

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, July 13, 1877.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In Alto county, Iowa, a few nights ago, lightning struck the house of E. A. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer were both made blind and their baby was killed instantly.

The New North West entered upon its ninth year on the 1st inst. The N. W. is a wide-awake, alert journal, and we are glad to learn that its circulation is steadily increasing with its age. Montana should prize a paper like the N. W.

Raspberry bushes are subject to red rust. This is caused by one of those microscopic fungi that infect and spoil many plants. The affected shoots should be cut off and burned; and fresh dry-laid lime sprinkled on the underside of the leaves in early morning, is a good remedy.

Experiments made in the East with fresh milk have demonstrated the fact that the nearer new milk is kept to the freezing point in proper vessels, the more rapid is the collection of cream, the quantity is greater, and the butter and cheese are of a richer quality.

The muddy Missouri has been on the rampage, and has been playing curious pranks with the banks on the Nebraska as well as the Iowa side. The U. P. company have been compelled to move their cars up from the bottoms, and the St. Joe and C. B. company are shifting a portion of their track in a hurry.

A man who died recently in Massachusetts was pronounced of unsound mind, because he used to say that "God was advising him about things." People pray for divine guidance but never expect to obtain it, and anybody who receives advice from so unfashionable a counselor as God, is in this Christian generation counted a lunatic.

The only equivalent in the Japanese language for the English word baptism or immersion is soaking. A ludicrous illustration of its application is the following, from the Baptist translation of the Bible into the Japanese, which that good orthodox, the Alliance, says greatly astonished the Japs: "In those days came John, the baptizer, preaching the soaking of repentance. Repent and be soaked, every one of you."

Sitting Bull, it appears, is rightly named. He is not a fighting bull by any means. Crook gives Crazy Horse the credit for all the fighting done by the Sioux. That's right. Give credit where it belongs. This way of exalting a fellow's name who does nothing to merit it is one of the shames that should be exploded. Sitting Bull has been heralded as the great Indian warrior of the times, and he was never known to do anything but run out of danger and sit down.

An old lady writing to the Massachusetts Ploughman, gives the following as a sure remedy for ivy poisoning: "Take the common smartweed which grows around farmhouses—and make a strong tea of it, drink it freely, and also bathe the parts affected with this tea, and it will effect a cure in a very short time." "Poison ivy" is very common in our gardens and many people are susceptible to its venom. Fortunately there is plenty of smartweed also in the country, so that the remedy is as widespread as the evil.

The Bridgeport Standard of June 5th says: "James Gordon Bennett woke up the other morning, looked over the Herald, found there wasn't even a third rate sensation in it, and had sold four dumb-bells and was bargaining away three pairs of nearly new boxing gloves at a ruinous discount preparatory to entering a convent, when he received a cablegram announcing that the editorial force were all busy getting up a map of the spot where the Salt Lake correspondent wasn't shot by the Mormon assassins. The great editor smiled a peaceful, happy smile, and shut down on the boxing glove negotiations, softly remarking to the other man that this was a happy, happy world." With the aid of a still son J. G. B. May died yet.

DO YOU SEE THE POINT?

This Desert Land Law, which is said to have been passed in the interest of California land-grabbers and speculators, is likely to be overhauled and hauled without gloves when Congress meets in October. Persons intending to avail themselves of the provisions, honestly, should "be sure they are right" before they "go ahead."

We have received your letter of the 16th inst., in which you desire instructions as to whether in case of applications under the act to provide for the sale of desert land, approved March 1st, 1877, you have the right, in order to satisfy your selves of the good faith of applicants, to require proof that the land is capable of being irrigated, and that the applicant has made an appropriation of water that can be used for the purpose.

In reply you are advised that it is your right and duty to require full proof from applicants, showing in every particular, that they are in good faith endeavoring to acquire title in accordance with the provisions of said act.

Very respectfully,
J. A. WICKHAM,
Commissioner.

The payment of 25 cents an acre now, and a dollar per acre in three years, without residence on the land, may seem an easy way to procure a farm. But those who are about to make their entry and deposit had better be careful about the certainty of procuring water for irrigation. If the land is capable of producing crops without water, it is not "desert land" within the meaning of the Act. And if water cannot be obtained to irrigate all that is entered, within three years, that 25 cents an acre may help the Government a little, but will be totally lost to the depositors. Do you see the point?

