

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

Monday, August 27, 1877.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Settlers are wanted in Mississippi. Organized efforts are being made to induce emigration to that State from Indiana. About a hundred families are making preparations to remove.

Cinderella's fairy and famous slipper was made of glass. Modern art and ingenuity make actual even the imaginary works of ancient fable and romance. Glass slippers are now being manufactured in Vienna, and are woven from flexible threads of fine spun glass. Next.

Rhode Island has a new registry law which requires every voter to register annually in person, to certify his qualification under oath, and pay his poll tax a certain number of weeks before the election. A law like this in Utah, would make some objectors to our present system raise a howl louder than a coyote's.

The Arizona Miner says: "We have two or three settlements in the Territory composed of Latter-day Saints, and we believe they are as good, industrious, law-abiding citizens as can be found in any country. They adhere to the laws of the land strictly, and the more of these valuable citizens among us the better—let them come." The Miner speaks the sentiments of all unbigoted persons who know our people and their value as pioneers and colonists.

Professor Riley says, grass-hoppers fried, stewed or roasted are a toothsome article of diet. They may look as pleasant to the eye as shrimps, but we doubt their adoption as a substitute. According to The New York Tribune, locusts salted and dried are shipped from North Africa to France to be used as bait for sardines. If this be the case, why should not America compete with Algeria by exporting pickled "hoppers for sardine fishing"? There is nothing in the universe without its uses, and if "hoppers are not good to eat they may be utilized to catch something that is.

All who keep posted on current events have heard of the murder of Sara Alexander near New York in December, 1875, and the trial and conviction for the crime of a Polish Jew named Rubenstein. It will be remembered that Rubenstein died in his cell, vehemently and almost crazily affirming his innocence to the last. Now comes a German of good family and education, named Von Volkenburg, who confesses to the murder and that he used Rubenstein's knife and wore his shoes. He committed the deed just for the pleasure he takes in seeing human blood and the sufferings of the dying. He has perpetrated several murders, according to his own statement, the full particulars of which are too horrible for publication in this paper. Rubenstein's case is another added to the long list of victims to merely circumstantial evidence.

Blasting is undergoing a revolution. We do not refer to anything profane, nor to the Englishman's explosive, but to explosions for removing rock, coal, obstructions, etc. Electricity is doing the work of gunpowder, and with a great saving of time, expense and danger. The London Mining Journal gives the following particulars of a grand blasting affair in granite quarries at Bardon Hill, near Leicester: "Six holes were put in, averaging a depth of twenty feet, each hole being charged with fifteen pounds of dynamite, and exploded with Capt. Brain's electric fuses. The machine used to fire them was Capt. Brain's American Improved, a most compact and simple article, being only some fourteen pounds in weight, which may be used by the ordinary working man, giving an electric spark two inches in length. The firing of these six holes had a most marvelous effect, the whole quarry having the appearance of being rent as by an earthquake. Huge blocks of granite were tumbled out, and upon careful examination and measurement it was computed that 14,500 tons had been dislodged and thrown into the bottom of the quarry."

Mars, the war world is in the ascendency. This planet has been making a great shine in the heavens for a number of nights past, and will keep up his glare during the month of September. According to astrologers there should be lots of fighting while Mars lights up the skies so brilliantly. But astral influence is not our subject. A new discovery has been made in relation to this belligerent planet. Mars has a moon. Indeed it is almost decided that it has two moons. This discovery knocks the Marital theories of astronomers on the head with fatal force. That Mars has no satellites has been considered a foregone conclusion. That Venus might have "followers" has been admitted, but Mars, it was settled, was moonless and alone in its orbit. Prof. Hall of the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., is the distinguished star-gazer who first determined the fact of the moons of Mars. He saw one on the 16th inst., detected the other on the 17th, and on the 18th the existence of both was announced, as follows, by Prof. Henry the chief official of the Observatory: "Two satellites of Mars have been discovered by Hall at Washington. First, elongation West, August 18, eleven hours, Washington time. Distance, eighty seconds; period, thirty hours; distance of second, fifty seconds."

"PAY AS YOU GO."

