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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE FEELING TOWARD THE INDIANS.

THE tone which the respectable and influential newspapers of the country, with few if any noteworthy exceptions, have recently adopted in treating upon Indian affairs, is in striking contrast with the sentiment which formerly prevailed. There is a more general demand for justice in their behalf, and more sweeping and severe condemnation of the treatment they have received. More sympathy for the wrongs of the Red Man, and more interest for his welfare, are being shown. There is a widespread disposition on the part of the press to relieve him from censure on account of the late Indian troubles, and place the responsibility for the latter where it belongs.

On the part of the American people and government, there is being shown a softening of feeling towards the aborigines. The present head of the Indian department, Commissioner Morgan, is the friend of the Indian, and shows a desire to benefit and elevate him. That department has outlined, and to a considerable extent has pursued, a generous policy towards him, which has embraced the intention to provide schools, farming utensils, clothing and rations as fully as necessity required. If this policy has failed, its lack of success has been due to the mal-administration and dishonesty of subordinate officials, rather than a want of paternal disposition on the part of the Indian department.

LECTURE ON INDIA.

ELSEWHERE in this issue is published a notice to the effect that a lecture will be delivered, this evening, in the Assembly hall, by the Rev. Narayan Shesharti, D. D. The lecture will be free to the public, and we believe the occasion will be one of great interest. The reverend gentleman is an East Indian, and was a Brahmin of the highest caste. He is now a Presbyterian. It is unusual for a person of his nativity and class to be among the visitors to this city, and it will be a decided novelty to hear him speak of his native land. The lecture should attract a large audience, as it will doubtless be instructive, coming from a gentleman in the very best possible position to speak on India, which is to be his theme. We hope to see the building filled. Everybody who comes shall be made welcome.

JAY GOULD'S VIEWS ON FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

THE story of Jay Gould's ride from Omaha to Chicago reads like a chapter from some oriental romance. On the 22nd inst. he left the Missouri river at 6 a. m. and arrived at Clinton, Iowa, at 1.05 p. m., a distance of 502 miles in seven hours and five minutes. From Clinton to DeKalb, 80 miles, was made in one hour and twenty minutes—just a mile a minute. Between DeKalb and Geneva, runs were made over short distances equal to 102 miles an hour. The time from Omaha to Chicago, including all stops, was nine hours and forty-five minutes.

In Chicago the ubiquitous reporter was waiting for the great little man. Mr. Gould did not try to escape the knight of the pencil, but graciously accorded an interview. The subject reviewed was the financial condition of the United States, which the magnate thinks, is better than that of any other country in the world. The word of the Argentine panic is over. The present exportation of gold is only the normal condition of business at this season. It will help Europe now, but it will come back again to buy our securities, which will soon spring up in prices.

Gould's review of the agricultural situation is optimistic to the extreme. The outlook for crops is unusually promising. The acreage of winter wheat in Kansas and Texas was never larger. Special provision is being made in the way of transportation for the prospective crop. Old cars are being repaired and new ones constructed. The stock market is a good indication of what the future has in store. This market is going up, and its tone is confident. The operators are shrewd, and they know the condition of the country better than any other class of men. This shows that prosperity is before us.

Mr. Gould is pleased that the Legislatures have done nothing to cripple railroad interests, and as they do not meet for two years more, the situation is satisfactory. He thinks that the Inter-state Commerce law has wrought some good, but it has also done much harm. He thinks that pooling under government supervision should be carried out, as it is done in England. In this way alone can weak railroads be protected against the rapacity of the strong ones.

With regard to the reported cut in rates on the Missouri Pacific, Mr. Gould says the rates were filed with the Inter-State Commissioners and the law complied with. Concerning the Union Pacific, Mr. Gould says:

"Concerning the plan for extending the Union Pacific into Kansas my mind is not made up. The plan was partly matured when I left New York, but whether it has been completed yet I do not know. I believe the bill extending the Union Pacific debt to the Government at 2% per cent. interest will eventually be passed. The measure is perfectly fair. It insures payment of the debt. The Union Pacific has about 800 miles of road and extensive coal properties capable of yielding a large revenue. The property then held by the Government covers only about 1440 miles a-piece. We offer a lien on the entire system."

Regarding the political situation he thinks that the Harrison administration is a good one, and is bringing prosperity to the country. Blaine and Cleveland are both good men. In fact everything and everybody is good, according to Mr. Gould. He is an optimist and a philosopher, and well he might, for he owns $200,000,000.

BRITISH FEDERATION.

PERHAPS, after all, the agitation in Ireland is not an unmixed evil to England. It is to him that the ventilation of the landlord system in the British Islands must be credited. The principle of federation which now prevails in all the British colonial possessions, might be attributed to the political education which a wide discussion of the question of Home Rule for Ireland has diffused. The American colonies were lost to England because of the stubbornness of her statesmen in not listening to even moderate demands for local political management.

