

# THE EVENING NEWS.

Published Daily, except on Sunday and Public Holidays.

DAVID J. CALDER,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, September 10, 1876.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Germany will remain neutral in case of war between Russia and Turkey.

Gladstone urges action in eastern affairs, and says Parliament ought to assemble.

Miller, the absconding jeweler, on bail to answer.

The Tennessee Post comes out for Tilden and Hendricks.

Political nominations. Suffering from the Colorado desert by lack of water.

Servia-Turkish war news. Austro-American extradition.

The Colon repaired and ready for sea.

The Three Brothers not called. Grand presentation of the trophy to the American rifle team.

Thirty miles of the Black Hills Railroad completed.

Yellow fever deaths, and contributions for the sufferers. Belknap packs up and goes home to Iowa.

Fire at Orono, Maine, \$30,000, and one at New York, \$55,000.

Baltimore is considerably excited over the presence of yellow fever, but the mayor says it is not yellow fever.

Opening speech of the prosecution in the Lee case.

The Wells Fargo robbery investigation.

Five per cent. bonds with drawn.

Failure at Patterson, N. J. Boston wool market.

The London Times on the British government and the eastern question.

The Dominion Government has concluded a new treaty with the Saskatchewan and other Indians.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

The gossiping and newspaper world is seldom or never short of topics, although constant pandering to the appetite for news causes it to be constantly craving more and more, and even more and more appetizing and exciting.

The Indian war for the season is nearly over as a subject of news, though, as a subject of complaint, elimination, and recrimination, it is to be apprehended that it will last all winter. There is reason to apprehend that the leading officers of the expedition will hear many unpleasant things said about their failure to lag Sitting Bull and some of his chief braves.

The Centennial has become pretty flat, though the cool weather, boat races, rifle matches, State days, and cheap admissions are in the way of revival of its popularity. "Mormonism," as a topic of adverse agitation and angry excitement, seems to have flattened out once more. Perhaps the public is satisfied of the Bombastes furious emptiness of the excited opposition and is tired of it, sick of it. No wonder.

The Hawaiian treaty agitation may not amount to great deal. Yellow fever, Hail-Gate, and Ross Tweed are subjects of more or less interest.

There remain two serious topics—the coming elections and the U. S. Marshals, which it is to be hoped will not occasion material trouble; and the eastern question, which, owing to the shocking reports of Turkish barbarities, has lately assumed more startling importance. The temper of the English people appears to be somewhat roused against Turkey and the very conservative course of the British ministry pertaining to the Servia-Turkish war. The situation is critical and can hardly fail of furnishing a topic of exciting news for some time to come. A change in the ministry may be one result.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Journey There—The Various Camps—Labor Done—Crops—Rainy Season—Climate—The Land—Good Ploughs—Mechanics Wanted.

SUNSET CAMP,  
Little Colorado River,  
Yavapai Co., Arizona,  
Aug. 31, 1876.

Mr. Robert Matson:

Dear Brother—It affords me pleasure to embrace the present opportunity of writing to you, a duty I have intended to perform long before this, but I, like the rest of us here, have been very busy. I felt anxious to communicate to you of the country and our surroundings, the nature of the soil, extent of the water, length of the seasons, etc., will give you a few items of the journey, and dwell more particularly on matters here.

We left Salt Lake City February 25th, 1876, for Arizona. It being winter, as a matter of course the roads were covered to the depth of several inches with mud and slush, which made our start very unpleasant, being obliged to wade through it, owing to our having an ox team and a heavy load. My son and I could not, and did not, ride over an average of five miles out of each hundred of the entire journey, and less at the beginning. My little girls and my wife also had to walk from the same reason, sometimes through mud and slush, and often through deep snow for miles, and were thereby much exposed and suffered from frost and cold. While passing through the settlements I procured house-room for them at night, and we found the people very kind and seemed to want to help the mission along.

We made pretty good progress, and reached the Sevier River Feb. 15th, a distance of about twenty miles from Laramie. Here we had our first camp out, an event by us long to be remembered, owing to the extreme severity of the night. The river frozen over to the depth of twenty inches. The day previous had been very warm and had thawed the mud and snow on the banks; it was therefore very deep and of a sticky kind, and passed on our feet as it froze so bad that it seemed to us as though our boots would pull in places as we walked around to chain our cattle to the wagon to feed them. The wind blew most piercingly and increased during the hours, and it froze so bad that it injured the feet of some of our oxen. Our family, five in number, had to crowd into the wagon to keep them from freezing.

You may guess our position was a very uncomfortable one, for a long night, and we could get no water for our stock until the next day about noon, when we arrived at Warm Creek, a distance of about eight miles. We then proceeded to Fort Gunnison, which was found to be a very pleasant place, and the snow was all gone (Feb. 15th). It certainly seemed as though Spring had arrived in that section of country. We had to stay there two days and a half on account of one of our oxen getting a foot frozen at the Sevier river when we did start. It was certainly very painful to see the poor fellow limp.

