

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

Tuesday - September 25, 1877.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Prospects are so good for a European market for American grain, that the French steamships which ply between various ports and New York have all made contracts for their grain room.

The famine in India still lays low its victims daily. During the month of August frequent rains fell, and the change of the weather increased the mortality. In Madras from fifteen to twenty deaths a day occur in the public streets, and the same is reported of Bangalore.

A southern paper speaking of the war of the rebellion says: "Failure was the worst and only error of that memorable struggle." Success is the only gauge of merit applied by the unthinking, and the masses of mankind are not guilty of much independent reflection.

Canada used to buy most of its cheese from New York State. Now, after taking the Centennial medal for the best cheese on exhibition, Canada supplies her own markets and sends 50,000,000 pounds a year to England. Here's a lesson for Utah. This Territory ought not to import an ounce of cheese, considering its opportunities for manufacturing the article.

Constantinople is a fine sea-port. Twelve hundred vessels can find safety and anchorage in the "Golden Horn," its harbor formed by a long thin of the Bosphorus. The city is thirteen miles in circumference. The Car of Russia wants it badly and is likely to want it badly for some time to come. His prospects of wintering there are not very brilliant at present.

The Fife and Clackmannan miners in Scotland made nothing by their long strike. When they ceased work the local Union had in its treasury \$16,000. This was soon exhausted, and after spending \$5,000 contributed by other societies, they were compelled to resume work on the employers' terms. Altogether, with the wages they would have earned if at work, the strike cost them, in American money, about \$350,000. Strikes scarcely ever pay.

A case has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States which should prove a caution to dishonest insolvents, of whom there are not a few in this free country. The Court held that when a creditor, after judgment obtained against him, transfers to his wife property purchased with money for which he is responsible, the transfer is not sufficient to protect the property against the creditors of the insolvent husband. That is justice and common sense as well as law.

The New York Herald, with its usual consistency when touching on "Mormon" affairs, complains, in its issue of Sept. 17th, of the Epistle of the Twelve Apostles that it is "utterly devoid of interest to anybody outside of the Mormon community." Seeing that the epistle was addressed to and only intended for the Latter-day Saints, the Herald's objection is certainly very inopportune. However, the epistle is published in full in that paper, so we can forgive the folly of its editorial remarks. But if the epistle is "utterly devoid of interest," why does the sensational Herald publish the document in full?

Through the arrest of a horse thief in Indiana, the existence has been discovered of an organized band of horse thieves, with signs, grips, pass words and officers, who have been passing stolen animals along from western Ohio and selling them at Fort Wayne. It is hoped that the gang will be broken up. We are of the opinion that a similar gang is scattered throughout several of the settlements in northern and southern Utah, and the members are helped and encouraged by our careless system of turning out animals on the ranges.

THAT CONTEMPT CASE.

The particulars of the contempt case, published in last evening's DESERET NEWS, throw new light upon this much talked-of affair. It has been grossly misrepresented abroad, and has evoked some censure at home among those who are not acquainted with the facts.

It now appears that Judge Elias Smith has been guilty of no contempt of the Third District Court. All he has contended for is the provisions and forms of the law. When first called on by the committee, they held no document to show their authority. At their next visit they presented a paper which was addressed to nobody, and did not certify that the gentlemen bringing it were members of the grand jury. The Judge took the ground that under the Poland bill a committee was not authorized to act for the grand jury. For this he was served with a warrant of arrest and was required to appear before the Third District Court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

It will be observed that no document of any kind had been previously served upon him from the Court. He could not be in contempt of Court, because he had neither refused nor neglected to comply with any mandate issued by the Court. He was given until the following Saturday morning to appear to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. He did so appear, at 10 o'clock on the day specified, but, though the Court had designated a day to which he was to appear, judgment had been pronounced before his appearance. And that judgment was more than double the amount allowed by law. Further an execution was ordered

which is also contrary to the law in such case made and provided.

With the question of the propriety of refusing access to the records of the Probate Court we have nothing to say at present. But it is clear that the whole proceeding against Judge Elias Smith have been informal and illegal. From the application of the committee to the pronouncing of the sentence, the course taken by the attacking party—we can call them nothing else—has been without legal form or legal authority.