The agitation for an Australian federation commenced eight years ago when a convention was held at Sydney. Nothing was then effected, simply because neither the colonists, nor the English statesmen, had given the matter the consideration it deserved. But since that time a marked change has taken place. In Scotland there are several prominent newspapers advocating Home Rule for Ireland, and for the colonies as well. In Wales it is the same. In England public opinion works more slowly, but gradually she is coming to handle these matters seriously. And when England does this, she usually settles the question satisfactorily. The Australian federation is now complete. It has a constitution and a system of State Governments as perfect as those of the United States.

The Imperial Government in London appoints the Governor-General, but the Australians reserved the right to appoint a President, in case the Governor-General should not prove acceptable. This is the most delicate point in the whole matter, yet when the limitations to even the Royal prerogative in England are considered, it only shows that if the Governor-General leaves matters to move as the Queen does, all will come out right.

Statesmen are now moving in the direction of a vast federation of all the British possessions.

And there seems to be a tendency towards some sort of local governments for Scotland and Wales as well as for Ireland.

NEW YORK FORTIFICATIONS.

ABOUT one week ago the Legislature of the State of New York ceded to the General Government land in and around New York city, for purposes of defense in case of attack. The outer line of defense will be removed six miles beyond its present limit. The plan of defense to be adopted is in harmony with that outlined by General Sheridan some years ago.

Plumb Island, in Shesqahead Bay, north of Coney Island, is to be given to the United States. On this will be erected a mortar battery of the latest approved pattern. At Sandy Hook new fortifications are being erected, and new batteries also constructed. These two batteries, Plumb Island and Sandy Hook, will protect the entrance to New York city from the Atlantic ocean. Another Battery will be erected on Harlem Bay, so as to cover the Perth Amboy channel.

Sand's Point and Hewlett's are some of the lands given by the State for Federal use. They are situated near Long Island Sound, and batteries will be erected on them at once. These will guard the northern part of the city from the sea, by way of the Sound. At Waterliet the most formidable works of defense are being constructed. Pieces of sixteen-inch bore will be mounted on those works. At present the batteries are being supplied with twelve-inch rifled mortars, effective at six mile range, and capable of raining tons of metal all over the water approaches.

Gotham is awake. Its millionaires begin to realize that bank accounts are of little use if not protected against the chances of war.

THE GOLD BRICK BUSINESS.

THE gold brick trick, which was lately performed at Provo, is an old confidence "chestnut." It is almost as antiquated as modern mining, and it is astounding that men of ability and intelligence can still be found who can be caught by anything so transparent. It was successfully played in this city a number of years ago, and the victim—we cannot recall his name at present—was not only charged at the loss of his checks, but was so disgusted with himself that he was fired with a powerful desire to subject himself to a vigorous process of kicking for his simplicity.

There are a few safeguards against victimization by confidence sharps which should never be lost sight of. One is that surreptitious philanthropists who roam round the country seeking well-to-do men they wish to enrich by letting them have something of great worth for one-fourth of its value, are not overwhelmingly numerous. When one of the genuine sort is found the discoverer will make more money by entering into a partnership with the phenomenal character in the close museum business than by buying his solid gold bricks. Such a scarce specimen of the genus homo would draw well if placed on exhibition.

Confidence games are generally accompanied by some degree of mystery—private interviews are a necessity. This is not even excepted in the old jewelry trick, in which the possessor of a valuable diamond ring draws the article cautiously from his lost and tells how it belonged to a wealthy family and how he obtained it when on a voyage to India.

It is well that people in general should look with suspicion upon people who propose to make them nabobs by a sudden method at their expense. And it is a good thing not to attempt to heap up riches by a questionable process, to which class the mysterious gold brick purchasing transaction belongs.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE South American continent has long been noted for the tendency of the inhabitants of most of the countries upon it to indulge in insurrections and revolutions. A war of this character is now in progress, in Chili, and there is no telling what complexities of a political character preceding war, may be after. But convulsions of a sort quite different from the carnal warfare of which South American nations have seen so much, have recently taken place in some of them. Financial crashes are here referred to. In the Argentine Republic these were especially extensive and disastrous last year. It was owing to the panic in that country that Baring Brothers of London failed, thereby precipitating a monetary stringency in England that extended to the United States.

Enormous sums of English capital have been invested in South America within the last few years, especially in the Argentine Republic and Brazil. The great financial panic in the former has not put a stop to the "boom" in the latter country, which is a favorite field, at the present time for foreign investors and speculators. Railways are being built, and other similar improvements are being made, necessitating the expenditure of vast sums of money, and Brazil is consequently advancing rapidly in development as a civilized nation.

