

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Tuesday, June 14, 1870.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

THE Indian question, at the last advice from the East, was occupying considerable attention, the subject being brought on the table by the visit of Spotted Tail and Red Cloud to Washington. These chiefs, with their squaws, had a grand reception at the White House, where the greatest honor was done them by President Grant, the Cabinet Ministers, members of Foreign Legations and the ladies. Everything combined to make the occasion one of astonishing interest to the Red men. The table was covered with flowers and all the decorations customary on grand occasions. But of all the beauties of the festive scene, it was said there was nothing which so captivated the Indians as the ice-cream and strawberries. These tickled their palates, and had a treaty been presented to them at that juncture, the voracious chroniclers who allude to this feature of the entertainment, have no doubt but they would have signed it, whatever its terms might have been. But the propitious hour was permitted to pass unimproved, and the next day the chiefs met Secretary Cox and the members of the Peace Commission in solemn council at the Interior Department. The effect of the good things eaten the previous day had departed. The Secretary told them that their Great Father (President Grant) wanted them to live on their reservations and be peaceable, and clothing and provisions would be given them; but they would not have guns and ammunition given them until they showed that they were willing to live at peace.

To this Red Cloud made a speech. Its purport has already appeared in our telegraphic dispatches. But though it has been styled worthy of Red Jacket, it does not generally suit the journalists of the country. They think the question raised by the demands of Red Cloud is a conflict between civilization and barbarism. One of them puts the question in this form:

"Shall the United States close the Territories to the white man, stop the construction of railroads, drive out the miners, turn the country between the Missouri River and Rocky Mountains into one Indian camp, and wait till the last survivor of their race is ready to sell out the vast region he has inherited?"

It replies to its own question by saying it may be hard for Spotted Tail and Red Cloud to submit, but they must. The world cannot postpone its progress because they refuse to abandon the antics of their fathers.

Another paper thinks "a dose of Phil. Sheridan would be more wholesome medicine for the savages than ice cream or strawberries."

The country is evidently in no mood to endure anything from the Indian. His destruction, in the eyes of many, is determined upon. He has no rights which, in their opinion, the Government ought to respect, except to have him conform to the civilization provided for him, and they think his utter extinction is only a question of time, and a very short time, too. *Nous verrons.*

FENIANISM.

MAJOR W. C. McCLELLAN is out in the papers with a report of the causes of the failure of the late Fenian raid. The point selected for the invasion of Canada was situated on the north-western frontier of the State of New York and twelve miles from the quiet town of Malone. It was at this point that Col. Owen Starr, of Louisville, Kentucky, took charge of 151 men and crossed the boundary about fifty yards on Canadian soil. Soon the British troops appeared, numbering 1,500 men. They were forming a horse shoe flank, which would have resulted in the capture or slaughter of every Fenian, had not Starr ordered a retreat on to American territory. All was then lost. The men became demoralized and were left without a single leader. They were ready and willing to fight, but had no commander. Major McClellan says:

"All the men who went to the front (except the New York drunken rabble, who were not Irishmen) behaved with courage and displayed devotion and determination."

He says, "Any body of men would have become demoralized under the unfortunate circumstances in which they were placed, without a commander, without any food, and left to shift for themselves as best they could."

"The Fenian invasion having ended and everything lost, the men began to turn their attention homeward. How was this to be secured? The government refused to give one dollar for this purpose, after which the men became uneasy and almost furious until Governor Hoffman despatched an agent to Malone and had the men transported to their homes in New York state and the Western Fenians to Buffalo."

He thinks, "The Fenians who went there were honest and meant fight, but unfortunately permitted themselves, against their convictions, to be dragged into the net, and now they feel compromised by the cowardly and drunken conduct of the incompetent leaders. The effect of all this demoralization on the movement will tend to purify and rid the Brotherhood of a squad of New York drunken loafers, whose devotion to the whisky bottle was certainly greater than to the cause of Ireland."

The following paragraph of his report must be very satisfactory to the Canadians:

"It should be thoroughly understood that this movement against Canada is not the result of embittered feelings against the Canadians, but against the British government, and the Irish people claim the right to attack English rule wherever they can get it."