Haste and temper never appear so bad as when exhibited by officials who represent the country, and in whom the calmness, justice, dignity and majesty of the law is supposed to be embodied. Let those who blame Judge Smith become familiar with the full facts in this case before they utter another word of censure.

STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the explorer, is the hero of the hour. The man who found Livingstone has crossed the African continent, faced innumerable dangers and appalling difficulties, made most important discoveries and triumphed where others have failed. He has been successful, therefore the world will praise him, and all civilized nations will delight to do him honor. But if fatal sickness had seized him, or some event had occurred beyond human control, to prevent the accomplishment of his object, his hardihood, perseverance, and indomitable courage would have counted for little with the multitudes who will now chant his praises.

Stanley started from Bagamoyo, opposite Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, November 17, 1874, with a company of three hundred natives, carefully selected. He was well supplied with all the necessaries for the expedition, including a full outfit of scientific instruments, also a vessel in sections, called the "Lady Alice." After visiting the Albert Nyanza, surveying, navigating and passing around the Victoria Nyanza, and demonstrating that the rivers which feed these great lakes are the real sources of the Nile, he investigated the mystery of the Lualaba, which the geographers maintained was part of the Nile, and others the Congo River. He traced it, step by step, to its recognized position as the Congo, and showed that this great river takes its rise ten degrees south of the equator. He passed around the great Lake Tanganyika, followed the Lualaba along its course two degrees north of the equatorial line, and thence southward to its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean, on the west side of the unknown continent, which he reached August 8, 1877, making the whole journey in two years, eight months, and twenty-one days.

The story of his travels, the obstacles he surmounted, the battles, numbering thirty-two, which he fought with the savages of the interior, the death of 188 of his 300 followers from wounds, fevers and ulcerated sores, the hardships incident to a tropical climate, and the passage of more than 700 miles of a river with over thirty cataracts and dangerous rapids, and hostile natives raging along its shores, and his successful landing at the Congo's mouth, will be wonderfully interesting and will form subjects for startling Herald articles for a long time to come. While his discoveries, the particulars of his scientific observations, and the information he has gained of the tribes of the wilds of Africa, will be treasured by the various scientific societies as pearls of great price.

To the average mind Stanley's great trip, with its loss of life, expenditure of money and trials and dangers, will be a matter of small moment compared with its cost, and UJJI and Zambesi, Kewang, Zobe, or Ikuta-Ya-Congo, with Tyogo and the rest of these African names, will sound to them like so much gibberish. But geographers and scientists will crown with honor the gallant and hardy explorer, who has disclosed to their gaze the secrets of a continent which has hitherto been, in the words of the poet, a veritable terra incognita. Stanley's fortune is made, and his name will go down to posterity, shining with a glory akin to that of Park and Cook and Franklin and Livingstone, and other heroes of the world of adventure.

TURKS AND MORMONS.

We clip the subjoined from Reynolds' Newspaper of Sept. 9th. The inconsistency pointed out by that paper was clearly illustrated at the time of the visit to England of the Sultan of Turkey. The same papers which vilified Brigham Young and the "Mormons" because of their belief in and practice of a plurality of wives, had nothing but good words for the polygamic Sultan and his associates, who became the honored guests of the Queen, and were feasted and fêted by the highest dignitaries of Church and State, and smiled upon by the titled dames and highborn ladies of the United Kingdom.

