

THE ATTACK ON THE INDIANS.

The report of the Grand Jury concerning the Indians who are now engaged in farming in the Malad valley, deserves more than the passing notice we gave it yesterday. The malevolence the report displays, the untruths it utters, the insinuations it contains and the hearsay statements and opinions it repeats, mark it as the offspring of spiteful bigotry and malignant falsehood. That some members of the Grand Jury have permitted the infamous document to go on the record without their solemn protest against it, is certainly a matter of surprise.

The report starts out with a brace of falsehoods. First that certain Indians who refused to stay on their reservations camped two years ago on Bear River, in the immediate vicinity of Corinne, and secondly that the citizens of that place were alarmed at their attitude. The Indians referred to did not belong to any reservation at all, their farms were not within ten miles of Corinne, and it is well known that the pretended alarm was nothing but a ruse on the part of certain lively but unprincipled business men of Corinne, to obtain the location of soldiers at that place, to put a little vitality into their stagnant town. The Governor, who was foolish enough to treat the matter seriously, became the laughing stock of the whole Territory, including some of the very men who formed a portion of the Grand Jury which issued this report.

The Indians were a few poor, roving remnants of bands that had become disorganized. They offered no indignities to any one; but instead of strolling about as mendicants, and intruding upon the citizens of Northern Utah as had been their wont, they were peacefully engaged in harvesting the crops they had raised by honest industry learned from "Mormon" missionaries. They were heartlessly driven from their only means of subsistence for the coming winter, their crops were left in the fields and would have been entirely destroyed, if what was possible to be saved had not been gathered up by a few white men who had some humanity in their souls.

The whole affair of the dispersion of the Indians was alike disgraceful to those who commenced and those who supported it, and the fact that the red men, in whom revenge is a virtue, made no retaliation, is proof positive of the fallacy of the accusation made against them.

The statements in the report that "the legal place of residence for these Indians is Fort Hall," and that "provision for their support is made there" are wholly untrue. As we have stated, they have never belonged to a reservation, and when old Sagwitch, who, some years ago, was shot by some soldiers without provocation, becoming afraid lest he might be shot again, went to Fort Hall, at the dispersion above alluded to, he was refused any assistance because he did not belong to that reservation.

The next allegation is incorrect; there is no "Bishop George W. Hill of Ogden" either at Malad or elsewhere. The Brother Hill who has for many years been a kind friend to those poor nomads is not and never was a Bishop. That the Indians have entered land under the provisions of the laws of the United States is true. It is also true that they have paid their taxes, which is more than some white men have done, and having taken the steps required by law they are entitled to peaceable possession of their property, in spite of all the false reports of grand juries and the malice of sectarian officials.

The statement that there are no houses built on the land occupied by the Indians is also a fabrication. There are a number of substantial dwelling houses on that land, and the terms of the statute in this respect have been complied with. It is also untrue that the Indians do but little work, or that most of it is done by white men, or that any settler adjoining their farm or any one else is annoyed by them, unless it is some person who covets their land, or is filled with the same spirit of enmity against them as displayed by the Grand Jury.

The prediction in the report that when the Indians obtain the Government title to the land in question it will be transferred to some white men, is a contemptible assumption for which the jury should have been rebuked by the Court. Grand Juries are not empowered to prophesy, nor qualified to bear false witness, based on hearsay. And their belief, or the belief of other persons about the entry or transfer of land concerning which they have no positive knowledge or sworn evidence, is entitled to no consideration, but its expression only seems to show the animus which inspired the fabrication of their report.

After inserting a "Mormon" letter of instruction to one of the missionaries, which by the way, is the only portion of the document that contains a good sentiment or a true statement, the Grand Jury affirm, on their own authority, that missionary work consisted in performing manual labor, while the Indians loafed or went to Fort Hall for supplies. We tell the Grand Jury that the whole of that statement is a wilful falsehood, and that in uttering it they have violated their oath of office as well as falsified the respect of every fair-minded person.

Life's way, the report unfolds its real meaning in its latter end. In the last paragraph the "Mormon

ble manufactured for the occasion. That Church is the target aimed at in issuing the report. We were not aware that it was the business of Grand Juries to fulminate venom against churches, nor to enunciate opinions in relation to any form of faith or its effects.

But when such bodies frame indictments on the *ipse dixit* of an Attorney, and put men in legal jeopardy without seeing or hearing a witness in their cases, there is no wonder that they play such fantastic tricks as making attacks on churches, uttering baseless prophecies of imaginary offences, and adopting in official reports the opinions and may-be-so's of irresponsible acquaintances.

We pronounce the report of the Grand Jury on the Indians at Bear River, a tissue of falsehoods founded in malice, and relieved only from unqualified evil by the copy of a letter to a "Mormon" missionary, the wording and spirit of which ought to be enough of itself to refute the allegations in the body of the document, to every fair mind with natural discernment.

