

Correspondence.

Culpable Hostility to the Indians.

SALT LAKE CITY,
August 17, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

For some time past there has been a persistent effort made on the part of a certain semi-religious political clique or ring to bring on a war with the various aboriginal tribes who inhabit this and some of the adjoining Territories, at least such appears to be one of the main objects which this organization have in view.

THE RING EXCUSE.

The only excuse which they give for this inexcusable and suicidal conduct is that the authorities of the "Mormon" Church are obtaining undue influence over the minds of the Indians, although they are forced to confess that this influence has an apparently good effect. During the late effort at Corinne, one of the Methodist persuasion, a Christianized California Indian, who claimed to represent the views of his sect, accompanied the troops to that place and his entire conversation hinged upon the, to him, unpalatable fact that he and his comrades had utterly failed so far to make any impression on the minds of the Indians, or to convert to their way of thinking one single soul of the Indians who are on the reservation at Fort Hall, and

HIS SECTARIAN JEALOUSY

was made very apparent in his continually bringing forward the fact to the notice of those with whom he was engaged in conversation, particularly the army officers, that the Indians were being baptized by the hundred into this, as he called it, unholy ("Mormon") belief. Said he, "This will have to be put a stop to, and government will have to do the work." This man, in conjunction with his fellow-laborers, has had an uninterrupted term of about eight years, in which to preach to and convert, if such a thing was possible, these identical Indians, and he now, at this late day, is compelled to confess that his teachings have been in vain, and as a

LAST RESOURCE,

he was willing to call in the aid of the strong arm of the military power of the republic, to drive the Indians from the faith which they are embracing and the civilization they prefer, thinking, in his narrow way, that it would be better that the Indians should remain in their original barbarism than that they should embrace another faith than his own.

THESE INDIANS,

acted upon, as they tell and believe, by some supernatural power, have, unsolicited by the "Mormons," come forward and demanded the administration of the rite of baptism at the hands of the Elders of this Church, and also at the same time demanding that men be appointed and set apart to teach them the principles which the "Mormons" believe in, and received the same and, acting in accordance with the spirit of these teachings, went to work upon vacant

PUBLIC LAND,

land which, by prior right, belonged to them, and which rights they have never transferred to others. They commenced to cultivate a small portion of the land, asking only that they might be let alone and permitted to gain their living by the sweat of their brows, an action, on their part, heretofore unheard of in the history of the Indian tribes of this continent, and showing conclusively that they were sincere in their professions of reformation.

THE RESULT

of this action on the part of the poor, unsophisticated Indian, called down on his head the concentrated and unreasoning bitterness of Christian and political persecution. The cry of meditated violence was raised by the people of Corinne, echoed and prolonged by the local pulpit and press, raising such a hubbub in the land that the civil authorities were perforce compelled to take notice of their howling, and their object has been accomplished, the Indians have been driven from the little spot of ground from which they hoped to gain a comfortable living, and they again roam the country, like

SO MANY WOLVES,

with no other hope or resource for food than what they can steal, or beg. At the same time government is promulgating and claiming great credit for its peace policy, and expending millions every year to induce the Indian tribes of the great west to leave off their predatory habits and learn to cultivate the soil. But because, forsooth, these few Indians have embraced the "Mormon" faith, they cannot be permitted to cultivate a small tract of the public domain.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Had they embraced a sectarian faith, no matter which one of the many, heaven and earth would have been moved to obtain help for them, societies would have been formed all over the land for the purpose of obtaining assistance for the religiously disposed red man, his children would have been smothered under piles of little red shirts, the result of the labors of sewing circles and tea parties, churches would have been built, and ministers would have received fat salaries, to carry on the work of conversion among them.

AS IT IS,

the first ones to invoke fire and sword against them are these so-called patterns of a higher civilization, the self-styled followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, and in doing so they exhibit an un-Christian-like spirit very much at variance with their professions and have done a wrong which would be unlooked for in this nineteenth century.

RUDIO.