We at length reached Pangutche, where we were met by another voice of welcome, which was a great help to us, and we considered ourselves in a good shape to cross the big divide (or the rim of the basin) that you have heard so much about. At Pangutche we found the snow about a foot deep. It increased to two feet at East's ranch (sixteen miles), and from there on it increased much faster.

On the evening of March 5th we reached our ranch about 11 p.m. after a very laborious day's travel of only four miles, but the snow was so deep we could hardly dig our way through at all. Even then my wife and I had some toes frozen, and our son got his feet so badly frozen that it was a question of some days whether he would lose his feet or not, but thanks to our Heavenly Father and Bro. Asa's family for their kindness and diligence in applying what remedies they had at hand, which was scraped potatoes, changed every half hour, and his feet were saved, by the blessing of the Lord. In a few days, by hard labor and much suffering, by hard toil and suffering by our cattle, we reached the great divide with one little company. A heavy snow storm raging for over a week day and night rendered it necessary to take that wagon with all the passengers and cattle of the four to the nearest settlement (Glendale) to save life. In the course of a week, by the aid of Bishop Howard Spencer, of Orderville, I returned with a man, team, feed, &c., from there to Little's ranch on our wagon and one of the other two which we left there, belonging to E. Gray, of the 9th Ward, Salt Lake City. We remained at Orderville two weeks, and I built them two good bake ovens, which they considered of great benefit to them.

Our cattle were resting during this time and believing that we were sufficiently recruited we left there on the 1st of April, hoping to prosecute the remainder of our journey without any more hindrance, which we realized with the exception of laying by a day now and then to rest.

On the 4th we reached Kanab. There we had another taste of spring, and they say after had the entire satisfaction of summer, whilst passing over mountains and hot sandy deserts—it seemed as though the least we could almost more than we could bear, but at length we reached the end of our journey on the 12th of May, and found the camp under shade of the big cottonwood trees on the east bank of the Little Colorado River, a company of people who had started to work and live in a little order, Lot Smith presiding. He with a part of the company had arrived some five weeks before us, and they have continued to come in from that time until a week ago, when Bro's Wright and Dablin (our blacksmith) arrived from Summit County.

You are already aware, no doubt, as to the latitude of our location. Our camp is called Sunset, it being just below the sunset crossing of the river. Brother Balanger's Camp is about three miles below us. Last week they moved to within the walls of their fort, which is in course of erection, and now five feet high at each side, with a bastion at opposite corners. They have planted quite an amount of wheat and corn, and built a substantial dam, which at present seems to endure or resist the force of the water the best of any on the river, owing to their having a rock bottom to build on. The rest of us have had to encounter quicksands. Bro. Allen's camp is about twenty miles above us, and Bro. Lake's four or five above him. Last Friday, 25th of August, we experienced the heaviest rain of any we have witnessed since we came to the country. It has torn out a great deal of our corn, I may say all we have done in the last six weeks, and cut a new channel 150 feet or more at the west end, which would have great tendency to discourage us if we would be discouraged. But I am very glad to be able to say that the most of us who are remaining here are determined to stick to it until we have overcome the difficulties we have or may have to contend with.

The brethren grubbed and ploughed about fifty acres of wheat on a piece of land below the camp, which came up and perished, owing to the dryness and heat of the weather, before water could be got to it. We have since put in 20 or 30 more acres of wheat and 75 or 80 of corn, which looks very well considering the circumstances. The same may be said of squash and melons. I never saw a better prospect. I believe such as I have named will make a crop. We have had no frost up to date. The dust which came in superabundance at the early part of our settlement ceased to come at the commencement of the rainy season, which, generally commences in June, but did not commence this season until late in July. The weather now is very pleasant, and the general opinion of the people here is that the weather has not been near so hot as the weather in Utah, generally in July and August. We have not experienced more than three or four nights in which we could sleep comfortably with a thickness or two of cover on. The mosquitoes have been a little troublesome, but nothing to be compared with what they are in Utah in places.

