

officers, some who had grown grey in the service of the country; men whose slightest word was as good as their bond; we sent them because the Indians would not doubt a soldier's honor.

They made a treaty and they pledged the nation's faith that no white man should enter that territory. I do not discuss its wisdom. The Executive and Senate ratified it. By the constitution of the United States these treaties are the supreme law of the land and are binding upon the individuals and States who compose the nation. The constitution vests the power of making treaties in the Senate and executive. This treaty was so made, and it was in all of its provisions the supreme law of the land. It was a question for the Senate and Executive to decide whether they should or should not make such a treaty, but when once made it was a solemn compact, the fulfillment of which the nation, by its own organic law, was pledged. A violation of its plain provisions was an act of deliberate perjury. In the words of General Sherman (see report), "Civilization made its own compact with the weaker party; it was violated, but not by the savage." It was done by a civilized nation. The treaty was approved by the whole nation. The people and press approved it because it ended a shameful Indian war which had cost us \$3,000,000 and the lives of ten white men for every Indian slain. The whole world knew that we violated that treaty, and the reason of the failure of the negotiations of last year was that our own commissioners did not have authority from Congress to offer the Indians more than one-third of the sum they were already receiving under the old treaty.

The peace policy has never been understood by the people. They supposed it was some vague plan to give immunity to savages who commit crimes, when the first thing which the friends of the Indians ask is law to punish crime. You did all that you had power to do, and that was to provide for honest men to fill the agencies. You said to all the religious bodies of the country who had executive committees to manage their missionary and charitable work, "If you will nominate to me a man for this Indian agency, and your church will be responsible for his fidelity, I will appoint him." You provided for the honest purchase of Indian supplies. There have been mistakes. In a few instances dishonest and incapable men have been appointed, but not one where there was a score under the old system. You look in vain for the shameless robberies which were common when an Indian agent was appointed as a reward for political service, and a fortune was made in four years upon \$1,500 a year. There are no records (see Senator Doolittle's report) of blankets made out of shoddy and glue, no list of brogans with paper soles, no steel spades made out of sheet iron. There are no tales of Indians fed upon the soup made out of the entrails and diseased meat of dead cattle, no stories of Christian women picking over the dung of cavalry horses to get half digested kernels of grain to save their children from death. The peace policy did not fail, it was a success until our faith was broken. It was difficult to find the men fitted for this work who would go to a distant agency upon a salary of \$1,500 a year; but many of the best men in the land have done this work and been rewarded by leading many of the Indians to Christian civilization.

I have feared to have the Indian Bureau changed to the War Department, because it would be a condemnation of the peace policy. It was a makeshift; nothing was reformed. It was the old system in another office. You cannot make a bad bank note good by changing pockets.

My own conviction is that the Indian Bureau ought to be an independent department of civilization, with one of the best men in the nation at its head. If this were done and we then give to the Indians the protection of law, personal rights of property and place where they can live by the cultivation of the soil if required to labor; if provided with necessary aid in the work of civilization; if Christian schools and missions were protected and plighted faith kept sacred, we should solve the Indian problem and bring down upon ourselves the blessing of God. I sometimes almost despair, and then I think it is so plain the people will see.

Here are two pictures. On the one side of the line a nation has spent \$500,000,000 in Indian war; a people who have not 100 miles between the Atlantic and Pacific which has not been the scene of an Indian massacre; a government which has not passed twenty years without an Indian war; no one Indian tribe to whom it has given Christian civilization, and which celebrates its centennial year by another bloody Indian war.

On the other side of the line there is the same greedy, dominant Anglo-Saxon race and the same heathen. They have not spent \$1 in Indian war; they have no Indian massacre. Why?

In Canada the Indian treaty calls these men "the Indian subjects of Her Majesty." When civilization approaches them they are placed on ample reservations; they receive aid in civilization; they have personal rights of property; they are amenable to law and are protected by law; they have schools, and Christian people delight to give them their best men to teach them the religion of Christ.

We expend more than \$100 to their \$1 in caring for Indian wards.

Will you pardon me if I suggest a plan which may obviate some of the evils until Congress provides a remedy? I doubt whether Congress will adopt any new system or appoint a commission to devise one. The end may be reached by a simple method.

First—Concentrate the Indian tribes—viz., place all the Indians in Minnesota on the White Earth reservation; the Indians of New Mexico, Colorado and Sioux, in the Indian Territory; the Indians on the Pacific coast, upon two reserves. The Sioux cannot be removed at once, but probably twenty bands would consent to go at once, and their prosperity in their new homes would draw others. If the government adopt the plan the end can be reached.

