

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, July 6, 1877.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Among other attractions Arizona is said to have a live volcano.

—The Mayor of Boston, Mass., ordered the police to lay aside their belts and clubs, and the police went and did it.

—The Mayor of Chattanooga advertised for three dog-catchers to remove the dogs from the city. In one day 750 applications were put in.

—A Kentucky county is anxious to have the good old whipping post brought back to the place of honor it held in the good old times.

—Minnesota is represented as the only State that has ventured upon publishing her own school books, but so far she has not made a success of it.

—Secretary Everts suggests that it is easier for literary men to get laurels placed on their brows than to browse on the laurels when obtained.

—Three women living near Miam, Illinois, within a week recently gave birth to ten babies, equally divided as to sex, all doing well.

—At Camp Tabor, near Denver, N. J., the locusts came down in such large numbers that a Methodist camp-meeting broke up and the people went home.

—Dr. Le Moynes, of Pennsylvania, in his will, provides that his legacies, before receiving the legacies, shall make a formal promise for their bodies to be burned to death. Human nature all over—get a notion, and try to force everybody else to accept it.

—It is said that in consequence of the reciprocity treaty, the desire to engage in the cultivation of the sugar cane in the Sandwich Islands has become a perfect furore, and that clerks, professional men, and in fact individuals of almost every class are turning their attention to an industry which has made the fortunes of those engaged in it. Planters are said to be coining money, and millionaire visions are indulged in.

—Mr. Sidney Dillon, says the Omaha Herald of June 27, stated, the day previously, concerning Mr. Edward Creighton, "Six years ago I gave him \$25,000 to invest in the cattle business for me if he saw a good opening. I did not take a scratch of the pen from him to show that he had been given the money, for I knew that it was safe. The investment was not made, but my money was afterwards returned by Mr. Creighton with interest in full."

paddle yacht Osborne has sent to the British Admiralty a report of the appearance of the sea serpent, as seen by the officers of that vessel off the Sicilian coast in the afternoon of June 2. "It was a gigantic monster with a sleek skin like that of a seal, and displayed a long ridge of fins, each fin about six feet long, while from its sides extended two fins, about fifteen feet in length, by which the monster paddled, turtle-fashion. The head was bullet-shaped, about six feet in diameter, with an elongated termination; its neck was narrow, and it had a trunk like a gigantic turtle."

—The Helena (Montana) Herald says, "During his recent visit to Salt Lake, Sidney Dillon stated that the receipts of the United Pacific for passengers had fallen off over \$5,000 per month since the Salt Lake and New York Herald had begun the publication of sensational stories about troubles in Utah, as many people are now actually afraid to visit or pass through that Territory. While the railroad company has lost this little sum, the Territory has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars, for capital is very shy and can easily be driven out of any country. It also shows the power of the press upon the public mind. The people looked upon the railroads of the West as harmless, but they now see that they have a viper in their midst. Any fool can do mischief, if he can do good."

WHY HE RESIGNED.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HOWARD has resigned his position as Delegate at the late mass convention of irreconcilables to pull anti-Mormon wires at Washington next October. He gives as his reason his recent protracted visit to the seat of Government.

The real cause of his backing out are these: In the first place that dollar subscription has sickened and died, and the few times that have been coaxed out of pliant "Liberals" foot up such a beggarly sum that all the so-called Delegates are disgusted with it. In the second place President Hayes has put his foot down, with an ominous thud, on the practice of Federal office-holders' identification with political committees and local organizations of the character which distinguishes the "Mormon" eating fraternity of Utah. If the District Attorney works in the pay of the "Liberals" he loses his official head; and the compensation of the former office is exceedingly thin and dubious. Howard is wise in his generation.

The policy of President Hayes in this matter has excited the rabid Republicans throughout the Union, but, apart from the insignificant affair of the "Liberal" movement for special legislation, we think no Government official should lower himself to the level of local squabblers, nor degrade himself by stamping the country in the interest of parties and cabals.

In Utah even governors and judges, as well as the smaller fry of Federal pup-catchers, have rallied forth as supporters of turbulent demagogues, and uttered the rank-

est nonsense and foulest untruths possible against the masses of the people for whose benefit they were supposed to have been appointed to office.

These disgraceful proceedings must now cease, and if the servants of the Government wish to keep their posts and salaries, they must attend to their own business and leave other people's alone. Which is just as it should be. That "resignation" is apropos and timely.

THE DESERT LAND ACT.

