

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Tammany and anti-Tammany at Saratoga.
An Illinois ex-postmaster dead.
Political nominations.
Ex-Archbishop General Williams and those letters.
An editor knocked down in Canada.
Bush fires near Toronto.
Cattle from Chicago to Liverpool.
Chinese riot at Fujitsu.
Inauguration of President of Peru.
Central American revolutionary proceedings.
Concerning papal elections.
The peace proposals.
A celebrated Heidelberg physician dead.
Gladstone on the Bulgarian outrages.
Fire at Dayton, O., \$250,000.
Negro outrages in Louisiana.
Greco-Roman Wrestlers - Miller and Bauer.
Failure at Memphis, Tenn.
Bristol's special agents order revoked.
Montenegro is opposed to the armistice.
A three million swindle on the Cherokee reservation.
Want Elmer Washburn removed.
Babcock wants immediate trial of the safe burglary case.
International races at Philadelphia.
Democratic meeting at Indianapolis.
Montenegro is not satisfied with Prince Milan.
Indemnity bonds to owners of liberated slaves at Port Rico.
Special committee on compensation to railway companies.
Connecticut Republican Convention.
Iowa Democratic Convention.
Two Californian pilgrims robbed of \$700 and left destitute in New York.
Boston wool market.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The rice crop of South Carolina has been delayed by rains, but the prospects indicate a crop in excess of that of any previous year.
The Detroit Free Press says our grandmothers wear pin-a-backs.
The New York Sun says of Speaker Kerr, "The late Speaker Kerr leaves behind him the memory of a painstaking and conscientious legislator, who maintained his character unimpaired, and kept his sense of right unblunted at a time when loose notions of official obligation prevailed about him. It is a good reputation to leave."
The Utica (N. Y.) Observer observes that Secretary Robeson entered office a poor man, spent double the amount of his salary every year, and is now reputed to be one of the richest men in New Jersey.
The Pueblo (Col.) Chieftain is responsible for the following:
"The municipal indebtedness of Chicago, compared with the population and wealth, is five times that of London. The general indebtedness of Chicago is as far ahead of that of London as the sun is ahead of a pinwheel, the chief point of difference being that everybody owes London, and Chicago owes everybody."
Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Of all nations in the world, the Americans, in the name of liberty, submit to the greatest number of impositions. Just at present there seems to be a reaction against some of the impositions, and a general desire to make the public good paramount to the indulgence of private intrusions."
The American Forest Council calls a National Forest Convention at Cape May Point, N. J., Sept. 7 and 8. If it is to be a "national" convention, why not make the place of meeting more central?
The New York Journal of Commerce claims that this is the only great railroad country where train-wrecking atrocities are common, and attributes the prevalence of the practice in this country to the absence of precaution on the part of the railroad companies.
Jennie June talks this way of Orpheus C. Kerr: "He was a modern knight-errant, as true and chivalrous as the truest and purest of the knight-errants of old, and as sensitive and refined as the fairest lady of their love. His marriage with Adah Isaacs Menken was the strongest proof of this, though many considered it an act of folly. So far as its effect upon his own future was concerned, it doubtless was but his motive was Christ-like. He wrote some poems for a paper he edited, he believed there was good in her, he married her to save her, but she would not be saved; and she sacrificed him without a second thought." Orpheus learned by expensive experience what some others learn without—that to try to save people when they will not try to save themselves is not very satisfactory business. It is often love's labor lost.
The board of commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, north and south, in a circular to the churches, says, "Episcopal Methodism was never more strong and influential, and never appeared to feel more the quickening impulse of its glorious destiny than it does at the present day."
Terry thinks the Indians ought to exchange their breech-loading rifles for muzzle-loaders, and then the troops would have an overwhelming advantage in arms.
Governor Canales, of Tamaulipas, Mexico, is held up as a model revolutionist. He commits great outrages, presses forced loans, issues worthless paper money, compels people to sell their property to his private agents, and asserts that his only purpose in rebelling is to raise money. What a loyal patriot, to be sure!

