

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

Wednesday, August 1, 1877

## PEOPLE'S TICKET.

### General Election.

MONDAY, August 6, 1877.

Commissioners to Leconte University  
Lands.

JOHN ROWBERRY,  
JOHN VAN COTT,  
LEWIS S. HILLS.

Territorial Superintendent of Dis-  
trict Schools.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Connections to the Legislative Assem-  
bly for Salt Lake, Tooele and San-  
Juan Counties.

JOHN W. YOUNG,  
ROBERT T. BURTON,  
ALONZO H. HALEIGH,  
WILLIAM W. CLUFF.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Reuben Miller.

County Superintendent of District  
Schools.

THEO. B. LEWIS.

VALEDICTORY.

HAVING been called, some time  
back, to operate in another de-  
partment of labor, it is consequen-  
tially that our directorial connec-  
tion with the NEWS comes to an  
end, as the time at our disposal is  
too brief to allow of our devoting to  
this office, consistently with our  
other duties, as much attention  
and energy as it should receive  
from the party entrusted with the  
direction and chiefly responsible  
for the condition and conduct of  
such an important establishment.  
It therefore becomes our duty to  
announce to our readers, patrons,  
and friends, and to the public gen-  
erally, that our name henceforth  
will cease to be associated with the  
NEWS as editor and publisher,  
which position we have occupied,  
from August 20, 1873, to the present  
date.

We may take the opportunity,  
however, to say that, although thus  
severing our immediate connection  
with the NEWS, we shall continue  
to entertain a lively interest in its  
welfare and prosperity.

DAVID O. CALDER.

SALUTATORY.

AS will be seen by the above an-  
nouncement, after nearly four  
years' connection with the DESERET  
NEWS as Editor and Publisher,  
Brother David O. Calder has been  
required, in consequence of other  
business engagements and the  
pressure of other duties, to relin-  
quish his connection with this of-  
fice, a position he has so long and  
ably filled. The undersigned, with  
this issue of the paper, assume the  
duties and responsibilities of Edito-  
rs and Publishers of the DESERET  
NEWS, and the management of its  
business. It is customary, under  
such circumstances, to announce to  
the public the policy the new editors  
intend to adopt and the manner in  
which they will treat all questions  
of public interest. But we are  
so well known to the large ma-  
jority of our readers, that we feel  
that we are spared the necessity  
of such an announcement on this  
occasion. It shall be our endeavor  
to keep the DESERET NEWS up to  
its old standard, and make as many  
improvements in it as we can. We  
recognize in it a great instrument  
for the accomplishment of good,  
and it shall be our aim to have it  
fill its legitimate mission in the  
best possible manner. In this we  
trust we shall have the kind sup-  
port and liberal patronage of our  
friends.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR.

P.S.—All communications, busi-  
ness or otherwise, for the DESERET  
NEWS, will hereafter be addressed to  
CANNON & YOUNG.

THE EASTERN WAR AND THE  
JEWS.

THIS Russo-Turkish war, which is  
now raging so furiously at various  
points in Turkey in Europe and  
Turkey in Asia, is one in which  
the people of this Territory proba-  
bly feel a greater interest than  
any community outside the na-  
tionalities engaged in the strife.  
We may not watch the progress of  
the war with the feverish feelings  
felt in England and Austria, for  
our interest does not spring from  
the same motives. We are not  
afraid that Russia will overpower  
Turkey, seize upon Constantinople,  
obtain control of the Black Sea and  
the Straits of Dardanelles, menace  
the route to India, or disturb the  
balance of power among the great  
nations of Europe. But our rea-  
sons for eagerly watching the  
progress of events in this great war  
have their origin in the hope that  
it may be the means of opening  
the way for the restoration of  
the Jews to Palestine, and the  
rebuilding of the ancient cities  
of that once favored land. For  
forty-seven years past the Latter-day Saints have looked  
forward to the fulfillment of  
prophecy concerning the Jews and  
the land of their ancient inhabi-  
tance. They firmly believe that the  
Lord, as he has said, "will cause  
the captivity of Judah and the cap-  
tivity of Israel to return, and will  
build them as at the first." Upon  
no subject are the predictions of  
the prophets more numerous and  
plain than upon the return of  
Israel to their own land.