The following is found in the Ogden Junction of July 5:

"Washington, June 21, 1877.
To the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

"Sir:—I beg to submit for your consideration a copy of a letter received from John Gwyn, Jr., Esq., Counselor at Law, Santa Fe, N. M., and to request you to inform me if you entertain the restricted views relative to the Desert Land Act which are accorded to you by Mr. Gwyn.

"Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES H. MANDEVILLE.

"HON. JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.

"Santa Fe, N. M., June 13, 1877.

"JAMES H. MANDEVILLE, Esq.,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Washington, D. C.

"DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your several letters of May 24, 25 and 29, and this morning arrived your last letter of June 4th.

"I had suspended all action on my cases until I could get some positive instruction in the premises.

"When I first examined the 'Desert Land Act' I placed a more liberal construction upon it than the Commissioner appeared willing to grant. From the nature of our climate all our lands in New Mexico are desert lands. None will produce agricultural crops without irrigation, not even the lowest but fertile lands on streams and as the law neither required a residence upon, or cultivation of the land, or improvement otherwise than flowing water, I was led to the conclusion that it could be made available to our stock men in securing permanent water rights. Our streams are principally mere branches, two, three, four or six inches deep, fed by living springs, are remote one from the other, unusually rise in the mountains, and run down through the prairie or plain, twenty or fifty miles; and it is impossible to obtain water by sinking wells at points between these streams. Any person owning the lands immediately along these streams would have entire control over it (the water) because it is only sufficient in quantity for irrigating the lands immediately adjacent to each stream. As the former pre-emption laws had been construed that a person cultivating one, or at most a few acres, was constructively cultivating 160 acres—which he had located, I had concluded the same, or a similar liberal construction would be made by the Commissioner in regard to desert lands upon 640 acres. But you inform me that all the land will have to be reclaimed by flowing water over all or every acre. This I could not do; for at intervals there would be hills, mounds, cliffs, &c., that water could not be made to flow over; but there are parts of every location that could be reclaimed, irrigated, and cultivated. Yet, cultivation cuts and holds the right to that water for all time to come; and as the land is now mostly vacant, no prior rights are contained with—and unsurveyed—and the law permitting locations upon unsurveyed tracts, and also the instructions of the Commissioner, permitting conveyances of these locations after they were made and before patent issued. If I had arrived at the conclusion that the law permitted us to avail of these advantages it was right to act upon them. But your letters have put a damper upon our expectations; however, you appear to understand what I want, and you may yet get the liberal construction placed upon the act.

"Very respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN GWYN, JR.

"General Land Office,
Washington, June 22, 1877.

"Respectfully returned to Mr. Mandeville.

"I cannot go farther than to say that the whole of the land pre-emption must be reclaimed for agricultural purposes, but the raising of grass would meet this requirement. Any more liberal construction of the Desert Land Act might embarrass my successor or the future policy of the Land Department.

"This statement is unofficial.
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.

"Respectfully transmitted to Mr. Gwyn.

"After the Commissioner said that he could not answer this letter I framed the foregoing endorsement, and asked him to sign it upon this document, which he refused to do, and that it has been denounced as a swindle. I have no objection to additional legislation to accomplish what Mr. Gwyn wants, but I must execute this law as I understand it.

"The Commissioner knows that the New Mexico people desire to pre-empt 640 acres under this law for the purpose of stock raising, much more profitable to them than the usual agricultural pursuits. But because, as he said, believe that he would not approve of entries made for that object.

"JAMES H. MANDEVILLE.
"Washington, June 12, 1877."

I have suggested the advisability of parties attempting to take advantage of the Desert Land Law taking into consideration the fact that the law requires the land to be reclaimed within three years by conducting water for irrigation upon it. Some persons may have supposed that they could fulfil the requirements of the law by irrigating an acre or two of the mile square, or five, ten, or twenty acres of it. But this does not appear to be the view of the matter taken by the authorities of the land office at Washington, and it may be added that it could hardly be expected that they would accept so unreasonable a construction of the law.

The law undoubtedly was pushed through Congress in the interest of land grabbers, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the land office authorities would accept the same construction which the land grabbers would like to put upon the law, to suit themselves and their grabbing purposes.

It will be seen by the foregoing correspondence that the authorities referred to are inclined to construe the law to mean that the whole of the mile square claimed under the law should have brought upon it water sufficient for irrigating purposes, within three years, so that the whole of the land may produce an agricultural crop. As to growing grass being sufficient, it may be observed that there are few crops which require so much water as grass does, to grow a crop of it. The cereals used as food for man require much less; that is, such as oats, barley, wheat, corn.