"We cannot expect that when our rulers have any pet schemes to carry that they will give much heed to grave matters which may have a direct tendency either to frustrate the progress or frustrate it altogether. The pet scheme must be realized at any hazard, and no event, however grievous and urgent, must be brought to light were such like to interfere with its successful progress. Indeed, the ruling class espouses but little sympathy for the people; and as regards consistency of opinion, they do not practice it. They condemn a virtue for example, in one place and amongst a certain class, while they honor a worse vice in another place, and amongst a different class. Now the great leader of the Mormon body is gone to his rest. How the aristocratic leaders, Brigham Young, his apostles, and their followers! And why? Principally, they said, because polygamy is made a prominent part of their religious system. Although of modern date, Mormonism has realized marvelous fruits—so far, at least, as social and political economy are concerned. Utah grew up into a flourishing city, free from

the social vices that contaminate and destroy societies in Europe, while poverty, the bane of most of the countries, entered not its gates. The Mormons are also remarkable for industry, thrift, and the virtues which are the basis of a people. This fact is the more remarkable, as a large portion of the Mormon community originally belonged to Wales and a few English counties—people who sought to better their condition by fleeing from a country where the toiler may toil, if he happens to get the work, and the rich and knaves only prosper. Now, although the aristocracy detest the Mormon, yet how they cling to the virtues of the Turk, whose system of concubinage is far more revolting and gross. But then the Turk is an aristocrat, while the Mormon is a democrat. Hence "polygamy" fondles one whom it knows to be a rogue and ruffian, whilst it denounces the other, albeit an honest man, because he is the head of a privileged order whose ideas of morality are based upon the most sandy of foundations, and whose principles are not the result of reason and conscience. Brigham Young could, all over the world, find there is not a pauper or prostitute in the Territory he practically governed. Is there a monarch can do the same? Nations, states, and many others connected with the Mormon cause, to live where the latter do not abound, or if they could not find them at home, would certainly seek them abroad.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.
EASTERN.

Return of the California Life Team.

NEW YORK, 25.—The members composing the California team, who have so distinguished themselves by carrying off the prize in the international match, started for San Francisco, last evening, on the 8:45 p.m. train, by the Erie Railroad. They occupied the palace car "Mayflower," which was appropriately decorated, and was accompanied by a canvas painting representing the range at Creedmore, with marksmen in position, and a target in the distance. The picture was appropriate, and will attract attention along the route. Among those present to see the team off were Judge Stanton, Col. Wingate, Gen. Wylie, Gen. Woodward, Major G. S. Loring, and many others connected with rifle practice in this city. A number of the team will branch off at Buffalo and go to Niagara and other points, but the four who will continue right through, bearing their trophy, the "Soldier of Marathon," with them. Generals McComb, Byrnes, Lebreton, Nash, Brookhoff, Maher, Hook and Williamson. Accompanying them was Major Leonard of the Turf Club House.

Connolly Wants to Return.

It is stated that Connolly, one of the Tweed ring, wants to come home, and is willing to pay \$1,000,000 to be allowed.

The Banned Building.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The Patent Office building is believed to be the latest of the "banned" buildings, to-day, and workmen are gathering the models out of the debris.

Shooting Among the Negroes.

CINCINNATI, 25.—A party of eight colored men became involved in a quarrel last night, at the corner of George and Elm streets. Pistols being freely used, four of them were wounded, one fatally.

Cattle Thieves Surrounded and Shot.

ST. LOUIS, 25.—A special from Leavenworth, Mo., dated Sept. 24, says: A private letter received from Fort Ellis, Kansas, gives an account of a fight between cattle thieves and a party of pursuers, in Cheyenne County, Kansas, some days ago. It seems that a large number of cattle had been stolen during the past summer, and it was finally determined to put a stop to it, and make an example of them. It is said that some 700 head of cattle were run off from Western Kansas and Colorado by a party of twelve robbers, who started north with a party of fifteen rangers, splendidly armed and mounted, started in pursuit, and after a hard ride of five days came upon the thieves in the extreme northwest corner of Kansas, surrounded them at supper killed seven of them, hung another to a tree, and recovered all their cattle. None of the rangers were hurt, the surprise being so complete the robbers had no chance to return the fire or make any resistance.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gladstone's Denial.

LONDON, 25.—Gladstone formally denies the assertion of the Constantinople correspondent that he had written to a Greek resident of Constantinople advising the Greeks to join in the war against Turkey. Mr. Gladstone publishes the letter on which the accusation is founded. The letter was written long before the outbreak of the war, and advises the Greeks and Slavs to give moral support to each other. This affair has been causing considerable sensation.

