

have a big heart, like the General. If any of the agents at the Reservation shall talk hard to me, nevertheless I shall remember the General's counsel. These Indians doing bad in the Sanpete country I do not like. I am not acquainted with their depredations in Sanpete. I do not approve of it. So long as I have eyes to see and tongue to speak, I will remember what the General has told me. Where have I ever been blinded in doing good? I want the same good understanding we have here to extend over all this country. The country east of us has agents over it, and the country in Sanpete and south has not. It has made my heart sick to hear the bad news from Sanpete. I am now going along with Tabby to Strawberry, on my way to the agency, though we may have to travel slow. Although the Reservation and the agency are my home, if I shall want to come back and visit my old friends the Mormons, will it be all right? I want an answer now. (General Morrow said he would answer that after awhile.) I would like the privilege of visiting through the country like the officers of the government. I should like a little money to purchase some necessities before I leave for the agency. I have no more to say."

Douglass said: "General, you are not a boy, you are like the earth, old. Let what you say be the truth. I have but one heart, and that shall keep nothing back."

"If I had two hearts, I might keep something back. The great Spirit witnesses that I have not two hearts, that I am like the earth, true. The earth never lies. The heavens above us and the mountains around us, and the earth beneath us never lie. Will you lie?"

General Morrow, "So sure as the heavens above us do not lie, nor the mountains around us do not lie, nor the earth upon which we tread do not lie, so sure is it that I will not lie to you. So sure as you rely on the earth on which we tread, so certainly may you depend on what I say."

Douglas, "I am glad of this reply, for all the Indians, the whites, the mountains around us, the heavens above us, and the waters are witnesses of the truth of your statement. It should be peace for all the people of every nation that come to dwell upon this land. All of our nation are very poor. We have no stone houses or houses made of brick, but houses made of leather. We should be all alike, as we are of one flesh. I recognize the General a father, and I hope the Indians will all listen to him. We cannot write, we therefore, want you to write the truth, so that all who look upon your paper will look upon the truth. We are glad to witness these sayings and will shake hands over it." (He shook hands with those present.)

General Morrow said, "I have heard you have complaints to make, I have some questions to ask you." Which on being asked,

Tabby gave the following answers in substance—

1. A failure on the part of the Government to fulfill the promises made to the Indians.

2. The title to their country still good though much of it has been sold by government.

3. Insufficiency of the supplies in goods and rations.

General Morrow said, "It has been represented to me that your agent at Uintah is unkind to you. What have you to say to this?"

Tabby answered, We wish a good man there as agent, one that will be kind to us. We want a good man there as trader, with a large supply of goods. Heretofore no agent has acted right with us. We have had a good talk and do not want to say more.

Gen. Morrow said, "My Indian friends. You have spent all the summer in the valley. You have said that bad Indians have been killing people and stealing cattle in Sanpete. Those Indians must be punished. While the government will give food and presents to good Indians, and do all it can to add to their comfort, it will do all it can also to punish bad Indians, who break their words and commit depredations on the settlements. I am now on my way to make war against the bad men who have been doing so much mischief. Now I will be all through the country for a long time in pursuit of these Indians. If you should leave your Reservation without permission from your agent, some of my soldiers might meet you, and not knowing you treat you as an enemy. As long as you remain on your reservation, you will be safe. For this reason, I am not willing you should come into the valley

again without first getting the permission of your agent in writing. It would not be safe for you to do so, and you know that it would make bad blood if one of my soldiers should kill one of your people. I decide that you must not come to the valley again this year, without you first get the permission of your agent. If you go to Washington the Great Father will settle this as well as all other questions which you may submit to him. I have heard all you have said, and I shall repeat it to the Great Father, your good words and assurances of friendship with the whites. I hope you will send some of your wise men to Washington. The Great Father has an open ear, to hear all you have to say, and he has a good heart to give you many things for your comfort."

He afterward presented the following, signed which was read to the Indians, and they signed it by their mark, also the witnesses as therein set forth, viz:

"It is agreed on the part of the Indians, that all of them will leave the valley by to-morrow evening, and go directly to their agencies, and will not leave their reservations or return to the valley during the present year without permission from their agents."

"We request General Morrow to make application to the President for permission to take some of the leading men of the nation to Washington, in order that we may lay our complaints and grievances before the government."

"As soon as General Morrow receives the answer of the government to this application, he is to send a messenger to the agencies at Uinta and White River, to give us information, and if the answer is favorable he is to make arrangements for the trip."

"If the government does not approve of the plan of sending a delegation to Washington, General Morrow is to make application to the government to appoint a commission to meet us and inquire into and report upon our complaints and grievances"

"If the plan of sending a delegation is approved by the government, the delegation is to be accompanied by two or more citizens as the government may decide, who are to act as interpreters and friends of the Indians."

- Witnesses.
- Tabby His X mark.
- A. O. Smoot.
- Douglass His X mark.
- A. K. Thurber.
- Joe His X mark.
- Wm. Bringham.
- To Kawanah His X mark.
- M. J. Shelton, Interpreter,
- Lyman S. Wood, Interpreter.
- Antero His X mark.
- Wm. B. Pace.
- Wannodes His X mark.
- Geo. W. Dodge, U.S. Ind. Agt.
- Parrades His X mark.
- L. John Nuttall.
- Tom His X mark.
- Joseph S. Tanner."