The only object of the misstatements which have been sent among the outcast red men is to turn them from their evil habits, instruct them in the faith of Jesus Christ, and show them how to labor for self support. The effects of these teachings are seen in the peaceable disposition of Indians once hostile, their repugnance to shedding blood, their worship of the Almighty in the name of the Redeemer, and their plodding industry, which is the surest sign of their reformation. And that a body of men, sworn to right action in a court of law, should make an attempt to deprive these repentant people of their possessions, and to malign the Church and the missionaries who have been instrumental in bringing about this remarkable improvement, ought certainly to arouse in every true heart the warmest feelings of indignation.

"MORMON" PRESIDENTS.

THE New York Graphic of Sept. 13, contains a portrait of President John Taylor, which, though an imperfect likeness, gives a pretty good idea of his personal appearance. A brief sketch of his life accompanies it. The Graphic states that Brigham Young became senior Apostle, and thereafter President, by the mere accident of his having been born earlier than the Elder. This is an error. Seniority of ordination and not birth determines position, in the Quorum of the Twelve, and that position was conferred on him by revelation, given through the Prophet Joseph Smith, January 19th, 1841, in which the following passage occurs:

"I give unto you my servant Brigham Young, to be a President over the twelve traveling Councils." (Doc. and Coven., new edition, p. 406).

The Graphic copies in the same paper the following article from the Cincinnati Enquirer under the heading of "A Defence of Brigham Young."

"It is very little to the credit of the charity or the scholarship of this country to let such a man die with secret, unhealed wounds, when we spread industriously years digging up some dead Tecumseh or King Philip, whose squaws or scalps were equally proteus. These nomads have never been a brick or stone dwelling; they never resisted the introduction of whiskey, nor any other white man's vice; they had no jealousy of their women, and their religious, and the best was a polygamist, about of the tone of the Feejee. Frenchmen have written respectful books on Brigham Young's kingdom, and the date is not far distant when Young will be considered here for what he was in spite of his conditions. He did not create nor prevent himself, but was the growth of causes and influences, and among them was that powerful influence of persecution, necessary to every strong agency. How much more would a weak or wicked man have been in place than the present Brigham Young, an amiable, all the opportunities of Nero, of Francis, of Francisco Lopez of Paraguay. His tutor Jos. Smith, was weaker and worse than Young, and he authorized the polygamy which Brigham practiced and respected as Abraham or Jacob. Young married few wives under all circumstances. How many more you and I might have married under the same circumstances, is a pertinent inquiry now. The Christian world was much worse than the present Brigham Young, even estimated his family, making it about forty to sixty wives, and I suppose would be the average morality of men under the same temptations. Young was an excellent husband under those conditions, and had the respect of all his wives and children. The woman Ann Eliza was hardly as devoted as the present Brigham Young, and she would have devoured sixteen husbands to death. A woman who has consented to be the twelfth wife of an old man and then makes a traveling show of herself on that qualification only is a very tough chicken. The natural relation of men is polygamous. That is proved by the way all the women watch their husbands. As the previous history of the world and nine-tenths of its present society supports this view, let us merely add that monogamy was a civil convenience before it became a religious institution, even in the New Testament. The economical and harmonious Greeks got it along with the Order in architecture, the United in the drama, and the Phrygian night-cap. Polygamy is the institution of nature; scarcely a savage tribe is found without it. Relapsing almost into savagery, driven from frontier to frontier, and finally to the alkali plains beyond the Sioux, the Mormons relapsed to the marriage institution of the nomads around them and called for its sanctity on the revelation of Joseph Smith. It is also allowed to be believed among them that its introduction was a piece of statesmanship to make the men adopt and protect the superstitious women of the Colony, who were greatly in excess. And Boas said: 'Who art thou? And he answered, I am Ruth, thine handmaid; spread, therefore, thy skirt over this handmaid; for thou art a new husband to me.' This is from the book of Ruth, that Moabite widow who married the polygamist Boaz, and their grandson was King David. Such an exquisite story of polygamous life as is allowed to be around among people and is preached from constantly, and yet we feel outraged that in the year 1877, when so much ignorance and superstition is allowed in this country, a young man of thirty-one should have heard his preacher commend the example of Boaz, and did not feel indignant about it."

One of the gravest misstatements of our age is that Mormons can talk and write.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Sutcliff Policy.
CHICAGO, 28.—The Times, editorially, says the chaos between the Conkling faction of the republicans and that which supports Hayes, has been made impossible, by the incoherence of Conkling, and the Senator's friends are probably convinced by this time that their course was positively suicidal.

The Rochester Convention—Republican Character.
NEW YORK, 28.—The World's Washington special says, the republicans are surprised and chagrined at the action taken at Rochester, and admit defeat at the election, but doubt if the republicans masses are as divided as the politicians and office holders.