Eastern War News.

The weather for the past two days has been extremely bad. At Freetown, which is now a sea of mud, hospital accommodations exist for 1,500 wounded, but 7,000 are accommodated there.

General Todeben has started for the Russian headquarters. It is believed he will remain there some days for consultation on the general situation, and afterwards will be associated with Prince Charles in command of the army before Plevna.

It is stated that the Russian and Roumanian losses before Plevna exceed 25,000 killed and wounded.

The Railway Handicap.

The Great Eastern Railway Handicap, at Newmarket, was won by Maudslayi, Polly Perkins second, Bay Athel third.

GERMANY.

Bank Statement.

BERLIN, 25.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of four million marks.

THE LATEST TEXAS SNAKE.

—In one of the windows in front of Wixom & Nordeck's drug store there is a glass jar filled with snakes and containing the heads of rattlesnakes. Gripped tightly in the jaws of the snake is a piece of cloth. The history of the snake and the cloth is as follows: A short time ago a man was walking home in the hills on upper Reese River was attacked by a rattlesnake, which sprang from the ground and fastened its fangs in the sleeve of his coat. He took out his knife and cut the snake off from his arm, and then killed the snake and cut off its head, which, with the cloth still in its mouth, he presented to Dr. Wixom. Austin Herald.

A Favorite Story of Dickens.

The following story may have gone round the newspapers but it is good enough for re-telling, since Dickens told it in "You know that I have appropriated that story and acquired immense reputation by it." It occurs in a paper of reminiscences in Scribner for October, entitled "A Yankee Tar and his Friends."

One of Captain Morgan's voyages from America to England, he had under his care a very attractive young lady, who speedily distinguished herself by reducing five young gentlemen to the verge of starvation. She was a fine looking girl, but what could she do with five? In the embarrassment of her riches she sought the Captain, who, after a few moments' thought, said: "It is a fine thing, suppose, by accident, you should fall overboard. I'll have a boat lowered ready to pick you up, and you can take the man who has a young wife enough to jump overboard for you." This proposition met the young lady's views, and the programme was accordingly carried out, with the trifling exception that four of the young men took their plunge, and being picked up by the boat, presented themselves a dripping quartette upon the ship's deck. The object of their undampened ardor to kiss her was then themselves, fled to her state-room, and went for her adviser, the captain. "Now, Captain," cried she in despair, "what am I to do?" "Ah, my dear," replied the captain, "you was a sensible fellow, take the dry one!"—which she did.

Regulated Production.

Dr. Holland, in speaking of this topic in Scribner for October, says: Now, for a series of years, labor and capital alike have been in trouble. Capital has not been able to buy labor, because it could not sell its product. Labor has not been able to buy anything, because it could not earn anything to offer in exchange. It has seemed like an impossible dead-lock. We look for better times, but they do not come, and there appears to be no mind so gifted with foresight as to be able to predict the date of recovery. The cause of this is, in vast and multiplied organizations, and capital, in large accumulations, lie idle, while labor lives from hand to mouth and waits for something to do. In the meantime, fictitious values have been put on, speculation has begun to improve, and large exportations of produce may be expected again, and so set capital and labor at work; but nobody knows anything about it.

Of this one fact, however, all men at this time seem to be well aware, viz., that we have the machinery and the labor for producing more of the ordinary materials required in civilized life than we can sell. The further fact, to which we have already alluded, that "the day of demand and supply" was not only, and often disastrously, wrong in itself, is also pretty definitely apprehended. There would seem, therefore, to be no alternative policy but that of "regulated production."

This is possible in limited spheres; this is already being abundantly proved. There is at this time in Massachusetts a society of paper makers who are intelligently and successfully "regulating" the production of their mills. They understand that if they run their mills day and night, as they did when business was good, they will produce paper in such quantities as to make the price of stock and reduce the price of paper, as well as glut the market. So, by keeping the supply as nearly even with the demand as possible, they manage to run their mills half time—that is, only in the day time—and make a profit on which they and their employees can live. This is what may be called "regulated production," and we know of no reason why the policy may not be adopted by every manufacturing interest in the country.