MOSLEM AND MUSCOVITE.

The Russo-Turkish war drags its slow length along, and the fast people of this fast age are greatly disappointed at the absence of anything sufficiently horrifying in the conflict to curdle their blood or thrill their over-electrified nerves.

The Russian reverses in Asia and their apparent successes in Europe, cause some astonishment to many who are watching the progress of the war. That Turkey, while able to resist the march upon her borders from the East, should have permitted the passage of the Danube, surprises them. But it appears to us that the Porte had no great anxiety to keep the enemy on the other side of the famous stream.

In the first place, the Russians, after crossing the Danube, found themselves in a country from which they could draw no supplies. The troops sent to reinforce them must bring along provisions for themselves and the army over the river. And the Russian commissariat is in a miserable condition.

In the second place, if a successful stand can be made in the Balkan mountains, the enemy is kept upon unhealthy soil where disease is likely to decimate his ranks, and sickness with scanty supplies will quell the spirit of the invading hosts. In the third place, we believe that the wily Turk saw that with the increased probabilities of a Muscovite march upon Constantinople, England's anxiety to bar the way would increase, and that the aid from Great Britain anticipated from the commencement of hostilities would be the immediate consequence.

The signs of the times seem to indicate that the end of Moslem rule is approaching. Great changes must transpire within the dominions of the Sultan, that the events predetermined by Jehovah and decided by His prophets may be fulfilled, concerning the land of His anointed, covenant people. But we must confess to a feeling of satisfaction at the difficulties encountered by the invader, and the vigorous resistance offered by the Turk. For conquest alone inspired the attack, while hypocrisy assumed the garb of Christian intentions. The deep desire of the Czar to rescue Christians from Mohammedan bondage, so feelingly announced in the declaration of war, was forcibly displayed (?) at the siege of Rustchuk, when Christian public buildings and private dwellings were levelled by the shells of the Russian "rescuers," and the mangled bodies of the Christians they were fighting to deliver were strewn in the streets as evidence of their eminent benevolent intentions.

BY TELEGRAPH.
PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.
TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.
EASTERN.

The Russian Army Suffers Reverse.
NEW YORK, 13.—Telegraphic dispatches just received from the correspondents of the New York Times, at Bucharest, state that the losses sustained by the Russian army in the recent operations south of the Danube are much more serious than admitted by the Russian authorities. As they advance in the districts of Bulgaria, just occupied by the Turkish forces, they find the country a desolate waste. The corn crops are not yet ready to be gathered, and all the grain in the store houses has been destroyed. Every herd of cattle has been seized and run off by the retreating Turks. So complete and widespread is the devastation in Bulgaria that every Russian train sent to the front has to carry stores of food and other supplies, not only for the army, but also for the starving population. The reports to the contrary of this are wholly untrue, and are put forth with the object of presenting the campaign and condition of the army in a more favorable light than circumstances warrant, and in order to avert the conclusion that all this must, in short, seriously hamper the operations of the invading force.

Dispatches by telegraph, received through private sources, confirm the news of the Turkish victory at Kars, and other dispatches to the Russian army in Asia Minor.

WESTERN.

Troops for the East of War.
SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—Captain C. W. Smith's company, now stationed at Fort Crockett, Cal., has been ordered to Alcatraz, Capt. Bivens' company, of the Twelfth Infantry, and Capt. Wells' company, of the Eighth Infantry, until lately stationed at Fort Yuma, will leave on the steamer for Portland, this evening. The four companies combined number scarcely 100 men, but are well equipped with arms and recruits, who have been mustered in this city.

FOREIGN.

GRAT BRITAIN.
LONDON, 13.—A dispatch from Kars, July 8th, says, yesterday, Mukhtar Pasha, with eighteen field guns, and six mountain guns, and 1,500 infantry, and thirty battalions of infantry, advanced from Kars to the Russian line, eight miles south of Kars, this morning. Mukhtar Pasha rode

in, leaving his forces entrenched at Wahranlik. Sir Arnold Kemball, British military attaché, also came in, and went over the batteries in the Haridagh redoubt, the easternmost position, where the bombardment has been the heaviest.