It was John Randolph who once announced on the floor of the House of Representatives, that he had discovered the philosopher's stone; it was: "Pay as you go." By this making an individual or a nation can not convert the base metal into gold; but by adhering to it, and giving it practical effect, they can accomplish more for themselves and posterity than if they had the philosopher's stone in their possession, with all the fancied power attributed to it by the old alchemists. If we were all to "pay as we go," an immense amount of trouble and misery might be saved.

The neglect to do so, produces incalculable difficulty in every department of life, and to-day it is one of the most fruitful sources of evil in this nation. It is not necessary, however, to go away from this Territory to find illustrations of the bad results of running in debt. They are abundant in our own midst.

The people of Utah have been repeatedly accused of being too willing to obey the advice and counsel of those in authority in their church; but especially of being too easily led by President Brigham Young. It that were true in relation to the counsel which has been given them respecting running in debt, the position of hundreds of people in this Territory would be very different from that they now occupy. Probably upon no single point connected with the management of what are termed, temporal affairs, has there been such ample and constantly repeated advice given to the people as upon this. But it has not been observed as it should have been. We hear almost every day of homes being mortgaged and passing out of the hands of those who created them into the hands of creditors, and of persons being unable to meet their liabilities and to pay the debts which they have contracted, and as a consequence have refused to take this wise counsel. If all the embarrassment, the trouble, the heart-aches, the sorrow and the wretched effects upon body and mind, even in this Territory, of running in debt upon the prospects of the future, instead of observing the maxim, "Pay as you go," could be presented to the people, the lesson would be so impressive that it would never be forgotten. We do not doubt that many men's lives have been shortened, and are now being shortened from this cause. There are persons who can contract debts when they have not the slightest prospect of ever paying them, and yet sleep undisturbed. But there should be no cases of this kind among Latter-day Saints. No rightly constituted person can incur obligations, with the promise that they will be met at a certain time, without making every effort to meet them. If that time should pass and the promise not be kept, such a person could not help feeling uneasy and even miserable. He would not sleep with that serenity which is necessary to good health. His food would not relish so well, and whatever comforts he possessed would not be enjoyed as they would be if he were free from debt.

There are many temptations in this country to run in debt. But they should be resisted. For our own sakes, for the sake of our families, and for the sake of Zion, we should strictly observe the maxim: "Pay as you go." It should not only be the case with individuals and families, but with municipalities, counties and the Territory. Under the prudent management of officers who have been sensible enough to take counsel from President Young, this Territory, its counties and cities are but little, if any, in debt. Our country could probably bear as heavy a weight of public debt as many States, Territories and cities do. But it is better to pay as we go for the improvements we make, than to run in debt for them, and then be burdened with interest as well as principal. We have no right to mortgage the future in that way. Every day brings its own obligations. If a man or a community cannot meet current expenses with present income, how can they reasonably expect that, with the same income next year, they can not only pay the interest on the borrowed money, and meet current expenses, but pay the principal? And yet there are many persons who will contract debts under such circumstances, trusting to what they call, luck to enable them to pay the debt, and too frequently, as a consequence, bringing upon themselves embarrassment and distress. A man who is in debt is, to a certain extent, in slavery; in a certain sense, he is in bondage to his creditors.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES, EASTERN.

The War—A Desperate Battle Near Mars.

NEW YORK, 27.—A special from London says, a correspondent at the battle of the Marston, in Armenia, telegraphs from Kuruk Dara, under date of Aug. 25, as follows: A desperate engagement has just been fought near a little village about 20 miles northwest of Kar, resulting in an unequivocal victory for the Russians. The Turkish right attacked the Russian left, which rested on a plateau in front of Kuruk Dara, at 3 o'clock this morning. The two armies fought all day long; the weather throughout was magnificent, and for 14 hours the attack, repulse, and counter-attack continued. The roar of musketry and cannon was incessant, and so thick was the smoke at times that the hot noon sun could not be seen. The Russians were persistently brave, and pursued their well-known policy of reserving their fire until the attacking column was at very close range. When after the discharge they sprang forward and received their foe with a deadly volley. The Turks were not so successful. Some portions of the Turkish line fought better than others. Desperate hand-to-hand fighting occurred at two positions. The Turks attempted to flank the right of the

Russian defensive position but were defeated in each and every attempt.