Senator Ben Hill's war horse, over the death and burial of which there has been considerable gush in the papers, is a phantom steed. The Senator has led on authority, "never had a war horse," never was borne through any battle by anything; he never had a horse die on his hands, and never composed an epitaph about him if he did die.

DIED.

At Fourth Cottonwood, by drowning, on Sept. 24, 1877, FRANCES SARAH, daughter of Henry W. Brown, and Sarah Ann Kilpatrick, aged 5 years, 8 months, and 3 days.

At Brigham City, on the 19th inst. of lung fever GEORGE, son of Andrew and Marion Christensen, aged 2 months and 22 days.

THE
DESERET NEWS WEEKLY

For Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1877.

SIXTEEN PAGES AND EIGHTY COLUMNS OF READING.

Printed on Strong White Rag Paper.

Partial Table of Contents—

The Logan Temple—Laying the Corner Stone.

Crime and Education.

The Chinese Question.

Switzerland Wonders.

A War for the White Man's Rights.

Week of the Sten.

How Indemnities are Procured.

The Future Life.

A Short History of the Mormon Church.

Answers to Questions on "Mormonism."

Storage Greasy's Interview with Brigham Young.

Cancer and Cholera Morbus.

Distribution of Seeds.

One Minister's View.

The Content Case.

A Public Confession.

Local Shooting Affair.

Utah Statistics.

Mormon Biographies on Brigham Young.

One Thousand Lives Lost.

Items for Farmers.

Natural Wool Markets.

Utah Statistics.

Utah Statistics.

Utah Statistics.

AUERBACH'S COLUMN.

NEW
FALL STOCK

P. AUERBACH & BRO.

No. 55

EAST TEMPLE STREET.

Salt Lake City.

500 PIECES OF

DRESS GOODS.

See our BLACK ALPACA at 27 1/2 cts. per yard.

TRIMMINGS,

Silk and Chenille Fringes.

CALOON,

LOOPS,

CORDS AND TASSELS.

EMBROIDERIES,

In new patterns and all widths.

LADIES' TIES,

Ruchings,

CUPS AND COLLARS.

Of Latest Styles.

A FULL STOCK OF

HOUSE FURNISHING

GOODS,

Embroidered and Embossed Table and Piano Covers,

SILK AND EMBROIDERED

Flannels,

Java and Railroad Canvas

IN ALL COLORS.

500 PAIRS

KID GLOVES,

100 CARTONS OF

RIBBONS.

LARGEST WHOLESALE

Millinery Stock

IN THE WEST.

CONSISTING OF

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Shapes, Ornaments in Feat and Steel, Etc., Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

NOTIONS.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES.

CENTS' AND BOYS'

Clothing and Hats

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots & Shoes.

To Suit Everybody's Quality, Price and Style.

We offer our Stock at the very lowest figures, and Merchants will find it to their advantage to examine our Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

FALL TRADE '77.

Z. C. M. INSTITUTION.

We are opening and offering for sale, an entirely new stock of Dry Goods and Notions, all fresh and of the most modern styles and best manufactures.

The stock is ample, complete and varied in every class of goods known to the trade, and comprises a greater variety, better grades and lower prices than has ever been offered in Utah since the opening of the Institution. Our resident buyer in New York, by purchasing largely for Cash, has secured rare and unusual bargains in the leading lines, and these advantages will, in every instance, be shared with our patrons.

We call special attention to recent arrivals in English, French and American Dress Goods, comprising the newest shades and colorings, and in the very latest designs and combinations, which offer unusual attractions to all buyers for first class Retail trade. We are displaying thirty styles of English, Scotch and Domestic Cheviots, Forty styles of Ethel Plaid Dress Goods, five thousand pieces of Fall Prints, among which are, Hamilton, Manchester, Pacific, Knickerbocker, Oriental, American, Garner, Washington and Mallory. Also the Peabody Solid Prints. In Bleached Goods we offer the Social, Hope, Western Products, Dwight, Pocahontas, Farwell, Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom and other brands of leading mills; we also offer a new article of special merit for underwear, known as Double Wavy Half Bleached Cottons.