The land here is a mixture, but generally of a light brown and reddish color. Some of it is stiff clay, at other parts seems to be all sand. But the tract that we have designated for a town (which is east of Brother Balanger's camp) is a nice loamy soil, and not subject to overflow as other parts are. Although the land is very level, there is no drift wood on it, and there are thousands of large cottonwood trees that seemingly stood until they dropped with old age, and covered the ground. The high floods, that have so much interfered with other parts, have not touched that, and we take that as a strong evidence that it will be safe to build a town there. We feel fully confident that good water will be obtained. It is about half a mile from the river and opposite to Brother Balanger's Fort, where they have found good water at a depth of about 50 feet. Perhaps you have heard that the country is covered with drift wood. It is lying all over the land, in quite a variety. We find excellent ash and oak, black walnut, pine, cedar and boxelder, with a large predominance of cottonwood. There is plenty of standing wood down the river for miles. Our saw timber is from 30 to 40 miles distant from here, and the lumber is very cheap. I can say that the quality is unsurpassed, and in that neighborhood they say they saw groves of ash, oak, cedar, and walnut, and plenty of game—

deer, antelope, turkey, and smaller birds and animals in abundance. The brethren are now back at the river for the summer. The camps on this river are much thinned out by the brethren going back, some few for their families, and the rest to stay, and a few more yet expect to return. As near as I can ascertain, there will be but about sixty men in the four camps this winter, unless some are called to the front. I for one hope it may be so, for we feel rather weak numerically.

I feel confident in saying, that as far as I have been able to learn the country and its surroundings, it is peculiarly adapted to the establishment of the Little Colorado. It would be very difficult for separate persons to subdue. The land is very flat, consequently a water ditch has to be taken a long way to bring the water to the surface of the land. Again, the Little Colorado River is a peculiar stream. It is high water in the winter, and is put in a dam. Owing to the bed of the river being principally quicksand, it is all the time changing its course. At low water in some places, there is considerable while at other parts there is none. It seems that the water is carried in a great many places, and that the best that can be found is selected for this mission. There is plenty of land and room for good cattle, and the water is very good. It requires such a united effort to cope with these circumstances, and should more be called to mind here I would recommend that the best that can be found is selected for this mission. There is plenty of land and room for good cattle, and the water is very good. It requires such a united effort to cope with these circumstances, and should more be called to mind here I would recommend that the best that can be found is selected for this mission.

The plows that were generally brought here by the brethren were altogether too light, they broke up very fast, and not having any blacksmith we were very much crippled. The other day a plough is the best for this country. We have one here. It did as much work as all the rest that were brought, and is good. We have plenty of wood here to stock plows with. If all the iron can be brought without the wood, that would be a saving of money and weight. We have one good revolving harrow. If any are bringing harrow teeth, let them to bring good heavy ones, light teeth are but very little use. With regard to wagons I should recommend that a (what is called) 24 inch axle is full heavy enough. I brought a 24 inch axle and it was a heavy lug. Such a wagon with 2,100 lbs. needs three good yokes of oxen to draw it. I hope some good mechanics will come, as we have none here yet, with the exception of Bro. D. Davis, from the 15th Ward, and he is a foundry man. He and I do the carpentering and other wood work for the camp, and I do the shoemaking also for the camp. The health of the people generally has been very good. I believe this is a very healthy climate, but we miss very much fruit and vegetables.

A newspaper some time would be very acceptable.

Yours truly in the gospel of peace,

JAMES T. WOODS.

## CROOK'S COMMAND.

THE TROOPS COULD USE UP THE SHOTS IF THEY HAD TIME AND WERE NOT THEMSELVES USED UP SO EARLY.

HEART RIVER, D. T., Sept. 5.

One Hundred Miles From Blomark, D. T., Sept. 9, 1876.

The large hostiles force of Sioux and Indians which followed Sitting Bull during the summer has broken into small parties and dispersed, with the exception of his own personal band, of about 400 braves, who it is probable, have before this crossed the Missouri river.

According to the latest intelligence from General Terry a large party of them was checked in attempting to ford the Yellowstone by a detachment of infantry under Lieut. Rice.

The two columns of troops, separated on August 24, General Terry moving back to the valley of the Yellowstone and proceeding down its left bank in order to strike the retreating Indians and prevent their escape to the Canadian frontier.

General Crook has marched nearly eastward until the present, making a short diversion on Beaver Creek, on the main trail of the Sioux. The scouts meanwhile, having at their head Captain Jack and guard, made several daring explorations in the front, and it has been determined that the numerous small trails traverse the country leading toward the different agencies.

It is impracticable to further hunt the enemy with the troops now in the field, who are worn and weakened by exposure, starvation and hardship. They have been thirty-two days with no other shelter than the blanket for each man, in repeated cold storms of wind, rain and hail.

Scurvy, fever and dysentery have destroyed about 300 soldiers, who have from time to time been carried on litters. Insufficiency of medical supplies is a still more alarming fact. Weather has been the god-send which prevented terrible mortality.

In ten days later the average temperature of this climate will have become low, and the troops have yet to make a march of 200 miles southward, in summer clothing, with no food. They have now only food for two days.

We are marching on Deadwood city, in the Black Hills, 200 miles distant, and shall barely escape starvation before reaching there. The journey will consume seven days.

General Crook has sent to order wagons to proceed to Custer City with fresh supplies, under escort of two companies of cavalry. The issue of rations has already been reduced one half.

