

HOME ITEMS

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—By letter from Elder Wm. H. Miles, dated the 29th ult., we learn that on that day the following named missionaries left New York on board the steamer *City of Washington*:

A. P. Dewey, Lot Smith, Geo. H. Peterson, Geo. H. Barton, and J. Q. Knowlton. They were well and in excellent spirits.

REPENTANT INDIANS.—Brother Dimick B. Huntington reached this city from Sanpete on Monday evening, and brings with him a good report of the Indians. He met and had a talk with about 120 of them at Fort Ephraim, about noon last Saturday. President Orson Hyde, and Bishops Johnson and Peterson, and a good number of the brethren were present during the *pow-wow*. "Black Hawk" brought the crowd in, among whom was Tam-a-ris, a Shiber-ech Chief, the one who is known as the rider of the white horse, who has committed most of the murders during the Indian disturbances South, and is regarded as being a much worse man than "Black Hawk" himself. Five of the principal men spoke on the occasion, expressing themselves very humbly and penitently over their past bad deeds, and asking what they must do to be saved. "Black Hawk" said that for four years they had had no heart, but now they had got heart, eyes and ears, and could both see and hear. They agreed to protect the settlers, and give them warning when mischief was threatened by marauding Indians, and also agreed to bring in all Indians they could who are still marauding and bent on mischief. "Black Hawk" recommended that a telegram be sent to Gunn-ar-row, at Parowan, for him to send out his own sons to bring in the wicked Indians who committed the recent depredations in that neighborhood. During the conversation the Indians wanted to know who was making bad medicine and killing all the rabbits in the valley, as they are dying off in great numbers. Bro. Huntington informed them it was a disease among them.

The Major says he never saw such crops before in Sanpete Valley.

WARNING TO ALL.—The sudden death of Miss Paul, an account of which appeared in our columns yesterday, should be a warning to all, both old and young of the danger of taking cold substances or fluids into the stomach when the body is heated; such a proceeding is most dangerous. Death does not always follow such indulgence, but serious injury does almost invariably. Many people when they are heated think how grateful a drink of ice water, or a plate of ice cream would be to them, and if opportunity offered they would partake of either or both without the least reflection as to the consequence. There are laws which govern the human organism that can no more be violated with impunity than can the laws by which a steam engine is controlled. Let a stream of cold water be injected into a hot steam boiler when the steam is low and an explosion is almost sure to follow. No sane man who knows anything about a steam boiler, would commit such an act of folly. The human system is controlled by laws which are equally rigid; they must be observed or health and perhaps life will be the penalty. We have known men and women who, intelligent on other subjects, seemed singularly obtuse upon all points connected with the care and management of their bodies, as though they were not the most delicate and finely organized machines in existence; but were capable of sustaining any amount of abuse without injury. Such people are only apt to learn their mistakes when it is too late to profit by the knowledge. It is time that the laws which govern man's organization should be understood, and the rising generation be taught that it is one of the highest duties of religion to take care of the tabernacles which God has given them. When these are understood and observed, and not till then, may we hope to become a healthy people.

A SQUAW AND HER PAPOOSE MURDERED.—On the morning of Saturday last, on Mill Creek, close by the Church pasture, about five miles from this city, a squaw and papoose were found dead in the fence ditch, the throat of the squaw being cut in four places, and her brains knocked out. About three feet from her head lay her papoose, with a scar across its throat and stabbed in the breast. An Indian, said to be a chief, went down to the spot on Saturday afternoon and said something about a white man having done it; but a short time after, a squaw went into the house of Bro. Thomas Howard, the man who discovered the bodies, and said "white man had not done it, but that big papoose had done it, and she would kill him." There was an Indian camp close by, but they moved off during the day. We have since been informed that the murdered woman was one of the wives of an Indian who died recently, and that she had in some way or other incurred the hate of a son of her husband, and it was he who was referred to as the "big papoose," whom the squaw accused of being the murderer. An Indian, named "Indian Jim," supposed to have been the one who committed the deed, or who is implicated in the transaction, has been arrested and is now in jail, awaiting further developments.

