

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
BRIGHTON, YOUNG, JUN.,  
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Tuesday, August 14, 1877.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Asia is in a bad fix. While war is raging on the Turkish border, famine is devastating India, and China, in addition to a terrible fever epidemic, is in danger of suffering through the loss of crops. The Orient is under a cloud.

The London Daily Telegraph tells a strange story of the discovery at the bottom of Lake Geneva of an inundated village. Searching for a lost trunk led to the discovery. Oil poured on the surface of the lake enabled the astonished observers to see about 200 houses surrounding an open space, and a large square tower which was once supposed to be a rock. There is some talk of draining off the water to expose the covered town, and archaeological developments of great interest are expected.

There are 16,000 emancipated serfs in Russia. Under the old system they and their children were provided for by the Commune. Expecting that this sustenance would be continued, many of them sold their plots of land and are without support or the means of it, having spent the cash they realized on their sales. Great discontent prevails among them, and if the spirit that raged in America during the great strike should move into Russia, a formidable outbreak might cripple the nation at home while engaged in making war abroad.

In several of our exchanges we notice encouraging reports of women's labor in suppressing the liquor trade. Influential ladies of Toronto, Canada, are pressing the subject in Parliament, and so far have met with considerable success. It is hoped the "Dunkin' bill" presented in Parliament will become a law, which requires that not less than five gallons of liquor can be sold at a time. We hope our Legislative Assembly, which meets on the first Monday after New Year will handle this subject and assist in carrying on the good work commenced by the ladies of this city some time ago.

The fight between Judge Hilton and Mr. Joseph Seligman over the exclusion of the Jews from the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, has not resulted in bringing any increase of patronage to that hostelry. The war upon the Jews has injured Saratoga. It is estimated that no less than 1,500 of that race, wealthy people who spent their summer at Saratoga, have entirely disappeared; they have gone to other watering places. The leading aristocratic Jews have left Saratoga altogether. They say they will not go to a watering place where their privileges or standing is a question of discussion. The war which drove these people away from the Grand Union has not filled their places with other guests. The tide of aristocratic popularity has not set in that direction. Judge Hilton is said to be satisfied with the results of the fight and that he would make the same fight over again. But his hotel has not been benefited thus far, financially or socially.

The President, acting upon the opinion of the Senate and House Military Committee, the Judge Advocate General, and upon his own, derived from a careful and exhaustive examination of the evidence upon which General K. P. Runkle was convicted of embezzlement, by court martial, has disapproved its sentence and directed that General Order No. 7, 1873, directing that said General Runkle be cashiered from the military service of the United States, be revoked. To those most familiar with the merits of the case and with Runkle's unjust rulings, oftentimes, there is but one voice—that of approval—at the President's decision. General Runkle resumes his old place in the army with his reputation in no wise damaged by the faint unjust cast upon it through the hasty action of a court-martial, approved by a Secretary of War who now rests under a weight of odium that no action of the Chief Executive can ever remove or in any degree lighten.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania is troubled with heretics. A Dr. Blauvelt has recently been dealt with, his doctrines declared unorthodox, and he has been cast out. O. L. Achenfelder, pastor of the Reformed Church, Carlisle, is the next case to be dealt with. He is accused of heresy. He is charged in substance with preaching doctrines inconsistent with those of the Reformed Church, with denying the inspiration of the Bible, especially the Old Testament, with teaching that it is not to be regarded as an absolute rule of faith and life, with denying the eternal punishment of the wicked, and with setting forth the final restoration of all men to heaven, contrary to the teachings of the Heidelberg Catechism. They have a very summary way of dealing with such cases as these in that church. The accused will not be allowed to make any defence of himself or his doctrines; but the church court will merely declare his doctrines unorthodox, and cast him out. This method of dealing with heretics is deemed the best, as they are prevented from displaying themselves and propagating their doctrines.

