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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

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EASTERN DISPATCHES.

RALEIGH, N. C., 17.—Boutwell, in a speech at Greensboro, N. C., protested against the advice to clasp hands across the bloody chasm. It must be filled up. Produced by injustice let it be cemented with justice. It cannot be filled by the denial of the protection of the native born citizens of the United States in North Carolina and South Carolina and Texas. He counseled his hearers to be not seduced by the ides that the Democrats are supporting a Republican for the Presidency. He said that if their candidate could offer what he cannot offer, a consistent life in the past, as a pledge of his policy in the future, even this would be without value in the presence of the fact that nearly all his supporters are from the Democratic party. In the nature of things, the bloody chasm cannot be filled until a fixed majority of the South accept the doctrines not only that men are equal before the law, but all men by right are equal before the law. If bitterness once existed it has passed away. One act of justice only remains to be done. The country waits for the evidence that you heartily and cheerfully accord full rights of citizenship under the constitution of the United States to all within your borders. Give this evidence that the bloody chasm is closed. Boutwell presented at length the financial policy of the administration, and claimed that none more than the President, will strive to make the nation, what it ought to be, a general government, strong enough to maintain its own distance against all enemies, foreign and domestic, strong enough to protect the rights of its citizens at home and abroad, States with powerful and complete sovereignty over all local affairs, members of the Union indissoluble, and so attractive that citizens shall not hereafter consider whether his duty is to State or county; as to the supreme financial policy, Grant's administration was one to secure; first, the faithful collection of the public revenues; second, to secure the reduction of the public expenditures; third, to re-establish the public credit, and reduce the interest account; fourth, to reduce taxation and finally prepare the way for the resumption of specie payment at the earliest moment consistent with the prosperity of the country. He attributed much of the fraud in the revenues to the laxity of Johnson's administration and his indisposition to enforce laws in consequence of the conflict between a Democratic President and a Republican Senate. Dishonest men were most successful in obtaining office, as they could resort to such means as would make themselves favorable to both. "Now," continued Boutwell, "if you contemplate electing Greeley to the Presidency, you must contemplate it in view of the fact that the Senate, whatever may be the present opinion of the country, will be Republican, for the next two years, and with almost equal certainty, for the next four. You must contemplate, therefore, a return of the state of things which existed during Johnson's administration. You will secure the retention of dishonest men in office and the appointment of dishonest men to office by processes which do not admit of control. It appears that, with the same facilities for revenue that were enjoyed by Johnson's administration, the national payments on the public debt, during the first three years of Grant's, would have amounted to about $600,000,000, and that on the 30th of June, 1873, it would have reached the enormous sum of $653,000,000. Boutwell expressed his belief in the practibility of continuing the redemption of the outstanding six per cent. bonds, and of the issue of four-and-a-half and four per cents, and said, the resumption of specie payments will not be due directly to any measure of legislation. It must be the natural result of the existing conditions of things which wold enable the government to resume specie payments without affecting violently or prejudicially the great interests of the country. There is but one measure of legislation, except such as will foster the business interests of the country, that can facilitate the resumption of specie payments, which is, the reduction by law of the volume of paper money in circulation. This policy the government has not been prepared to accept, nor I prepared to advocate.

WASHINGTON, 17.—General Sheridan, in a communication to the war department, says, we never can stop the will Indians from murdering and stealing until we punish them. If a white man in this country commits murder, we hang him. If he steals horses we put him in the penitentiary. The Indian commits these crimes and we give him better fare, and more blankets. I think I may with reason say that under this policy the civilization of the wild red men will progress slowly.

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.

