

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - Sept 15, 1875.

ANOTHER INDIAN SCARE.

ONE scare, two scares, three scares, four scares. This Deep Creek scare may be termed the fourth Indian scare this season. There was the Corinne scare No. 1, when the Indians were in their fields ten miles or so from that burgh; the Corinne scare No. 2, when the Indians had moved off and halted on their way for refreshment at Logan and Franklin; the Beaver scare, resulting in that wonderful petition which we republished yesterday; and now the Deep Creek scare; all, so far as we can learn, absolutely baseless, and originated for ulterior purposes, purposes of a very questionable kind.

The Corinne scares originated in a conspiracy to make political capital for Corinne and especially against that large portion of the people of the Territory known as "Mormons." Judging by analogy and by the peculiar tenor of that peculiar petition, the Beaver scare originated with the same design. There is also reason to apprehend that the present Deep Creek scare has a similar origin, judging again by analogy and by the dispatch, from that locality, which appears in another column. We may hear further about this last in a day or two, but the present appearances are as we say. At this writing it appears that troops from this vicinity and from California, in comparatively large numbers, are rushing towards Deep Creek, with a seriousness and an importance which, when we remember the history of the scare business so far, certainly do have a ludicrous appearance.

Tranquillity prevails hereabout and throughout the Territory among the citizens generally. They are peacefully pursuing their usual avocations, and wondering why people are so foolish or so wicked as to trump up these ridiculous scares, which every person of even ordinary sagacity must see through, they are so transparent. We say wondering why, but only for a moment, for the idea immediately suggests itself that it is all done for political effect.

It may be a good thing, in some respects, to have troops stationed all over this Great Basin country in spots, some here, some at Beaver, some at Corinne, some at Deep Creek, etc. The government has a certain number of troops at its command, and it may be as well for them to be scattered in Utah as anywhere else. Their money is just as good here as anywhere else, and troops are often better residents and neighbors than some other characters are. But the idea that there is the slightest necessity for these military movements we believe to be essentially false. The sequel showed that nobody was hurt, or in the slightest danger of being hurt, at Corinne, nobody has been hurt at Beaver, and we have no reason to think that anybody has been hurt at Deep Creek.

One thing is certain—the Indians all round about this Territory, so far as we can learn, never were more peaceably disposed than now, never were more anxious to cultivate the arts of peace and adopt the better usages of civilization than now. They had farms and grain fields with ripening crops at Corinne and Deep Creek, and just at this time, the hue and cry goes up against them, and they are driven from their crops and their fields with perfect ruthlessness, and apparently without the slightest necessity or justice. Is not this saying to them, "We do not wish you to improve, we do not wish you to become industrious and civilized, but we would rather you remain in your savagery and wildest condition for ever and ever?"

General Garfield, of Ohio, has completely recovered from his recent severe illness, and is now participating actively in the campaign against "Old Bill" Allen.

THE RALSTON VERDICT.

THE following is the verdict of the coroner's jury upon the body of the late Mr. Ralston, as appears in the San Francisco Examiner of Sept. 3rd—

"The deceased was William C. Ralston, late of the city and county of San Francisco. He was a native of Ohio. His age was 49 years.

"On Friday afternoon, August 27, 1875, Mr. Ralston, according to his habit of bathing there, proceeded to the North Beach, for the purpose of sea bathing. He used every reasonable precaution to reduce his bodily temperature before entering the water. He was carried by the flood tide beyond his powers to return, and his exertions to reach the shore added to the shock to his system, by contact with the water, while he was overheated, produced congestion of the brain and vital organs.

"His death was caused primarily by such congestion and secondly by drowning. The jury are unanimously of the opinion, and find that Mr. Ralston's death was accidental."

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD!

