

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

Wednesday - August 29, 1877.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT  
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

AT ONE minute past four o'clock this afternoon, PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG departed this life, surrounded by his family and intimate friends. This announcement will thrill the whole Territory with grief. We feel the weight of this great loss to the world, and cannot at this moment express in the faintest degree, our deep sense of the void occasioned by his departure. He was a GREAT MAN in every sense of the term. And he has left a mark upon the age which the future will never efface, but which will grow brighter and broader as the years, his deeds and his sentiments become better known and appreciated.

To the Latter-day Saints he has been for more than thirty - three years a counsellor, a father, a friend, a guide, and a tower of strength. To all mankind he has been a prophet and a benefactor so far as they would accept his advice and receive of his teachings.

He has, under God, rescued thousands from poverty and raised them to independence, opened the deserts of these mountains to colonization, preached the gospel of salvation to many nations, declared the counsel of heaven to the inhabitants of the earth, prepared the way in the Temple of God for the redemption of hosts of the dead, organized and consolidated the order of the everlasting Priesthood, and having finished his work on earth, gone into the spirit world to join with Joseph, Hyrum, Willard, Jedediah, Heber, George A. and other great and glorious servants of the Lord, to continue the great work they all labored for on earth.

We mourn his loss. But they rejoice in great gain. If a mighty man has left us in grief, a mightier spirit is received among them with welcomes and gladness. For his freed soul, no longer clogged with the cares and pains of fading mortality, will wield a potent influence behind the veil.

President Brigham Young was born June 1st, 1801, at Whitingham, Windham County, Vermont. He was consequently aged 76 years, two months and 28 days. We have neither time nor space at this late hour to give any lengthy account of his life and career, but reserve further remarks for another occasion.

We join with the Latter-day Saints throughout the world in deep sorrow for the loss of our President, one of earth's greatest and noblest minds, but bearing in mind that the Father of all knoweth what is best, we submit to the Divine decree and say, "the will of the Lord be done."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Is it a bridge epidemic? Another terrible railroad accident has occurred. This one is seven miles from Des Moines, Iowa. A number of cars are wrecked and several persons killed. For particulars, read the late dispatches.

On a California rancho, recently, wheat which was standing in the ear a quarter before five in the morning was eaten as biscuit at a quarter before seven, having been cut, threshed, ground and baked in two hours.

The total number of postage stamps of all kinds and denominations, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers issued during the year ending June 30th last by the Post Office Department, was 1,069,253,906, valued at \$36,525,836.

Some idea of the financial pressure in the East may be obtained from the fact that in New York during the month of March there were twenty-seven failures with total liabilities of \$5,812,690. The total assets were \$984,532, equal to nearly seventeen per cent. In several instances there were no assets whatever.

Fire worship is still followed in Asia. The tower of Babel in the Russian Caucasus is inhabited by the followers of Zoroaster, and they keep fire perpetually burning with naptha found in the soil of the adjacent mountains. This tower has been for ages the shrine of fire, and shipping pilgrims from various parts of the Orient. Only a few have visited the tower this summer, owing, no doubt, to the dangers arising from the war.

Oyster eaters are anxiously waiting till the first of September for a dish of the delicious bivalves, the tradition being that they must not be eaten in any month without an R, when it is said they are wholesome. The New York dealers, whose transactions in the delicate mollusks reach \$15,000,000 per annum, say they are not fit to be eaten on the 4th of July as on New Year's day. Who knows? Tradition is frequently only news.

MECHANICS AND APPRENTICES.

FROM a correspondent living on the Sevier we have received a communication on the subject of mechanics and apprentices. In reply to some remarks of the NEWS, encouraging our youths to learn trades and advising mechanics to take apprentices, the writer says that "farmers look down on mechanics; that they 'command the poorest kind of pay,' as he discovered when he first came to Utah; and that an apprentice often destroys more tools and materials during the first two years of his apprenticeship than his labor is worth, and when he learns a little, thinks he knows as much as his employer and starts in business for himself.

We are certainly surprised to hear that mechanics are looked down upon in any part of this Territory, and also that they receive "the poorest kind of pay." Our experience with that class of working men reaching back for many years, has been of an entirely opposite character. It always appeared to us that a good mechanic was considered quite an acquisition to any settlement in which he located, and that his services commanded good wages and the best kind of pay within the reach of those for whom he labored.