—This is what Charles C. Chapman, of Tardifville, did the other day, according to the Hartford Courant.—Within the space of twelve minutes he walked one-fourth of a mile forward, one-fourth of a mile backward, then ran one-fourth of a mile, then hopped seventy-five yards on one foot, then, with fifteen eggs placed two feet apart in a row, picked them up separately in his mouth, without touching his knees to the ground, and deposited each in a basket two feet from the starting point, and lastly, with fifteen lemons, placed in the same relative position as the eggs, picked them up separately by hand, going back to the starting point with each one.

—This is said to be the round of duty for the ladies at Saratoga. Rise and dress, go down to the spring, drink the water, get into the band, walk around the park, bow to gentlemen, chat a little, drink again, breakfast, see who comes in the train, take a siesta, walk in the park, bow to gentlemen, have some gossip with ladies, dress for dinner, take dinner an hour and a half, sit in the grounds and hear the music of the band, ride to the lake, see who comes by the evening train, dress for tea, get ten, dress for the hop, attend the hop, chat awhile in the parlors and listen to a song from some guest, go to bed.

—The New York Herald says, "There is scarcely any indispensable commodity of news so plentiful in these days as 'wars of races,' but they are rather commoner in the southern States than elsewhere. It is a fact that will catch the eye of the judicious that the roll of persons accused of vulgar and common crimes is smaller as the list swells of the heroes and victims of a war of races. There are few horse thieves, no highwaymen; there is no arson and scarcely any murder; but there is a chronic war of races, and all the old murdering and horse-stealing genius seems to be concealed somewhere in that classification. We might congratulate the South upon the loss of its common criminals, if it did not appear that the new name of war of races renders it very difficult to hang a murderer without political consequences."

—Prof. Huxley says he finds the American women as "clay" as the English women.

Among the clerks in Washington resignations are reported to be coming in slowly, everybody hoping to escape decapitation.

THE TIME TO PAY TAXES.

THIS is the time of the year when taxes begin to come due, and when the people generally are respectfully invited to step up to the collector's office and settle. There are the city, county, and territorial taxes particularly, that are due for the current year. Under present political systems, with all good government taxes are a necessity, but they are not so high as under a bad and reckless government. All the local taxes are assessed, collected and expended by officers elected upon the local self-government principle, in which the majority rules, and whose ruling under the law is decisive. When the people who compose the bulk of the inhabitants of this Territory lived in other communities where they formed the minority, they cheerfully paid their quota of the taxes, as assessed by the respective authority. Now that they are living in a community where they constitute the very decided majority, as a rule they strive to pay their taxes just cheerfully, and thereby manifest their love for law and order to be constant and enduring. There may be some lawless characters who are the manifest enemies of the people, and who may be so unprincipled and reckless as to endeavor to instigate others to refuse to pay their taxes on some frivolous pretext or other. But this bad advice is dangerous to all, for the law requires the enforcement of payment, under certain circumstances, and the first cost is sure to be the least. The easiest way to get rid of the tax question is to pay the amount due the first day you have the money at command, and then it is of your mind, and there are no after costs to be liquidated. The longer a man's taxes remain unpaid, the heavier burden they seem to be and they are, especially when they are suffered to accumulate. Therefore prompt payment is the easiest payment, when you have the money, and a great deal of anxiety, as well as some actual trouble, is thereby avoided.

THE CAMPAIGN TO BE CONTINUED DURING THE WINTER.

It appears the Indian campaign is to be continued all through the winter in some sort, judging by the following Chicago dispatch to the New York Times:—
"Your representative called at General Sheridan's headquarters this afternoon and made inquiries of Colonel Drum, General Sheridan's chief of staff, as to the probable winter movements of troops now in the Indian country. It is the fact that it has been pretty well settled that the hostile savages have broken up into small bands and do not intend to give any more battle. The opinion has become pretty general in view of this fact, together with the additional facts of the extremely severe weather, that the campaign has become a matter of furnishing provisions and shelter for troops at such a distance from their base of supplies. The army would be withdrawn within the next two or three weeks, and operations suspended for the season. Colonel Drum said that it was the intention of the command of the department to continue the fight right through the winter. There is to be no let up, and wherever a band of savages can be found they will be hit, and hard too. None of the ground occupied is to be relinquished. Material for barracks is to be sent forward, and shelters will be erected on Tongue river and Goose creek. Here the army will remain during the winter doing whatever they can towards trouncing Sitting Bull and his followers, and will be on the ground in the spring, if necessary, to complete the work."

