



**GEORGE Q. CANNON,**  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - - August 21, 1872.

THE following arrived in this city last night—

FOUNTAIN GREEN, SANPETE,  
August 13, 1872.

To G. W. Dodge, U. S. Indian Agent:

The Indians have not left yet and don't calculate to; they are stealing our horses and killing our men whenever they get a chance and when they please. Can you send troops to drive them off our border, as they are no longer friendly. As soon as you gave orders not to feed them they began to get mad, and we would very much like your assistance in protecting us and our property. Please answer immediately what you can do.

R. L. JOHNSON.

On the strength of this dispatch Governor Woods made a requisition upon General Morrow for troops to be sent to Sanpete to restrain the Indians. But it appears that General Morrow is ill prepared, so far as the right kind of troops are concerned, for an Indian expedition. Of course the General can only send such troops as he has—if he has cavalry he can send cavalry, but if he has not he cannot. There is only a fraction of a company of cavalry at the post, all but this fraction having been ordered to accompany Lieut. Wheeler in his expedition, and, therefore, the General in command if he send any troops can only send infantry to the relief of the settlers. Those who are familiar with Indian raids and their mode of warfare in this country have a good idea of how little use troops who have to do their marching afoot are in pursuing Indians in the cañons, deserts and mountains of Utah.

Gen. D. H. Wells is in receipt of a dispatch from Col. R. N. Alfred, of Spring City, under date of the 12th inst., in which he says that:

Tabby sends word to all the bishops that he can control his men no longer. He was in Spanish Fork canyon yesterday. I, with a detachment, brought the herd from Thistle valley yesterday, having started as soon as I got word of the raid at Fairview. The wounded boy, Stewart, is dead.

There is meaning in this notice of Tabby's, and it is so plain a warning that the settlers cannot with safety disregard it. They should neglect no precaution to secure their stock and themselves against Indian depredations and attacks. It is well enough to call upon the proper officers for aid; but they should not forget the old fable of Jupiter and the teamster, and, while calling upon Jupiter, not forget to put their own shoulders to the wheel; in other words, trust in Providence and keep their powder dry and guns properly loaded, and enforce the rules in the various settlements which were found so safe during war years.

THE hottest part of the season is manifestly passed, but we are in the midst of the dusty season. It is dust, dust, dust everywhere, destructive to apparel, furniture, comfort, good temper, and health, and where there is most congregation of humanity and the animals and road conveyances used by humans there is the most dust, almost constantly to a disagreeable extent, and frequently to a choking degree.

On the streets dividing the most busy business blocks the water sprinkler lays the dust, and there the condition of the streets is more satisfactory, but in a city having such spacious streets as this has, a city of such magnificent distances as this is, the sprinkling of all the streets is not to be thought of, the expense would be too great. What then is to be done? Perhaps there might be a little more done than has been, and done to the advantage of many. Among the dustiest and consequently the most unpleasant of our streets is

South Temple Street from the Temple Block to the railroad depot, and this because of the multiplication of the traffic and travel that way.

Now would it not be a good thing for some arrangement to be come to for the running of a street sprinkler upon the rails of the street railroad. Probably the company would concede the use of the road for this purpose, on account the resultant benefit to the road and pleasure to the passengers in the cars. A sprinkler could be constructed to throw the water smartly on each side of the railroad a fair distance upon the street; if not both sides at once, then one side at a time, and this would sprinkle and lay the dust on quite a large extent of the most frequented portions of our streets.

Now as to the expense. There are two ways of meeting it, each singly, or both jointly. One is by subscription. That failing wholly or partially, the next is the one which everybody resorts to in an emergency, as expressed in scripture phraseology, "I will arise and go to my father." Happily in this enlightened and liberal country, the city is not restricted to the principle of mono-paternity, but is blessed with a plurality of fathers, and therefore stands an excellent chance of a gracious answer to all reasonable requests.

THE recent displays of aurora borealis (northern lights) appear to have been witnessed over a large area of country, and to have been very extraordinary. They are supposed to be caused by the reflection of light or electricity upon minute crystals of ice in the air in the polar regions, and to indicate serious atmospheric disturbances, resulting in storms and hurricanes, oftentimes of great violence.