Second—Whenever an Indian in good faith gives up his wild life and begins to live by labor, give him an honest title, by patent, of 160 acres of land, and make it inalienable. So long as the reserve is held by the tribe it offers a premium to the greed of white men. The certificates of occupancy are not, as titles, worth the paper upon which they are printed.

Third—Provide government for every Indian tribe placed upon a reservation. Congress might authorize the President to appoint any Indian agent *ex officio* a United States Commissioner with full power to administer law on the reservation. The United States Marshal in whose district this reservation is might be authorized to appoint the requisite number of civilized Indians, or men of mixed blood, to act as a constabulary force. The United States Judge might be required to hold one session of his Court on the reserve each year. It requires no new machinery, no great expense.

There are forty reservations where the plan could be inaugurated at once. As it is now, the civilized and Christian Indian is pitifully helpless. Two years ago a brute killed an Indian woman on the White Earth reserve in open day. The Indians arrested him. He was taken to Fort Ripley. After two months the Secretary of War ordered him to be discharged because there was no law to punish an Indian. I believe I can count one hundred murders by Indians which have taken place in Minnesota in the past seventeen years. No one asks any questions any more than if they were swine. They have almost uniformly been committed while under the influence of "fire water," furnished in violation of law by white men. When an Indian has become a perfect Ishmaelite we quietly allow him to join some hostile sovereign like Sitting Bull to murder our soldiers.

Pardon this long letter. You have often aided us in this work, and if you can aid in this simple remedy I shall be deeply grateful. I do believe that a just and humane policy, worthy of a great Christian nation, will save our poor Indian wards and bring upon us the blessing of God.

Assuring you of my kind regard, I am, your obedient servant,  
H. B. WHIPPLE,  
Bishop of Minnesota.  
New York Herald.

Teacher—"Peter, you are such a bad boy that you are not fit to sit in the company of good boys on the bench. Come up here and sit by me, sir."

## By Telegraph.

### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 19.

The question of the Chicago whiskey convict pardons was considered by the President before leaving this morning and settled adversely. Storrs made vigorous efforts to get the President to order a pardon over the law's head. The President says he leaves the whole matter to the Attorney General, and will not act contrary to his recommendations.

Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish minister, has received an official declaration from the Turkish government, dated Constantinople, 9, giving the history of the commencement of hostilities with Serbia and Montenegro, and sets forth that concessions were made to Serbia under the treaty of Paris. He speaks of the efforts of the Porte to aid in developing prosperity. Principally the strife was caused by a few ambitious and restless men, who sacrificed to their vain popularity the true interests of the country, and from the beginning of the insurrection in Herzegovina have by every means in their power, aided the insurgents. Notwithstanding their disloyalty, the greatest forbearance had been shown by the Porte, and taking advantage of its pacific disposition, they prepare to take an active part in the insurrection. Finally, affairs reached such a point, that the imperial government was compelled to formally ask the authorities at Belgrade to explain the reason for the concentration of Serbian troops near Turkish villages. Prince Milan, in reply, charged the responsibility of the military measures upon the Porte, and addressed a letter asking that his troops be allowed Bosnia, for the purpose as he said, of pacifying that country, concluding by declaring that in case of a refusal he was resolved to act accordingly. In the meantime his agent at Constantinople requested that Serbia be given the administration of Bosnia on condition of paying an annual tribute. Without awaiting a reply the Servians invaded the Turkish provinces, and the Prince of Montenegro also declared hostility. The Porte was, therefore, compelled to repel the aggression by force, and thus commenced the war. The declaration then goes on to state how the Porte had religiously adhered to the treaty of Paris, and places upon the princes of Serbia and Montenegro of having broken their treaty stipulations. The letter concludes as follows:—"Trusting to the justice of our cause, all our efforts shall tend toward the vigorous prosecution of the struggle waged against us, and try to bring it to a speedy close; by this means we shall be able to execute sooner the reforms and improvements which our august sovereign has the firm will to introduce in the empire, and which shall give to our populations the material and moral comforts they have a right to expect from his majesty."

A dispatch was received to-night by Mrs. Pope, wife of Speaker Kerr's physician, announcing the death of Kerr at Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—A swimming match for \$200, between Frank Prince, of St. Louis, and Mr. Sutcliffe, of England, took place in the Mississippi river to-day. The swimmers started from ten miles up the river and swam to the bridge. Prince, the victor, reached that point in forty-one minutes, beating Sutcliffe by two minutes. The contest was very close throughout, and excited much interest.