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Scrap from the Crow and Indian on the New York Herald.

NEAR POWDER RIVER, Aug. 17. Leaving the united columns of Terry and Crook to be followed by my colleague, as soon as it was definitely known that the two commands were in future to move together, your correspondent, accompanied by his trusty scout, set out to regain the column of General Miles, which had left for the Yellowstone on the previous night.

It was announced at the supply camp, by Indian couriers, that some 50 Crow Indians would arrive the same day, on their way to join General Crook. Lieutenant Clark, of the second cavalry, had been left behind in order to take charge of these warriors and scouts. As soon as the Crows arrived the lieutenant went to work to get them into fighting shape. They had come with old men and boys, and a small number of squaws, and needed reorganization.

The orator of the Crows, Black-foot, a splendid man, over six feet high, rose and replied with the dignified grunts of his race. He said he had traveled far, and was hungry and as soon as he had eaten he would then talk with the white chief. He had said he had come down to fight the Sioux, and recover from them the land which belonged to the Crows, and when he had eaten he would have a talk. In order to put the Indians in good humor one day's rations were issued to the nobler men.

When the serious business of eating had been accomplished the chiefs and leading men assembled before Lieutenant Clark's tent and discussed the grave question as to whether they would proceed further on the warpath, although they professed great desire and willingness to fight the Sioux. When it came to the question whether or not they would proceed to Powder River, they showed a strong desire not to move one inch. They were full of brave words, but when it came to deeds it was too much. Another question, the savages felt they were the masters of the situation, and meant to do very much as they pleased. The result of a stupid and vacillating Indian policy was plainly visible in the mingled arrogance and indifference with which they treated our officers. It was evident they neither feared nor respected the United States army, although they were not too proud to crouch down about the tents while the white man was eating in the hope of being invited to share the meal. The proposition clearly put to the Crow chiefs was whether or not they were willing to go down the river under Lieut. Clark, scouting the left bank as far as Powder River; but they managed to evade this issue with great cunning. They would go by any road except the one they were asked to go, and though they professed great desire to meet the Sioux, they were very careful to avoid coming in contact with him. This being the state of their minds, their picturesque council by the camp fire broke up with a promise that in the morning they would give a final reply.

Good Heart, the chief soldier, came to say that even if the chiefs would not go he would get a number of the young men together and would go with them. The matter was talked over and smoked over during the night, but the morning found our Crow friends in the same chicken-hearted frame of mind. At first they said the young men would go on, and asked how many days' rations they would get, and being told five they seemed contented. Then they wanted ammunition. This they were told would be issued to the young men who were going on the war-path, and when asked how many would go, they said they would see as soon as the young men who had gone in search of their ponies returned. Then they demanded that the ammunition should be given to the chiefs to be distributed among the whole tribe, and afterward they would inform the white chief how many of the young men would accompany them. As it was evident they were only endeavoring to obtain supplies of food and ammunition without making any return, this cool proposition was properly rejected, and as it was evident that the Crows had no intention of entering on the war path, Lieutenant Clark embarked his dismounted soldiers in Lieutenant Rice's motor-boats and proceeded down the river to rejoin General Terry's command.

As a signal instance of the loyalty of these Crows, it may be mentioned that they absolutely refused to furnish thirty ponies to mount Lieutenant Clark's cavalry detachment, although they had an immense supply of ponies with them and full payment was offered in food and blankets. On our return to camp we found the forces of General Terry encamped on the Yellowstone at the mouth of Powder River. The command had met no Indians, and in all probability will meet none this season.

NEAR GLENDINE CREEK, August 18.