Predictions are freely made that Conkling and Blaine have forgotten old differences for a united opposition. Evans, in being interviewed declined to say anything beyond the fact that he has always been a republican. He thought, though that the New York differences were unfortunate.

The War-Russian Position—Troops Dismissed.

The Times London special says, the position of the Russians south of the Danube has not been improved by the receipt of reinforcements from St. Petersburg, and the campaign, for this season at least, is considered here to have come to an end. Great credit is given to the Imperial Guard, which is 40,000 strong, they have not only repulsed the assaults on the Turkish stronghold at Plewna would result in anything but a disaster. It has been attended every attack hitherto made on that position, and the latest advances represent them as retreating toward the Danube. The Turkish position, who has displayed such vigilance throughout the Plewna campaign, has eagerly watched the indications of a retrograde movement, and is endeavoring to cut off their retreat. In this position of the trans-Danubian campaign, the fate of the detached force in the Schipka Pass becomes interesting. Operations against this army are prosecuted with vigor by the Turkish Blaine, which have completely paralyzed military operations in this region and in Asia Minor, have set in with great violence on both sides of the Bosphorus, and it is not probable the Turks can do any serious injury to the invading forces in the meantime. Bitter complaints are made by the Russian officers against their commanders and staff, and great discontent prevails in the Russian lines. These complaints, of course, find their way back to Russia, and are smarting under defeat and exasperation of a fruitless campaign after such great sacrifices, are spreading discontent. There is, also, a feeling of resentment against the commander, who are blamed for the failure of the war.

The Russian Troops in a Bad Fix.

A special from London says, a correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that a rumor is prevalent in that city that Sultan Hamid has at last succeeded in intercepting the communication between the Russians occupying the Schipka Pass with the town of Gabrout; also that the Turks have succeeded in cutting off the retreat of the Russians, and are surrounding them on all sides. Another rumor prevails in Constantinople to the effect that Osman Pasha has achieved an important success at Plewna. It is stated that he repulsed a Russian attack on the eastern redoubt, and the Russian loss is set down at 8,000 and four guns.

The "Fribourg" Opinion of Conkling.

CHICAGO, 28.—The Tribune editorially, says, Conkling, in running the New York convention, placed himself in the position of a bully and showed himself a coward as well. He allowed George William Curtis in the vilest manner, and at the close of his speech, he called for the previous question so as to shut off Mr. Curtis and his friends from a reply. It was the act of a poltroon, and while it may have served the purpose of a ploy for the time being, it cannot fail to lower him in the estimation of the people of New York, and it will certainly weaken his power in the coming election. He is a coward, and will no longer terrify the small people now that they have discovered he is likewise a coward.

Sherman and the Four Per Cent Loan.

The Times Washington special says, Secretary Sherman said, this evening, the allegation that the four per cent loan is a failure is a great mistake. I did not anticipate that this loan, when it was first offered, would be taken as rapidly as it has been. Thirty days were given for subscription, and yet seven days in which to pay them. Seventy-seven millions were subscribed, and are now being paid for, and I believe every subscription will be paid before October 1st. The purpose of the loan is a failure, and these subscriptions will be due, and I am confident that the loan will be resumed immediately at the rate of a matter of four per cent. I am not, of course, this loan, but I am forced, and Congress might materially aid me in placing it, by authorizing the acceptance of legal tender notes for bonds, the enabling the department to do business directly with the people. These bonds are the very best investment that can be offered for the savings of the people, because they are not like any other investment, they are made by the members of the syndicate are not discouraged; on the contrary, they are in very good spirits, and two of them are making preparations to visit Europe for the purpose of giving the four per cent loan their personal attention there.

The Indian Delegation—The Chiefs Want Their Rights.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The conference with the Indian delegations was resumed this morning at the Executive Mansion. There were present President Hayes, members of the cabinet, the commissioner of Indian Affairs, Gen. Crook and others. The Indians were in full costume. The President said he was ready to hear the chiefs if they wished to speak further. After a pause Spotted Tail spoke urging that the lands now occupied by his people be secured to them. Swift Bear, Red Bear, Touch-the-Cloud, and White Tail applauded him. Red Cloud said the foot of the Hills is a good place to put my agency. I did not come here to beg anything. The Black Hills were mine I gave them to the country. I suppose you are going to decide what you are going to give us for the Hills, and I have come to get it. The other delegations, General Crook, advanced their claims, and the President was presented with the pipe of peace. The President said: My good friends, you are all here, and I have promised you to come. I am glad to see you. I have attentively listened to what you have said. I have heard Mr. Welch and General