The Canadians ought to claim the right to hang up, on the nearest tree, every one of the "drunken rabble" they can catch, who crosses their lines, and attacks peaceable, unoffending people against whom it is acknowledged they have no embittered feelings. The conduct of the men who make such raids is atrocious, and deserves the most severe punishment. Are the people who live on the Canadian side of the boundary, who happen to be subjects of the British government, to have their property destroyed and themselves to be shot down in cold blood, because there is a class of men who think they are aggrieved and who claim they have the right to attack English rule wherever they can meet it? Such a course of proceeding is absolute savagery, and reduces warfare to the Indian method. If this system of retaliation be sanctioned among white men who profess to be civilized, who shall condemn the red man who wreaks his vengeance, not upon the individual alone who wrongs him, but upon his race?

A prominent gentleman of color at Washington, Mr. George F. Downing, has written to the New York Tribune about the discrimination which has been made in the burial of white soldiers whose remains repose in the National Cemetery at Arlington and their black comrades. He calls the discrimination in the case of the colored race odious, and says when he visited the cemetery, at the annual celebration last year, to strew flowers on the graves of the soldiers, he found the "black martyr" was not permitted to rest where the flowers were strewn, and that his remains were placed in a corner by the wayside. He protested against the arrangement, and was told that it should be different this year. But to his great mortification he learned at the annual celebration this year that there were two distinct orders of exercises, one for the white and one for the colored soldier. He says:

"We went, after the first celebration, to the hollow where lay the despoiled black hero, with no flag, no trophy, no monument, like those which mark the spot where the white hero lies; nothing but a common broad flat field of earth, with boards, marks the desolate spot, no seats were there, no water, no ice, no stand for speaking, as was provided for those at the cemetery for the whites. No white soldiers repaired to the shrines to strew flowers over the black soldier's grave, save a dozen indignant Germans."

"I feel," he adds, "that I may be pardoned for alluding to this circumstance, but black men feel as well as white men."

This speaks badly for the whites at Washington, especially those who are so fond of lauding the negro as "a man and a brother."

GATH the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in a recent letter to that paper alludes to the question of Chinese labor, and thus discourses concerning another class of emigrants:

"If the Chinese rear no families, and acquire no landed property amongst us, what far superior chances have our own workmen to utilize this cheap and willing labor for their benefit upon the homestead provided for them? What right has an Irish emigrant to retard the development of the country which has sheltered him and tried to make him a pacific citizen? Abusing hospitality to use our frontiers for insect forays, this incomprehensible society is now leaguing to shut out the Chinese from the Pacific coast, and what is worse, it finds Republican Congressmen willing to truckle. The wages paid in California are the highest in the world, and yet the country is declining. If the Great God made this earth for the Milesians' absolute use, he might have spared the rest of us the trouble of peopling it; for we are utterly unable to come to any understanding with a class of folks who do not want to see farther than to-morrow's dinner, who entertain no broad views of governments, whose wars are hubbub, whose exchequer is the aggregate wages of their poor women, and whose political economy dovetails so precisely with Pennsylvania's that, if we could shut them up within that State's boundaries, give them their own Custom Houses, and let them prey upon each other, we would be willing never to look in for one hundred years, at the end of which time we should probably find the surface of that commonwealth strewn with shillings, red hair, and pig iron, and the epithet of the State recorded on the Blue Mountains, at Harrisburg, in the words: *Par nobile fratrum.*

No paper labor of Europe.
Tempus edax rerum.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 13, '70.
Ed. Deseret News:—The following passages from the Book of Nephi, chapter 31, 2d and 3d verses are, to me, very significant to our time, and to the doings and aspirations of some men hereabouts, known as disappointed merchants and essayists.

Respectfully,
A. MILTON MUSSER.

"And it came to pass that there were many cities built anew, and there were many old cities repaired; and there were many high ways cast up, and many roads made, which led from city to city, and from land to land and from place to place. And thus passed away the twenty and eighth year, and the people had continual peace. But it came to pass that in the twenty and ninth year, there began to be some disputings among the people; and some were lifted up unto pride and boastings, because of their exceeding great riches, yes, even unto great persecutions; for there were many merchants in the land, and also many lawyers, and many officers. And the people began to be distinguished by ranks; according to their riches, and their chances for learning; yes, some were ignorant because of their poverty, and others did receive great learning because of their riches; some were lifted up in pride, and others were exceedingly humble; some did return railing for railing, while others would receive railing and persecution, and all manner of afflictions, and would not turn and revile again, but were humble and penitent before God; and thus there came a great inequality in all the land. * * * Now the cause of this iniquity of the people, was this, satan had great power, unto the stirring up of the people to do all manner of iniquity, and to the puffing them up with pride, tempting them to seek for power and authority, and riches, and the vain things of this world. * * * Now they did not sin ignorantly, for they knew the will of God concerning them; for it had been taught unto them; therefore they did wilfully rebel against God."