LONDON, 17.—Mail advices from Alexandria, Friday last, give detailed accounts of the affray between consul-general Butler and the Khedive's American officers. Butler, his secretary Wadleigh, and an attache of the consulate, named Stratogo, were dining at a Greek restaurant, where were also a party of officers, Generals Loring and Reynolds, and Major Campbell. As they were leaving the restaurant, Loring and Reynolds saluted Butler, but Major Campbell passed on without recognizing him. Butler shouted after him, "Good evening, Major Campbell." Campbell retraced his steps, and high words and blows ensued. The whole party then went into the street where Wadleigh fired several shots at Campbell, wounding him dangerously. Gen. Reynolds then fired at Wadleigh but without effect. The difficulty is reported to have grown out of a long standing enmity between Butler and Campbell. Persons recently arrived here from Alexandria state they saw Butler, Wadleigh, Campbell, Loring, and others, playing cards within the past two weeks.

THE RUSH THROUGH LIFE.

We are forcibly reminded of the fast age in which we live, and still faster spirit that propels the people of the Pacific Coast, and of California in particular, as we study the restless crowd which travel on the ferry between Oakland and San Francisco. Instead of sitting down quietly and contentedly, making the trips easy and pleasant, there is a continual moving to and fro, a restless commotion, an anxious uneasiness which manifests itself in look and action; and when far from the landing, at the sound of the engineer's bell to stop the machinery, a rush is made for the end of the boat nearest the wharf, where the crowd is only kept back by drawing a line across the boat. When the boat is at last made fast and the barrier removed, a tremendous rush is made, as if a prize awaited the first to land, or a contagious disease was behind them. We have watched and wondered; and asked "Why this hurly-burly-rush through life? Why this anxious, feverish, restless and mad way of living? Why not take life easy, quietly and coolly? Is it the atmosphere we breathe on this Pacific Slope that keeps us charged full of electricity, forcing us along at the terrible velocity we are all going? Sometime the vital force will give out and the physical machinery will suddenly drop to pieces. We had far better go slow now, than to be suddenly stopped entirely in our career. Nature's laws cannot be violated with impunity. What we sow, that shall we reap.

How much better for health, long life, present happiness and enjoyment is the slow and sure plodding way of our English cousins. Their slow way is more certain of future competence. Why should we be in such a hurry to get rich? What are riches but care and trouble? Is it all of life to accumulate wealth? What a sad mistake we are all making; literally throwing life away. If this fleeting existence is all there is of life, then ought we to fill up our days with all the happiness we can, for life is but a span, very short at the longest, far too short to go rushing through it, chasing a Will'-o-the-Wisp in the rush for great wealth.

If this existence is *not* all there is of life, then, indeed, should we devote a portion of our days to soul culture, for the life that is eternal. If this is but the preparatory existence, then do we perpetrate a crime upon ourself by neglecting the higher life cultivation. In any event we outrage our moral and physical nature and being, by denying to ourselves the pleasures of life.—*Oakland Transcript.*

COLORADO ANTIQUITIES.

It is very generally supposed that evidences of the former settlement of the West by civilized or even partially civilized races of men do not exist within the limits of Colorado. This is a popular error. It is perhaps true that Arizona and portions of New Mexico exhibit in greater abundance evidences of the presence of a by-gone and forgotten race, but they are by no means entirely lacking in Colorado. On the Las Animas River, in the county of the same name, there are multiplied proofs of the former habitations of a race of men entirely different in their habits and mode of living from the savage tribes of the plains. These proofs consist of the remains of stone houses, traces of irrigating ditches, broken pottery, stone trays which were evidently used for crushing grain, and earthen pipes of an entirely different shape and make from any in use among the savages. On San Francisco Creek and the Chicoso, in the same county, the same evidences of the occupation of the country by an extinct race are abundant. On the stream last named, there is the course of an ancient ditch evidently made for irrigating purposes, plainly and distinctly traceable for many miles. At Cañon City, in Fremont county, relics of the same nature were found on the first settlement of that place. We have in our possession an unfinished stone pipe, which we found a foot below the surface of the earth, on the site of that town, as early as the year 1861. It is true that the manufacture of stone pipes is common to all the tribes of Indians; but their workmanship is easily known to any one who has familiarized himself in the least degree with the subject. The pipe in question is identical in form and material with those found at Trinidad among the remains of ancient houses, and entirely different from those made by any of the tribes of wild Indians. In view of these facts, not generally known, there is the best possible reason for believing that Colorado is a fruitful field for the researches of archæologists. Who these strange people were, and how they became extinct, are questions well worthy of intelligent inquiry and research.—*Colorado People.*

Swimming.