The railroads and other permanent improvements in South America, which are being brought into existence by foreign capital, will remain, even though financial storms do sweep over the country and wreck their promoters.

Such improvements and the development of natural resources which result from them, are great aids in civilization, and can scarcely fail in impressing the fact upon the minds of the people among whom they are inaugurated, the necessity of imparting stability to their institutions of government.

Thus the wealth of the Old World is being so used as to aid in promoting civilization in that portion of the New which stands in greatest need of help of that kind; and the results in this direction more than offset the losses consequent upon overdoing the field of investment.

AN UNPROGRESSIVE TOWN.

AT CARTHAGE, Illinois, was the scene of the cruel assassination of the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, the Patriarch, the following, from the Nauvoo Dispatch, will be read with some interest by a number of our readers:

"Behind the affectation of enterprise in our weak little sister city, Carthage, appears so plainly the decree written upon its count-house that 'all their base is in the dust.' Its efforts to blow itself up to a rivalship of Nauvoo will result disastrously and explosively, and it is doubtful whether there is anything left for the town to do except to settle down as a suburb of Nauvoo. Commercially, its history is dotted with failures socially, it has not been remarkable; morally, its location is unfortunate, and prophetically, its future is a dead line to pass. In the whirl of the coming boom she will be forgotten and it is sad to reflect that our little neighbor is destined to become a deserted village whose denizens may be presently surprised by some roaming Goldsmith. Good city is Carthage."

A PROPOSED ADJUSTMENT.

THE proposition made by Chairman Nelson of the school board to that body, last evening, looking to an adjustment of the difficulty in regard to school taxes, embraces an element of equity that at least entitles it to deliberate consideration. Under the decision of the Territorial Supreme Court, the special school taxes were collected on the roll of the wrong year, 1890 instead of 1889. Hence the collection was illegal, and taxpayers are entitled to a return of the sums they have paid.

Col. Nelson's proposition is to regard the amounts improperly collected as loans made by taxpayers to the school board, and to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money where with to pay those loans. At a cursory glance these seems to be a hitch in the way of illegality or injustice, to the carrying out of this plan. If adopted, however, it would render necessary the issue of bonds to the amount of $150,000 in addition to the amount previously determined upon, viz. $200,000.

Some of the members of the school board desired to have bonds issued to the amount of $300,000, in place of $450,000, as recommended by Col. Nelson, but that sum is too large. The amount voted upon at the recent election, $200,000, with an addition to that sum of $150,000—as is raised for reimbursing taxpayers—is enough.

The contemplation of this subject compels recognition of the fact that our municipal debt is increasing with great rapidity. City bonds to the amount of $350,000 have been and during the present administration, and others to the amount of $200,000 are about to be disposed of. If $450,000 worth of school bonds shall be issued, our municipal debt ought to be deemed heavy enough to satisfy even those who regard such a burden as a good thing. The above figures should be considered in connection with the fact that the People's party left in the city treasury over $250,000, fourteen months ago. Such pointers are the taxpayers of this city in forming an idea whither we are drifting under "Liberal" rule.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Rioting in the coke regions still continues.

On this day, April 24, 1704, the first newspaper in America was published.

On this day, April 24, 1846, war was declared between the United States and Mexico.

On this day, April 24, 1876, Hell Gate, New York harbor, was opened by explosions.

A terrible strike of street car employes is going on in Detroit. The police are powerless.

The Italian masons of New York struck for an eight-hour day. Gompers is backing them. Read the dispatches.

Death by precipitation is one of the silent modes of capital punishment. It prevailed widely over the earth in primitive times.

The fastest trains on the continent are said to be the expresses of the Northern Railway Company of France. Their speed is 55 miles an hour.

Queen Marguerite of Italy is fond of smoking, and is said to have declared that her cigarette is more essential to her comfort than anything else in life.

White County, Ill., had its sensation on the 22nd inst. William Newby of that place fought at Shiloh. His comrades saw his body buried on April 7, 1862. He was shot in the head. Newby escaped from the trench, and was a wanderer ever since, until he fell in with his family on the 22nd. His death is recorded in the army archives.

The Minnesota penitentiary has a giant for the production of binding twine. In getting the machinery of this plant it was thought that there was some bundle in it. A New Jersey manufacturer, named Todd, is sued for $50,000 for slanderous utterances against the prison board. A member of the board named O'Brien entered suit. The trial will reveal what smokeless there was, and where it was.

The Welsh tin plate manufacturers have determined to close their works for the present. The Liverpool *Post* declares that the proposed action will give the rivals of the British manufacturers in America additional time to prepare the ground for competition in this important article. It also places a weapon in the hands of the American high tariff party, which they will not be slow to use. "This act of avowed hostility to our principal tin plate customer," says the *Post*, "is grossly unwise."