Progress of the Work—Movements of the Elders.—Death of a Native Elder.

LAIE, Oahu, S. I.,
July 23d, 1875.

Prest. Brigham Young:

Dear Brother.—We cut the last of our cane on Friday, July 9, finished boiling down on Monday, 12th, are drying off just as fast as it grains up. We expect to complete the drying in two or three more days run. We made thirty-five tons of sugar during the quarter ending June 30th. We had a great deal of wet weather during the quarter, which much interfered with the drying of our rind for fuel, and often stopped our work entirely. We ran a good portion of the time very short of hands. Brother Mitchell informed me that 28 tons was the most ever made here in one quarter. Then the most of our cane was badly eaten by rats and worms, much dried and deteriorated. I believe this difference is due a good deal to the repairs we made, viz., the replacing of the old iron pans with good copper ones, the reconstruction of the boiling train, the moving and rebuilding of the smoke stack, and thereby greatly improving our draft under the pans, the repairing of the engine, the taking to pieces, cleaning and repairing the grinding mill, &c. With the present repairs, good cane, a full complement of hands, and such weather as we have from about June 1st to Nov. 1st and with reasonably good luck, I believe the works could now be made to turn out from 50 to 60 tons in one quarter.

We are going ahead plowing as fast as we can, have two big plows running, one by some Portuguese, and one by ourselves, one team harrowing, laying off, &c., and one team plowing out some young rattan cane, all cattle. We expect to soon put on another big plow team ourselves. We are breaking in a lot of young three year old steers, our old cattle being badly used up. We have now some twelve or thirteen yoke of steers in the work; we mix them in with old cattle, and change them every day or two; work ten or eleven yoke to one big plow; turning up the old cane roots and grass sod; put in six or seven yoke of steers and the balance old ones, then find it very hard pulling. We have planted some twelve acres of cane, the most of which came up, and was looking beautiful, standing eight to ten inches high, but the past week the worms, or little caterpillars, came upon it and ate it clean to the ground, leaving scarcely a vestige standing. The natives say it will shoot up again, after the worms are gone, and make a crop. We hope so.

Bro. Woolley having been closely confined to the sugar-boiling for some few months past, and being

anxious to take a trip out for rest and to recruit his health, and there being nothing special to stop him here, after he has done up all the jobs of blacksmithing, expects to start the first of next week for the island of Kauai, one hundred miles distant from this island, to be gone until about October conference. He will take his wife and child with him.

Bro. Wm. Pulsipher arrived in Honolulu the 29th ult., per last steamer, all right, in good health. I was in Honolulu on business and met him there. We came to Laie next day. He stopped here some ten days, then, as there was nothing for him to do on the plantation other than what a native could do, and as he knew not a word of the language, and was desirous to study it, it was thought best for him to go up to the island of Maui and stop with Bro. Wm. H. Branch till October conference, he being there alone. This will give Bro. P. a good chance to study the language. Bro. R. G. Lambert and myself are the only foreign elders on the plantation.

Bro. Pulsipher sailed from Honolulu for Maui on the 12th inst. If Bro. Pulsipher was a blacksmith he would be a good hand to succeed Bro. Woolley on the plantation. I was sorry to learn that he was not. Bro. Woolley is the only man among us who can do a job at blacksmithing or fixing machinery. Such a man should be on the plantation all the time, for we are likely to break something and need a job done any day; but as Bro. Woolley has been tied to the place ever since his arrival here, and his health being impaired thereby, I felt in duty bound to let him go for a time.

Bro. J. W. H. Kou, one of our oldest and best native Elders, died here on the 12th inst., in full faith and fellowship. For many years he has acted as clerk of our conferences and as church recorder; he was educated, and a smart and useful man. I preached his funeral discourse; many attended his burial.