CINCINNATI, O., 20.—The *Enquirer's* Huntington, W. V., special says, on Wednesday Sam Camlen, a negro, raped an eight year old daughter of policeman Hatfield. The negro was arrested, and Hatfield tried to shoot him in the magistrate's office. The prisoner was removed to Barboursville jail. Thirty masked men visited the jail early this morning, overpowered the guard and took the negro out. He made a full confession, and said he preferred death to castration, and was left hanging to a tree. The body was not cut down at nine this morning.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *Times* Washington special says that the death of Speaker Kerr leaves the House of Representatives without a presiding officer. The clerk will call the House to order in December next, and will preside until a speaker is chosen.

A recent act passed by Congress contained a provision authorizing the clerk to sign warrants on the treasury to enable members to draw their salaries during recess.

The *Times* has the following on the silk trade: Large houses have advanced the price of braids and spools silk; but have not yet made any alteration in the price of dress goods. The reason is there is little demand for silk of any kind. Stewart & Co., announce that although the raw material has advanced fifty per cent, they will not increase the price of dress goods at present. With the ordinary demand for dress goods, half the houses in town would have realized a fortune by the failure of the crop. Now the owners say if they were to advance the price of the stock on hand, they would sell none. Commission merchants say the price of American manufactured goods will advance at least twenty per cent above the present rates within two months.

Four boys were drowned yesterday in the North River. They were in a rowing boat, which was run down by a steamer.

The employees of the New York and New Jersey Railroad have struck, and the traffic over the road is suspended. Non-payment of wages for the past four months and the protesting of notes given for the previous four months wages, is the cause.

ITHACA, N. Y., 21.—By the upsetting of a sail boat on Cayuga Lake, yesterday, Jas. King, Patrick Garvey and Jacob Lick were drowned.

OWENTON, Ky., 21.—Two young men, in jail here for the murder of Robert Martin, a highly respected citizen, were taken from the jail on Saturday morning by a masked band of forty men, and hung to a tree. The act is generally approved.

RACINE, Wis., 21.—The yacht *Sylvia*, between Milwaukee and Chicago, was caught in a storm on Saturday night off Racine and capsized. For several hours the occupants, six young men, clung to the sides and shrouds, but finally two were washed off, and the others reached shore in an exhausted condition.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., 21.—A terrible wind and rain storm passed over a portion of western Missouri, especially along the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroads, on

Saturday evening. At Edgerton depot several dwelling houses and shops were destroyed, and two or three occupants seriously injured. Several bridges on the railroad are badly damaged, large trees uprooted or twisted off like pipe stems, and the crops, particularly corn, laid flat on the ground. The damage done, within the space of about thirty miles square, is estimated at over \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The following telegram was received from S. S. Cox this morning:

"Rock Bridge,  
Alum Springs, Va.

"Mr. Adams and Mr. Sahler arrived here this morning with the casket. The remains are embalmed, and the escort will leave for Washington this evening, and arrive there at seven in the morning, and thence by the first train for the west."

### FOREIGN.

PARIS, 21.—Deputy Camille Claude, republican, was killed by lightning yesterday.

The Emperor of Morocco has declared his inability to send his customary subsidy to the Sultan of Turkey, owing to the heavy drain on his resources caused by the suppressing of disturbances in his own dominions.

### Another Card.

The public should remember that the Provo Manufacturing Company have already on hand some *Sixty Thousand Dollars* worth of woolen goods, which they wish to exchange for cash, wool and other produce. Merchants and others should remember this and favor us with their patronage. The Company intend soon to send their agents to every town and county in the Territory to take orders from merchants and others for their Fall and Winter supplies. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Highest market price allowed for Fall Clips and Lambs Wool.

A liberal discount allowed to the trade, on cash payments.

w29 J. DUNN, Supt.

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One Block South of U. C. R. R. Depot,

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Are now prepared to manufacture and repair all kinds of

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## 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, 1878.

## BAIN WAGONS,

With the improvements I have now put on them, are conceded by all who see them to be ranked as the *Leading Wagon of Utah.*

## OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

Are now known in every settlement, and I have sold over FIVE HUNDRED in the last six months. Farmers are actually laying away good steel plows and buying the Oliver Chilled Plow, it being such a saving both on team and man. The longer you use them the better they are. No wear out to them.

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Have taken the front rank of all machines for their durability, ease of running, and handling, cutting close and clean, less cost for repairs, which can always be had. THE IMPROVED WOOD'S.

## WISNER'S TIGER SELF-OPERATING HAY RAKE

Farmers who have not yet seen this self-dumping hay rake should call early. It is perfect and well made, has wrought iron axle, second growth spokes and good material throughout. YOUR LITTLE GIRL CAN OPERATE IT.

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