

IN THE COUNTRY.

For several days past the weather has been hot enough, and not particularly inviting for either business or pleasure, work or play. Still, as long as one likes one must do something, and doing something, if not too hard labor nor too much of it, engages the mind, and diverts it from unpleasant thoughts, even of the oppressiveness of the soaring temperature. Besides, the country is still there—mountain and valley, lake and river, field and wood, and also desert unlimited. Further, the landscape, whether of mountain or valley, is highly inviting just now, possibly as much so as at any time. Perhaps the most attractive and pleasant places in hot weather are in the mountains and cañons, but everybody can't go there. It is not always convenient to do so. If one takes a run up the valley on the Utah southern, there is much to be seen to gratify the eye and the mind. The fields are getting white unto harvest, the hay is being cut and carried, and the earlier small grain is falling under the keen edge of the cradle or the biting teeth of the harvester. The amount of land in crops is comparatively great, and increases every year as more and more of the bench lands are taken up and cultivated, and also other lands, which years ago were considered worthless, except as range for stock, and much of it rather poor range too. To those who know the Territory, the soil and the climate, twenty years or so ago, it is really striking to see the amount of land in cultivation now. The climate was dry, parchy, harsh, ungenial to many kinds of vegetable life, and it was only after much pains that certain things could be coaxed to grow and to promise a return for the labor spent over them. The water too was in very limited quantities in many places, and so large a population and such extended cultivation as are now the fact would then have been considered very improbable, if not impossible. Not only have the running waters increased in volume, and been spread over enlarged areas, but springs have broken out in the previously dry and barren ground, and the Lake, which receives the drainage of all the northern part of the Territory, has increased in the bulk of its waters very materially, affording a greater surface for evaporation, and thereby contributing to increase the moisture in the atmosphere. The rains in late spring and early summer have been much more liberal of late years than they were in the early years of the settlement of this region, and thereby much land has been successfully cultivated and made to produce some kinds of crops without irrigation. Like cleaves to and produces or increases like. Aridity increases aridity, moisture increases moisture, and cultivation increases cultivation, or the cultivableness and actual productiveness of the land.

It will yet be found that the amount of unproductive land in these valleys is much smaller than many people imagine. Deep plowing or other deep stirring of the soil, with thorough cultivation by plow, cultivator, or hoe, does much to increase and retain moisture in the soil. So also does the planting and cultivation of trees. There is scarcely a foot of land in this valley, for instance, if not too swampy, or too full of saline or alkaline matter, that could not be made to produce some agricultural crop. The necessary water to start the crop and the cultivation could be found below the surface of the soil, in most places, if nowhere else.

Not only is the old resident traveling in these valleys struck with the increased quantity of land cultivated and the promising crops all around, but he is struck also with the increase in buildings of various kinds, both in the old settlements and in the newer settled places. There is a large increase in the number of houses, as well as in the quality and architectural appearance of them, and this again is manifest everywhere, in country and in town, to a greater or less degree. The fences around the lots also have partaken of the general improvement. Formerly in many settlements a good picket fence was a rarity, where now such fences are common, indicating the advance in material comforts of the settlers.

Further south, in Utah Valley, similar changes and improvements meet the eye in every settlement, and between settlements, as in this country. Lehi is greatly improved. American Fork is one of the most attractive settlements, with its many neat dwellings and well-fenced lots. The life-giving waters of the beautiful creek are led out over a large tract of land in various directions. Pleasant Grove is a different place to what it was, and very much larger than when it was merely a small fort with large public corral in the center. Provo Bench is being rapidly settled and brought into cultivation. So also are the extensive reaches of bench and other land between the other towns and settlements in that valley.

Provo, the county seat, has been much improved of late years, and now it can boast of as good public and private buildings as any other country city or town in the Territory, and as good as many in this city. Red brick seems to be the favorite building material in Provo. The best houses are built of that article, and it appears to be of a very good quality. The residences of Mayor Smoot, Bishop Johnson, and David John, Esq., may be mentioned as instances, although there are several others of similar

character. The last named is perhaps the largest in that city, and is near completion. The new school-house in the same Ward, and built of similar material, is a very creditable building, and is not far from completion.