At 3 o'clock p. m. the council adjourned and the Indians dispersed. Thus ended our pow-wow. Hoping it is all for good, respectfully,

L. JOHN NUTTALL.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 22.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Daniel Frazer, 12th Ward, late of Edinburgh, Scotland, would like to know the whereabouts of Mary Rymer, who left Cowper of Elise, Scotland, and went to England, from which latter country she emigrated to Utah about twenty years ago.

THISTLES.—Thistles grow in Utah, and here is a way to get rid of them. Dr. Daniel Bunce, curator of the Geelong Botanical Gardens, state that an infallible way to destroy thistles was, just before the bud began to form, to cut the root through with a spade, about two inches below the surface of the soil. Cutting above the surface invariably resulted in the thistle springing up with a greater number of heads than before.

HARRISBURG.—Brother E. K. Fuller, of Harrisburg, Washington Co., called yesterday. He says mining prospectors are very busy in that section, and some important and promising discoveries have been made.

He also informs us that there is a fine opening there for those who wish to pursue the farming and grape culture business, land and water being abundant.

"NON COMPOS MENTIS."—There is a rumor afloat among the friends of a certain prominent U. S. official that he has become subject to fits of temporary insanity, that he is, in fact, non compos mentis.

We have long been of the opinion that the gentleman referred to is either a very bad, or a partially crazy, man, and now that proof of his insanity is being furnished by his friends, we are "sorry, very sorry," for him.

RETURNED.—Elder Benjamin R. Hulse, of Beaver, returned from a mission to the East yesterday. He left this city, May 2d, 1871. He baptized six persons, relations, by marriage, of Elder Albert Carrington, in Pennsylvania; in the State of New York he rebaptized a brother of Elder Wilford Woodruff, and in Virginia he baptized four persons. At Dayton, in the latter State, he was attacked by a mob, who coated him over with tar and dipped him in the muddy bed of a river from which the water had been turned off. Brother Hulse returns in excellent health.

W. C. STAINES, Esq., emigration agent at New York, left that city last Friday, as we understood with W. J. Silver and Seymour B. Young, Esqrs., and arrived in this city last night, in good health and spirits, having safely endured the unprecedentedly hot weather on the Atlantic coast, of which many people were dying in New York and other cities, and many others were greatly apprehensive. About 1,000 emigrants from Europe this season had already arrived, most of them coming to this city. Bro. Staines expects to return to New York again by September 8, in readiness to meet the company leaving Liverpool on the 4th.

FROM THE "JUNCTION."—The Ogden Junction, August 21st, has the following:

"H. W. Naisbitt, Esq., is about to establish a steam grist mill at Hooper. It has already arrived, and when set up, and in running order, will prove a great boon to the dwellers on the Lake shore."

"A little boy, five years of age, son of Hyrum Roylance, of North Ogden, died last Monday from the effects of a fall. The child, who was unwell, was placed by an older boy on the back of a calf, from which he was jerked to the ground, and the injuries resulting from concussion, coupled with his feeble condition, caused his death."

KAYSVILLE, August 19th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—You will confer a favor upon me by giving publicity to the following refutation. I am informed that my name was signed to the petition petitioning Congress to continue a Territorial government for Utah. I here, upon my honor, do certify that I never saw the petition, neither gave sanction to have my name inserted. It has been done by mistake, or maliciously. My wife's name is attached also entirely without her knowledge. I believe the people of Utah are entitled to constitutional rights, in common with other American citizens, and will seek to defend them in these rights.

JAMES FORBES.  
MARY FORBES.

[Per Deseret Telegraph.]

PARIS, RICH CO., Aug. 21st.

The summit of the mountain, between here and Franklin, by way of the Indian trail, is eighty-four hundred feet above the sea level. On the top we found snow, and flowers in great variety of colors and beauty. At Relay Spring, west base of the mountains, we encountered a severe hail storm. We passed many abandoned snowshoes, strewn along the perilous path which Brother Hansen, the mail carrier, traversed last winter, without food or fire for three days and two and a half nights. From the summit the north end of Salt Lake, and many Cache valley settlements can be plainly seen.

So far the crops in this valley are but little injured by frost. Grain is fast ripening, and there will be a very abundant harvest, which has just commenced. The missionaries are doing a good work; meetings are well attended; the health of the people never was better.

The altitude of Paris is fifty-eight hundred feet, eleven hundred feet higher than Logan.

There is a two year old buffalo bull at Ithaca, which may be purchased for the Salt Lake managerie. It was brought thither with a drove of Texas cattle. No monsters have been seen for months, and their existence is very problematical, in the minds of observing men. The weather is delightful, nights cool and flies chary.

A. M. M.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 23.

REYNOLDS' NEWSPAPER of July 21st, contains a letter in defence of the "Mormons," by "S. S. J.," the publishers of that paper thereby evincing more liberality and love of fair play than do many others.