PRESIDENT Grant is represented as saying to a New York *Herald* correspondent that he (the President) was not anxious for a second term of office, but he consented to receive the nomination because he thought it would be the best way of discovering whether a majority of his countrymen really did believe all that had been alleged against his administration and himself, and he thought that the asperities of an election campaign would furnish opportunities for his political opponents and personal enemies to say all they could against him.

The *Herald* is not satisfied with this, but reminds the President that in the election of the ruler of a great nation there are far more weighty considerations to be entertained than the public endorsement or condemnation of the present incumbent; and thereupon proceeds to read Ulysses a sharp lecture after the following fashion—

We submit to President Grant that if the issue involved in this campaign is really so narrow and personal as he seems to suppose, he should at once rid himself of the policy and the politicians who surround him, and suffer the people to decide the question upon his own merits alone. Let him loosen the military grasp from the throat of the Southern people, change his Cabinet, drive from him the counsellors who have led him into all sorts of dilemmas and break up his military corps at the White House. He will then stand in the position he occupied when the nation bestowed upon him its highest honors, four years ago. At present he is hidden from view by the men who have caused his administration to falsify all the professions he made and all the sentiments he professed before his election. To accept him the people must accept Secretary Fish, who has made us the laughing stock of foreign nations; Secretary Boutwell who has striven to plunge the Southern States in as dire confusion as he has brought upon us financially; the Congressional politicians, who have sought to keep alive the hatred and bitterness of the war, and whose motto has been "Let us have no peace."

If the President will do justice to himself by casting off the trammels in which he is held by the radical politicians, by suspending the operation of the Ku Klux law, so as to prove his willingness to return to the generous impulses he once felt towards the Southern people, and by changing his Cabinet for the purpose of initiating a change in his foreign and financial policy, he can then justly and safely apply to the people to endorse his personal character and condemn his slanderers.

IN California, and especially in San Francisco, youthful rowdiness, under the new name of Hoodlumism, has for some time been making headway, un-

til it has arrived at such a pitch as to force itself upon the serious consideration of society and impel the civil authorities to adopt measures to restrain it not to repress it. This is a subject demanding grave reflection, and the consciousness is general and deeply felt that something must be done to protect society from the increasing youthful rascality.

In that city the Rev. Dr. Cunningham recently preached a sermon upon this subject, in the course of which he made some startling observations. He stated that the majority of crimes committed in that city were by boys and young men who were hardened sinners, old men in wickedness, committing every deed in the dark catalogue of crime. Thousands of mothers in the higher circles of society were filled with grief because they could not control their boys. Talk as we might of our Christian civilization in this country, lawlessness and viciousness prevailed to a great extent in our American youth. Some parents were too much engrossed in money-making, and had no time to look after the moral education of their children, or to train them to industrial pursuits. The majority of the American youth were growing up in idleness. They went hunting, fishing, and visiting the lowest dens of vice, all from a want of having an industrial education, and it was therefore not surprising to see so much corruption and dissipation. It was an established fact that in whatever community the degeneracy of youth prevailed, it was an evidence of the demoralized state of society. The breaking through the paths of moral influence and the decline in intelligence and prosperity of a community were traceable to forgetfulness of God and the breaking down of parental authority. American youth had set before them, on coming to years of maturity, passion, duels, prize fights, political strifes and corruption, Bacchus, hundreds of drinking saloons, Venus, free love, divorces, libertines, extravagant dress, mammon, unprincipled speculation, diamond seeking, gold hunting, everybody doing as he pleased, thrilling romances, the *Police Gazette*, but God was forgotten, and truth was trampled upon. There was not the proper guard taken for the training of the young. Children grew up in ignorance of their moral relations to God and man. The proper training of the young was a hard labor for parents, but unless they performed this duty the children would go to ruin. In the early years of the Hebrew commonwealth and also of the heathen, the young were brought up to labor. So it was in American history, sons and daughters united in the support of the families at tender ages, and then learned their trades or professions. They were protected from vice and temptation by their daily toil, and the morals of the people were then purer than now. It was the duty of the government to prevent as well as to punish crime, but it often protected monopolies which caused idleness, and then punished young and old for vagrancy. It protected the avenues leading to crime, and built jails and prisons for the inmates of those avenues. Much reform was wanted in the civil laws to adjust differences between capital and labor, to remove the cause of idleness, encourage industrial pursuits, and dry up the sources of vice. Men of experience were wanted to control the civil government, men of wisdom, of uncompromising principles, men who would keep out of partisan strifes and be city and State fathers, watching over and protecting young and old. A social reform was needed, and the establishment of industrial homes, where those out of employment could work, and especially the young be taught trades and saved from misery and idleness. It was better that the young should learn industrial pursuits and receive proper instruction, than to be hunted down by the police and branded for life.