Frederick Brunel, a person claiming to be an English duke, is in trouble in New York, for issuing checks on a bank with which he had no account. He owes $400 at one hotel. He gave a worthless check for the amount and was arrested. He has a young woman with him whom he says is his wife. At another hotel he contracted debts also, but Mrs. Brunel procured money from New Jersey and paid the bill at the latter place. It is possible that the girl is some American young woman who has been imposed on by an adventurer from Europe.

Des Moines, Iowa, has a Prohibition mayor. On the 22nd inst. he was found in a state of helpless intoxication. Marshal Stutsman found a bottle of whisky in a hack occupied by the mayor, partly full. He said the liquor was filled with a black sediment, which would not settle. The marshal is positive that there was a plot to blacken the mayor's character and that it was the work of enemies. The mayor doesn't agree with him, however. He said he drank two glasses of cider, which did not agree with his medicine he had been taking for the grip, and it made me deathly sick and sleepy. That is all there is of it. And this talk of a conspiracy to drug me is without a particle of foundation." When pressed for further facts the mayor became angry. The Prohibitionist who elected the mayor are paralyzed.

Jere Dunn, the gambler, ex-convict, dude and masher, said a day or two since, that Inspector Byrnes of New York, the famous detective, was a fraud, a hypocrite and so on. Byrnes in reply to a reporter said on the 22nd inst.: "Yes, I have read what Dunn has said, and, coming from a murderer and ex-convict, it is in my judgment the greatest recommendation a public officer can have. Some of the so-called respectable but disputable businesses have selected this man, Mike Muller, as their champion for the purpose of diverting public opinion from their own business. It is not the first time that thieves and their alleged respectable associations have threatened to band together for the purpose of deterring me from doing my duty." The controversy between Inspector Byrnes and Dunn is the talk of the town, and interesting developments are looked for.

Chicago had a real snake story on the night of the 22nd inst. Henri Belmont, the snake charmer, stopped at the Grand Pacific hotel on his way to New York. Friends called to see him. He took out his snakes from the box to exhibit them. Then he went to the bar for drinks, leaving the snakes loose in the room. Belmont returned to the room and went to bed forgetting about the snakes. During the night a guest in an adjoining room heard sounds for help coming from Belmont's room. The alarm was given. The night clerk, William Payne, entered the room and lighted the gas. A horrible sight was presented, and one of the women in the crowd fainted. Lying on the bed, his face black from suffocation and his eyes bulging from his head, lay the snake charmer. Around his limbs and body was tightly coiled the "king of snakes," a great python. "I'll grab his head while you untwist his tail," shouted Newberry, and, with a spring, he caught the monster by the neck, close to the head. It took all the night clerk's strength to untwist the steel-like coils of the angry reptile. Finally, the arms of the professor were freed and he grabbed the neck of the serpent, making at the same time a hissing noise with his lips. With one hand he stroked the reptile until he felt it firmly around the center of the body, and, with a deft fling, threw it into the box and quickly shut the lid. The work of capturing the smaller snakes was easily accomplished. The snake was a python about seven feet long. It could easily have strangled its owner.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Details of Its Effects In St. George.—A Phenomenal Spring.

Quite a sensation was caused this morning, at ten minutes before seven, by a rumbling noise resembling distant thunder, or, as some say, more like a distant train of cars, accompanied by a shaking of the earth, which we felt most severely by those in or near to a building. It shook houses and made windows rattle and caused a queer sensation to pass through the whole human system—some said like that of sea-sickness. Others say the feeling was like that produced by an electric shock. It was a cloudless morning and yet quite hazy. In fact the whole atmosphere looked as though the sun was in a partial eclipse.

I do not think that the sound of a bugle ever called an army out of bed all at the same instant as this earthquake rusted those out who were engaging in a nap this morning. Some women were seen running out of doors in their night dresses. They were filled with wonder and some degree of fright. Nervous children were seen clinging to their parents, and quite a number of scenes were enacted at one and the same time, in this city. I have not heard of any damage being done. This has been a very curious spring for this climate. Some days quite warm but very cold at nights, and a very hot season generally. Yesterday morning, April 23, we had ice here as thick as common window glass. The apricots are all killed and most of the almonds. The grapes are not far enough advanced to be injured much yet. Pears and apples are not hurt a great deal.

WILLIAM AYRES.

ST. GEORGE, April 23, 1891.

Dapper—What is the greatest lie, Snapper, that ever impressed itself on your experience?

Snapper—Well, by all odds the worst lie I ever heard was the one your quartette perpetrated last night, when they came around to the house and sang "There's Music in the Air."—*Buffalo Courier.*

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