LAKE, SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By letter from Elder Geo. Nebeker to Elder Wilford Woodruff, which has been kindly handed to us to make extracts from, we learn that the prospects of success as the result of the Elders' labors on the plantation are much more encouraging than they have been. Bro. Nebeker says:

"The native brethren have improved some of late in their habits and also in their appearance. We have had from thirty to sixty of them working for us for the last six months, and some of them at very heavy work, and, with few exceptions, they have fulfilled their agreements like men. Our meetings are very well attended by those living near by, and our little congregation is increasing in size and also in appearance. Twelve have been added to our number recently by baptism on the farm. We are now near done grinding for this season, and have taken off about one hundred tons of sugar and a great amount of molasses, already. The most of this has been shipped to and sold in San Francisco, which has kept us all very busy the past winter. We have also cultivated and enlarged our crop so that we have the prospect for twice the amount of cane next season that we had last season and will commence grinding in October next. Our mode of employing and working the natives differs very much from our neighbors, the planters, and the result is we accomplish more and with less trouble, and in this we have attracted the attention of numbers, and many congratulate us on our success, and say that 'Mormonism,' when applied to a cane field is no humbug. The mules we grind with look better than when we commenced, and they get no attention except to be turned into the pasture when not at work. I expect to start the last of June with a few tons of sugar and molasses for home. I think from what I learn that we can furnish our friends sugar cheaper than they can get it elsewhere. Amos Harmon, a son of Jesse Harmon, of Salt Lake City, called on me the other day, and is now in Honolulu; his friends perhaps would like to hear from him."

CASTELLO'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—Dan Castello's Circus and Menagerie left this city for the north early on the morning of the fourth instant, having given, during its stay here, six evening performances and three matinees, all of which were largely patronized. Probably no performances ever given in this city were better patronized or met with a larger degree of success than those of this circus. We expected they would draw, but we were not prepared to see them maintain their popularity throughout the entire week as they did. The crowded audiences which were present on the occasion of each performance spoke more highly than words could of the estimation in which the public held the entertainment. Everything connected with the performances was attractive, and of a first-class character; there was nothing that could shock the sensibilities of the most fastidious or refined. They possessed the charm of novelty for our people, for thousands had never seen anything of the kind, and those who had witnessed such entertainments elsewhere enjoyed these with a zest that must have been encouraging to the performers. The feats of horsemanship were remarkably fine; it is seldom that as good riding can be seen in any country; and then Castello was a host in himself, his vaulting, his exhibitions of his trained horses, his "whopper" of a horse "January," and his trained mules, so apt at discriminating between the good, moral boys, and those of the opposite character, and his witticisms and performances as clown, all show the first-class artist, and made him a universal favorite here. Dan, Jr., gives promise, if he lives and meets with no accident, of being "a chip of the old block." These entertainments cannot fail to give satisfaction to the public wherever they are witnessed. After this there is no use for any one-horse circus to come here with any expectation of securing patronage. Dan Castello has ruined the prospects of all such. It is with the people now about circuses as it is with them about theatres and theatrical performances—they must be first-class to obtain patronage. Since our Theatre has been opened, and the people have witnessed the representations by the first-class performers which have trodden its boards, they have become very discriminating and critical, and no theatrical performance that is not really good is received with favor, and performers must be excellent in their line to be well received. We are pleased that this is so, and on this account we have been gratified at seeing Dan Castello and his Circus and Menagerie here; as we have reason to believe the door is now effectually closed to these poor shows of which there are so many in the country.

INJURY TO SHADE TREES.—We have received a note from Sister Josephine Ursenbach, of the 16th Ward in this city, complaining of the great injury done to her shade trees by the children in the neighborhood. She says:

"I have been under the necessity, for the last three weeks, to remain steadily at home to watch my shade trees (mulberry trees), to save them from the depredations of a mob of children, who have constantly annoyed me by climbing young trees to take the mulberries, breaking the limbs and treating them shamefully, assailing the trees with big rocks, beating them with sticks and robbing the fruit which I desired to obtain for seed."

This is a serious cause of complaint, and we have not the least doubt of it being well-founded. Some measures should be adopted to remedy the evil complained of by Sister Ursenbach. It is by no means confined to her locality, though, owing to the fruit of the mulberry being tasty, and rather plentiful in her immediate neighborhood, there may be more temptation for the youngsters to commit depredations there than in some other localities. This city is renowned for its beautiful shade trees, and there is an ambition among the people to have the sidewalks through the entire city shaded as beautifully as many of them are now. But the gratification of this very laudable ambition is in many instances thwarted, or at least delayed considerably, by the injuries inflicted upon the young trees, in some instances with the pocket knives of mischievous children, but still more by straying cattle. Both these evils can be remedied, and they should be, and immediately. For damages inflicted by vagrant cattle the stray pound, in all cases, offers a remedy; and parents and Sunday school teachers have sufficient influence, if they will only exercise it, to remedy the evil with children. We urge this matter upon their attention. We all know, or can easily imagine, how provoking it is to see a young, healthy shade or fruit tree girdled through the wantonness of some mischievous youngster, its growth and development being thereby retarded for a year or two, if the tree is not entirely destroyed. The annoyance arising from such acts is far greater than could be recompensed by the payment of the actual money value of the tree! All parents should feel interested in preventing their children from working such mischief.