Mechanics have always, so far as we are aware, occupied a favorable position compared with other working men, and especially in former times when they were scarcer in the Territory than at present, obtained a high figure for their handiwork. Even now there are settlements which are anxious to secure mechanics as residents, and which would guarantee them a comfortable living. Skill is sure to command the respect of a people among whom it is scarce, and the skilled artisan can demand almost his own price, in localities where his services are at a premium.

Of course where the labor market is over supplied, wages of mechanics or of any other workers are bound to suffer reduction. For, in this respect, labor is like any other commodity that seeks compensation. Scarcity raises its market value, redundancy depresses it. But, taking Utah as a whole, it affords ample opportunities for mechanics to find remunerative employment. The difficulty is skilled labor gravitates to the larger towns and cities, and ignores the rural districts in which lie the best opportunities for present work and future independence; and apparently profess starvation in town to plenty in the country; this is one of its follies and is manifested all over the world.

There is, however, considerable truth in our correspondent's remarks about young men learning trades. Our native youth need training in "stick-to-it-iveness." They are too volatile, too anxious for variety, too impulsive and ready to flit, like the bee from flower to flower, in search of something to please them, while they lack the patient plodding of the industrious honey-maker.

In the old countries, apprentices, as he says, are bound by law to their employers for a period of from five to seven years, and large premiums are frequently paid by the apprentice's parents instead of wages being required as is often the case here. But we must not expect nor desire to graft into this new community all the customs and rules of the Old World. Contracts might be made between the parents of a youth desirous of learning a trade and the skilled workman willing to impart the necessary instruction, so as to secure the rights of both parties. But the long term and close bondage of the Old-World apprenticeship is not adapted to the genius of American institutions, and is really not needed. The idea of a youth being bound apprentice seven years to learn how to make shoes, or cut out and make up clothing, or lay brick and stone, or shoe a horse and make a nail! And of paying a large sum of money to a person who receives all the results of the apprentice's labor as soon as he becomes useful! This to us is as unreasonable as the learner's expectation of large or immediate wages.

Reason, fairness, and good common sense should rule in these matters. The mechanic should receive a fair compensation for his services in teaching a trade, and should be protected by contract from the loss of his apprentice's services just when they become of value. And at the same time an ambitious youth ought not to be tied up for a long series of years to learn something which he can master in a much shorter period, nor bring grief to his employer's mill without receiving any reward and encouragement himself.

This is a subject of great importance. We have an army of boys growing up without knowledge of mechanical art. The theories underlying various trades should form part of their tuition at school. Industries of various kinds should be started and maintained by those to whom Providence has entrusted large incomes. And persons who have mastered the mysteries of art, and become skillful in the handling of tools, and the manufacture of things needed for the comfort and convenience of mankind, should be willing to impart their knowledge and train the youth to follow in their path, and fill their places when they shall pass away into the presence of the Master Architect and Workman. And at the same time those who receive the benefit of others' knowledge and experience should respect their preceptors, be willing to remunerate them fully and fairly, either by labor or other payment, as may be mutually agreed upon, and honor their contracts by faithful service and diligent perseverance.

To impart knowledge is noble and divine. To profit by it is wise and manly. Education is a virtue without which there can be no excellence, and skillful industry is wealth to individuals and communities. Mechanics teach the youth. Boys learn trades.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.  
TODAY'S DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

A Denial.  
NEW YORK, 29.—A cable special says, Consul General Badeau writes a letter denying the assertion made by some of the American papers that he was the author of a circular while accompanying Gen. Grant. He says he is not a member of the staff, and never wore the insignia of rank at home or abroad, or any decoration whatever, except those indicating his connection with the U. S. volunteer army during the rebellion.

Grant in Scotland.

A cable special says, the freedom of the cities of Glasgow and Ayr has been offered to Grant. On the 4th Sept, he visits Dunrobin, as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, and then he will pass a few days at Inverary as the guest of the Duke of Argyll.

Tilden in England.

Tilden is now down in Kent visiting the home of his ancestors. He returns to London in a few days. Thence he will go to Paris. Tilden declines all public or civic courtesies, and has refused a special train to Dover, and a free passage on the steamer to Calais.

The Weather—Death Rate.

Yesterday was one of the warmest days of the season. The thermometer marked 93. There were several deaths from prostration. The indications are that to-day will be still warmer.

Six hundred deaths were reported for the week ending Aug. 25th.

