

health to-day. Among the number being Ben Hollander, a saloon keeper, whose daughter died yesterday. Ten deaths from yellow fever are also officially reported for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. Mrs. Judge Kay's name appears among the list, although she has never been reported having yellow fever. Two colored military companies have recognized Col. Cameron as a representative of the government, and will obey any order issued by him.

The last train on the Charleston railroad leaves to-morrow night. Every station between Memphis and Knoxville having established quarantine against this city, but one train is now being run on the Louisville and Nashville road, leaving Memphis daily at 8 p.m.

The Howard Association have 23 nurses on duty.

Dr. S. H. Collins, secretary of the board of health, resigned his position to-day, to accept the position of inspecting officer of the Nation board of health. Miss Lizzie Meath is reported dying to-night.

Chicago, 25.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: Congressman Casey Young, of Tennessee, who has had so much experience in yellow fever, expresses the opinion that the scourge may spread to the northwestern country, embracing all the States from Ohio to Nebraska. He thinks, however, that it will not be able to pass east of the Alleghenies. Those who are at all conversant with the matter, think that now is the time for stringent action looking towards its strict confinement to its original place of appearance.

New York, 25.—The Havana steamer *City of Merida*, was taking cargo on board to-day, when Dr. Vanderpool, health officer, made his appearance, and had the vessel, crew, and longshoremen leading the vessel, all taken to quarantine. One of the firm asked the Doctor to allow the potatoes on the pier to be put on board. The Doctor said he would allow of nothing that would detain the ship. He had taken the trouble yesterday to come to town and ask if any of the men were sick or not accounted for, and at that time a man now in quarantine, McKeon, was sick in Brooklyn, and he West knew he had not accounted for him. "When my confidence is once abused," added Dr. Vanderpool, "I cannot take the word of anyone with regard to the vessel."

St. Louis, 25.—The *Illinois, Hard Cash and Belle of Memphis* were stopped at quarantine to-day. Only the *Hard Cash* was held, the others having no Memphis people or freight on board. The *Hard Cash* had 60 cabin and 24 deck passengers from Memphis; but none sick. They were permitted to go up to the city, but the boat was held for fumigation. The *Ouachita Belle* is due to-morrow with over 600 Memphis people; most of them said to be poor and from the infected part of the city. It has not been decided whether they will be permitted to distribute themselves through the city.

Washington, 25.—The mayor of St. Louis to-day telegraphed the National Board of Health that yellow fever refugees from Memphis are arriving in such large numbers that the establishment of quarantine has become necessary. He asks that tents and rations for 1,000 persons for 30 days be forwarded at once.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *Sun* has this: Federmyer, the wheelbarrow man, if he has proved nothing else by his tramp across the continent, has shown up the falsity of the story that the Indians of the Far West are always eager to take the white man's scalp. He traveled more safely by night and day among these western savages than he could have done a month's journey through the streets of New York. Indians in plenty he and his companion saw, but they did not harm a hair of the two travelers, nor did they pilfer from the much-trundled barrow. It was prudent for Federmyer and Potter to let the Indians alone, and that policy became their ample protection.

The *World* has an editorial on the Panama Canal in which it says: Grant's nomination to the presidency of the canal company shows that what the promoters of the canal really want from this side of the Atlantic is not American money, but an authoritative assurance that the United States do not mean to put any impediments in their way. The writer thinks it may as well be understood that

anybody who invests his money in shares of the Panama Canal Company does so at the risk of buying what may be called, for courtesy's sake, an international law suit of somewhat colossal proportions. The case of the Straits of Magellan is then cited, and the responsibility of Columbia pointed out in giving foreign powers the exclusive waterway through the continent. It is not to be conceived, says the *World*, that the United States government will now be content with anything less than a complete and effectual neutralization, under guarantees satisfactory to this country in the case of the proposed Panama Canal. The plans of Lesseps are wholly impracticable from the point of view of science. This may be open to discussion, and certainly it is not within the province of laymen to consider such a question, but practicable or impracticable, the duty of the United States government in the case is as clear as day. Nor do we doubt that it will be done, and done without unnecessary delay. Possibly wise men will feel inclined to wait until the results of such action on the part of this government are known before embracing the brilliant prospects held out to them by the prospectus of Lesseps and his associates.