And yet selfishness lords it over the world as does no other power this side of Heaven. See the palaces it builds, the thrones, and all the instruments of power. See how navies sweep the seas and armies the lands to do its service. Nature, obedient to him who learns the secret of obedience to her, drives the huge machinery of the commercial world in the interest of selfishness. That a few may sit in splendor, wear purple, wield power, the millions sit in want, and rage, and weakness; or that a few may enjoy art, music, painting, science, display, and selfishly drain the cup of the most refined and fastidious pleasures; for selfishness is quite compatible with the last material refinements—the many must still be content with a place low down, with no time and opportunity, and soon with no capacity for the making of thoughts and feelings, above the low level to which they have been condemned. That there is thus sometimes no consciousness of what is lost—of what ought to be—may afford a thought of relief, but true humanity weeps over it, and the tears flow faster to think that insensibility, this most lamentable of the results of injustice, should come so soon.

So selfishness rules the world, and the world—the Christian world, the world that builds churches, supports missionaries, and prays to God to hasten the time when Righteousness shall reign on earth as well as in heaven—condemns it. Is that condemnation honest? How willing is the spirit that prompts it to sell all that it possesses and give to the poor? Nay, for that is by no means all—how far will it go as brother to brother and sister to sister, with swift foot and ready hand, kind look and helping word to those who have been sitting all these ages in the fearful shadow of this black selfishness, and lay not merely money on the altar of their good, but the sweet blessing of Christian presence, sympathy and encouragement? It is a great thing to feel the joy of an unselfish heart for ourselves; is it not a greater to lift many others where the possibilities of this great joy shall come to them?—Quincy.

HOW NOTED MEN BECAME RICH BY CHANCE.—Many years ago a young Scotch emigrant arrived in New York penniless. He was a mechanic, and labored at his trade without getting more than a living. One day he saw a man selling flowers in the market, and being passionately fond of them, he bought a pot for a trifle and trudged home with it. A gentleman who met him was attracted by the beauty of the flower and asked its price. The mechanic named a small advance, and the gentleman at once purchased it. This trifling incident led the mechanic to the flower trade, and he became a florist and founded a seed and gardening establishment, which has been kept up for sixty years. Those who are acquainted with his history will recognize in the humble individual referred to no less a personage than Grant Thorburn. These instances are not confined to New York. Fairbanks, when keeping a country store, was obliged to tinker his scales in order to get a correct balance, and this led to making a new one of his own invention. From this beginning has grown up the great establishment at St. Johnsbury, which now furnishes a large part of the country with the implement.

To come back to this city, John Jacob Astor was led in a similar way to that specialty that made him rich. He was selling toys, when he met a man who had some very fine furs. His attention was attracted by this article, and he learned that they could be purchased of the Indians at a low rate. He knew their value in London, and soon commenced dealing in furs, which he continued until he controlled the market on both sides of the ocean. Had John Jacob Astor followed the predictions of most of his countrymen, he would have opened a corner grocery and sold sugar and soap.—Ed.

A VISIT to a silk mill discloses the fact that there is no such thing as cheap silk; any more than there is cheap gold. It is true we find sham silks and dollar jewelry in the market, and both bear exactly the same relation to the original. An ounce of pure silk is worth its weight in silver all over the civilized world. Italian silk is the best, not only because it is finer, but because it works better, and consequently causes less waste. It is often raised from the eggs of Japanese worms; and it is curious that such worms, when working on Italian silk, make exactly the same quality of silk as their brother Italian worms. This, however, is probably because they are all fed on exactly the same kind of food—the leaves of the Italian mulberry. In old-fashioned days, before our European forefathers understood the perfection of roguery in dyeing, they too had an itching to make a pound of silk weigh something more by artificial means; so, while the young girls were spooling the silk for "filling in," they dipped their fingers in a preparation of oil and lamp-black. By this means two ounces or more were added to the pound. When they happened to get on so much that the boxes which held the fabric were oiled, the silks were pronounced "oiled." To-day there are clerks in stores who will talk to us about "oiled" silks, adding that "this kind of silk wears." After the silk is dyed, a little oil is sometimes used for softening purposes, but anything additional is a positive injury to the silk. When twice the necessary weight of dye is added the silk is depreciated half in value. If thrice added the silk is depreciated three-fold.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD YEAST.—To make yeast that will keep, put a handful of hops in a bag kept for that purpose into two quarts of boiling water;

while steeping, wash peel and grate six medium sized potatoes, take out the hops, put in the potatoes, boil a few minutes, stirring constantly, add half a teaspoon of salt, half a teaspoon of white or light brown sugar, let it cool, then add a teaspoon of potatoe yeast, if you can get it, if not, brewers' will answer, let it rise until a mass of foam, then stir it down, put it in a large mouthed jug and keep it corked tight. Observe, if you jug it before it has ceased working, the cork will be thrown out. For a large family, perhaps a larger quantity than here indicated will be necessary. I have used yeast made in this manner for several years, and never lost any from souring in the hottest weather. A teaspoonful will raise two large loaves. The special point in this yeast is that there is no flour used in it.—Ed.