In regard to the crops, the small grain crops appear to be very good, perhaps full average. The grass or hay crop is lighter than usual. Lucern is good everywhere. Potatoes also promise well, and some few crops of corn look well. But in many fields, both in this and Utah valleys, the corn looks very unpromising, being low and backward, and much of it having failed to germinate. Some has been replanted, the first planting having failed, owing to wet, cold weather after planting. Cane also is very poor. One thing appears certain with most crops the earlier you can start them in the season the better, and with crops that require warmth of soil, such as corn, the thing is to plant as early as you can with favorable weather after the soil is in condition. There is corn in both these valleys taller than one's head and in tassels, but there is very much in both valleys that runs from four or six inches to a foot or eighteen inches high. Why all this difference? There hangs a tale, which understanding farmers will seek to understand and profit by.

Grant Interviewed on England and English Men and Customs.

"So, dining out every night has not killed you yet, General?"  
"No, although it is rather severe work. But then I am much interested, and every body treats me with a kindness for which I am quite unprepared. And I sleep well in this country. Altogether, I have nothing to complain of."  
"And now that you have seen a good deal of England and Englishmen, pray how does it all strike you?"  
"Well, it would take a long time to tell all that one thinks about England," said Gen. Grant. "In the first place, the country is so beautiful everywhere that one never ceases to admire it. I have been to Bath and Southampton, and driven a good deal in the neighborhood of London—to Richmond and other cities, and everywhere that it is the same. All the land is cultivated; one sees comparatively little wood, and it is difficult to imagine anything more beautiful than it all is. Yet of course, one cannot but recollect the world, but it is the same. Here you can no longer produce enough for your own people. In our country we could raise the means of support for five hundred million, and here we have only about two millions more than England. We might not be able to buy anything whatever outside, and be cut off from all the rest of the world, yet we could get enough out of the ground to live upon. What could England do if any disaster happened to cut her off from the rest of the world in a similar manner?"

"The old question is reviving again, I see."  
"Yes; and it will always be coming up till it is settled. A clever man, I should think, is Lord Beaconsfield, though I don't say I suffer physically. He seems to me a man who could put up with any amount of insult or unpopularity if he were pursuing an end, and would patiently wait for the result."  
"He has been unpopular enough in his day."  
"Perhaps so; but your public men here get fair play. It is different with a man who is put into a public position to be a mark for every calumniator; the object on almost all sides is to destroy him. There has got to be a great change in that in our country some day."

"As for the cities and large towns, I have never seen any so well managed. All that I have seen of London is governed on sound principles. Here in London, for instance, you have a lord mayor, who is chosen from the board of aldermen in his turn, and the aldermen are chosen from an interest in the welfare of their city." (Here Gen. Grant went over the framework of the city government with great accuracy.) "What a contrast to the methods in the state of affairs in New York! There money raised by taxation has been stolen by wholesale, and now property will not sell for the value of the mortgage on it, and I declare I do not know what is to come of the city. The debt is enormous. See how well the paving and lighting are looked after here, and how carefully the traffic is managed. The police, too, seem to be excellent."—London World, June 27.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

The Bayonet Victory.  
New York, 17.—A correspondent of the Times at Tiflis telegraphs to-day, as follows: "After the first excitement and mutual congratulations over the victory at Bayasid, Gen. Terjigianoff found that the garrison was in a fearful condition, being almost starved, and suffering from loathsome diseases incident to camp life. The Turkish cannon had made sad havoc with the original force, which consisted of 100,000 men, many of the dead lying unburied in a confused and horrible manner. The wounded were taken from the bodies was awful. The dead and wounded numbered 500, and the remainder of the garrison was in no condition to fight. They had lived on horse flesh for a long time. Vermin had tormented them, and the water had its debilitating effects, and the blazing sun had sapped the strength of the main body of troops at Tiflis. The Russian army was of short duration. Fresh arrivals of Turkish troops and the necessity of completing the movement to join the main body of troops at Bayasid, of which the relief at Bayasid was only an incident, caused Terjigianoff to determine to evacuate the place and push on. In doing so he had a sharp engagement with the enemy, who were on route for Kurouk, and lost 200 men and the heavy ambu-

lance trains. The Turks were immediately reinforced from Alexander, and the crescent once more floats over Bayasid.  
Disasters in Asia continue. Mukhtar Pasha's brilliant generalship will make a stand and wait for reinforcements and a strong position; but Mukhtar Pasha, flushed with his recent victories, may be tempted to make an attack. Should he be successful, the Russian retreat on this place and Alexandropol, with the Turks pursuing them into Russian territory.