Precautions were taken at the General Post Office in this city yesterday, for the first time, to prevent the dissemination of yellow fever, by means of mail matter from Memphis and other doubtful localities. The postmaster ordered a liberal supply of disinfectants, and all the mail bags and packages from the south will be thoroughly treated. The proposition to heat all mail matter in ovens to 300 degrees F. is thought to be impracticable, as even if it would not destroy the paper, the heat would melt the sealing wax which is still used by many people. Not less than 50 tons of matter reach the office daily, and to "cook" that amount would be out of the question. Another proposition is that the mail matter should be submitted to a freezing process before being distributed. It is known that black frost kills the fever, and it is suggested that the germs might be destroyed by intense cold. The officials of the post office have no fears, however, of the pestilence reaching here.

The *Tribune* says of the Butler movement in Massachusetts: Usually political parties grow around a set of opinions and not around any individual, but the Butler party is purely personal, probably the most personal movement seen in American politics in a long time.

Of the Butler movement, the *Times* says: The perennial vitality of Butlerism is one of the standing jokes of American politics, replete as it is with somewhat serious and disquieting suggestions. Were it possible to conceive of a staid barnyard fowl hatching a cockatrice, its attitude towards its unwelcome offspring would fairly represent the feelings with which the culture and respectability of Massachusetts regard Butler.

The *Tribune* says: The tales they tell of Leadville and other mining centres of the west have made a remarkable sensation throughout the world, and it may almost be said that people are swarming to those regions from all corners of the earth. But after all, only a part of the great current of humanity which is moving westward is drawn towards the mines. The larger part of it is attracted by the exuberant fertility of the soil, the health and independence of an agricultural life, and the passion for the ownership of a bit of land, things which have for cool headed men charms as alluring to the imagination as the prospect of the sudden riches to be got from the mines. Dispatches from Washington show the emigration to Colorado has by no means fallen off. This eagerness to occupy new farming land beyond the Mississippi is as gratifying as it is full of promise for the future of the country.

MEMPHIS, 26.—At a meeting of citizens held this morning a committee of safety was appointed, from whose members the following executive committee: D. F. Porter, president and ex officio chairman; Dr. R. R. W. Mitchell, John Johnson, A. S. Livermore, W. W. Thatcher, J. S. Prestige, Rev. W. E. Boggs, and N. W. Speers. On motion of Dr. R. W. Mitchell it was resolved to take the census of the city as a basis to calculate the necessities and wants of those remaining. A petition from the citizens of Wilber station, on the Pa-

ducah R. R., at which point it is proposed to erect a camp, protesting against the scheme, was read and referred to the executive committee.

One new case was reported to-day, two deaths have occurred. The weather continues damp and disagreeable.

The board of health will, to-morrow, doubtless declare the fever epidemic.

Surgeons Walker K. Schofield and Thomas Hiland, United States navy, have volunteered for yellow fever service, and will be sent to Havana or the West Indies to inspect vessels leaving for the United States.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 23.—In the House of Commons, to-day, government announced the receipt of a telegram dated Cape Town, July 8, stating that Lord Chelmsford remained in camp till the afternoon of July 3, awaiting the surrender of the cannon and 1,000 rifles captured by the Zulus at Isandula. These not arriving, he advanced and was attacked in open country by 15,000 Zulus, who fled under a heavy fire of the British. Lord Chelmsford then advanced and destroyed Ulundi. The Zulu loss was 800, the British lost 10 killed and 53 wounded.

A battle was fought on July 4th. The Zulus variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000 surrounded the British troops who formed a hollow square. The Zulus charged the square on all four sides. After the Zulus were broken by the British fire they were pursued by the cavalry and utterly routed. Lord Chelmsford burned and destroyed the military kraals and returned to his camp the same evening.