FLIES ON ANIMALS.—The following is given as a preventive of horses or neat or other stock being teased by flies: Take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse a whole night, and pour the whole in a kettle next morning and let it boil a quarter of an hour. When cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz: between and upon the ears, the neck and flanks. Not only the gentleman or lady who rides out for pleasure, will derive pleasure from the walnut-leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use wagons during the hot months.

REV. DR. TALMAGE thus eulogizes geese: "They are worth more than an eagle any day, have better morals, and pluck more nutriment out of the mud than eagles do out of the sun. Save for Fourth of July orations, eagles are but little worth—filthy, cruel, ugly at the beak, fierce at the eye, loathsome at the claw. But give me a flock of geese, white breasted, yellow billed, coming up at nightfall with military tramp, single file, led on, till near the barn yard they take wing, and with deafening clang the flying artillery wheel to their bivouacs for the night."

Special Notices.

The weary, hungry and thirsty may find refreshment, both food and solid, of the very best quality, at Joe Simmons' place, on Second South St., under the Revere House. It is one of the very best places of the kind in the city, for Joe keeps constantly on hand the finest quality of Ale, Porter, Cider, Fruit, Tongue, &c., &c., all of which he serves to his friends, at the public generally, in the best style and at rates as moderate as elsewhere.

Remember the cellar under the Revere House, and drop in when refreshment is necessary. d17-1

The best way to repair the loss caused by the grasshoppers. Buy your Boots, Shoes and Hats, at 1 Hubbard & Sons' Mammoth Boot and Shoe Store, 417-3

Building Locks for two hundred cords of good Building Rock, or slate. For particulars apply to J. J. Thayer, 1st Ward. d17-1

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient." A prudent housekeeper purchases the best and cheapest article for the kitchen that can be obtained. DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER is the purest, best, and cheapest Baking Powder known. One pound will go further in the culinary department than any other in market, and is guaranteed to produce more satisfactory results, as the ingredients are harmless, healthy and nutritious. It is for sale by all good Grocers.

BURNETT'S EXTRACT LEMON AND VANILLA are as fresh as the fruits. Housekeepers would do well to test their superiority.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON will impart a clear soft and beautiful blue to the skin. A Provençal Savon—No hair dressing in the world equals Burnett's Cocoa hair. BURNETT'S FLORIMEL is fully established as a perfume of high order—Chicago Tribune. WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY.—In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief. SHINGLES wanted at this office. d18-1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. C. R. R.

NOTICE Change of Trains. THE Accommodation Train will hereafter be discontinued on Sundays, and the regular train 2 and 3 will run on Sundays, same as other days. Lake Side will hereafter be a station for the regular trains. JOS. A. YOUNG, Supt. d17-3

LOST. \$5.00 Reward.

YESTERDAY morning, in the first train from this city to Farmington, a Silver TOBACCO BOX. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it with Mr. Little at the Salt Lake House. d17-2

Barclay & Perkins' LONDON STOUT. Sold by JOE SIMMONS d17-6

HOME AGAIN!

THE undersigned wishes this community to call on him and get their TEETH cleaned and repaired.



Aching teeth cured. Filling and extracting done according to the latest improvements. New teeth, in partial, half or whole sets, Cheap on Gold, Rubber and Silver plates. Disagencies opposite the U. C. R. Depot, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City. JAS. M. BARLOW. d169-3m

F. G. GERHART. H. W. DIONYSIUS. GERHART & DIONYSIUS, Copper Distillers of Bourbon and Rye. WHISKIES, And Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, No. 217 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo. d161-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND

A DARK Bay MARE, 14 hands high, branded T on left shoulder. Came to my place at Farmington, on the 6th inst. Any person proving property and paying charges can recover the same. ELIJAH FULLER. d172-3

LOST!

ON the 7th inst. in Salt Lake City, a SACK containing some Coffee, Dried Peaches, Best Rivets, Soap, &c. The finder will confer a great favor on me by leaving it at the 19th Ward Store. N. W. WHIPPLE. d172-2

FOR SALE!

