

ave to wait until one of the mated bminine members drops off this feage of action, or is otherwise estually removed from her helpmeetship. Then there is one chance for them to become helpmeet. But what is one among so many?

It may be said, that the unmated feminine members might marry in "the world." But that would be contrary to all church discipline and teaching. Moreover, it would be contrary to the express teaching of the apostle who said, "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers." The results of such unequal yoking in a religious point of view are not at all encouraging, according to general experience. For Christ has no fellowship with Belial, and there is no union nor happiness when the followers of Christ are conjugally yoked with the followers of Belial.

The only solution to this serious question is the Bible one of plural marriage. If there are too many women members for the male members, let some of the male members have two or three helpmeets, according to mutual agreement. Thus all the women members could become, what they were created for, helpmeets to the men, and could all be equally yoked with believers, as the Apostle teaches. This is the simplest, most natural, most consistent, most scriptural, most reasonable, and most commonsense method of adjusting this difficulty of disproportion of the sexes.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Of rather more than 130,000 children in New York under five years of age, it is said that 15,000 die annually.

—The New York *Herald* says, "Fred. Douglass has proved himself to be a man and a brother of Bob Ingersoll's."

—Some English philanthropists have sent to the Turkish army, 2,000 plum puddings, in hermetically sealed cans.

—Women who apply for office as public school teachers in Boston are asked, "Do you expect to be married soon?" What a question! Ask Anna Dickinson that.

—The New York *Herald* says, "The Russian Christian is the most fanatical of men, and 'charity' is not something that he practises."

—Beecher thinks if his step-mother had danced more and prayed less it would have been quite as well for the children.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says, "A correspondent says of a New Yorker who failed recently, 'Godward he was very strict, but manward he was a little twistical so.'"

—The Earl of Eglinton was asked for a subscription towards the erection of a statue to Burns at Kilmarnock, and he refused, saying, that "he had the bad taste to neither appreciate Burns' character nor poems."

—Grace Greenwood says that if her tongue were in the "thunder's mouth," she would use it to admonish young men to avoid Washington as they "would a pest house." Grace has been there. But who are the pests, and of which sex are they?

—In one county in Ohio forty-one democrats announce in the papers that they would like some sort of an office. But they are not a circumstance to the number of all sorts of politicians who, though unannounced, would like to get offices.

—In the New York Supreme Court Justice Pratt charged the jury that the law had not taken away the natural right of a parent to control the education of his child in regard to the branches of knowledge he should study at school, and which were not included in the statutory list of studies.

—An exchange says, "Those who fear for the destruction of our forests, resulting from the demand for hemlock bark, will take comfort in the successful attempt to obtain tannin from other sources. It has been estimated that one cord of hemlock bark produces one barrel of good tannin extract, worth \$20. It is now found one cord of alder produces the same amount, and one ton of sweet fern gives of the best tannin worth \$22, besides a value of \$7.50 in an inferior kind. There is said to be considerable activity in Hancock County, Me., in the new industry of extracting tannin from sweet fern."

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

DENVER, Col., 4.—The highest point yet attained by any railroad has been reached in the summit of the Laveta Pass, in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains, by the Southwestern extension of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. The altitude of the summit is 9,340 feet.

BOZEMAN, Mont., 4.—The *Avant Courier* extra of the 27th inst., gives the following particulars of the recent brilliant victory of the Fort Ellis battalion, in the battle of Muddy Creek. A careful comparison of our data assures us of the general correctness of the appended account of this probably the most effective blow yet struck the hostiles.