General Moris Melnikoff commanded the defense in person. He was enthusiastically cheered when he appeared. Both the Russian and Turks were in full strength. It was, on the part of the latter, an attack in force to fully test the Russian position, but General Melnikoff was able to resist the forces at the point of attack, when made in the open country, as to oppose, man for man, to his enemy. By a cavalry dash, about daylight, the Turks captured the little village of Kizil Topa, a place wholly untenable, and was consequently abandoned by the Russians long before the Turkish forces had reached the place to-night. The efforts of the Turks to capture Kuruk Dara were desperate, and certainly did not fail from want of persistence. But the opening of the attack only a few companies of the regiment forming the extreme Russian left had been encamped in front of the town, but shortly after midnight Gen. Melnikoff, having been informed of the advance of the enemy, two entire divisions, each division consisting of four regiments of 2,500 men, were thrown into place before 5 o'clock in the morning. The greater part of the second division was held as a reserve, and did not come into action until late in the afternoon, and the first shock of the attack was received by the two regiments of infantry, which had been reinforced by a small force in the occupation of Kuruk Dara, and in these two regiments the losses were terrible, some companies being literally wrecked. They stood the ground, however, until relief came, and that was the main thing that gave the Turks the first check, and checked they were at every point throughout the day. The reports of the attacking army was decided. I saw the greater portion of the fight, and the retreat of the Turks at nightfall. The losses on both sides were undoubtedly very heavy, but at this time, within two hours of the cessation of the fight, it is impossible to accurately estimate the number of killed and wounded. It was reported, about 10 o'clock, that General Komaroff Tobasavaz was badly wounded. I was assured of this fact by one of his aides less than an hour ago. He tells me that the General is doing well.

Hopelessly ill. The Tribune says, Carlotta Patti, sister of Adelina, is hopelessly ill with a complication of diseases, arising from a diseased hip joint, which caused her lameness.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN. Eastern War News.—The Great Eastern in Schipka Pass, etc.

LONDON, 27.—A correspondent, an eye-witness of Friday's battle in Schipka Pass, telegraphs that on Saturday, the Russian army, which had been driven back from Schipka, through the night, I passed masses of reinforcements, artillery and infantry, hurrying to the scene of the fighting, to secure the safety of all the important positions. The same correspondent telegraphs from Bucharest, Sunday, information follows me from the fighting at the Schipka Pass, having been again renewed, to-day, but Rakezy continues to hold his own. It is now a question of endurance, but I adhere to my impression that the Schipka Pass is safe, and unless Suleiman Pasha can run a column through another pass, he will wreck his army by this dash. The correspondent explains that the Schipka Pass consists merely of a section of the Balkans, lower than the surrounding heights. There is no pass, properly so called, but merely a track over this lower section or ridge, which is extremely broken and hilly. The highest point of the road is flanked on either side by a spur commanding it, and also a ridge behind. The first of these two spurs can rake the road leading to the Russian positions. These spurs break off abruptly and precipitously, affording no access to the valleys north of the Balkans. Their sole use to the Turks was affording them positions from whence to flank the central Schipka ridge. It is possible for troops to descend from them, struggle through the intervening steep, and climbing the steep slopes of the Schipka ridge, give a hand to each other on the road which runs along its summit. This done the Schipka position would, of course, be turned, but the advantage would be of little avail till the road had been secured by carrying the fortified positions on it. The road over the Schipka ridge constitutes for an army the only practicable line of communication in this section of the Balkans.

On the 21st, when the fighting began, the Russians were a little over 3,000 strong, with forty cannon. The Russians on this day had mines in front of their trenches, which were exploded as the head of the Turkish assaulting party were massed above them. It is reported that a large number of Moslems were blown into fragments. By Thursday evening the Turks had worked around on both the Russian flanks, and had taken the Russian trenches, and the Turkish columns climbing the ridge would give a hand to each other on the road in rear of the Russian position. At this supreme moment the two Russian generals, expecting momentarily to be enveloped, sent a telegram to the Czar, telling him what they expected, how they tried to prevent it, and how, please God, when driven into their positions they would hold these until reinforcements should arrive. At all events they and their men would hold their ground to the last drop of their blood.