The forces under General Terry, which left Rosebud on the morning of the 11th, arrived yesterday afternoon on the Yellowstone by the Valley of Powder. They had met with no Indians on their march. On leaving Rosebud Creek the column had followed the large Indian trail, which was found to lead almost due east to the Tongue River. Following the course of this stream for some miles, it again turned due east through a rough and difficult country, the chief features of which were rolling hills, clad with pine trees and deep valleys, which rendered the march very fatiguing. The trail struck the Powder River some forty miles from its mouth, and then turned down stream, reaching to within about nine miles of its mouth. Here again it strikes toward the east, leading in the direction of the Little Missouri River, where the bands of Sitting Bull and the habit of wintering. It is thought that they will try to escape from the troops either by crossing the Yellowstone northward, or by breaking into small bands and sneaking back to their reservations. They have burned the grass behind them so as to stop pursuit, and the want of forage will render this measure very effective against our cavalry horses, which are already very much worn out. The scouts say the main trail is at least nine days old, but a small trail has been discovered which is comparatively new. This band was headed off by the patrol kept moving up and down the river by General Miles. In consequence of the system of fortified posts employed by our general against the Indians the troops are unable to keep up an effective pursuit. General Crook has left his supply train encamped on Goose Creek, where it is now practically useless.

Under orders from General Terry a reconnaissance of the Yellowstone River was made to-day by General Miles, with two companies of the Fifth Infantry, the one-pounder sold piece and one Gatling gun. No recent traces of Indians were found, but General Miles resolved to leave a detachment of troops under the command of Colonel Rice, to whom the army is indebted for its effective trowel bayonet. This officer will be charged with scouting along the

banks of the river and preventing the Indians from crossing in his vicinity.

Correspondence.

Branch Organized—Brouth—Poor Crops.

PRINCETON, Minn., August 22nd, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

I hereby take pleasure to inform you of the progress of the gospel of the Son of God in this part of the world. The Lord has blessed my labor of late very abundantly. I organized here, day before yesterday, a branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, consisting of sixteen members, and ordained Brother Wm. H. Cowles to the office of an Elder, and set him apart to preside over the branch of Farmersville, and Bro. Charles M. Nokes to the office of Teacher to assist him. We partook of the Lord's Supper, and the Spirit of the Lord was with us, and we had a good time of great joy together.

The crops here are very light this year, on account of the dry and hot weather. Many farms will not average five bushels to the acre of small grain. Corn and late potatoes are very promising. I am also glad to see the counsel given in my old home, Logan, to lay up grain and prepare for the day of famine, that the Saints may have plenty.

I remain respectfully your brother in the Gospel of Christ,

B. P. WULFENSTEIN.

MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

San Francisco, Aug. 30, 11 a.m.

Exchequer, 191 a
Imperial, 51 s
Ophir, 551 s
Cala, 531 s
B & B, 50 s
Jacket, 321 b
Belcher, 231 s
Mex, 319 s
Savage, 221 s
Union, 141 b
Point, 13 s
Caledonia, 81 a
Justice, 291 a
Overman, 751 b
Julia, 81 b
Con Va, 59 a
Alpha, 57 s
H & N, 13 a
Chollar, 99 b, 100 a

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1876.

505 Ophir, 551; 561
180 Mex, 319; 324; 341
335 G & C, 151; 161; 16; 16; 16; 16
305 B & B, 50; 50; 50
590 Cala, 531; 531; 531
120 Savage, 221
697 Con Va, 59; 59; 59; 59
75 Chollar, 97; 97
275 H & N, 13; 13; 13; 13; 13; 13
110 C Point, 13
1765 Jacket, 321; 321; 321; 321; 321; 321
310 Imp, 51; 51; 51; 51; 51; 51
50 Kentuck, 11
175 Imp, 51
2435 Alpha, 53; 53; 53; 53; 53; 53
400 Alpha, 53; 53; 53; 53; 53; 53
885 Belcher, 231; 231; 231; 231; 231; 231
110 C Point, 13; 13; 13; 13; 13; 13
10 S Nev, 141
50 Utah, 22
150 Bullion, 50; 50
135 Union, 141
1975 J. Bryan, 50
250 Julia, 81; 81
680 Caledonia, 81; 81

STREETS.

3 p.m.