Defeat of the Russian Flying Column.  
The Herald's cable correspondent at Jeddah reports that, on Monday afternoon, the Turks, under command of Liman Bey, had an engagement with the Russians, defeating them and driving them back into the Balkans with heavy loss. The battle ground was at Fejditch, twelve miles from Jeddah. At first the Russians seemed to be successful, but the determined fighting of the Turks afterward secured a promise of a Turkish victory. The Russian forces consisted of infantry and cavalry, outnumbering the Turks, whose first attack was repulsed, and a flanking column of superior force of dismounted dragoons, greatly imperiled the Turkish position. The Turkish artillery was splendidly handled, raking the columns of the Russians, and driving them at every discharge. Perceiving the terrible havoc caused by the Turkish fire, Gen. Gourkha ordered a charge, and a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The Turks formed a low square, and after losing several guns the Russians attacked them desperately and a fearful carnage followed on both sides. The Russians made a flank movement, and a desperate onslaught threatened to exterminate the Turks, when suddenly brisk firing on the left announced the arrival of Turkish reinforcements, under command of Ravaf Pasha. The Russians had no artillery, and the rapid advance of the Turkish reinforcements compelled them to face a new enemy, thus affording their opponents an opportunity to attack their hollow squares, and throw forward flanks and renew the attack vigorously. The Russian line thus held between two rows of bayonets, was completely overwhelmed. The Cossacks made a splendid resistance, fighting with the utmost but unavailing bravery. The Turkish charge was made over heaps of dead bodies, driving the Russians back into a gully. The flight was precipitate. The Turks pursued the flying Russians until the mountain pass was recovered. The Russian advanced column consisted of Cossacks, Cossacks, commanded by Col. Judymin. The main body was commanded by General Gourkha. The Russian main army intended to cross the Balkans at this point, the eighth corps leading. It is not known what effect this repulse of Gourkha's flying column will have on the main advance.

Colliery on Fire.  
SCRANTON, Pa., 17.—A fire is raging in the Rolling Brook Colliery, at Dunmore. It broke out last night in a stable in the lower vein, 300 feet below the surface. When discovered, all the mules, ten in number, were burned to death. The foreman was carried out at noon to-day, unconscious.

WHEELING, W. Va., 17.—Governor Hayes has ordered the Matthews Guards, of this city, to Marching, to quell the riot at that point.

CHICAGO, 17.—A New York special, in giving an account of the capture of Nicopolis, says, as soon as the Russians came within effective range of the Turkish position, they were met by severe artillery fire, which, however, did not stop the advance, and to which they replied with a still more formidable fire. The Turks, being posted on a commanding position, had a considerable advantage, and the Russians approached, fighting the Turkish artillery. With surprising valor, however, they continued to approach the position, and as soon as they came within rifle range, they opened a terrible fire on the Turks for half an hour. This mastery duel continued with unabated vigor. About midday on Sunday an order for an assault was given, and the whole Russian line, supported by several batteries of artillery, stormed the heights occupied by the Turks. During the awful climb, in the face of a deadly fire, the Russians suffered terribly, while the Turks, stubbornly defending their position, sustained equal damage. After obtaining possession of the heights commanding the town, at a terrible cost, the Russians victoriously had Nicopolis at their mercy. The Turks, finding their line of retreat threatened, abandoned the town, which was filled with Turkish dead. Many wounded were found in the streets and in the houses, where they had been abandoned by the Turks in their retreat.

Robbing the Mails.  
BALTIMORE, 17.—Sam'l Cooper, a letter carrier, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mails.

The Bank Run.  
ST. LOUIS, 17.—This morning business at the banks opened with brighter prospects, and up to eleven o'clock nothing of special note has transpired.

