mrs. Bridget McGrath, filed in said court, praying that certain documents therewith filed, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued to her at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest or object to said will.

Salt Lake City, October 25th, 1879.

D. Clerk of the Probate Court, Salt Lake County.

6234 to

LAND CLAIMS!

PARTIES about to make final proof of who have any kind of land business to attend to, will do well to call on CHAS. W. MEYER, south of Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City, U. T., before going to the Land Office elsewhere. He will give information how to proceed, free of cost.

TAKE NOTICE!

I will sell for

30 DAYS, FOR CASH.

BETTER AND PURER

LIQUORS,

WINES AND CIGARS

Than can be found at any other House in Utah.

AT COST!

We advise you to call and see

N. BOKOFESKY,

20 and 21 First South St., Salt Lake City.

THE ADVANCED

PRICE PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF

DRIED FRUITS

AT

TEASDEL'S

City patrons can have the

Wagon call at their residences for

Teasdel's.

S. P. TEASDEL.

FIRST PRIZES!

At the late

Territorial Fair,

Z. C. M. I.

SHOE FACTORY

Was Awarded the

FIRST PRIZE

FOR GENTS' FINE BOOTS,

.....THE BEST

FIRST PRIZE

For the best assortment of

FINE BOOTS and SHOES

And the

FIRST PRIZE

For the best assortment of

"Common Sense" Boots & Shoes

Were also awarded to

Z. C. M. I. TANNERY,

For Harness, Leather, Fair

Leather, Upper Leather, Calf

Skin, Kip Skin, etc.

See that the BOOTS and SHOES you

Purchase are stamped "Warranted

as Manufactured by

Z. C. M. I. SHOE FACTORY.

H. S. ELDERIDGE, Supt.

Established May, 1876.

FASHION.

WANTED!

FIRST CLASS TAILOR, CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT. Apply Personally or by Letter to

BUCKLE & SON,

TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS,

MAINT STREET,

Opposite Walker House, P. O. Box 602

CONFERENCE visitors

can find a Full Stock of

Fine Liquors, Cigars,

Wines, Etc., Etc., at

WALKER BROS. & CO.,

Opposite Post Office,

THE Largest and Best

Stock of Whiskies ever

held in Utah is there

For Sale at Bottom

Figures. Call and See

Them.

TRADE SALE.

SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 27, 1879.

TO THE MERCHANTS & DEALERS

YOU are respectfully solicited to attend the Assignee

Sale of the Large and Well Selected Stock carried

by the late firm of SIEGEL BROS. Sale to take place

Tuesday, November 4, 1879, at 10 30 a. m., at 88 Main

Street, Salt Lake City, when will be sold at Public

Auction to the highest bidder for cash or negotiable

paper:

400 Cassimere and Worsted Suits of fine, medium and

common grades.

1,000 Pairs of Cassimere and Satinet Pants.

Overcoats and Rubber Coats.

50 Doz. Duck Overalls and Jumpers.

50 Doz. White Shirts for Men and Boys.

40 Doz. Cheviot and Percal Shirts.

50 Doz. Cassimere and Blue Flannel Overshirts.

50 Doz. Men's Plain and Fancy Hose.

100 Doz. Men's Plain and Fancy Scarfs and Neckties.

75 Doz. Men's Merino and Cotton Undershirts and

Drawers.

60 Doz. Men's Fine and Medium Quality Hats.

25 Doz. Men's Fine and Heavy Boots.

Also a full stock of Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs,

Gloves, Jewelry, etc.

This is the Best Opportunity ever offered TO

MERCHANTS in Utah for bargains in this

line of goods, as the entire stock must positively be

closed out on the above date. Sale positive and with-

out reserve.

L. GOLDSMITH,

ASSIGNEE.

GUS HEYMAN, Auctioneer.

P. S.—Stock will be ready for inspection the day

previous to sale,

AUTUMN FABRICS.

In addition to an unequalled Collection of

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES,

Z. C. M. I. are offering daily

ELEGANT NOVELTIES

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

Together with the Latest Designs in

CLOAKS, DOLMANS AND WRAPS.

Unsurpassed in STYLE and VARIETY, and

AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY PREVIOUS SEASON.

Z. C. M. I.

H. S. ELDERIDGE, Supt.



NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

ALL TERRITORIAL SCHOOL and County Taxes remaining unpaid on the 31st day of October, will be collected with costs as provided by law.

GEORGE CRISMON, Collector.

Collector's Office, Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, Oct. 24, 1879.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

A person interested in some established business in Salt Lake City will put in from \$2,000 to 10,000. Address P. O. Box 975.

IMMENSE
REDUCTION.

OUR

TYCOON TEA

Well known to be the

BEST TEA IN THE CITY!

REDUCED TO