It therefore follows that, as things are at present, those who take up land under the Desert Land Act must do so with the idea of reclaiming the whole section by conveying water upon it sufficient to irrigate and perfect some kind of an agricultural crop, or they are likely to fall to perfect their title to the land.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Disastrous Campaign—Bad Management of the Russian General.

New York, 6.—Private correspondence of Russian officers, which has been intercepted by Turkish scouts, furnishes full accounts of the recent disasters experienced by the Russians, and the writers indulge in bitter regrets over the bad management of the campaign by their generals. A supreme effort will now be made by the Russians on the Danube to make up for the reverses sustained by their forces in Asia Minor.

Tirnavia is still the scene of a fiercely contested battle.

There is a report that an English correspondent has been shot at Widdin.

A correspondent at Pera telegraphs, under date of July 4th, that Mukhtar Pasha has advanced his position close to Kari. The line of retreat of the Russians is menaced by Falk Pasha, who advanced to the northward of Bayazid.

The environs of Van now swarm with Kurds from the mountains to harass the retreating Russians. The Cossack cavalry have suffered awfully from the constant attacks and surprises of these irregular allies of the Turks.

Trade with Siam.

Siam, the United States consul at Bangkok, Siam, writes to the department of State, regretting that the commercial intercourse between this country and Siam is not more intimate, and sees no reason why the trade between Siam and the Pacific Coast cannot be extended in an early day. He says there is but one obstacle standing in the way of greater trade between Siam and the Pacific Coast, and that is his opinion there are but few places in the east offering greater inducements for Americans to do business. The export tonnage of Siam has greatly increased within the last fifteen years.

Bank Closed.

The Clinton Savings Bank has closed owing to stagnation of business and shrinkage in values. There will be a probable loss of ten cents on the deposits.

Specie Engagements for tomorrow amount to \$50,000 in gold coin.

Motion Denied.

The Supreme Court has denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Joe Coburn, the pugilist, now serving a ten years' sentence in a State Prison, for a murderous attack on a policeman.

Russian Army in Full Retreat.

CHICAGO, 6.—The Tribune's London special says, the news from the front is conflicting. It appears that the horrible sackings of Slatina, attributed by the Russians to native Bulgarians, was really perpetrated by the Russians themselves. On the most reliable authority I learn that the Russians in Asia have been driven back from Kara, and that the whole army is in full retreat.

No Need for Troops in the South.

The Journal's Washington special says, the President is so well satisfied that there is no further need for troops in the South, that he will shortly direct the issuing of orders to withdraw all the troops from that section, except such as may be necessary for garrison duty.

The troops as withdrawn will be either transferred to service in the west or sent to the Rio Grande.

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—Wool firm and in good demand; supplies are coming in more freely, but an active demand keeps the market bare. Colorado washed 25 @ 30, unwashed 18 @ 25, extra and medium 35 @ 40, No. 1 and super pulled 35 @ 38, Texas fine and medium 25 @ 30, coarse 18 @ 20, California fine and medium 25 @ 35, coarse 22 @ 25.

Seizure of Jewels.

Boston, 6.—Diamond rings, bracelets, brooches, etc., estimated to be worth \$10,000, have been seized. They were imported two years ago and are now offered for sale without payment of duty.

The Washington Movement.

WASHINGTON, 6.—At a meeting of the Washington Monument Association, yesterday, General Meigs submitted a plan to terminate the present structure with a metallic cap 140 feet high, and a total height of 442 feet and a column resembling the tower in the public square of Venice. The additional weight will be 4,147,000 pounds. General Meigs said he was approved of the plan of Larkin G. Mead to complete the monument by placing a colossal statue of Washington upon the present structure. This figure of Washington will be 55 feet in height.

WESTERN.

The Indian Uprising—Gen. Howard at the Head of the Cavalry.

San Francisco, 6.—A press dispatch from Portland brings news from General Howard's Camp on Salmon River up to June 30th. Fifty-five Indians passed along Bald Mountain, opposite our camp, on the 25th, in full view of the soldiers.

General Howard is hurrying, with as possible dispatch, in order to pursue or find the direction taken by the Indians. If the trail indicates that Joseph intends escaping to the buffalo country, General Howard will immediately resume the chase to Lewiston and endeavor to head him off, by way of Hangman's Creek.

Captain McConville, of the Lewiston volunteer, has, to-day, to strike the country in the vicinity of Snake Creek, to find the direction Joseph has taken.

General Howard, in Baker County, Oregon, says, "I fear we are surrounded that they will effect a junction with the hostiles. The squaws say that Joseph has gone towards Spokane River, and will take up his position in impassable gulches, intending to fight his way out in Wallawa Valley."