At 6 o'clock there was a lull in the fighting, of which the Russians could take no advantage, since the reserves were all engaged. The men were beaten out with heat, fatigue, hunger, and thirst. There was no water within the Russian lines, and the men lay panting on the bare ridge, reckless of the fact that it was swept by the Turkish rifle fire. Others doggedly fought on down among the rocks, but were forced to give ground.

The cliffs resounded with triumphant Turkish shouts. It was at this juncture that the reinforcements, under Radetzky, arrived. Radetzky took command of these, with others who arrived subsequently, which brought up the number of the defenders of the pass to about 13,000. The road, even in the rear of the Russian positions, along which the reinforcements had to advance, was swept by the Turkish fire, and the reinforcements suffered heavily. The object of Friday's battle was to clear the Turks from their well-wooded position, which flanked the Russian positions on the road. The fighting was confined to musketry, and continued all day, desperately. The Russians could make little impression by their front attack on the Turks. The correspondent says, light cavalry would be hurled clean back out of the wood altogether. I could mark the Turks following them eagerly to the edge, and lying down while pouring out a galling fire.

The troops charged with making this front attack, merely succeeded in preventing the Turkish efforts to work round to the Russian rear. It was, therefore, decided at noon to deliver a counter flank movement. The two battalions executing this movement, had to advance, under a tremendous fire from the Turkish mountain guns. The fighting on the Turkish front and flank lasted for a full hour, but at last the Turks were seen withdrawing their battery of mountain guns near the right flank, which was a sure sign that danger menaced it if it stayed longer. The left battery followed their example, which showed the Russians had gained the ridge on the Turkish left, also there remained but the central part of the Turkish position, that carried the ridge would be ours, and our right flank set free from the dangerous pressure on it. General Dragimiroff has been wounded in the knee. The Times Therapia dispatch, of Sunday says, the Governors of Adrianople, and Philippopolis telegraph that Suleiman Pasha has taken the Schipka Pass. No news of this has come direct from Suleiman Pasha.

Very few tramps were seen in Rome, Saturday night. They were rallied in armies in larger cities, demanding more pay of the railroad companies, on whose freight trains they steal rides.—Rome Sentinel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK. The owner can obtain by applying to Mr. C. Bennett, at Deane's News Office, describing its contents and paying expenses. d229

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals: One brown brockle faced COW, three or four years old, white legs, tan and under belly, all in left ear, upper circle out of right ear, illegible brand on right thigh, and a yearling calf with her, same ear marks and collar, branded L on right thigh. Which if not claimed will be sold September 3rd at one o'clock, at the Estrey Found at Mant, Sanpete County. J. H. HANSEN, District Poundkeeper.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 & 1867

AND In the Matter of the Ophir Mining and Smelting Company of Utah, "Limited,"

The creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 31st day of August 1877, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their claims, to the Liquidator, at the City of London, 15 Coleman Street, in the City of London, Public Accountant, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by him in writing from the said Liquidator, personally or by their Solicitors, to come to and prove their said debts or claims, at 15 Coleman Street aforesaid, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

AUCTION SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, First South St., three blocks west of Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

On Wednesday, August 29th, 1877, at 10:30 a.m.

- 1 Grand Square Piano.
- 2 Fine Chamber Sets, marble top.
- 1 Picture.
- 1 Mahogany Crib.
- 1 Range, Cooking Stove and Cooks y.
- 1 Bed and Mattress.
- 1 Buggy and Harness.

ALL NEARLY NEW. Sale positive.

J. K. TRUMBULL, AUCTIONEER.

Saws and Mill Machinery

N. W. SPAULDING & BROS.,

Patent Inventor's Tooth

SAW WORKS,

20 S. Canal St.,

Chicago.

Saws of every description, Saw Mill Machinery, Belting, Leather, Vests, Files, and Emery Wheels.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues.

Found.

On First South Street, west of Main, a bunch of keys, which the owner can have by calling at this office. 231

Absolutely Perfect

IN THEIR

Convenient Arrangement,

Cleanliness and Simplicity,

Economy in Labor and Fuel,

AS EVIDENCE OF THEIR

Superior Construction

And Perfect Operation,

We refer Housekeepers to every one of the

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(Or if placed in a line)

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CHARTER OAK

WHICH HAVE BEEN SOLD,

And dealers will find that

A CHARTER OAK

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Than any other Cooking Stove made

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35 SIZES

Suited to all kinds of Fuel and Location.