On the 1st inst., General Miles, with his detachment of Second Cavalry and companies of the Fifth and Twenty-second Infantry, accompanied by a wagon train, left the Cantonment guided by some lately surrendered Cheyennes. The line of march was up Tongue River five miles, where packs were substituted and the bull train left to follow across the country to the Rosebud, the point aimed for. Three companies of infantry were left to escort this train, which followed the day after the departure of the command. The march continued night and day, the hostile village being discovered by the cavalry and Indian scouts on the 6th at 8 p.m. A halt was made, when two days' rations were issued to the officers and men, and packed on their saddles. After general preparation the march was resumed at 2 a.m. on the 7th. The location of the village was nine miles up Muddy Creek, a branch of the Rosebud, about fifteen miles from the junction point of Terry and Crook last July. Reaching this point, Gen. Miles ordered the hostiles to surrender, the camp being composed mainly of Sioux and Minneconjous; the chief, Lone Deer, advancing and offering to shake hands with Miles. He, so one of our accounts says, refused and turned to leave the chief—another asserts that he accepted the offer—at any rate, a moment later, Lone Deer aimed his gun, firing at Miles. The latter escaped only by falling over his horse, the shot instantly killing his orderly of the Second Cavalry, who fell, pierced through the heart. This outrage opened the fight, as Miles immediately ordered a charge, with instructions to spare none.

Lieutenants Jerome and Casey, the first with H Company, Second Cavalry, and the second with a portion of his command, being ordered to charge the village, did so with a rush, killing seven hostiles and capturing the herd of about 500 ponies, utterly demoralizing the outfit. Their charge was made directly through the village, with the loss of a man. The squaws actively participated in the fight, two in particular making independent charges against the infantrymen, who soon brought this performance to an end by means of a brace of cartridges.

The hostiles then fled to the hills as the remainder of the command came up and passed through the now deserted village. It then followed the Indians over a terribly broken country, where many narrow escapes occurred and where charging on horseback from hill to hill, or skirmishing on foot became necessary. Many escaped through the brush and down the bed of the Muddy, leaving everything behind them. The contested field was, for a time, the scene of showers of bullets and hand to hand conflicts, the battle raging from 4:30 to 7 a.m.; the retreating hostiles were followed by the cavalry for five miles, when the pursuit was abandoned and the command again reached the train on the ninth.

A heavy rain fell most of the time, adding to the difficulties of the occasion. All accounts concur in awarding the highest praise to all engaged in the fight. That night the entire command camped together. It was a terrible night. Rain and picket firing continued until daylight, the worn men and animals having no repose till next day.

It was a complete surprise, the village having no knowledge of the approach of the troops till just before the opening attack. The management of the march and the attack confer high credit upon Miles

and all concerned. The Second Cavalry has earned gratifying laurels, and having at last had a chance, had shown what it can do upon opportunity.

We regret the necessity of recording the casualties as follows—Killed, Company F, Privates Martin, Dale and Gakowsky; Company H, Privates Loney and Schremmer, all of the Second Cavalry. Wounded, Lieut. Fuller, slightly, in the right shoulder; Company F, Privates O'Flynn, Jones and Fryer. Dangerously, Company T, Privates Ryan and Jeffers; Company H, Private Gilmore; Company L, Private Wilkes, all of the Second Cavalry. Sixteen horses were also killed.

The hostiles suffered severely in killed and wounded, losing Lone Deer, chief, Head Soldier, chief warrior, and Iron Star, chief medicine man, besides at least forty-two warriors killed, some of whom were left on the field, and as many more wounded and carried off.

The camp consisted of fifty-one lodges, Sioux and Minneconjous, commanded by Lone Deer, Head Soldier, and Iron Star, and was a regular depot of meat, ponies, arms, camp utensils and equipment of every kind. These Indians had been into Tongue River, in part at least, which fact was proven by the capture of material they had received at the cantonment.

It is evident, so writes one of our correspondents, that they were the renegades of all the bands, and were doubtless a nucleus of all the non-surrendering hostiles. This letter concludes thus: It is the general opinion here that this camp was forming with hostile intent, and that had it not been broken up we should soon have had a very strong body of determined and well-supplied Indians to deal with.