Our Dress Flannel Department is thorough and complete in all recent choice designs. Buyers are requested to order early, as the line is now full.

Retailers in this and neighboring territories will save time, money and expense by ordering from us instead of sending East, as our assortment is so large, they will be able to make selections without stocking up with unsalable goods, in fact no dealer, however remote from business or manufacturing centres can afford to pass by this city with a view of purchasing elsewhere.

In short, during a season unparalleled for fluctuations in the prices of general merchandise, we still offer, better goods, lower prices and more favorable terms than any house west of New York, and we take this opportunity of inviting those who read this notice and who have never favored us with their patronage, to make a trial of our goods for the fall and winter of '77-'78.

H. S. ELDRIDGE,
Supt.

DAVID JAMES,
LICENSED
PLUMBER, TINNER,
Gas and Steam Fitter,
IMPROVING AND REPAIRING
HAVING BEEN AWARDED THE
CONTRACT FOR LAYING THE
CITY WATER PIPES,
And having a large stock of Plumbing
Material on hand he is now prepared to
lay water pipes in Private and
Public Buildings.
Dealer in Marble Slabs and Wash Basins,
Water Closets, Copper and Zinc Bath tubs,
Black Galvanized and Hot Pipe and Fittings
for sale.
Agent for RUMSEY'S Force, Lift
and Drive Well Pumps and extra
Pumps required. All work guaranteed.
Office and Workshops, West Temple
Street, opposite City Meat Market.
4147

SIERRA NEVADA
Lumber Association
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
LUMBER
LATH,
Shingles, Doors,
WINDOW BLINDS, &c.
SUPERIOR
Wood Pumps!
KEPT IN STOCK.
OFFICE AND YARD
One-half Block South of Depot
S. J. LYNN, Supt.

CITY LIQUOR STORE!
IMPORTED
ALE, PORTER, CLARET,
And London Cordial GIN,
FOR FAMILY AND GUESTS TRADE.
MORTON & TUFTS
(Opposite Deseret National Bank)
Respectfully invite attention to their ex-
cellent stock of Imported Ale, Porter,
Claret and London Cordial GIN; and
WINES AND LIQUORS.
Which they guarantee strictly Pure, and the
BEST that can be obtained for the
price. Call and examine.

MARKET PRICE
PAID FOR
DRIED APRICOTS
TEASEL'S.
City patrons can have
the wagon call for same
by leaving their address.
S. P. TEASEL.

CANNOT BE BEAT IN UTAH
Good Jeans Pants, well
lined, only \$1.25 a pair.
Ladies' Kid Foxed Cal-
ifornia shoes, at \$1.25.
Ladies' Prunella Gait-
ers at \$1.25.
Ladies' Prunella Slip-
pers at 50c.
Ladies' Silk Parasols,
\$1.25 each.
Good Chip and Straw
Hats, 15c. each.
Ladies' Striped Shawls
75c. each.
Men's Stage Shoes at
\$2.50 a pair.
H. E. PHELPS.

Who's Your Tailor!
Punctuality! Fashion! Economy!
TRI
BUCKLE & SON.
MAIN STREET,
Opposite Walker House.

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 of-
fice.
Those who are delinquent will
please take notice that I am re-
quired to collect all delinquent taxes
without delay, and unless they are
paid immediately shall proceed to
collect them, with costs, without
further notice.
JOHN B. WINDEL,
City Assessor and Collector.
OFFICE No. 18 CITY HALL,
Salt Lake City.

DAY & CO.
Call attention to their
CHOICE BRANDS
XXX
FLOUR
\$2.75 PER SACK.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
A Fine Lot of Uncooked
JAPAN TEAS!
25c. per Pound
And upwards
GRASS CLOTHS
10c. to 12c. per Yd.
Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns
AT NEW YORK PRICES.
HALLIS'
CELEBRATED
DOUBLE-BARREL
SHOT-GUNS
Warranted Reliable.
We Sell as Low as the
Lowest!
CALL AND SEE US.