The opinion at headquarters is that he will strike for the Buffalo country, and a half's start of the troops.

General Howard has telegraphed for a regiment of regulars, which it is understood can get here in ten days, from Omaha, Neb. He has now about 500 men, three howitzers and two Gatling guns.

More Trouble.

Trouble is reported among the reservation Indians in south-eastern Nevada. Augustus Ash, U. S. Marshal, and Holland and Carter, Indian agents, were killed at the reservation. One of the murderers was captured at St. George.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Mediterranean Fleet.

LONDON, 6.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote said, the object of sending the Mediterranean fleet to Besenik Bay was that it is and would be a convenient station. The position was central, enabling the commander to communicate easily with the ambassador at Constantinople and the home government. As to why the fleet was not sent to the Suez Canal, the Chancellor said it was because it was not a convenient central position, and besides there was no reason why more than one ship should be stationed at the Suez Canal. The fleet at Besenik Bay numbers seven iron-clads and one frigate.

Eastern War News.

It is officially announced that the Russian losses in crossing the Danube at Slatova were 300 killed and 400 wounded.

Fifteen hundred persons, fleeing from Adler to the Turkish lines, perished from hunger.

Suleiman Pasha has received orders to march from Podgoritz toward the Danube, with forty-five battalions. About as many are ordered to Spirid.

A Vienna dispatch says, the Roumanian government, before sending troops across the Danube, inquired how Austria would regard such a step, and was informed that as long as the Roumanian army respected the Servian neutrality, Austria would remain indifferent to its movements.

Battle was fought on Thursday in the vicinity of Biela, lasting twelve hours. The Russians were repulsed with considerable loss, and fell back on Slatova. No details of the fight have been received.

The Slave Trade.

Portugal having consented to act with England in suppressing the slave trade on the Mozambique coast, a British cruiser has been ordered thither. She will carry a Portuguese official, visit all the haunts of slave ships, and be empowered to search suspicious vessels, even when carrying Portuguese colors.

Stocks.

Consols 94; Four and a half per cent. bonds 105; New York 108; Erie 64; preferred 161.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The Liquor Traffic.

TORONTO, 6.—The Medical Council has adopted a resolution pledging itself to use its endeavors to suppress the liquor traffic.

Several of our contemporaries are telling "Hox" M. Muloch he didn't know how such things were managed.

DIED.

In Ogdin, Wednesday afternoon (July 4), at 5:10 o'clock, of apoplexy, ROBERT WILLIAM JACKSON, son of Joseph Jackson, aged 11 weeks.—Ogdin Junction.

In this City, July 5th, 1877, THOMAS W. WARD, infant son of Isaac and Catherine A. Brookbank.

At residence of parents, 5th Ward, between P. m. Friends interred.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

FROM mouth of Emigration Canyon a red OOW, about two years old, and with a large figure 5 on left shoulder, small black spot on right side of neck, deerskin cap.

Information that will lead to her recovery, left in District of Columbia, for H. Tuckett will be liberally paid for.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in the estray pound:

One dark roan BULL, about five years old, a piece out of the end of each ear, brand resembling 20 on right hip, has a ring in the nose.

Which if not claimed within ten days will be sold at public sale at 12 p. m., at the estray pound in this city.

JOSEPH HOSKIN, District Poundkeeper.

Salt Lake City, July 6, 1877. daw

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the residents and taxpayers of the 25th school district, to be held on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, in the schoolhouse, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the year 1877-78. All persons entitled to vote are requested to attend.

W. C. A. SMITH, Trustee.

C. L. HOSKIN, Trustee.

Sugar House Ward, June 30, 1877. daw

H. B. CLAWSON, DEALER IN

Hides, Wool, Furs, Agricultural Implements, Stables, Wagons, Harnesses, Saddles, Carriages, Trunks, Boxes, etc., etc.

Wagon, Machine, Harness, Railroad, Plows, etc., etc.

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FOUND.
ON THE STATE ROAD, A ROCKET
containing a fine gun, on a city
cart. The owner can be reached by calling at
this office.

LAND!
PARTIES desiring to enter land, or obtain Mining Patents, can obtain the services of C. W. Stagner, Attorney and Notary, by calling at his private office, three doors south of Herald office.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Salt Lake City,
June 25th, 1877.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this Office by John Tingley against William Dowling for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 49, dated May 25th, upon the North West quarter, Section twenty-two, Township three south, Range one west, in Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 1st day of July, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

BARBOUR LEWIS, Register.
MOSIS M. BARN, Receiver.

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