Mex, 31 b, 341 a
G & C, 16 a
Savage, 221 b
H & N, 13 b, 131 a
Jacket, 321 b, 324 a
Ophir, 551 a, 554 a
Alpha, 53 b, 54 a, 531 s
Con Va, 57 b, 571 a
Exchequer, 181 b, 19 a, 181 s
Justice, 291 b, 294 a
S Hill, 1 b
Cala, 531 b, 531 a
Union, 141 a
Caledonia, 81 b, 81 a
Imp, 51 a, 51 b
Julia, 81 b
B & B, 49 b

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

THE GROSS ABUSES which are now being brought to light in this country by our governmental departments resemble those terrible diseases which prostrate the body and often destroy it. A simple remedy would have prevented the national shame, and a few doses of

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Would have removed the causes which lead to the inflammatory physical attack under which so many suffer.

Sold by all Druggists.

d75 eod

NOTICE!

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Great Western Iron Company

are hereby notified that the

ANNUAL ELECTION

of said Company will be held in

IRON CITY, ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY

OF SEPTEMBER, 1876,

at 10 o'clock a.m. EXERCISES DIRECTORS

will be elected for the ensuing year.

JAMES H. HART, Secretary.

DEMONSTRATION, IDAHO, AUG. 21, 1876.

229

HIGHEST PRICES

PAID FOR

DRIED FRUITS

—AT—

WALKER BRO'S

Grocery Department,

SECOND SOUTH STREET.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
SUMMER GOODS AT Z. C. M. I.
Commencing Monday, July 17th.

RARE BARGAINS IN SUMMER FABRICS!

These Goods are to be Closed out at Cost, in order to make room for Fall Purchases.

Organdies Lawn, - - - 15 Cts.,
Corded Jaconet, - - - 15 Cts.,
French Lawns, - - - 35 Cts.,
Figured Lawns, - - - 12½ Cts.,
Percales, - - - 12½ Cts.,
Grass Cloth, - - - 15 Cts.,
Grenadine, - - - 18 to 45 Cts.,
Dress Goods, - - - 15 to 95 Cts.,
Lancaster, Renfrew
and Bates' Gingham, - - - 13 Cts.,
Chambray, all Colors, - - - 25 Cts.,
Newmarket R R Sheeting, - - - 11½ Cts.,
Awning Stripe, - - - 32 Cts.,
Camel's Hair Dress Goods, - - - 17½ Cts.,
Horse Dusters, - - - 50 Cts.,
Linen Pants, - - - 75 Cts.,
Boys' Hats, - - - 50 Cts.,
Paper Collars, - - - 10 Cts. per Box,
Linen Coats, - - - 75 Cts. to \$1.50,
Prints, 12 yards for - - - \$1.00,
Prints, 14 yards for - - - 1.00,
Cassimere, - - - 1.25,
White Shirts, - - - 1.00 Each,
Scotch Tweed, - - - 1.00,
Ladies' Straw Hats, Trimmed Hats, Children's
Caps and Bonnets, Real Lace Sets, Artificial
Flowers, Ladies' Fans, Lace Curtains, Satchels,
Parasols. H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

LOOK OUT WALKER BROS.

FOR

TEASDEL'S WAGONS!

THEY WILL TAKE TO THE STORE.

Free of Charge,

ALL KINDS OF

DRIED FRUIT!

AND GIVE YOU THE

Highest Market Price

FOR THEM.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

AT

TEASDEL'S.

TAYLOR & CUTLER

ARE CLOSING OUT

A LOT OF GOODS OF DIFFERENT KINDS AT

25 Per Cent.

Below Cost

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WOOL. WOOL.

WASATCH WOOLLEN MILLS.

WANTED 100,000lbs. of WOOL!

For which I will pay the Highest Price in Cash, Store-pay and Home-made Cloth, consisting of Doekings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Linseys, Blankets, etc. Also, Yarns, plain and fancy.

Having made special arrangements with some of the best Tailors in the City, I am prepared to furnish suits to order, in any style, costing from \$20 to \$50.

One of the Mills—First South Street, opposite Townsend House, and at the Factory, three-fourths of a mile west of Pentecost.

JAMES McGUIRE, Lessee.

TOBACCOES.

The Largest Stock in the West, including all the Favorite Brands.

Agents for the celebrated brand of Golden Harp Fine Cut Tobacco.

Vanity Fair always on hand.

A FULL LINE OF

IMPORTED GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND, INCLUDING

Grosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Catsups, etc.

Celafine. Oatmeal. Coleman's and

other Mustards. Spices, etc.,

In Great Variety.