NOT to the Sierra Nevada, nor to American Fork Canyon and the Wasatch range, are the big bonanzas of precious metals exclusively confined. A recent big strike is reported in Colorado. The Pioneer of that Territory states that about a month ago Messrs. J. F. Bond, Ed. Bright, Al. Helt and John Selles, in prospecting on the Red Mountain, near the head of the Purgatoire, about thirty-six miles due west of Trinidad, "discovered the long sought treasure vault," but, the rainfall being very severe, further prospecting was postponed. Recently the same party started out again, some to explore new fields, and Mr. Bond to develop the old lead. He shortly returned with some fine specimens of honeycomb quartz, a piece of the size of a walnut, when pounded and washed, yielding fifty cents in pure wire gold, being about twenty-five cents to the ounce avoirdupois, or about \$7,500 to the ton. More recently Mr. George Hartman made another test from the same lead, which showed \$3,330 to the ton. These showings, it is affirmed, do not approximate the real value of the lead, as a chemical assay would be likely to double the amounts, pulverizing and washing never saving more than one half of the gold present in the quartz. Still more recently, Mr. John Bloom struck a small streak of pay dirt, of which he took half a miner's shovelful and washed out gold to the value of fifteen cents, or at the rate of four dollars to the pan. Last of all, Mr. Whiting showed the editor of the Pioneer a bit of wire gold, worth about twenty-five cents, taken from a piece of quartz the size of a hazel nut, picked up about six miles from town. The people of Trinidad have such confidence in the richness of these new discoveries that six mining companies have been formed, one of them containing thirty-two of the leading men of that city.

the corporation; and he asked the Council to authorize the mayor to deed to him the piece of ground in question, he to pay five dollars an acre therefor; referred to committee on public grounds.

Petition of Elizabeth Eccles and T. J. Williams, administrators of the estate of the late Henry Eccles, asking, on certain stated grounds, the remittance of taxes amounting to \$25; laid on the table to be taken up in its order.

Verbal petition of P. T. Mitchell, representing that his property was injured by a canal running close to his lot, and asking the reference of the matter to a committee to investigate and report as to whether he was entitled to relief; referred to committee on public improvements.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of the petition of Walker Bros., asking the privilege of building a powder magazine on the Standish lot, reported favorably, providing the structure be composed of heavy metal, on wheels, and that not more than 400 pounds of powder, be stored in it at one time, and that it remain during the pleasure of the Council; report received and adopted.

THE INDIAN SCARE WEST.

THE San Francisco Chronicle has the following, among a mass more of similar matter—

"The more that we think of all the circumstances connected with this Mormon-Indian business the more we feel that the government will do well to look closely into this matter. It is better to begin at work like this a day before the fair and not a day after it. If volunteers are wanted, there never was a time when a call of the government would be more readily responded to. The developments during the recent trial of John D. Lee for the massacre of the emigrants aroused a feeling in the American people that was anything but pleasant toward the murderers. If serious trouble arises now through those Mormonized Indians, it is hard to see where it will terminate."

The following is extracted from the Sacramento Record-Union—

"The causes of the outbreak are somewhat obscure, but such facts as have come to light seem to justify the apprehension that the Indians have been urged to take the war path by Mormon influences. After what happened at Corinne, where it is notorious that the Mormons did their best to incite an Indian attack upon the Gentile community, it is in order to suspect these bad citizens and neighbors of any similar treachery, and there are many plausible reasons tending to fasten the responsibility of the Nevada raid upon them.

"If, moreover, as may be apprehended, they are being guided and inspired by Mormons the work of the troops and volunteers will be still more arduous.

"The first step to be taken after securing the imperilled settlers and inflicting such punishment as is possible upon the Indians, will be to trace back and clearly fix the responsibility for their outbreak. And if, on a candid inquiry, it shall appear that Mormon counsels are at the bottom of the affair, it will hardly be worth while for the troops or the volunteers to return westward until they have given as good an account of the instigators as of the miserable agents."

In speaking of Indian affairs hereabout the writers in the above papers seem to take leave of their senses, and wilfully blind themselves to the facts. The Corinne scare arose with the Corinnites themselves, for a purpose. This is as well established as any fact can be.