PUTTING UP THEIR WORKS.—The following came to-day by W. U. Tel. line.

Stockton, Utah, 23.—H. S. Jacobs & Co. started up their works to-day. The machinery runs splendidly. They are taking a solid chunk out of the Ira mine, with tackles, which weighs over a ton, and assays over five thousand dollars. There are lively times in Stockton to day.

BUTTER.—Is this an agricultural country? Are there any cows in this region? Does anybody know how to make good butter, and if so is anyone engaged in the business? If these questions can be answered in the affirmative, will anybody be kind enough to tell why the people of this city have to pay fifty cents a pound for execrable grease, more fit for axle lubricating purposes than for the food of "humans?" We exhort our country cousins to be good

enough to let the Salt Lakers have a little good butter.

UNFAVORABLE.—A private dispatch from Mount Pleasant, yesterday, states that Brother Jeremiah D. Page, the telegraph operator at that place, who was brutally mutilated on the 16th by Richard Smyth, was delirious all Thursday night, and was very restless yesterday.

From a gentleman well acquainted with Brother Page, we learn that he is universally respected by all acquainted with him, being intelligent, well disposed and a young man of most exemplary habits, and that he had acted in a most friendly manner towards Smyth. There seems to be no other cause for the horrible deed than the insanity of the perpetrator.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 24.

RETURNED.—Bro. David M. Duncanson called in this morning. He returned with the emigrant company on Tuesday evening. He does not speak very favorably of the climate of old Scotland, it being too thick, damp and foggy. However, he looks ten years younger than before he left this city, which improvement he charges entirely to the sea voyage.

[Per Deseret Telegraph.]

SODA SPRINGS, 23, via Franklin, 24.—General Rich is here, from Paris. Capt. Hooper and family, Col. Akers, and several other, Salt Lake gentlemen and ladies are here recuperating their health, to promote which copious and frequent draughts of sparkling soda water, from the inexhaustible springs, are freely taken by the invalids. Captain Hooper, S. P. Hale and others are building houses and making other substantial improvements. The carpenters work from sunrise to sunset for the Capt., and from sunset to 11 p. m. for Mayor Hale. Soda Springs City is fifty-five hundred feet above the sea level. The thermometer yesterday at noon, stood at 85°. Nights are delightfully cool.

A herd of 1,400 head of Texan stock is passing through here westward, to-day.

The co-operative store is doing a good business. A. M. M.

SANPETE.—"Item" writes from Mount Pleasant, Aug. 20. The Indian disturbances were rather a heavy tax upon the settlers. The Smyth Page case was under investigation. Smyth was sent to Manti. Says our correspondent—

"Bishop Seeley has kept tables, family, supplies, and every conceivable means employed at the service and demand of the most exacting race of Indians. These are no ordinary Indians, they are semi-civilized, dressed, lofty and grand in appearance and bearing, and while seated at the friendly board of the Bishop demand other luxuries, and their demands have been threateningly conveyed. Bishop Bradley rejoices in the prospects of heavy harvest and no team to bring it home, because poor Lo had need of his two span of horses. Ephraim equally rejoices in a tax of from seven to nine hundred dollars per month for her watchmen. Lieut. Wheeler and party are in the valley, but I fear his operations may be greatly impeded by the present Indian embroglio."

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—The funeral of Thomas Harrington, who died of old age, on the 22d inst, was numerously attended, at his residence in the 7th Ward, at 10 a. m. on the 24th inst. The services were conducted under the direction of Bishop Wm. Thorne, and remarks were made by Elder John Taylor and others, eulogistic of his faithful and upright course as a Latter-day Saint during a period of thirty-two years. Brother Harrington was one of the first who embraced the gospel in the town of Liverpool, England; he gathered with the saints in 1842, to Nauvoo, Illinois, from whence he was driven with his brethren and sisters, for the testimony of Jesus, and has continued ready with his life and substance to advance the cause of God. The exact age of deceased is not known, although it is believed by those most familiar with him that it exceeded ninety years. He was very eccentric in his manners, and although liberal in making those around him comfortable, would relate nothing pertaining to his own life, nor yet of his acquaintances, unless it reflected to their good. Six years ago he was thrown from his horse, upon his head, which deprived him of his memory and affected his mind up to the time of his death. He leaves a wife, three daughters and a son to record their interest in an honorable father.—[COM]

ELECTION RETURNS.

ST. GEORGE, August 16th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

The vote of Washington County is as follows, to wit:

Delegate to Congress, George Q. Cannon, 720 votes; Commissioners to locate University Lands, John Van Cott, 720, Lewis S. Hills, 720, John Rowberry, 720; Representative to the Legislative Assembly from Washington and Kane counties, Joseph W. Young, 720; County Surveyor, John M. McFarlane, 719; County Superintendent of Common schools, Joseph E. Johnson, 719; County Recorder, Alden A. M. Jackson, 719; Sheriff, Daniel Segmiller, 719; Coroner, Richard Bentley, 719; Selectman, Robert D. Covington, 719. Respectfully,

ALDEN A. M. JACKSON,  
County Clerk.

P. S.—The last precinct returns were not received until yesterday.