The amount of property captured and destroyed was immense. We have a list in our possession, made on the field, enumerating 500 or more ponies, fifty-three ledges, two bales of clothing, 500 or more pounds of tobacco, three bales of blankets, at least twenty wagon loads (50,000 pounds) of dried meat, several 45 calibre carbines, Winchester's and many army pistols, besides large quantities of ammunition, and trinkets and clothing, frying pans, tinware, etc., a Seventh Cavalry horse and army accoutrements, probably stolen from Custer, or some post, and many other things too numerous to mention. In fact it was a complete clean up of the most disastrous kind.

Captain Wheeler, Second Cavalry, had the honor of shooting the attempted assassin of Gen. Miles. This chief wounded Private Jeffers, and was taking a second aim when Captain Wheeler shot him through the head.

When the carrier left for Bozeman, Capt. Ball, with his four companies of the Second Cavalry, and companies F, H, and I, of the Twenty-second Infantry, and a three-inch gun, was occupying the battle-field, awaiting further orders. Companies B, F, G, and I, of the Fifth Infantry, had been mounted upon the captured stock, which was in fine condition, and of a far superior nature to any yet surrendered.

On the 12th Gen. Miles and escort returned to the cantonment, where a further movement of great importance will be inaugurated.

FARMERS, don't fail to see the Wheeler Mowers and Reapers at Mattison & Johnson's. No Farmer seeing these Machines will go home without one, they are the Boss of the field.

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FROM the 19th Ward, Saturday night, June 2, 1877,
One light roan HORSE, 5 years old, medium size, branded W on left shoulder.
One dark sorrel HORSE, 5 years old, branded JK combined, half circle over.
A reward will be paid on their delivery to David Hitten, at Tithing Office Yard, ds & w ELIAS S. KIMBALL.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:
A small red CALF, branded W B on left hlv. Have had it since May 23d, can be seen at L. D. Young's place, 18th Ward. ds w

MOUNTAIN WARBLER!

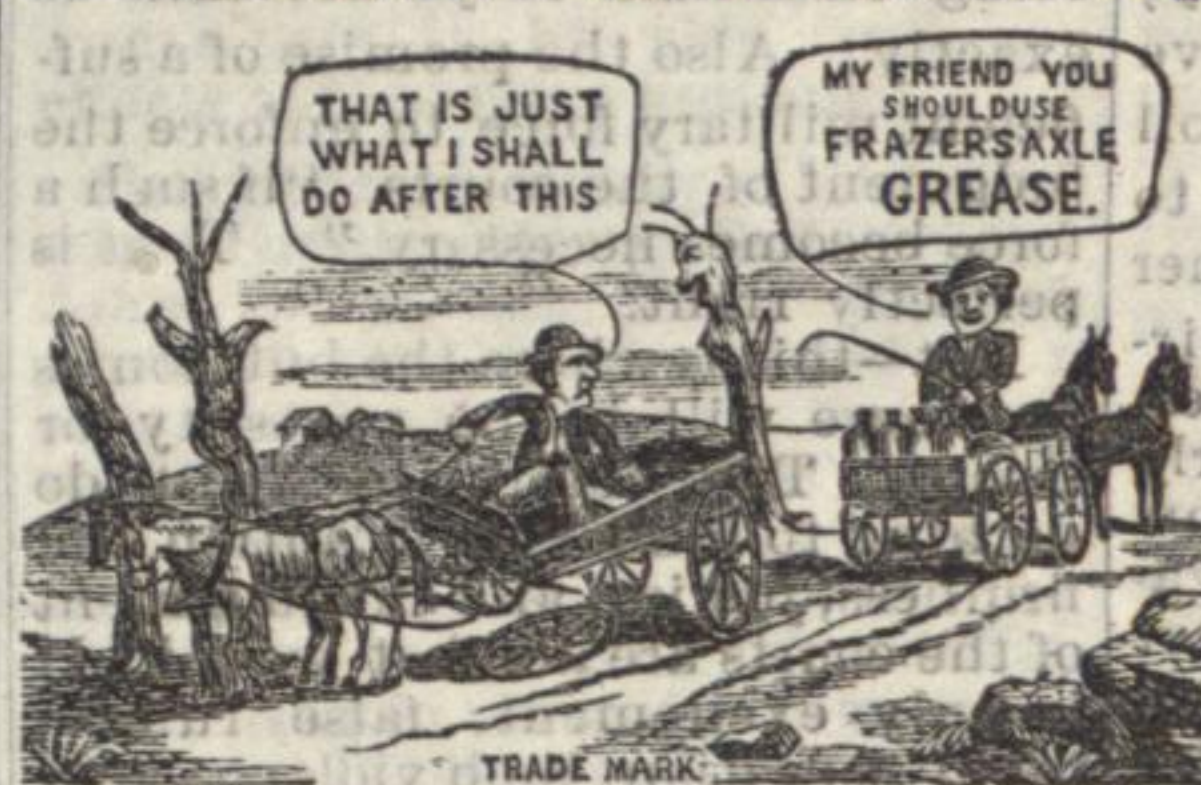
THERE being several hundred copies of the above Song Book remaining unsold, they can be obtained at the Deseret News Office for 25 cents per copy. WM. WILLES, S. L. City, March 31st, 1876.