Sunday school teachers can also use considerable influence in preventing such acts in future. They can make it the subject of a few minutes' discourse to their pupils, showing how very improper it is and the amount of irritation and ill-feeling that arises therefrom. We think if this course be taken, and persevered in for a short time, we shall not be likely to hear much more of shade trees being injured or destroyed. Try it!

A STRANGE INCIDENT.—"Truth is stranger than fiction" it has often been said, and the following incident, for the truth of which we can vouch, is another illustration of the truth of the saying. Yesterday as our newly appointed Register of the Land office here, Mr. Maxwell, Colonel of the 1st Michigan cavalry during the war, was busily engaged in his office, a tall, military-looking gentleman walked in, whom he instantly recognized as Mr. Henry Lee, nephew of General Robert E. Lee, and Colonel of the 1st Virginia cavalry during the rebellion. The recognition was mutual, and called up bitter and painful reminiscences of events that occurred during the terrible conflicts between the armies of the North and the Southern Confederacy. It appears that during the rebellion the 1st Virginia and the 1st Michigan cavalry happened to be arrayed each against the other, and the feeling of animosity between the two regiments was as bitter as that entertained towards each other by two single persons who are deadly enemies. At the famous battle of Gettysburg the two regiments fought face to face, each learning to respect and hate the other for the blows given and the courage displayed. Between Cols. Maxwell and Lee, the leaders of the two regiments, the hate entertained by the respective members of each regiment, seemed to concentrate, and when the contending armies were engaged on James river the two Colonels met face to face, and there swore to fight it out in a personal conflict. The resolve was no sooner formed than executed, and a determined and deadly conflict immediately ensued, the two regiments, for the time, being merely spectators. The result was that Maxwell received a sword thrust in the groin and Lee had his shoulder disabled.

Since that day up to yesterday, we suppose the two men have never met, and it may well be supposed that the meeting was a strange one and that singular feelings were evoked on the occasion. They both bear the ineffaceable marks of hard service; Col. Maxwell has lost one leg and has sustained other serious physical injuries; while the left arm of Col. Lee is disabled by the wound received in his conflict with Col. Maxwell.

However, the hatred of the past seems to have no longer a place in their hearts; they have each learned to respect the other, as brave men invariably do; and the warm grasp of the hand that followed the mutual recognition and the words of kindly greeting that were subsequently interchanged, seemed to indicate a friendship more lasting than, and as sincere and fervent as, their former animosity. This is as it should be, not only between individual members of the Corps d'Armee that met in deadly conflict during the rebellion, but between the two great sections of the country. Having learned to respect each other for the courage displayed and the gallant deeds performed, they may well emulate the examples of Cols. Maxwell and Lee, and, burying the past in words and deeds of kindness, pledge each to the other the most unflinching and undying friendship for the future.

SPRINGTOWN.—Bro. George Brough, of Springtown, writing on the 2d inst., says they are having frequent showers of rain in that district of country, and but little irrigation had been needed. The crops are

unusually heavy, having been injured but little by grasshoppers. There had been considerable sickness there for the past few weeks. The Indians are peaceable.

Bro. Brough wishes us to give notice that Bro. P. D. S. Lund, when returning home from Salt Lake City, last Sunday week, somewhere between Spanish Fork and Spring Lake Villa, lost from his wagon a bundle containing a light summer coat and shirt, the pocket of the coat containing a book in which was Bro. Lund's family genealogy in the Danish language. The finder of the bundle is requested to forward it to the Bishop at Payson or Spanish Fork.

ESTRAVS!

I HAVE in possession one span of MULES, one is a dark bay mare mule, branded A on left side of neck and O on left shoulder, the other is a light bay horse mule, branded O on left shoulder. They are fine large animals. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away within two months from date, or they will be delivered to the county pound-keeper and sold as the law directs.

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