Your brother in the Gospel,
ALMA L. SMITH.RICHFIELD, Sevier Co.,
August 11th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Honor to the memory of Bro. Jos. A. Young. We, part of the Sisters of Richfield, who are bound together in the covenant of the everlasting Gospel, and also in the United Order, desire hereby to render our true respect to the memory of our beloved Brother and President, Joseph A. Young. His loss to us is great, and deeply do we feel to sympathize with his bereaved family. For if we, who only love him for his kind care, and fatherly counsel, that so many times has flowed from his lips, do weep, how much more deep must be the feeling of his wives and children, who have so intimately associated with him, and so often received the words of affection from his lips! And yet their hearts may take comfort, for Joseph is not dead—his voice is lost to them but for a short time, and we do pray God to comfort them and bless them, to again be worthy to meet their beloved husband and father. To his venerable father, President Brigham Young:

May the blessing of heaven rest upon him, who sent his beloved son, his first-born, to be our President, Leader and Guide. Little did we expect so soon to lose so noble a friend. He was true to his mission, true to the commandments of heaven. In establishing the United Order among us, he most nobly led the way, offering everything on the altar and laboring early and late for its success. If it may be called a success to make the hearts of the Saints rejoice, then he truly had it.

Joseph A. Young was honored and respected by all true faithful Latter-day Saints throughout his mission. May the work of which he laid so substantial a foundation continue to grow in honor of his memory forever. We feel, know and rejoice that we are co-workers with our brethren in the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God. We pray God to bless the noble leaders of Israel. We love them—they are blessing us all day long.

Peace be to the memory of President Joseph A. Young. We will ever love and cherish his name as a dear, kind brother, and the son of our beloved Prophet. May we again be worthy to meet him and his brethren gone before him, who, like

him, have worn out and laid down their lives in the defence and upbuilding of the Kingdom of God, is our humble prayer.

In behalf of the sisters of the Richfield Relief Society who have renewed their covenants preparatory for the United Order.

MRS. M. C. PETERSON,
President.MRS. F. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Rebaptisms—Rain—Crops—Mining.

ST. GEORGE, Utah,
Aug. 15th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Quite a sensation has been created here within the last fortnight, through the preaching of Prest. Snow and others, on renewal of covenants by baptism and obedience under the United Order. A very convenient font has been erected on the foothill contiguous to the 4th Ward school-house, and convenient to the stream that winds down from the springs on Mount Hope. Some hundreds of men, women and children have gone forth in baptism, probably one-third or more of the whole population here, and others, more or less daily, requiring baptism.

We have within the last week had two nice showers, aggregating about two inches of rainfall. The last occurred on the evening of last Thursday, and was accompanied by a blast of wind from the north-west, that stirred things generally that are easily moved, and some things that were not. A few trees were broken down, twisted off, or uprooted, but we have not heard of but one house unroofed or damaged, and that was the new unfinished dwelling of J. E. Johnson, at "Garden Dell," a mile east of the city. Wheat harvest at Pine Valley has just commenced, where they have a very good crop, and this is generally the case in the upland settlements in the south. The late rains have been a great advantage to corn, cane and all late crops, which have been more universally planted than was the case last year. Our grape crop is heavy and new ripening. The engine and machinery at the Temple are in place and the planing machine, etc., daily at work.

It is rumored that the Grand Gulch Company are about employing the able services of Jos. Birch to superintend mining operations at that company's works. Should this be correct, something will be done, and we shall ere long have something to report. Meantime all right.

The Sandy Cricket Match.

SALT LAKE CITY,
August 19, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

One of the ubiquitous friends of the News happened to be present at the cricket match at Sandy yesterday, between eleven of Salt Lake club and eleven of Sandy club. Some of the Salt Lake players rode down in a very commodious hack, driven by Jehu Crown, and others, by invitation, rode with Mr. S. S. Walker, who drove a spanking four-in-hand team of bays.

Arriving on the ground the Salt Lake eleven found the wickets pitched in the immediate vicinity of the Sandy station, on a small oasis of good ground, about 75 by 15 yards, surrounded by rising sandy land, which showed plainly that no great score would be made by either party.