The whole business of these scares, both at Corinne and near Deep Creek, is a Gentile-Indian business, and not a "Mormon"-Indian business. Rather it is a purely Gentile business, for neither "Mormons" nor Indians had anything to do with the Corinne scare, and in the Deep Creek affair the truth seems to be that what difficulty there has been arose from Gentile unscrupulousness and imposition upon the Indians.

Therefore the threatening remarks of our two California contemporaries towards the "Mormons," and indeed towards the Indians as well, are not only exceedingly unjust, but exceedingly foolish.

The Nevada Indian Troubles.

No Real Danger—Who Put Up the Job, and Why?

Late accounts from eastern Nevada seem to show that the first reports of the Indian rising were greatly exaggerated; in fact, at this moment it seems almost doubtful if there were any facts upon which to base those sensational and alarming yarns. And since there is apparently no good reason to fear anything in the form of a general Indian outbreak, it becomes interesting to know how and why this panic was produced. We do not favor the theory that such matters propagate themselves sporadically. On the contrary, when they occur in a region like that of eastern Nevada, where there are telegraph lines in all directions, and particularly when the intelligence is transmitted to all parts with such singular celerity, we think it in order to inquire whether it may or may not have been anybody's interest to get up either a real Indian war or a big scare. Unfortunately for the general credit it is much easier to com-

prehend how a real war should be provoked than to comprehend the reasons for getting up a scare. For history abounds with cases in which Indian troubles have been fomented for the express purpose of making a market for fodder and cattle. It is alleged, and not without plausibility, that this was done in the Modoc war, and that sundry hard-headed old settlers instigated the difficulty for the purpose of feathering their nests. It happens that there are plenty of ranchers in the valleys of eastern Nevada who may have hay and cattle which hang heavy on their hands. Or it is not beyond the bonds of credibility that some enterprising traders in the towns may have yearned to dispose of their dead stock to Uncle Sam at a handsome advance. Or some horse dealers may have put their heads together and calculated the prospective profit of furnishing mounts for the militia and perhaps a squadron or two of cavalry. All, or any of these things may have occurred to bring about the panic; and it must be confessed that any of them is more probable than that the panic appeared without a tangible cause. The story about the Indians lighting signal fires on all the peaks, after the fashion of the English warders when the Spanish Armada hove in sight, was a little too poetical and romantic for the situation, and the subsequent explanation that the Goshutes were all out hunting nuts, and that these were their camp fires, has a somewhat diaphanous appearance. It is, however, so great a relief to ascertain that after all there is no real danger, that one is disposed to reflect indulgently upon the possible or probable causes of the alarm, and to pardon whoever may have "put up the job" almost without further inquiry. For though it is no doubt anything but proper to delude Uncle Sam into sending troops up into Spring and Deer Creek valleys, and then to "cinch" him on requisitions for supplies, it must be admitted that the offense is venial when compared with those grim realities where American citizens have deliberately sacrificed the lives of their own neighbors, and brought on Indian wars costing much blood and treasure, by the perpetration of aggressive acts for which no motive but that of sordid and conscienceless greed could ever be discovered.—Sacramento Record-Union, Sept. 11.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 10.

In Town.—Bishop Lorin Farr, of Weber Co., was in this City to-day.

Still Slack.—If matters keep on at the present rate Justice Pyper will soon be able to take a vacation and go to the country. A solitary intoxicant was the only case before him to-day.

Resigned.—D. H. Peery, Esq., who has for a long time filled the position of Superintendent of Z. C. M. I., Ogden Branch, finding that his own business interests were becoming increasingly important, has therefore tendered his resignation to Superintendent H. B. Clawson, and goes out of the business with the best of feelings towards Z. C. M. I. and its officers.—Ogden Junction, Sept. 9.