A detailed official telegram from Lord Chelmsford says:

Cetewayo not only failed to comply with my demands for a return of the cannon, etc., but fired on our watering parties. I consequently returned the cattle he had sent in and ordered a reconnaissance by Col. Buller's horse. This caused the Zulu army to advance and show itself on the morning of July 4th. My force, consisting of Genl. Newdigate's division and Genl. Wood's column, aggregating 4,000 Europeans, 100 natives, with 12 cannon, and two gattlings crossed the Umoolosi River at 6 15 a.m. The force reached an excellent position between Evandwengo and Ulundi about 8.30 a.m. The Zulu army had been observed leaving its bivouacs about 7.30. The engagement shortly after begun by the mounted men. By nine the Zulu attack was fully developed. By 9.30 the enemy wavered and the lancers, followed by the remainder of the cavalry, attacked them and a general route ensued. Prisoners state that King Cetewayo was personally commanding and witnessed the fight from a neighboring kraal.

Lord Chelmsford's dispatch concludes as follows: "As I have fully accomplished the object for which I advanced, I consider I shall be best carrying out Sir Garnet Wolseley's instructions by moving immediately towards Kambawasa. I shall send back a portion of this force for supplies, which are now ready at Fort Marshall."

Kambawasa appears to be about 30 miles south of Ulundi.

Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs from Durban, July 8, as follows: "I have halted all the reinforcements here, as I believe the war is over. Do not send any more men or supplies till you hear from me. I expect to meet the great Zulu chief about the 16th inst., and discuss terms of peace."

LONDON, 24.—Specials from South Africa say when the troops entered Ulundi they found everything of value removed to a new kraal built by Cetewayo when the war broke out, 15 miles north of Ulundi, and approached only through a long and narrow ravine. King Cetewayo has some of his chief regiments with him as a body guard, and correspondents doubt if he will immediately come to terms.

The question whether he will surrender or not is of little importance, as in the event of his proving stubborn, the British can place his brother Oham, who surrendered some time ago, in possession of the lower and far more fertile part of Zululand, and by assuring Oham of some little support at the commencement of his reign, establish a complete work between Cetewayo and the British colonies. The continuation of the war would be an arduous and fruitless task, as

beyond Ulundi the country is a wilderness, where the difficulties of transportation would exceed anything yet experienced.

The official return of the British losses does not include those amongst the native contingent. The Zulus were compelled to pass by a heavy fire when they arrived within 60 yards of the British square. Eye witnesses differ greatly as to the persistency with which the Zulus pressed the attack. This probably arises from the various positions from which they witnessed it. The most circumstantial narrative shows that the Zulus came with a magnificent rush in dense masses on the rear of the square, and seemed determined to get to close quarters. The attack on the left flank was not nearly so determined as that protected by a Gatling gun, which the Zulus greatly dread.

The estimates of Zulu losses vary so greatly as to show that they are pure guessing, the highest is 1,700. The dead were lying thickly all around the square.

#### DEATH OF ELDER JOSEPH STANDING.

The following letter to the Saints and Elders of the Southern States Mission, prompted by the shooting and killing of Elder Joseph Standing, President of the Georgia Conference, by an armed mob while in the discharge of his pastoral duty, has been written and forwarded by Elder John Morgan:

"SALT LAKE CITY,  
July 23d, 1879.

To the Elders and Saints in the Southern States Mission:

The recent tragical events resulting in the death of Elder Joseph Standing demand a few words of counsel.

It is to be hoped that no act of recrimination, on the part of any one, either by word or deed, will mar the hitherto bright record that the saints have made in the mission. "Vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord," and we can afford to leave the assassins of Elder Standing in his hands.

Let the Elders continue to perform their duties, as faithful servants of the Most High, warning the people of the great events about to transpire, and calling upon them to repent of their sins, and be baptized for the remission of them, go steadily forward preaching the first principles of the gospel, stand shoulder to shoulder and trust in God. Scores of Elders stand ready to take the place made vacant by your fallen comrade, and rest assured that the work in the mission will roll on, until Israel are brought home and the kingdom triumphs.