Many young men devote much of their time and attention to athletic sports and exercises, and yet by a curious oversight forget the most important of all, swimming. We know of no valid objection which can be brought against the exercise, while most other sports or exercises for the purpose of developing muscle or stamina are open to serious objections. Unlike many of the fashionable exercises, ability to swim well is of positive benefit to the swimmer himself and the community at large. Our national game, no doubt, cultivates the muscles and strengthens the body; but having fallen into the hands of professional players and become a business, it has lost its old character of a sport and threatens to become a positive nuisance to the community, to which it never could have become a benefactor. Boating is perhaps too violent exercise to be strengthening, and the benefits of regattas may well be doubted, while yachting is too expensive for the public at large to indulge in, and must remain in the hands of the wealthy few. Besides in this country no sport long continues in the community without passing into the hands of "sporting" men and becoming low and rowdy.

But swimming, on the contrary, requires little expenditure of money, pays an immense interest on the investment in additional strength, and gives one an inestimable power of saving human life—a consideration which many forget, but should be constantly borne in mind as the most powerful argument in favor of any exercise, and swimming is the only one in whose favor it can be made. More than two-thirds of the deaths from drowning result from inability to swim. Our friends the novel-readers can also bring forward another argument in favor of swimming. Everybody knows that the hero was standing near the water, either on board a steamer or a boat, or else on a river bank, contemplating suicide and taking a dismal view of life generally, when Alice fell into the stream, and he rescuing her from Davy Jones, that amative old fellow eventually married her, and was happy ever afterwards. We hope, however, that the selfish consideration of receiving happiness other than that which a noble deed always affords will not induce any of our readers to rescue any person from a watery death, but if they are swimmers they will plunge in without regard to the unfortunate's "age, sex, or previous condition."—*Boston Traveller.*

New England Farmers

In many places in New England alders are springing up in the pastures, young pines appear in the ancient mowing fields, and the feathered birches wave where once the farmers turned their rich furrow. In New Hampshire nearly 9,000 people left during the last decade, and as many more left the agricultural towns for the cities and villages. Maine barely held its own during the last decade. There was a loss in the agricultural towns and a gain in the manufacturing. Throughout New England general agriculture is becoming of less account relatively each year, while special farming and manufacturing is steadily on the increase. Of the six States east of the Hudson River, Vermont is the nearest to raising its own bread—producing 454,000 bushels of wheat in 1869, or a bushel and a peck to each inhabitant. Taking the army rations of fifty-two ounces of flour per day as a basis for computing the consumption of bread, it follows, Vermont raises bread enough to supply the people of that State thirty-seven days. To make up the deficiency they are obliged to purchase 3,856,000 bushels per annum. Maine produces 278,000 bushels, sufficient to last eleven days, and purchases 8,500,000 bushels. New Hampshire produces 193,000 bushels—little more than a half bushel to each inhabitant, or ten days' supply, and purchases 4,260,000 bushels. Connecticut makes a poorer show, producing 33,000 bushels—a supply of bread for two days—and purchasing 7,518,000 bushels. Massachusetts raised only 34,000 bushels, or just bread enough for breakfast and dinner, but not for supper! The purchase was 20,300,000 bushels of wheat. Rhode Island raised 784 bushels of wheat in 1869, and purchased 3,000,000. The six New England States together purchase from forty to fifty million bushels of wheat, and quite as much of other grains, or in round numbers, 100,000,000 bushels of grain.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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