Set His Jaw.—We learn that the surgeons in attendance on Frank Lowe, recently so badly injured by a bear, have succeeded in forcing his tongue back into his mouth sufficiently to enable them to set the crushed jaw, which operation has been performed, the patient having been placed under the influence of chloroform. Owing to the bones being so fearfully splintered the case is an exceedingly difficult one.

Humbugs.—We have before alluded to fortune-telling and other humbugs, and the weak-mindedness of those who "put their trust in them." We understand that such parties are, among other things, applied to for information regarding the location of minerals, where to make a rich strike, etc., they claiming that their ability to determine such points is infallible.

Seeing that money is the object of those humbugging impostors, how is it that they don't strike something rich for themselves? But after all, the vein of silly creatures whose money is more plentiful than their brains may be as big and rich as lead as they could strike, for just so long as the crop of senseless peo-

ple is so large such humbugs will grow fat and flourish.

Grain and Produce Association.—The farmers of Weber County are about to organize into a Grain and Produce Association, and a committee has already been appointed to take preliminary measures. Books have been opened and stock is being subscribed, and it is expected that a permanent organization will soon be effected and incorporated under the laws of the Territory.

The object of the Association is to regulate the prices of grain and other produce in the interest of the producer, to dispense with "middle men," to find the most eligible and profitable markets and to break up and prevent monopolies.

The object is good, being in the interest of the sons of toil, and we trust that the efforts to obtain it will be successful.

International Co-operative Movement.—The following is from a letter, dated Bocking, Braintree, Essex, England, August 15, to a gentleman in this city—

"A company has been formed, called the 'Mississippi Valley Trading Company,' by which the Grangers of America will exchange their produce for English manufactures and other goods, in union with the co-operative movement in England. Individuals will be allowed to hold shares, but much is likely to be done by the co-op. Societies. The Hon. T. D. Worrall, of America, is appointed as manager, and a deputation of leading Co-op's is now in America with him, to see for themselves, and report to the Central Board at Manchester. No doubt you have seen something about it in the papers, but what I tell you is authentic, and you will hear more of it.

"Co-operation is the greatest social lever of the age."

The Scare Business.—It must appear to everybody of sense that the Indian scare business will soon, at the rate things have been going, cure itself. Those sensations are getting more and more flimsy and transparent; and the hopes of their originators, who seek to create a prejudice in the public mind against the "Mormons," by trying to impress upon people abroad that they are in collusion with the Indians to the injury of non-"Mormon" whites, are being repeatedly dashed to pieces against the rock of truth, when it is shown that there is not the slightest basis for such a charge to rest upon.

If the originators and circulators of such prejudicial reports could stand off and view themselves in their true position, if they had any sense of shame left, which is exceedingly doubtful, they would feel like holding themselves from view.

However, the result of every scare of this kind is that these anti-"Mormon" sensation-mongers have their wings completely clipped, and from crowing and blustering and puffing and blowing and bellying they are reduced to the extremity of flopping about, figuratively speaking, in the mud of disappointment and chagrin.

The cork has been taken out of the bottle of the Deep Creek scare, and therefrom has been emitted a tiny volume of smoke.

The scare business and its originators and encouragers are becoming as much the objects of ridicule as the latter have heretofore been of contempt, so that even small boys are frequently heard to say now-a-days, on seeing an Indian and squaw upon the streets, "Let's call on the Governor for troops, or we'll all be scalped."

The Concert.—The first of Mr. Shepard's concerts in this City, was given last night at the Institute, and was well received by a tolerably large audience, larger than might have been expected, considering the limited notice which had been given of the gentleman's appearance. Having heard considerable of Mr. Shepard's powers as a vocalist and pianist we attended with the expectation of hearing something extraordinary, but truth compels us to say that we were disappointed. Mr. Shepard is a good, but judging by the exhibition of his skill last evening, by no means a great performer on the piano. And now for the vocal part of the entertainment. There is no denying the fact that Mr. Shepard is an anomaly, he having been endowed by nature with a somewhat deep bass voice, and also with the soprano, but neither are pure. His soprano is of great compass; the notes of the lower register, how-