The President of the Bank of St. Louis says, the bank will pay the depositors every dollar.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 17.—A war correspondent telegraphs that after blockading of the fortress of the quadrilateral, 100,000 Russian soldiers are crossing the Balkans by the western line of invasion, exclusive of Gen. Zimmerman's army in the eastern section.  
Official despatches state that the Nicopolis garrison, two Pasha and 6,000 regulars have surrendered. Correspondents in Shumia state that they personally witnessed the Russian attack unarméd. The Russian wounded old men, women, and children.  
Refugees say the Russian troops attacked wagon trains fleeing to Shumia, and murdered the people indiscriminately.  
It is reported that the Russian Turkish monitors on Sivesta bridge is untrue.  
The Turks evacuated and the Russians occupied Medjidie and Mongall, in Dobruza.  
Silver 54 1/2 per ounce.  
Consols 94 1/2-10; four and a half per cent bonds 104; 6 1/2 104; new lives 107 1/2; East Ind.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, 17.—Owing to the con-

tinued importation of Colorado beetles into German harbors, ships arriving from America will be carefully inspected. Placards, containing life-size portraits of the insect, will be distributed throughout the country.

MINING STOCKS.

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, July 17, 1877.  
12.15 p. m.

Table of mining stocks with columns for stock names and prices.

New York Stocks.  
New York, 14.—Silver bars 125 greenbacks, 119 1/2 gold; silver coin 130; U. S. Bonds, 104; Money, 1 1/2 @ 2; Government fraction lower; Stocks, strong; Western Union, 62 1/2; Quicksilver, 13; Pacific Mail, 20; Mariposa, 2; Wells, Fargo & Co., 1; New York Central, 94; Erie, 84; Panama, 89; Union Pacific Stock, 86; Union Pacific Bonds, 106 1/2; Central Pacific Bonds, 108 1/2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY.  
GRAND JUBILEE  
IN THE  
NEW TABERNACLE,  
Salt Lake City,  
ON THE  
TWENTY-FOURTH  
OF JULY, 1877,  
Celebrating the Entrance of  
the Pioneers into this  
Territory.  
On which occasion it is expected that several thousand Sunday School children will participate in the exercises of the day.  
Addresses by President B. Young and others, also a Recitation by D. McKenzie, etc.  
THE UNION GLEE CLUB,  
10th WARD BRASS BAND,  
COMBINED CHOIR,  
AND THE  
GRAND ORGAN.  
The East and West Doors of the Temple Block will be opened at 9 o'clock a.m., for the Schools only. The South Gate will be opened for the public at 10 o'clock a.m.  
JUBILEE TO COMMENCE AT  
HALF-PAST TEN.  
Public admitted to the Gallery only  
25 Cents.  
Children under twelve years, 10 Cents  
— SUNDAY SCHOOLS FREE.  
Tickets and Programs to be had at Dwyer's and at the depot.  
LOST,  
A SMALL white cow, sprinkled with red, branded G on ribs; information concerning her present whereabouts will be paid for.  
WILLIAM HOYARD, 20th Ward.  
ESTRAY NOTICE.  
I HAVE in my possession:  
One bay MARE, 11 or 12 years old, white strip in face, two white feet, branded JR on forehead, with a curve over the top on right shoulder and a white has a yearling colt with her.  
One bay MARE, 14 or 15 years old, star in forehead, two white feet, branded on ribs with the letter M.  
One sorrel HORSE, two years old, no brands.  
If said animals are not claimed and taken away before July 25, 1877, they will be sold according to law, at 2 p. m., at the street pound, Fillmore City, Utah.  
JAMES O. OWENS,  
Fillmore, Millard Co., July 14, 1877. d&w

We hereby give notice to Merchants who have purchased Riveted Overalls of us, or our agents, or whom may purchase them, that we will protect them from all damages which may be preferred by certain parties who claim our goods to be an infringement of a patent.

We shall continue to manufacture these goods, and solicit through Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution the orders of the Trade.

W. H. BOWEN & CO.,  
CHICAGO, Illinois.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

AUERBACH'S COLUMN.  
F. AUERBACH & BRO.  
No. 55  
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,  
SWISSES,  
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.