If your house has not got an assortment, send the order to

Excelsior Manufacturing Co.,

612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN ST.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

ON

ZION'S CO-OP. MERC. INST.,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

d220

IMPORTANT.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., Z. C. M. I. will commence their annual closing out sale of Summer Goods, comprising in part, Lawns, Grass Cloths, Prints, Ladies' and Gents' Straw Goods, Linen Dusters, Summer Clothing, Etc., Etc., all of which will be disposed of at prices to guarantee a speedy sale, in Order to make room for early Fall purchases. Those in search of Bargains will do well to call at once.

H. S. ELDRIDGE,

Supt.

FOUND.

A ORDER on the General Tithing Office. The owner can have it by applying at this Office. d220

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A SMALL House and lot 7 blocks east of Deseret Bank, also a small house and lot on Second & 1st Street, time blocks east of Main, good well and orchard. Apply at this Ward Coop. d12

TESTIMONIALS

TO

Dr. E. L. PLANT, Salt Lake City.

Having heard of the wonderful cures effected on Mr. Hagall's little son, of First South Street, Salt Lake City, and under a little one troubled in a similar manner, I am thankful to say that he is cured, and is now a fine healthy boy. You can publish this if you think fit.

With thanks,

JAS. JOHNSON, Mill Creek.

Consumption of the Bowels.

Having heard of the wonderful cures effected on Mr. Hagall's little son, of First South Street, Salt Lake City, and under a little one troubled in a similar manner, I am thankful to say that he is cured, and is now a fine healthy boy. You can publish this if you think fit.

With thanks,

JAS. JOHNSON, Mill Creek.

HAZARD POWDER.

CONSTANTLY on hand a complete stock of Hazard Powder, and justly celebrated BLASTING.

KENTUCKY RIFLE, FAIR LAWN, DUCK, ELECTRIC, FUSE.

For sale at Z. C. M. I. and all the principal stores in the Territory. Write to H. R. CLAWSON, Agent.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City, and vicinity, that the Fourteenth District School will be reopened for the reception of pupils, on Monday, the 27th inst., under the supervision of Mr. Geo. J. Taylor, who will be assisted in the primary department by Miss Jenny Taylor. For terms, etc., address Geo. J. Taylor, Trustees 14th District School.

12TH WARD SCHOOL.

The 12th Ward School will open on the 27th Aug. in the spacious and commodious 12th Ward School House. Complete assistance has been secured. Tuition for common branches, from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per term.

JOS. T. KINGSBURY, PRINCIPAL.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

WANTED 100,000 POUNDS

GOOD MERCHANTABLE QUALITY

FOR WHICH WILL BE PAID

One-third in money and two-thirds in our Factory

Cloth on delivery of

the Wool.

JOHN R. HASLAM

At First, Brigham Young's

MAIN STREET, Opposite Walker House.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES!

THE Trustees of the different School Districts of Salt Lake County, will please take notice that I will meet applicants to attend the Normal Department of the University the present year at the 25th Ward School House, Saturday, 24th inst. Right pupils are to be selected from this County.

T. R. LEWIS, County Superintendent Dist. Schools.

d220

LUMBER YARD

Planing Mill.

A FULL STOCK OF

RED PINE JOISTS,

SCANTLING,

AND THE BEST

UTAH WHITE PINE,

Finishing Lumber from 5 Mills.

ALSO

STATES FINISHING LUMBER

OF ALL THICKNESSES.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Mouldings, Flooring,

Celling, Rustic, Pickets,

Lath and Shingles

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

FRAMES OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

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LATIMER, TAYLOR & CO.

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G. H. Taylor, F. Armstrong.

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Punctuality! Fashion! Economy!

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BUCKLE & SON.

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Opposite Walker House.

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DISCUSSION

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Rec. Dr. J. F. Johnson

DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION POLYGAMY?

To which is added the Correspondence prior to the Discussion, between the Rev. J. F. Johnson and President Brigham Young, D.D.

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