The Christian war was followed  
by an annihilation of the condition  
of foreigners in Turkey. The Jews  
shared in these advantages. It is  
not many years since the Jews were  
shut up in their own wretched  
quarter in Jerusalem. They could

not enter into Jerusalem except in  
eastern costumes. They could not  
venture alone outside of the walls  
of Jerusalem after dark, much less  
live in any country house. If  
they walked through the bazaars  
they were liable to the grossest  
insults, for which there  
could be no redress. In those  
days it was death to a Jew to  
live among the Turks. But now  
all this has changed. The Jews  
have a right to purchase landed  
property in their own name. Al-  
ready, it is said, the Jews inhabit  
all parts of the city of Jerusalem,  
and they are ready to rent any  
house that is to be let. But it is  
not only in the city of Jerusalem  
that this change for the better in  
their condition is visible; outside  
the city, villas and cottages are  
built, where the owners live in  
safety, undisturbed by their Mo-  
hammedan neighbors; and in other  
cities great improvements in  
building are being pushed forward.  
It is a fact, also, worthy of notice  
in this connection, that the fertility  
of the soil, for which in Bible days  
it was so noted, is returning. The  
cultivator of the land reaps an  
ample reward for all the labor be-  
stowed upon it.

It has been estimated, by those  
who are in a position to know, that  
the Hebrew population of Jerusa-  
lem alone has doubled itself within  
the past ten years. Palestine is  
awakening to new life, and Israel-  
ites are returning in such numbers  
to its shores as to awaken lively  
hopes in the breasts of believers in  
prophecy that the day is near at  
hand when there shall be heard, in  
the streets of Jerusalem and in the  
cities of Judah, "the voice of joy  
and the voice of gladness; the voice  
of the bridegroom and the voice of  
the bride; the voice of them that  
shall say, Praise the Lord of hosts:  
for the Lord is good; for his mercy  
endureth forever."

From Russia the emigration of  
Jews to Palestine of late years has  
been very considerable. This is  
principally due to the oppressive  
military laws. All Jews throughout  
Russia are now required to be en-  
rolled and drilled at the age of twenty.  
One, and while it is a fact that  
Jews have obtained distinguished  
positions as warriors, soldiering is a  
business for which, as a race, they  
have little inclination or taste.  
They feel under no obligations to  
fight for Russia; for they have suf-  
fered much, especially in Poland,  
at the hands of the national  
chivalry.

In Palestine, at the latest ac-  
counts, the Jews were entirely  
exempt from service in the army.  
In Syria the Christians and  
Jews can pay a trifling poll-tax and  
secure an exemption from conscrip-  
tion. This condition of affairs, so  
favorable to the Jews, causes them  
to look towards the land of their  
fathers with considerable expecta-  
tion and desire.

The accounts which we receive  
from the war at present raging be-  
tween Russia and Turkey are not  
definite. The general impression  
appears to be that Turkey must  
sooner or later succumb to Russia.  
She will doubtless inflict great  
damage upon her conqueror; for  
the Turks are desperate fighters, as  
they have already shown in the  
war now in progress. It is not at  
all improbable that other powers  
may be drawn into the quar-  
rel. This will likely depend upon  
the progress of the Russian arms  
and the uses which she makes  
of her victories. England cannot  
tamely submit to the occupation of  
Constantinople and the transfer of  
the control of the Straits and the  
Black Sea to the hands of Russia,  
without a loss of prestige and feel-  
ing that her empire in India is  
menaced and endangered. What-  
ever may be the result of the war,  
however, of one thing we feel cer-  
tain: the restoration of the Jews to  
the land of their fathers will be  
promoted and the great events con-  
nected therewith will be hastened  
to their full completion. For the  
Lord, whose word cannot fail, has  
said: "He that scattered Israel  
will gather him, and keep him, as  
a shepherd doth his flock."