In these days of the country urbane, with a crooked pole, a rusty hook and half a worm, make the towns, while the nobly young city citizens, with the water and a silver line make fast to a "split bamboo."—Boston Traveller.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

AUGUST is a month in which pestilence finds numerous victims. A great many people are puzzled over the causes of epidemic diseases which sweep away old and young, but particularly the latter, in localities which are generally considered healthy. If they could see the exhalations rising from the ground, and the germs floating therein which are breathed into the lungs and pass into the blood, germinating and multiplying in the vital fluid and bringing forth fever, suffering and death, they would be less puzzled about the causes and more active, perhaps, in removing them.

London stands foremost on the list of healthy cities with large populations. It is at once the most populous and the most healthy of the great centres of humanity. This is very remarkable. It is generally supposed that the largest cities have the highest death rate. But London's secret of health is in its competent water supply and its perfect system of drainage. The water distributed throughout England's vast metropolis is not tainted by sewage nor spoiled by stagnation. Refuse matter is not permitted to remain upon the surface of the ground, but is carried away in the great sewers that tunnel the streets, and cast outside the limits of the teeming city.

In small towns and in all agricultural districts, large quantities of decaying vegetable matter and other refuse are permitted to remain on the surface of the soil, festering, rotting, smelling rank to heaven and poisoning earth and air. Carcasses of animals, instead of being buried out of sight and scent, are frequently hauled a little distance from the spot where they expired, and are left exposed, a disgrace, a nuisance and a contagion. Windfalls from fruit trees, cabbage leaves, withered foliage, sweepings from kitchens, scraps and garbage of various kinds are strewn around, and under the glare of the summer sun, are soon warmed into a species of life that is laden with death.

Pools of water are allowed to remain, after irrigation, or household use, until they become stagnant and breed disease, and often soak through the soil and find access to wells, spoiling the water, which, instead of promoting life and health, conveys infinitesimal germs of fever and destruction.

A little care and caution in relation to these simple matters would save a vast amount of pain, many human lives and great anguish of heart. Housewives who make their dwellings "as clean as a new pin," often neglect to keep their door-yards and gardens free from death-breeding rubbish and malarious puddles, and they wonder at the disagreeable effluvia which often salute their nostrils, and at the sickness which smites their loved and cherished children. If they could see with microscopic eyes, and understand the nature of the myriad germs floating in the August sunshine, they would not marvel at the now unaccountable death-rate in supposed healthy localities.

The remedy for much of the sickness that prevails during the heat of season is efficient sanitary regulations. Pure water and bodily cleanliness are requisite, but in addition to these the interior of all decomposing substances is absolutely necessary. Dry earth is a great deodorizer. Cast it upon, or place beneath it offensive and foul matter, disgusting to the eyes and the nostrils and productive of disease. Eat and drink only such things as experience and wisdom declare your bodies can assimilate, and by aid of these hints health and life and happiness will abound, where neglect of them will result in suffering and death and lamentation.

## A PRIVILEGE, NOT A RIGHT.

WE are in receipt of a communication from "A Suffering Citizen," who complains bitterly of the lack of water on the north bench of the 20th Ward, while there is an abundance for the people lower down in the city. He wants to know why one portion of the city can have plenty of water and another portion not any. Also whether or not the settlers in his vicinity when they made their locations were guaranteed the necessary water for irrigation and domestic purposes.

We do not think it wise to publish the communication in full, as it would give rise to a controversy likely to promote acrimonious feelings. But we will answer our correspondent's queries.

The reason for the difference he alludes to is simply this. One part of the city has water rights, secured many years ago, which are as valid as the right to the land. The portion in which he lives was settled after those rights had accrued to the other portion. Those who settled in that upper country did so with the distinct understanding that the land had no right to water which belonged to the lower district. Those who chose to occupy the upper benches chanced obtaining the water which our correspondent seems now to claim as a right. This answers his query in regard to guarantees. No such guarantee as he speaks of was ever given to the settlers in his vicinity, neither could it be.

He seems to think this unjust. But he might just as well claim a part of some person's city lot, on the ground that he has none and needs a place, as to lay claim to the water, the use of which is one of the rights accruing to that lot.