SANDWICH ISLAND MOLASSES In exchange for Cash, Grain, Flour, or Good Store-pay, or any other available trade. ALSO SANDWICH ISLAND SUGAR! At Retail, For Cash or Co-operative Orders. The Cheapest, Finest and Best Sugar Imported. Apply early, as the stock is limited. 19th Ward Co-operative, PAUL LECHTENBERG, Sec'y. d171-11

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of W. R. STORREY, deceased, are requested to settle the same immediately, and all having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement, to the undersigned, at Camp Douglas, U. T. IRA M. SWARTZ, Executor. d171-15

LONGSTREET & SEDGWICK

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

446 & 448 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. JNO. E. COWLES d172-1

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

JAMES TOWNSEND, Proprietor. 41 First-Class Accommodations for Travelers. Wanted a good HORSE, 17 hands high, d152-1

MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

HALF-A-BLOCK WEST PREST. B. YOUNG'S MANSION, SALT LAKE CITY. ESTABLISHED, December, 1869.

Pioneer Attraction of the Rocky Mountains. NEW ADDITIONS EVERY DAY!

The finest cabinet of Home Productions, Home Manufactures, Minerals, Indian Relics, &c. And the best collection of ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIRDS & BEASTS EVER EXHIBITED.

To which the proprietor has recently added a Beautiful Panorama of the Principal CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Manager of Museum: Mr. J. L. BARFOOT, KEEPER OF MENAGERIE. Signore G. G. ROSETTI SANGIOVANNI, ARTIST.

Mons. J. A. URVENBACH de la HARPE. JOHN W. YOUNG, Proprietor.

Admission: Adults, 50 cts. Children, 10 cts. Reliable orders Taken. FEEDING TIME, 3 P.M. d171

SHIPTON Mallet, LONDON PALE ALE.

Sold by JOE SIMMONS

J. P. MEIK, Homoeopathic practitioner will meet patients at the DESERET NEWS Office, from 11 to 2, daily, Sunday excepted and at his Residence, immediately south of the 9th Ward Meeting House, up to 8 a.m. and from 6 p.m. TERMS MODERATE.

Advice and medicines free to applicants in straightforward circumstances. Chronic cases undertaken, and remedies sent by post to parties at a distance. Six cents in postage stamps must be forwarded by all applicants in order to ensure a reply. Address P.O. Box No. 29, Salt Lake City.

J. P. MEIK. HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONER Salt Lake City, April 1870. d121-oaw w10-11

CASH

WILL BE PAID FOR Clean Cotton Rags!

AND GUNNYSACKS!

Delivered at the

DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

None but CLEAN COTTON RAGS taken.

—

CEO. Q. CANNON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER, the healthiest Summer Drink, Sold by JOE SIMMONS.

The New Millinery Establishment.

MRS. STENHOUSE

Begs to inform the Ladies that she has opened her

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

One Door North of

Hussey, Dahler & Co's Bank,

Where will be found a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

Bremer, Bemis & Co's PALE STOCK ALE.

Sold by JOE SIMMONS.

CHAMPAGNE

DRAUGHT

SALT LAKE BILLIARD ROOM.

Assignees' Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Wednesday, June 15th, 1870, we will offer for sale at Public Auction, in ECHO CITY, U. T., the property known as the BROOKLYN HOUSE, consisting of an Hotel and two Stores and a Billiard Hall, together with the premises upon which said property is situated. Also, Three Billiard Tables. Also, a certain tract of land, situated in Summit county, Utah Territory, known as the Hanging Rock Station, containing one hundred and sixty acres. A valuable vein of Coal is supposed to exist on said premises. Terms of sale—One half cash down, balance in thirty days; approved paper.

JAMES M. CARTER, CHAS. H. HEMPHREY, Assignees.

Genuine Golden Crown CIGARS

Sold by JOE SIMMONS.

SPRING CLEANING AND FURNISHING!

We have on hand a fine assortment of

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Door Mats,

and

WALL PAPER!

INCLUDING

LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH GRADES.

WITH

BORDERS TO MATCH!

—

We have just introduced a great variety of

HOME-MADE TRUNKS!

To which we invite public attention.

Also JUST ARRIVED

A Full Stock of GENTS', BOYS' and YOUTHS'

Summer Clothing!

Fine French Cassimere to Linen!

At LOW PRICES!

Z. C. M. F.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

H. B. CLAWSON, d167-1m

Supt.