## THE MOUTH OF THE MISSIS- SIPPI.

CAPTAIN EADS, the engineer whose  
plan to open an outlet to the Mis-  
sissippi river has been so much  
discussed, has made such satisfac-  
tory progress in his great work as  
to leave no question as to its ulti-  
mate triumphant success. Some  
of the leading civil engineers of  
the country throw doubt upon his  
plans and asserted that his attempt  
would result in failure. Our read-  
ers will doubtless remember the  
character of his plans. He proposed,  
by a system of jetties, built upon  
an unguessed outlet of the vast  
river, to create a channel which  
should be deepened, kept open and  
made practicable for the passage of  
ships drawing the greatest depth of  
water. This would add greatly to  
the value of New Orleans as a port,  
and remove the obstacles from the  
mouth of the Mississippi which  
have been so dangerous and defor-  
mal to navigation. For two years  
work has now been going on at  
these jetties. Up to the present  
time the concentration of the water  
flowing across the sand bar at the  
mouth of the pass by the jetties has  
created a channel over two  
hundred feet wide and in no place  
less than twenty feet deep, where  
only about eight feet had  
previously existed. The concentra-  
tion of the water flowing over the  
sand has likewise created a channel  
over 400 feet wide, in no portion  
less than 20 feet deep, and 30 feet  
deep in the center, where before the  
depth was scarcely 14 feet. Engi-  
neers, who have been opposed to  
Captain Eads' plan, have asserted  
that, while it was probable that the  
channel between the jetties might  
be deepened, the sand washed out  
by the current would form a bar in  
advance of the jetties, and the dif-  
ficulty of the entrance would not  
be conquered. But instead of a bar  
being formed at this point, it is  
found that the accumulation of  
sand is actually prevented by the  
Gulf current at the mouth of

the Pass, which deepens the outer  
slope of the bar, and sweeps away  
any such portion of the discharged  
sediment as the river current fails  
to carry to great distances seaward.  
Captain Eads states in his report  
that, during the time in which a  
portion of the flow into the Pass  
was interrupted by the works  
at its head, and while the  
current consequently slackened,  
a temporary deposit of sedi-  
ment took place in the Pass  
and between the jetties. The  
gradual restoration of the normal  
flow into the Pass through the new  
channel at its head has already  
begun to enlarge the Pass again,  
and "has, since this restored flow  
commenced, removed from be-  
tween the jetties within the past  
three months over half a million  
cubic yards of deposit, and given  
through more than half the length  
of the jetties a much larger and  
deeper channel than ever previ-  
ously existed, the size of which is al-  
ready throughout more than 2,000  
feet, 28 feet by 300 feet, or that re-  
quired to entitle us to the fifth  
payment from the United States,  
while many hundred feet of it ex-  
ceeds 30 feet by 350 feet."

At the head of the Passes the  
river has a width of over 9,000 feet,  
and yet is brought under complete  
control by Captain Eads' works,  
which are so designed as to allow  
of the increase or limit of the dis-  
charge into the South Pass if here-  
after necessary with but little ad-  
ditional outlay.

The law of Congress which au-  
thorizes Captain Eads to do this  
work, grants him thirty months af-  
ter the approval of the act, in which  
to secure a navigable depth of 20  
feet through the Pass. If not ac-  
complished in that time Congress  
may revoke the privileges granted  
to him. Under the same penalty  
he must secure additional depth of  
not less than two feet during each  
succeeding year thereafter, until  
28 feet shall have been secured. If  
these conditions shall be fully com-  
plied with, the United States agrees  
to pay Captain Eads \$5,250,000 for  
constructing the works and obtain-  
ing a depth of 30 feet in the chan-  
nel, and the annual sum of \$100,-  
000 for every year that said depth of  
30 feet shall be maintained. The  
payment of the large sum is only  
made at stated intervals upon the  
completion of the work; and Cap-  
tain Eads has to perform it at his  
own expense, the Government only  
paying when it clearly appears that  
the stipulated depths of water are  
secured.