American and British Rifle Teams.

The American and British teams met at Creedmoor, yesterday, in a practice. The best shooting was done by Dudley Sibley of the Crescent City team, who made 212 in a possible 235, but would have made 217 had he not shot on the wrong target, making a bulls-eye. It is believed that he will be put upon the American team. Sibley also made a bulls-eye at 1,000 yards range in one off-hand shot. The American team proper made a total of 1,810 points in a series of 1,800. The highest eight scores footed up a total of 1,640 points, while the highest eight of the foreign marksmen only made 1,642 points.

Jumped Overboard.

Mr. Marshall, prompter of the Alamo Troupe, jumped overboard on the way here, and was drowned.

Genner, the Forger.

It is now reported that Genner, charged with forgery and being a clerk in the auditor's department of the custom house in this city, in December, 1863, was concerned in the forgery of the raised check for \$5,000 which was accepted by the sub-treasury in that month, the authors of which were never detected.

The State Savings Bank.

CHICAGO, 29.—There has been no demonstration at any of the banks this morning, beyond a somewhat larger proportion than usual, who are drawing out their accounts from the savings institution. There is a large crowd about the State Bank, but the doors are closed, and guarded by a detachment of police. It is alleged that since the July run began, about \$900,000 have been paid out for a few weeks. Vigorous efforts have been made to stop the money among the bankers here to tide over the affairs. On Saturday last, Spencer left for New York with a large sum of money, and nothing was heard of him since that time. Previous to the close of the business on Saturday an assignment was drawn up to be used in case of a run, and was signed by three o'clock yesterday. Promptly at the hour the papers were turned over to Col. Abner Taylor, who is now in full possession. The bank has under its more recent management, made some reckless investments and lost heavily by the decline in suburban real estate. The record of D. D. Spencer is estimated by some that the depositors will realize about 33 per cent, but on this point nothing definite can yet be learned.

Railroad Collision.

Hudson, N. Y., 29.—A freight train on the Hudson River Railroad ran into a passenger train at the depot, last night, killing the fireman and engineer.

Death of an Editor.

Boston, 29.—Rev. Thos. J. Mumford, editor of the Christian Register, died today.

Terrible Railroad Accident—A number killed.

DES MOINES, Ia., 29.—The details of the Railroad accident on the C. R. & P. R. R., at the east branch of Four Mile Creek, seven miles from this city, are beginning to arrive. The number of killed is estimated at from ten to fifty. All the train but the sleeping car went down into the stream. The engine is completely out of sight. Barren's show car went down among the rest, and it is said all of the eleven occupants, but one, are alive. It is impossible to get full particulars yet, as the accident occurred several miles from a telegraph office. Arrangements will be made for telegraphic communication direct from the scene of the accident.

A special to the State Register.

From the wreck, says, that there are 16 killed, so far as known; 12 bodies are out on the banks.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Eastern War News.

LONDON, 29.—A Turkish detachment from Wildin is reported going towards the Serbian frontier on the Timok. The Turkish detachment from the Russian headquarters, Gornostan, Aug. 29, say, all is quiet this morning. Our troops maintain their position; the Turks remain under cover behind the neighboring heights, out of range of our batteries. The total number of wounded from Aug. 27th to 29th, including 20 officers. The number killed is unknown. Everything is quiet in Plevna and Lofcha.

A correspondent telegraphs that the Turkish army has retreated from Plevna to the Serbian side, and is now in the hands of the Russian army.

SOMETHING NEW!

A LITTLE AND CHILDREN'S washing machine, for sale, at the corner of 1st and 2nd streets, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday, September 2nd, 1877, at 10 o'clock a.m.

what menace the Russian banks. The Turks are constructing fresh batteries in Tunja Valley. The Russians have been adequately reinforced, and there is nothing in the present situation to alter the impression that General Radetzki holds his positions.

Safvet Pasha has been appointed Minister of Justice, succeeding Asyut Pasha, who is nominated President of the Senate.

Silver—Stocks.  
Silver 54.  
Consols 95, U. S. four and a half per cent. bonds 105; 6 7/8 107; Ten-forties 108; New fives 107 1/2; Erie 105.

Tabby's Curiosity Satisfied.

The Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise tells this affecting story:

"Charles Kaiser, who has the only hive of bees in town, says that when he first got his swarm his old cat's curiosity was much excited in regard to the doings of the little insects, the like of which she had never before seen. At first she watched their comings and goings from a distance. She then flattered herself upon the ground, and creeping toward the hive with tail horizontal and quivering. It was clearly evident that she thought the bees some new kind of game. Finally, she took up a position at the entrance to the hive, and when a bee came in or started out, made a dab at it with her paws. This went on for a time without attracting the special attention of the inhabitants of the hive. Presently, however, old Tabby struck and crushed a bee on the edge of the opening to the hive. The smell of the crushed bee alarmed and enraged the whole swarm. Bees by the score poured forth, and darted into the face of the astonished cat. Tabby rolled herself in the grass, spitting, spluttering, biting, clawing, and squalling as a cat never squalled before. She appeared a mere ball of fur and bees as she rolled and rumbled about. She was at length hauled away from the hive with a garden rake, at the cost of several severe stings to her rescuer. Even after she had been taken to a distant part of the grounds the bees stuck to Tabby's fur, and about once in two minutes she would utter an unearthly 'yowl,' and bounce a full yard into the air. On coming down she would try to scratch an ant when a sting on the back would cause her to turn a succession of back somersaults and give vent to a ranting fire of scolding. Like the parrot that was left alone with the monkey, old Tabby had a dreadful time. Two or three days after this adventure, Tabby was caught by the collar, and thrown down near the beehive. No sooner did she strike the ground than she gave a fearful squall, and at a single bound reached the top of the beehive, six feet in height. There she clung for a moment, with a tail as big as a rolling pin, when with another bound and squall she was out of sight, and the cage was put in an appearance for ever a week.

THE DESERET NEWS WEEKLY.

For Wednesday, August 29, 1877.

SIXTEEN PAGES AND EIGHTY COLUMNS OF READING.

Printed on Strong White Paper.

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Poetry.

One of the Best Family Weeklies in the World.

Annual Subscription \$3.50; post age, 10 cents. Single copy, 10 cents.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY possession the following described animals:

One two year old brown MARE, without brand.

Also, one four year old HORSE, with white stripe up face, without brand.

Also, one yearling year HORSE COLE, bay, with star in forehead.

Any person claiming the above described animals, will please prove property, pay the law, District Court, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday, September 2nd, at 10 o'clock a.m.

GEO. CRAMER, Sheriff, Salt Lake County, Utah, August 29, 1877.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY possession the following described animals:

One red brooked mare STEER, four years old, up r bit out of right ear.

One brown STEER, six years old, eye in the forehead, and out of right ear.

One brown STEER, four years old, eye in the forehead, and out of right ear.

One white STEER, two years old, red eye, no brand.

One white STEER, two years old, red eye, no brand.

One light brown BULL, two years old, no brand.

One red BULL, two years old, no brand.

One red BULL, eighteen months old, no brand or mark.

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CITY TAXES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

IN accordance with the provisions of Section 65 of the Charter of Salt Lake City, and agreeable to public notice previously given, the City Council met on Tuesday, August 21st, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., in the Council Chamber in the City Hall, and then there heard and determined all objections made to the assessment of property for city taxes for the year 1877. The assessment roll having been corrected, revised and approved by the Council, the tax list has been handed to the collector, with instructions to proceed forthwith to collect the taxes as required by law.

As witness my hand and the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 22nd day of August, A. D. 1877.

JOHN T. CAINE, City Recorder.

TAX NOTICE!

HAVING RECEIVED THE City Tax List for the year 1877 for collection, I hereby notify all tax-payers of Salt Lake City that the City Taxes for the year 1877 are now due, and request that they be paid forthwith at my office.

Those who are delinquent will please take notice that I am required to collect all delinquent taxes without delay, and unless they are paid immediately shall proceed to collect them, with costs, without further notice.

JOHN R. WINDLER, City Assessor and Collector.

OFFICE NO. 18 CITY HALL, Salt Lake City. d 238

WOOL! WOOL!

WOOL.

WANTED

100,000 POUNDS

OF

WOOL!

OF

GOOD MERCHANTABLE QUALITY

FOR WHICH WILL BE PAID

One-third in money and two-thirds in our Factory Cloth on delivery of the Wool.

APPLY TO

JOHN R. HASLAM

At Great Salt Lake, Young's

d & w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY possession the following described animals:

One red COW, about seven years old, black and white spots, brand D and H, combined on left ear.

One red and white COW, about five years old, brand F and G, combined on left ear.

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