Crook, who spoke for you as your friends, and who have my confidence. I have well considered all that was said. Now listen to my answer. I have your welfare constantly at heart. I will be a good friend to you. I shall be glad to satisfy your wishes when in my power, and for your own good. There is an understanding between you and the white people which I want to have carried out by both. The understanding is that you should go to your reservation and occupy it, that the lands should be yours. I have removed Poncha to the Indian Territory to give you more room. I have promised to procure for you food for your people to eat. The great council of my nation, the Congress of the United States, resolved, and you shall honor for man agreed, that the supplies to be furnished to you should be delivered to you near the Missouri River. This is what I was told. This is what the great council of the nation believed. I have fulfilled my promise. Your supplies have been carried to the Missouri River, and there they are now, according to our promise. You say you do not go to the Missouri River, but your supplies cannot be taken to any other place before your people will need them and before the cold days of winter set in. If you do not go near the place where the supplies are your people will be hungry, and I shall not be able to give them food. I desire to do all for you I can, and therefore I want you to be in a place this winter where my helping hand can reach you, but I do not mean that you and your people shall stay near the Missouri River always. You shall be free to go there only this winter, and when spring comes you shall select for your permanent abode such land as you may desire. You shall be My agents will aid you in making a selection. Your country is large, and there is much land, where you can cultivate the soil and raise stock where there are no taxes. That land is to be distributed among you. It is to be surveyed and allotted to each family to be its homestead. There your people can build cabins and make homes for their families. When that land is surveyed and allotted, and your families have taken possession of it, I shall ask the great council of the nation to give you oxen and tools with which to till the soil that you may be able to provide for your own necessities. I desire you to have schools for your children so that they may be educated to take care of themselves and become industrious and prosperous like the children of my people. I also wish your people to have churches where they can worship. I shall speak good words for you to the great council of my nation, that I may grant your people these benefits. If you are wise you will heed my advice. Game is fast disappearing from your country, and you cannot always live as hunters, neither can we for all time provide for your meat and food your people and their children. If you want to live in security, you must do as white people do. You must work and learn to produce for yourselves that which you need, cattle and horses and other things which will be more useful to you than ponies and guns. To be educated so as to know how to work and how to make your own living by raising cattle, and tilling the soil, will be better for your children than hunting buffaloes and dancing war dances. When you look around you you will see that the white people are a great multitude which you cannot count. Every year their numbers increase by far more than the number of all red men in this great land. They cannot be kept away from the western country, and year after year more of them go there. If you live roaming about without homes they will sweep across you as a great flood of water. To sustain yourself against that flood you must have homes in which you and your families can permanently live, and learn to work and make your own living. It is necessary to support you. Then you will have firm ground to stand upon. I am a good friend to you and your people, and as a good friend I give you this answer and advice.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

San Francisco, Sept. 28, 1877.
320 Ophir, 174; 174; 174
225 Mex, 107; 104; 104
580 G. Island, 25; 25
175 B. & W. 20; 20; 20; 20; 20; 20
180 Cal, 30; 30; 30; 30; 30; 30
185 Savage, 7; 7
105 Cal. Va, 25; 25
80 Chollar, 55
1430 H. N. 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7
829 Point, 4; 4; 4; 4; 4; 4
860 Jacket, 9; 9; 9; 9; 9
9800 Impl, 1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1
150 Kentuck, 6
150 Alpha, 14
645 Belcher, 61
100 Confidence, 61
460 N. Y. 50; 45; 45
80 Utah, 123
835 Bullion, 9; 9
720 Exchange, 9; 9; 9; 9; 9
200 Oregon, 12; 12
6005 Justice, 17; 17; 17; 17; 17
2480 Success, 3; 2; 2; 2; 2
750 Union, 7; 7; 7; 7; 7
540 Julia, 2; 2; 2; 2; 2; 2
350 California, 3; 3; 3; 3; 3
2960 S. Hill, 4; 4; 4; 4; 4; 4
445; 445
600 Challenge, 14; 14
3120 Dayton, 75; 75; 75; 75; 75
800 Island, 25; 25
2000 Oregon, 12; 12
3000 New York, 30; 30; 30
250 Occidental, 1; 1; 1; 1; 1
5045 Alta, 12; 12; 12; 12; 12; 12
1275 Nevada, 17; 17; 17; 17; 17
3000 Keweenaw, 30; 30
350 S. Comstock, 30
2710 Lady Wash, 20; 3; 3; 3; 3; 3
2000 Ophir, 174
85 Andes, 75; 800
600 Con Washoe, 60
700 Co Justice, 14; 11
100 Niagara, 150
645 Sierra, 60; 75; 50; 650
2000 Oregon, 12; 12
500 Peytona, 10
1000 Vivian, 14
8200 Nevada, 4; 4
1150 Leviathan, 20; 20
300 Ward, 60
700 Monumental, 25; 40
500 Trojan, 900

MINING STOCKS.

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Supt.

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