It is gratifying to read the clos-  
ing words of the report of this emi-  
nent engineer:

"I may add, with absolute cer-  
tainty, that this entire system of  
works is now so far completed that  
no financial difficulties can inter-  
pose to arrest the progress of the  
work, which are now constantly oper-  
ating to enlarge and perfect the de-  
sired channel through them."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

CONCENTRATING FOR A SERIOUS BATTLE.

NEW YORK, 1.—A correspondent  
at Exeter announces that an-  
other forward movement of the  
Russians has commenced. The  
concentration of the army of the  
Grand Duke Michael, to the north  
east of Kars, has evidently been  
planned for this purpose. Six thou-  
sand men, and some heavy artillery,  
arrived at Yenne, three hours journey  
from Kars. Mukhtar Pasha is  
moving to meet this force, and a  
serious battle is believed to be im-  
minent.

THE FUTURE ACTION OF ENGLAND.

CHICAGO, 1.—The Tribune's Lon-  
don special agent writes: "The  
proceedings of the ministerial coun-  
cil at Vienna. The immediate  
future action of England may de-  
pend upon whether Austria shall  
depart from the policy of neutral-  
ity which she has hitherto pursued.  
Communications have recently  
been passing between the govern-  
ments of England and Austria, and  
it is asserted that a convention has  
been entered into by them regard-  
ing the mutual defense of Constani-  
nople. The dispatch of troops  
from Portsmouth will continue as  
fast as ships can be prepared. Rus-  
sia assigns 10,000 men as the pre-  
sent limit of the force, but this ap-  
plies only to troops sent direct  
from England; India, Malta and  
Gibraltar will all be called upon  
for their quota."

BALTIMORE, 1.—A dispatch from  
Keyser, West Virginia, says, the  
movement of the trains over this  
division has caused quite a general  
break among the strikers, and they  
are now constantly coming in and  
asking to be set to work.

ST. LOUIS, 1.—The Brick  
Moulders of this city are on strike.  
They demand an advance of 25  
cents per day, which was refused  
and the work in all the brick yards  
stopped.

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terminated not to permit the obstruc-  
tion to be removed, and have the  
support of the liberals. Many of  
the members left at midnight.  
Fresh relays came at four and  
seven, etc., and the officials and  
police were relieved at intervals  
during the night. The excitement is  
general throughout the House.

THE GOODWOOD STAKES WAS WON  
BY PRINCE GEORGE.

TURKEY.  
A Turkish Victory.

PERA, 1.—Osman Pasha an-  
nounced a great Turkish victory.  
The enemy were completely routed  
after two days severe fighting  
with the loss of 8,000 killed and  
1,000 wounded. The Turkish cap-  
tured a great quantity of arms  
and ammunition. The Turkish casu-  
alties are comparatively small, as  
they fought upon the defensive.

CONSULS 94 11-15: United States  
Bonds 44's 106; new five 107;  
Erie, 8; New York Central, 92.

ITALY.  
The Pope's Health.

ROME, 1.—Uncertainty in regard  
to the Pope's health has been re-  
vived. He has seen only Cardinal  
Simeoni and his own domestic for  
five days. Cardinal Riboldi Strozzi  
chances of succeeding Pope Pius  
improve daily.

FRANCE.  
Cassagnac and the Bonapartists.

PARIS, 1.—Cassagnac, in reply-  
ing to the letter of the Bonapartist  
committee, refuses to acknowledge  
the committee's authority, and says:  
"If the empire does not know how to  
subordinate itself to the needs of  
France, to contain itself and wait,  
it will never be restored."

CORRESPONDENCE.  
Rings and Biddings.

BRIDGE CITY, July 30th, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

How many persons now residing  
in Utah heard Joseph Smith declare  
on the stand in Nauvoo, Ill., on his  
return from Washington, where he  
went to seek redress for the wrongs  
done to the "Mormon" people in the  
State of Missouri, that "if the  
Government did not redress those  
wrongs, the people of the nation  
should be afflicted with mobs, from  
Maine to Louisiana, to their hearts'  
content." I, for one, heard him  
make the declaration, and it now  
seems that the mob's destructive  
work has begun. We have labored  
faithfully for nearly a half century  
to show the "Mormon" people in  
the State of Missouri, that "if the  
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