Putting away from ourselves lightmindedness and light speeches, let us realize the mighty responsibility that rests upon us as Elders in Israel, and testifying by our acts before high heaven, that we are ready to go down to the death in defense of the great principles of truth God has revealed in these last days through his servant Joseph Smith, let us bear a faithful testimony to those by whom we are surrounded, and clear our skirts and wash our hands of the blood of this generation; let us seek to build up the kingdom of God and establish it firmly on the earth, counting reproach and contumely, stripes and chains, prisons and death as nothing in comparison to the great results to be achieved in the end.

Let us bow humbly before God, and earnestly seek for his spirit to guide us all the day long, deal kindly and gently with those with whom we come in contact, remembering always the situation they are in through the influence of tradition and false teaching.

Let the Saints attend to their Sabbath meetings and fast day gatherings, striving to learn their duties and prepare themselves to become active co-workers with their brethren, in bringing righteousness upon the earth and redeeming the human family from the curse of sin.

Let us cherish the memory and emulate the virtues of Brother Joseph, knowing that all is well with him; he has fought the good fight and kept the faith to the end, henceforth he shall stand in the midst of the mighty spirits and prophets of the living God, in whose footsteps he has walked, his name shall be revered through all coming time, and only grow brighter in eternity.

Those who are in a situation to do so would do well to prepare to emigrate and gather where they can be protected. For the time being, Elder A. S. Johnson will have the care of the Georgia Conference.

And may the blessings of Israel's God be and abide with you all.

JOHN MORGAN,  
President Southern States Mission.

#### SALT LAKE COUNTY CONVENTION.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
July 26, 1879.

At 11 a.m. the delegates to the county convention convened at the City Hall and effected a temporary organization by electing T. B. Lewis chairman and Wm. L. Binder secretary.

On motion, Delegates J. R. Winder, George Romney, D. O. Calder, A. Gardiner and J. S. Rollins were appointed a committee on credentials. While the committee were in session, T. B. Lewis and J. H. Smith addressed the convention.

The committee on credentials reported, and after the report was read and accepted, a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President, J. H. Smith; Vice-Presidents, Archibald Gardiner, Adam Spiers; Secretaries, T. E. Taylor, Wm. L. Binder; Chaplain, James Crane; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Naylor.

Mr. Jno. R. Winder moved that Mr. Alma L. Smith be received as a delegate from Summit County to represent that county in the convention in nominating representatives to the Legislative Assembly. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Winder moved that the alternates be admitted within the bar with the regular delegates. Carried.

Mr. D. O. Calder moved that a committee of nine be appointed to nominate candidates to be voted for at general and special elections, to be held August 4th, 1879. Mr. Thos. Taylor moved that two additional names be added, making 11 in all, which was seconded and carried.

The following named gentlemen and ladies were appointed as the committee on nominations.

D. O. Calder, F. Armstrong, H. Dinwoodey, W. Asper, Adam Spiers, Alex. Hill, Saml. Bennion, J. S. Rawlins, Henry Day, Mrs. E. Howard, A. L. Smith.

The committee returned and reported the following names:

Commissioners to Locate University Lands.

L. S. Hills, Jno. Rowberry, Jno. Van Cott.

Auditor of Public Accounts.

Nephi W. Clayton.

Territorial Superintendent of District Schools.

John Taylor.

Councillors to Legislature.

J. F. Smith, D. H. Wells, W. W. Cluff, Jno. T. Caine.

Representative.

John Jaques.

Selectman.

E. M. Weiler.

County Superintendent of District Schools.

T. B. Lewis.

Each name was read and voted for separately, and as named were unanimously sustained by the convention as candidates for the several offices to be filled.

The names of the Territorial Central Committee were read to the delegates for the purpose of considering the propriety of making changes if necessary.

The following list of names was unanimously sustained as the T. C. Committee: John Sharp, D. O. Calder, A. M. Cannon, John R. Winder, E. B. Wells, S. M. Kimball, I. M. Horne, John F. Snedeker, Joseph Rawlins, I. M. Stewart, Samuel Bennion, Theo. McKean.

There being some nominations for precinct officers, on motion of J. R. Winder, the convention sustained the nominations.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman. Adjourned sine die.

W. L. BINDER, Sec'y.

Wanted;

Corn Husk at H. DINWOODEY'S Furniture Store. \$7 w3