By privilege and courtesy it is possible that the settlers above the water ditch may obtain a small supply of the irrigating fluid. But they cannot claim it as a right. The idea that new settlers can locate upon land outside of a district entitled to water supply, and compel those within it to yield their vested rights for the accommodation of the new-comers is preposterous. At the same time all people should be willing to accommodate each other as far as possible.

tent, and the golden rule should prevail in irrigating matters just as much as in other affairs. The municipal authorities, also, should endeavor to obtain for the citizens an adequate water supply as is possible under the circumstances. And this we believe they have done and intend to do as time and opportunity shall permit. And they have shown lenity to the people in the dry places by remitting taxes, thus proving a desire to assist them as far as consistent.

It is right for those who are in need to claim as a right that which they should only crave as a privilege.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

## EASTERN.

## SHERMAN AND HIS ESCORT.

NEW YORK, 14.—The World's Washington special says, General Sherman writes that he has an escort of four soldiers from Rosemont to Yellowstone Park, and says he shall not attempt a campaign against the Nez Perces with that force.

## The Sitting Bull Commission.

Generals Cook and McCook decline serving on the Sitting Bull Commission. General Terry will probably be selected. The commissioners will have quite a force of troops with them for safety. Captain Corbin will be the secretary.

## Senator Morton.

An Indianapolis special to the Times says, Senator Morton has arrived home. His left arm is paralyzed, and his family physician will remain with him until he improves. None but members of his family are allowed to see him.

## Gen. Gibbons and the Nez Perces.

The Times Chicago special says, Delegate Magness, of Montana, sends a message to Sheridan that Gibbons attacked 350 warriors, killed 150, did not lose a gun or a wagon, and the Indians were very much demoralized in the hardest fought battle of the war.

## Railroad Collision.

TOLEDO, 14.—A collision occurred, last night, between the Canada Southern passenger train and a freight train on the Lake Shore road. One passenger was slightly injured. The engineer is missing, and it is feared he is under the wreck.

Later.—The body of Lewis Young, the engineer of the passenger train which collided with the freight train, was found in the wreck this morning. No other person was injured.

## The Hostile Indians.

MILWAUKEE, Mont., 14.—The following has just been received: Virginia, Mont., 14.

## To Gov. Patten.

The following has just been received from Bannock. The Indians crossed at the head of Horse Prairie to Lemhi, striking Stephenson's about this morning. They started a fight on Horse Prairie, killing Pierce, Broke and others on the route. They are evidently making their way to Snake River Valley.

## (Signed) BRAY, TRANK, GRAY and BATHCHILDER.

## The Eastern Question—Intense Discontent.

CHICAGO, 14.—The Times London special says there is intense dissatisfaction over the failure of Parliament to secure pledges from the ministry as to their policy on the eastern question. The war party is furious that intervention is not announced, and the peace party is alarmed at the absence of a pledge against intervention. The latter fear that if we gain a decisive victory, Russia will plunge us into a war without the countenance of Parliament. Unless Russia gains an overwhelming victory, the campaign will go over another year, and unless Serbia co-operates and permits the Russians to march around the Balkans, the Turks have entire confidence that they can keep back the Russians till October, when it is hoped diplomacy will secure peace on the basis of yielding the country south of the Balkans.

## Russian and Turkish Forces—Present Position.

The Tribune's London special says, it is considered doubtful if the Shkips pass will be held much longer by the Russians. At present the Russian army is based at Tirmova and deprived of liberty of action. This morning's dispatches announce that Suleiman Pasha is advancing through the Balkans by the route of the Pinar. This route would bring him down upon Plevna and the direct road to Tirmova, where he would engage the Russian and enable Osman Pasha and Mehmet Ali Pasha to effect their junction. When the Turkish armies would confront the concentrated armies of the czar. The report comes from Constantinople, but is not official. There is a report that the Turks have vacated their position before Plevna in favor of a better one, for defensive purposes behind the town.

## Annihilation for Turkey.

BOSTON, 14.—The English steamship John Bramall sailed from New Haven, some time on Saturday night, with a valuable cargo of ammunition for Turkey. No report of her sailing was made, so as to keep the Russian authorities in ignorance.