Yesterday there was very heavy firing on both sides. The Russian headquarters are at Zalm, eight miles to the northward, but their batteries are advanced to within 4,000 yards east. The Turkish loss during the siege has been telling; that of the Russians is unknown. Their fire was most accurate, and for some days somewhat overwhelming. Over 2,000 shells, from fifteen and eighteen centimetre guns, were thrown into the place in one day.

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Enzoum states that the attempt of the Russians under General Tergukaseff, has failed, notwithstanding that the garrison made a determined sortie. The Russians, after suffering a severe loss, retreated to Mount Ararat, where they were again defeated, and six guns.

A new Turkish army is to be raised for the defence of the Balkans.

Steamer Disabled.
The steamer *Bolivia*, from Glasgow, July 7th, for New York, has returned with her machinery disabled. The *Bolivia's* mail, passengers, and cargo have been transferred to the steamer *Devonia*, which will sail from Glasgow to-morrow.

Silver 54 3/4-104, per ounce.
Stocks.
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BRITISH AMERICA.
The Orangemen's Celebration.
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DIED.
In this city, July 12th, 1877, JOHN SHORRELL, aged 71 years.

Deceased was a native of London, England, and an old time resident of Salt Lake City. He was a kind friend to the indigent. Funeral services from late residence, at Abraham Taylor's, 12th Ward, on Sunday at 12 noon. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

MINING STOCKS.
San Francisco, July 13, 11 A.M.
Jacket, 104 1/2-105 1/2; Imp. 105 1/2-110 1/2; Argent. 1/2-1 1/2; N. Y. 1/2-1 1/2; Mex. 11 1/2-12 1/2; Cal. 11 1/2-12 1/2; Overman, 14 1/2-15 1/2; California, 14 1/2-15 1/2; B. & B., 10 1/2-11 1/2; Savage, 8 1/2-9 1/2; Point, 2 1/2-3 1/2.

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EAST TEMPLE STREET,

In preference to

CARRYING OVER INTO NEXT SEASON their

OVERSTOCK

OF

SUMMER GOODS!

WILL OFFER

Special Bargains

—IN ALL KINDS OF—

LADIES'

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

PERCALES,

PLAID & STRIPED LINENS,

GRENADINES,

LAWNS,

JACONETS,

SWISSSES,

CURTAIN LACES,

CHILDREN'S APRONS,

Ladies' Chemises,

And other Underwear.

6 yds. Splendid PIQUE for \$1.00.

BAPTISTE GRENADINES

worth 40c. for 15c.

BLACK GRENADINES

10 cents per yard.

PARASOLS REDUCED

From \$7.00 to \$5.00;
From \$5.00 to \$3.75;
From \$3.00 to \$2.25.

Greatly Reduced!

EMBROIDERIES,

LADIES' TIES,

RIBBONS, LACES,

FANS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

TRIMMING SILKS,

ORNAMENTS,

KID GLOVES,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

ELRGANT 2-BUTTON KIDS

At 50 cents a Pair.

CHILDREN'S WREATHS,

With Silver or Gold Leaves,

At 25c. each.

MILLINERS,

ATTENTION!

One hundred Cartons of Elegant Flowers, Fifty Cartons of Elegant Austrian Ties, VERY LOW!

LADIES' DRESSES,

Good styles and perfect fits at closing prices, from \$2 upwards.

ELRGANT DOLMANS,

From \$4 to \$15.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES & SLIPPERS

Reduced Ten per cent.

Ladies' & Children's Hosiery

In great variety, very cheap.

300 Pieces MOSQUITO BARS,

ALL COLORS.

CENTS' AND BOYS'

Summer Suits, Hats, Sarge and Tweed Balmorals and Low Shoes, White Shirts & Calico Shirts.

AT CLOSING PRICES.

BOYS' LINEN PANTS, 50c. a pair.

BOYS' ELEGANT STRAW SAILOR HATS at 50c.

HARVEST HATS at 25c. and 35c.