EMBROIDERIES,  
LADIES' TIES,  
RIBBONS, LACES,  
FANS, FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
TRIMMING SILKS,  
ORNAMENTS,  
KID GLOVES,  
Etc., Etc., Etc.  
Greatly Reduced!

ELEGANT 2-BUTTON KIDS  
At 50 cents a Pair.  
CHILDRENS' WREATHS,  
With Silver or Gold Leaves,  
At 25c. each.

MILLINERS,  
ATTENTION!  
One hundred Cartons of Elegant Flowers, Fifty Cartons of desirable Ostrich Tip, VERY LOW!

LADIES' DRESSES,  
Good styles and perfect fits at closing prices, from \$2 upwards.  
ELEGANT 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.

GENTS' AND BOYS' SUMMER Suits, Hats, Serge 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 50 cents.  
HARVEST HATS at 25c. and 35c. each.  
LIGHT CASSIMERE SUITS from \$7.00 upwards.  
MENS' SOCKS from 10 cents a pair upwards.

In a word ALL our Summer Goods must be sold before the season closes!!!

TO THE TRADE.  
Our Stock is still well assorted and we recognize the fact that time have changed, values have decreased and the successful merchant must buy close and sell on small margins.

Orders promptly filled and honorable treatment guaranteed.

W. H. BOWEN & CO.,  
87 MAIN STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
EAGLE EMPORIUM  
MEN'S FINE CALF BOOTS AT \$3.50 PER PAIR.  
LADIES' SHOES CHEAPER THAN EVER.  
Summer Hats, Fans, Parasols and Flowers.

WALKER BROS.  
Are selling the Choicest Brands of  
XXX FLOUR \$2.75 PER SACK.  
Quality Guaranteed.

AVENA! AVENA!  
Try a package of AVENA! It is superior to Cracked Wheat or Oatmeal, either foreign or domestic. As a breakfast dish it is palatable as well as nutritious, being entirely free from the bitter taste so common to Oatmeal and cooking light like Rice. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

JAPAN TEA  
At 45 Cents per Pound Package.  
Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

W. M. JENNINGS & SONS  
The attention of all lovers of ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA is called to our fragrant  
KOO-LOO  
Brand. It has NO EQUAL in the market, and can be found only at our store.

BEWARE  
OF ROASTED COSTA RICA COFFEE, sold as  
GENUINE OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA.  
Buy your Coffee of us and you will be sure to get the GENUINE ARTICLE.

We keep the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED stock of FAMILY GROCERIES in the city and OUR PRICES (quality considered) are LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

AT TEASDEL'S!  
Depot for Supplies.  
4th and 24th of JULY.

EXCURSIONISTS  
PROCESSIONS  
YACHTING CLUBS  
FAMILIES  
PATRONS  
LADIES'

STRAW HATS, Linen Coats and Dusters, great variety.  
Walking Shoes at low prices.  
Sash Ribbons 15c. per yard.  
Supplied with Cigars, Crackers, Oysters and Sardines.  
Can procure XX and XXX Flour as low as others for same grade, and Butter cheaper than Lard.

Can depend upon prices, whenever decline, as low as others for same grade of goods.  
Kid Fox Balmorals at \$1.50 a pair. M M and C B Standard Teas, 50c. pound  
Dress Muslins, Neck Ties, Parasols and Fans at low prices.  
Summer Suits, Walking Canes, Stylish Hats, prices guaranteed.

AT TEASDEL'S!  
THE BIG BOOT!

Boots and Shoes of every kind made to order, in style and prices to suit all customers.  
Strange, but true! Goods made or repaired are ready when promised. Come and prove it.

Wholesale Manufacturer  
Storekeepers will promote their own interests, and meet a public demand, by selling my home-made goods.

Uppers, Leather, and Bindings, supplied to the trade at reasonable prices.  
W. H. BOWEN,  
Salt Lake City,  
P. O. Box 101.

W. H. BOWEN & CO.,  
87 MAIN STREET.

NEW STYLES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.  
Small patterns, worth 30c. for 10c. per yard.  
3000 REEDS, CHEAP, FOR THE MONEY.