There is much good sense in these remarks. One thing does appear evident, that eventually the civil government will have to take some compulsory steps looking to the moral and industrial development of the young and the preservation of the young and old from want, vice and misery. But this hurrying, speculative, grasping, greedy, licentious generation is not the one to do this needed and noble work.

THE cause of woman suffrage does not appear to be making very swift progress in these United States, although women have the right to vote in two of the Territories. The sex seem

to be getting along better in England in the pursuit of their rights, probably because they do not go to such extremes as some of them do in this country, but are more sober and reasonable and less shocking to established proprieties. At a meeting recently of the National Society in London, Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., presiding, that gentleman presented his congratulations to the members of the society upon the facts that women had already secured the vote in school boards and municipal elections; that they were chosen to seats in school boards; and that he believed one hundred and fifty (about one fourth) members of Parliament were in favor of giving women the right to vote at Parliamentary elections. That is encouraging progress England seems to be moving on gradually but surely toward woman suffrage, manhood suffrage, equality of representation, and many other needed reforms.

As with many other thriving western cities, our own city of Salt Lake progresses and improves so rapidly that a person who stays away from it for a few months hardly recognizes portions of it after his return, but is glad to call in the aid of the old landmarks to assist his recollection. Stores, hotels and other business buildings as well as private residences go up rapidly, and the transformation of our once quiet, reposeful city is strongly evident, and continually going on. The fashion of the architecture, as may be expected, has undergone a manifest change, the ugly hip roofs, with their still uglier prominent chimneys, that deform some otherwise good buildings, we rejoice to see, appear to have gone into disfavor, and gables, set offs, mansard, and other good-looking roof fashions are preferred, which speak well for the improving taste of our architects, builders, and owners of houses.

As a matter of course the rapidity of the prosperity of the city has induced a mushroom style of building, some specimens of it elegant enough, and much of it neat and tasteful. Still, it will be a matter of satisfaction when lath and plaster, rustic siding, and all other kinds of gingerbread material give way to those which are less combustible and more durable. The native material formerly used extensively—log, adobe, and concrete, are partially gone into disuse, we might say log wholly so, concrete is very sparingly employed, but adobes are more used, though nothing like to the extent that they once were, albeit they are not easily surpassed for cheapness, solidity, and durability when protected from wet and damp, and they are still preferred by many of our citizens. Rock, being dear, is little used, except for foundations. Bricks, of which some good ones are made, are used more commonly, and for chimneys almost exclusively, especially above the roofs. A good brick house cannot easily be excelled, although it is rather costly. Plaster, whitewash and paint, much more commonly used than formerly, set off houses, buildings and surroundings remarkably, and greatly improve the appearance of the landscape. We must confess that the aggregation of buildings in the centre of the city does not add to its picturesque charms when seen from an eminence or a distance. However, such aggregation appears to be inseparable from commercial prosperity, and the disadvantages must be endured for the sake of the advantages.

There are not wanting those who prophesy a still more remarkable prosperity to our city, not far distant either, and the erection of business and public buildings and private residences far surpassing in costliness and architectural pretensions any which now adorn the city.

THE *Washington Star* has the gracelessness to term the Greeley party the Demi-Reps. That is shockingly profane.

NEW MODE OF WASHING.—Science is not above giving its attention to even the smallest things, as is shown by an article in the *Moniteur Scientifique* for March, wherein Dr. Qaeonville describes something new in washing, whereby our linen may be saved from the destructive effects of soda and other washing-powders. The plan has been extensively adopted in Germany, and introduced into Belgium. The operation consists in dissolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and adding to this one tablespoonful of turpentine and three of liquid ammonia; the mixture must then be well