At 10.15 game was called, and the Salt Lake party went in, playing a good game, holding the wickets up about two hours and making a score of 70 runs. The Sandy boys then took the bat. At 1 p.m. lunch was called, and thirty minutes were well occupied in disposing of a cold collation—ham, chicken, lamb, beef, salad and claret. The Sandy boys then resumed the bat, and went out with a score of 48.

In the second innings the Salt Lake Eleven made a score of 43, and the Sandy boys went in, having to make 66 runs to win, which they accomplished in good style, having three wickets to spare.

The bowling was remarkably good on both sides, that of the Sandy being over the shoulder and that of the Salt Lake underhand. The batting of Mr. Barnett, which was decidedly the most accomplished of the day, and of the Messrs. Critchly, Parker, Cook, and Cooper, all of whom won laurels, were among the noticeable features of

the game. The fielding for the first innings was good on both sides, especially on the Salt Lake side, but during the second innings the heat began to tell upon the players and some bad misses were made, considerably to the chagrin of the perpetrators, whose countenances looked almost ghastly with annoyance, as they turned and ran after the ball, which had in a most unbecoming manner, slipped through their nerveless hands.

One of the most remarkable instances of misplaced confidence occurred during the game, the victim being one of the Sandy players. He had stopped a ball very nicely by a forward movement, and being evidently pleased with his skill and prowess, he still retained the position he had assumed when playing the ball, as though he wished the tyros on the field to imitate his graceful pose, or he might have thought himself in a tableau, representing the God Mercury carrying a slow message, or supposed himself standing as a model for a Roman gladiator after having laid his enemy low; but be that as it may, the ever watchful Platt, wicket-keeper of the opposite side, rattled down his wicket, and appealing to the umpire, gained a verdict of "out" against the very much astonished and irate batter.

A little difficulty arose between one of the players and one of the umpires, which might have made some feeling, but the good sense of the players who held to the honor and laws of the game, prevented anything further than a little temporary unpleasantness, which was soon forgotten.

At 7 p.m. the dinner bell rang and the choicest viands, friend Decker's hospitable house afforded were found spread upon the graining table; they were soon attacked by the hungry cricketers, who did ample justice and, after a little friendly chat, the Salt Lake started home with mutual good feeling between the winners and losers at the game.

VIATOR.

Indians Stealing—Crops—Lye Poisoning—The New Bishop—Educational.

MANTI CITY, Sanpete Co.,
Aug. 17th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

The Indians have stolen about thirty head of horses from our herd, in the east mountains. Brother John Lowry has lost six of his work animals. He tracked them going over into Castle Valley, but could not overtake them. Some suppose the depredators are "Elk Mountain Indians."

The brethren are all busy taking care of their crops, and I think they are better than they have been for several years.

I am sorry to inform you of another accident, through the too common use of concentrated lye. A fine two year old boy of Brother W. K. Barton's got hold of a cup containing some lye and, taking it for something palatable, drank it. The parents have done all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the little one, and are full of hope that he will recover. Among our people concentrated lye seems to be absolutely essential on washing day. Is there no substitute?

Our new Bishop, John B. Maiben, is here. On Sunday last he was introduced to the people of Manti, by Bishop Andrew J. Moffatt. The latter is very diligent in doing what he can to help Brother Maiben to get a fair start in his new field of labor.

We have got a "Young Man's Mutual Improvement Association," with Professor Kenner as President. The young ladies, having no desire to be left far behind the young men, have organized an Institution of the same nature, with Miss Hannah Billings as Principal. Much good is expected from these institutions.

Our Sunday and day schools are doing well. Miss May Wells and Miss Amy Calkins, who came here from Salt Lake City about two months ago, to teach an advanced school in the Court House, are doing a good work, and have become favorites as school teachers with the Mantians.

The youth of this city are taking greater interest in educational matters than they have ever done previously, and the grown population are earnestly laboring to increase the facilities for their obtaining knowledge.

Respectfully,
JAMES C. BROWN.