## FOREIGN.

## GREECE.

RESERVE Troops for the Army. ATHENS, 14.—Eight thousand troops of the reserves have joined the army; also 1,000 volunteers and many Greeks from abroad.

## GERMANY.

The Chinese Pirates. BERLIN, 14.—An ambassador from China has arrived to settle the affair of the Chinese pirates who murdered the captain and mate of the German schooner Armo, last spring.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## Turkish Atrocities.

LONDON, 14.—A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs, I have written the following as I received it, and from the terrible accounts which the fugitives continually bring over the Balkans, I fear it must be only too true: "July 31st, the day of the Russian evacuation of Bulgaria, the Turkish soldiers, all the Christians, men, women, and children, should be shot as they left their houses. Those who remained within were burned alive. An order was given to burn down and destroy every village of Christian property. Many leading Turkish merchants took part in the affair."

## Parliament Procrastinate—The Queen's Speech.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon. The following is the Queen's speech: "My Lords and Gentlemen—I am happy to be able to relieve you

from your attendance upon Parliament of a central as long as the interests of the country remained unaffected. The extent and nature of those interests were further defined in a communication which I caused to be addressed to the government of Russia, which elicited a reply indicating friendly dispositions on the part of that State. I shall not fail to use my best efforts, when a suitable opportunity occurs, for the restoration of peace on terms compatible with the honor of the belligerents, and with the general safety and welfare of other nations. If the rights of any country are assailed or endangered, I should confidently rely on your help to vindicate and maintain them.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal supplies of money voted for the moment. My relations with all foreign powers continue friendly. The exertions which, since the commencement of the disturbances in eastern Europe, I have not ceased to make for the maintenance of general peace, unfortunately have not been successful. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Germany, I have declared my intention of preserving public services. My Lords and Gentlemen, in bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your recent labors and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

Stocks.  
Consols, 95 1/16; bonds, new five, 107 1/2; Erie 91.

## AUSTRIA.

## Postponed.

VIENNA, 14.—The passage of the Danube by the main body of the Russian army has been postponed until the large Russian reinforcements arrive.

"Grandma, why don't you keep a servant any longer? Well, you see, my child, I am getting old now, and I can't take care of one as I used to, you know."

## MINING STOCKS.

## MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, August 14, 1877.

360 Ophir, 151; 151; 151  
220 Mex, 93; 93  
415 G & C, 58; 58  
700 B & B, 154; 154; 154  
880 Cal, 27; 27  
110 Con, 51; 51  
200 Con, 27  
140 Chollar, 32; 32; 33  
210 H & N, 4; 4; 5  
345 Point, 3.80; 3.80; 3.75  
520 Jacket, 8; 8; 5; 8

1:45 p. m.

## CHOICE BRANDS.

## XXX FLOUR.

AT

\$2.75 PER SACK.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

A Fine Lot of Uncolored

## JAPAN TEAS!

AT

25c. per Pound

And upwards.

## GRASS CLOTHS.

10c. to 12c. per Yd.

Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

## HALLIS'

CELEBRATED

## DOUBLE BARREL

## SHOT-GUNS.

Warranted Reliable.

We Sell as Low as the Lowest!

CALL AND SEE US.

## DAY &amp; CO.

## MARKET PRICE

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## DRIED APRICOTS

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

## TEASDEL'S

City patrons can have the wagon call for same by leaving their address.

## NOTICE

THE COUNTY COURT OF SALT LAKE

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JAMES H. HARRIS, Judge.

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## IMPORTANT.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., Z. C. M. I.

will commence their annual closing out sale

of Summer Goods, comprising in part,

Lawns, Grass Cloths, Prints, Ladies' and

Gents' Straw Goods, Linen Dusters, Summer

Clothing, Etc., Etc., all of which will be dis-

posed of at prices to guarantee a speedy sale,

in Order to make room for early Fall pur-

chases. Those in search of Bargains will

do well to call at once.

H. S. ELDREDGE,

Supt.

Call attention to their

## CHOICE BRANDS.

## XXX FLOUR.

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\$2.75 PER SACK.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

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