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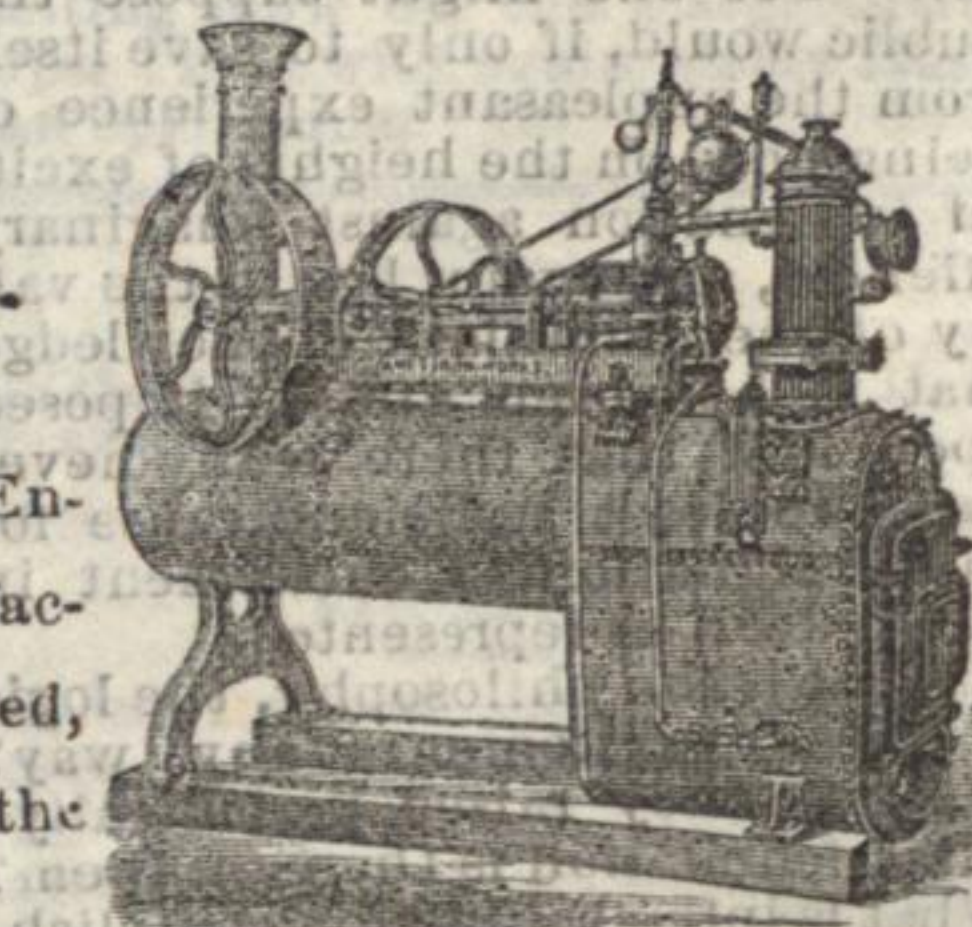


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