Many fresh traces of hunting parties of the Sioux are found each day. Their condition is probably more destitute than that of the troops. Were General Crook now equipped to pursue them rapidly they must be forced to surrender. They must hunt or they die, and hunting implies slow flight.

A Sioux was closely chased by Grinnard, the Scout, far ahead of our column, but he escaped. Today a hunting party were chased for fifteen miles and one of them killed. Eight braves were fired on by eleven scouts day before yesterday, and one of their ponies killed. Necessity compels the abandonment of the chase, and the campaign is virtually closed.—N. Y. Herald.

Refractory Indians.

New York, September 12.—A Herald special, dated today, states that a Standing Rock letter of recent date, says: An Indian has just arrived from the hostile camp with a message from seven of the hostile chiefs. He is known to have left this agency about three weeks ago for the hostile camp. While he does not claim to have been with Sitting Bull, he says he was with another much larger camp, where the lodges and Indian covers all the prairie. He reports that these Indians are abundantly supplied with fresh meat, buffalo and antelope being in great abundance. They are reported to have more arms and ammunition than they know what to do with. They keep a diary, and the men who are engaged in building the new post on Tongue river, and say that at one time they could have destroyed another body of

troops as they did the lamented Custer and his band; but they thought they were going home and for that reason did not care to disturb them. This is supposed to have been General Miles and his regiment, when they started back for the Yellowstone. The writer says that several of the agency bands have refused to be counted, and rations were accordingly withheld from them. One chief who submitted to a count refused to receive his rations and scattered them on the ground. It is claimed that the count, though not completed, will not show more than one-half the number of Indians which the agency claims to have been issuing rations to. Though no new supplies have lately arrived full rations of flour and half rations of sugar, coffee, tobacco and bacon were issued. The correspondent claims that the Indians received full as much under this issue as they had formerly received. It doubles the number of lodges. Captain Collins has been detailed to assist Lieutenant Roach in counting the refractory lodges.—N. Y. Chronicle.

Agency Indians Meek and Demoralized.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Sept. 8, 1876.

The Indians at this agency are in a very demoralized state at this time, and the meekness and silence with which they receive the propositions of this commission are in striking contrast with the insolence and defiance shown by many of their leading men when the propositions of last year's commission were made known to them. But the surrounding circumstances are such that there were over 13,000 Indians enrolled here and they were supported and endorsed by at least 40,000 further agencies. We have careful count shows less than 5,000 of the Indians belonging to this agency present, and no outside. Then there were over 150 Indians at the talk yesterday, in contrast with 40,000 who gathered around us when the propositions were read to them last year.

The indications are the Indians will consent to go either to the Missouri River or to the Indian Territory. Fortunately, Little Wound, one of their leading men, has been in the country to which he has been taken to remove them, and he speaks in high terms thereof. In the talk yesterday, Col. Boone said that he had removed various tribes of Indians to the Indian Territory, and that he was perfectly familiar with it, and that it was the finest country for game he ever saw, all of which made a favorable impression on the minds of the chiefs present. It is reported this morning that Little Wound is strongly urging upon his people the advantage which will result to them by an acceptance of the proposition to remove to the Indian Territory. The Indians are feeling very much depressed by the council among themselves as to the course to pursue when they again meet the commission.—Omaha Herald.

—A London woman had a babe in her arms, and proceeded to aggravate her husband as only a woman and a wife can. In his anger he threw a knife at her, but it entered the baby's head and killed it. The jury acquitted the father by rendering a verdict of "accidental death," and severely reprimanded the mother for having aggravated her husband.

MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.

11:12 a. m.

Mexican, 35 b, 4 a

Imp, 43 b, 3 a

Justice, 153 b

B & B, 474 b, 48 a

Cala, 611 b, 62 a

Excelsior, 143 b

S Nev, 144 a

G & C, 153 b

C & C, 581 b, 4 a

Caledonia, 8 b

Belcher, 224 b, 23 a

Opbir, 591 b

Belle, 25 b, 24 a

MINING BOARD.

San Francisco, Sept. 16, 1876.

655 Ophir, 49; 591; 601

1050 Mex, 35; 354; 355; 356, b 5

245 G & C, 16

155 B & B, 48; 48

631 Cala, 624; 624; 62

225 Savage, 20; 191

100 Savage, 191

1475 Cor, 54; 591; 591; 591, b 10

591

30 Chollar, 93

480 H & N, 112, b 10; 111

30 Chollar, 93

820 Polaris, 124; 124; 124

725 Jacket, 28; 28; 28; 28

1130 Imp, 48; 48; 48

100 Kentuck, 10; 10

1010 Alpha, 47; 47; 47; 47; 47

140 Belcher, 224; 224

175 S Nev, 144; 144

40 Utah, 21

620 Excelsior, 153; 153

135 Overman, 75

1045 Justice, 191; 191; 191

85 Union, 144; 144

470 Union, 40; 40

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