The Miner.

FRIDAY AUGUST 31. 1877.

Official Paper of Yavapai County.

C. W. Crane, 308 Montgomery street, San Francisco is sole Agent for the ARIZONA MINER in that city. He is authorized to collect moneys due this establishment take orders for advertising and effer to any other business devolving upon him as the representative of the publishers.

DEATH OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The President of the Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter-day Saints, died at four o'cl'k Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 29th, 1877, aged 76 years.

Brigham Young was born in the State of Vermont in 1801, and in early manhood was a Methodist preacher.

Coming West to the State of New York about the time of the reputed finding of the plates containing the Book of Mormon, by Joe Smith, in 1827, Young became a convert to the truth of Smith's pretentions, and attached himself to his fortunes.

At Kirtland, Ohio, in 1830, the Mormon Church first took the form of an organized society, and Brigham took a leading part, as also at Far West, Mo., in 1831-2 and Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1840.

In 1844 Joseph Smith and his brother, Hiram, while in prison at Warsaw, Ill. on a charge of treason, were shot and killed by an infuriated mob and Brigham Young was chosen Seer.

In 1845, the Mormans being harrassed by their neighbors, after having suffered much persecution, and being driven from place to place since 1833, took their departure from Nauvoo under the leader-ship of Young.

Great Salt Lake was chosen "for an everlasting abode." They took possession of the promised land on the 24th of July, 1847.

In 1850 the Territory of Utah was organized, and Brigham Young appointed first Governor.

From the death of Smith, in 1844, to the present time, Brigham Young's word has been law among the Saints, and under his teachings and prophitic direction they have built up Zion and litterally caused "the wilderness to blossom as a rose." Under the same direction they have put in practice the abominable doctrine of polygamy, which is really the plague spot of their history, though it has been pretty clearly shown in the Lee and other trials that Brigham was not only cognizant of many crimes, but actually ordered the commission of some very heinous ones. In some respects he was a most remarkable man; lacking in education, he yet possessed a fund of biblical information that few men have acquired; his executive ability was of a high order, which enabled him to manage his people, maintain a discipline and exact an obedience much resembling the relation between master and slave.

It is too early to speculate as to who his successor will be, or the effect of his death upon the Church, but they have many men of talent among them, some of whom are sons of the Prophet, of whom he is said to have had about fifty, and a leader will be easily found, though he may not be able to command the unity of action that has thus far held them together.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Several engagements have taken place during the last few days between the Russians and Turks, but nothing of a magnitudinous nature has resulted therefrom; still, when we consider that the two great armies are face to face and within striking distance of each other, it is surprising that the news from the seat of war should be so meagre. It is confidently believed, however, that a great battle cannot long be delayed, one that will surpass anything in magnitude since the downfall of Jerusalem. A battle cannot be long delayed, for the Russian cannot afford to remain inactive after their recent reverses, and the Ottoman forces are burning with anxiety to meet the invaders and drench the soil of Turkey with their blood and defend their territory stubbornly. The Greeks are flushed with their victories and are enthusiastic in favor of war, even if it be fought to their financial ruin. Volunteers are flocking to Athens from all sections and taking their places in the rank and file of the army. The Russians are in no sense of the word idle. They have pressed all available resources. Men of all ages are required to shoulder a musket and face hunger, malaria and the enemy in Turkey, and it is evident that not one out of every three will live to return to their native land. The Imperial Guard from St. Petersburg has been ordered to the seat of war, which looks as though the Russian resources were somewhat strained, and it would not surprise us to hear that Russia was ready to make peace on almost any terms after the next great battle shall have been fought.

CHRISTIAN BURIAL.—At Vineland, New York, recently, an Italian named Maggioli, supposed to be in good standing in the Catholic Church, died and was buried in consecrated ground, subsequently it was discovered that he was lacking in some essential points that should entitle him to Christian burial, according to the regulations of the church. Father Vivet, the Priest in charge, declared it a scandal on the church to allow the bones of the unregenerated to rest in holy ground and ordered them reremoved. To this the friends of the deceased objected, and a row was about to ensue when Bishop Corrigan was appealed to and settled the matter by allowing the body to remain where it was on the ground that the spirit of the age is opposed to disturbing the santity of the tomb, and the church can protect herself as she did a few years since by cursing the particular spot where lie the unhollowed remains.

The Tribune says: The small but steady business in gold mining in the Southern States will receive an impetus as soon as the machine which has lately been perfected in this city becomes generally introduced. It crushes ore into a powder as fine as the sands of the sea shore and then separates the bits of metal from the powdered stone by a peculiar process of shaking and blowing. The cheapness of the apparatus, compared with the cost of stamp mills and its efficiency in the operation, will permit ores of the South and other sections to be worked with excellent profit. People from the West and South and from Peru are investigating the capabilities of this invention.

The following endearing notice of candidates for office in Los Angeles, we copy from the Colton Semi-Tropic of Aug. 25th:

"If there is a man running for office in Los Angeles county who hasn't stolen sheep, horses, robbed hen roosts and stole red-hot stoves he will please stand up and be counted."

According to the press of that section every one of them are fit only for death or State's prison.

THE LARGEST CLOCK IN THE WORLD.—The clock in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, is said to be the largest in the world. The dial is forty feet in diameter. The hands, with their counterpoises, weigh nearly a quarter of a ton. The minute hand measures nineteen feet in length and moves half an inch at every beat of the pendulum. The distance travelled by the point of the minute hand is nearly four miles a week.

Our friend Ting, of the Sentinel, has gone on a rambling trip through the counties of Pinal and Pima.

THE LOCAL SCANDAL.

Stephen G. Brown, living near Luke's Halt, on Marina street, called upon us this morning and made the following statement which he desired us to publish:

He was married at San Bernardino on the 18th of March last to Miss Minnie Terresa Brown, and on the 21st of that month started for Arizona with his wife, arriving at Prescott early in April.

His age will be 21 years the 16th of next June, and hers 17 in October next. Since his arrival in Prescott he has worked for wages most of the time, and had provided amply for his wife and treated her like a lady.

On last Sunday evening he got a job of driving cattle for Mr. Coffee, the butcher, on Gurley street, and started when the moon arose, to go to Kirkland Valley. A man by the name of Stewart had been in the habit of coming to his house, and he is informed that not more than twenty minutes after he left the house to go after the cattle, Stewart came and took his wife away with him, and the next day had her out riding, making a point of driving past the door of the house of his—Brown's—mother, in order to tantalize that lady.

About four o'clock yesterday, (Wednesday afternoon) he, Brown, returned with the cattle and found his wife gone. He afterwards saw her in a buggy with Stewart riding about town and putting on airs. He understands they are keeping a fast house on the upper side of the Plaza.

This statement he desires to make to the people of Prescott, among whom he has come to live, in order that they may know just what there is in the scandal that has created no little talk about town.

Mr. Brown appears to be a very mild mannered young man, and talks candidly and philosophically of the matter, giving it as his deliberate opinion that a man who will insinuate himself into the family of another for the purpose of capturing the heart and turning the head of a young and inexperienced wife, with the ultimate purpose of corrupting her morals and inducting her into the ways of a prostitute, is unfit to live, and yet he says killing is too good for him, therefore he makes no threats.

His deductions from the facts as detailed by himself are eminently correct. If there is an offense in the whole category of crime for which a man should be execrated, hated, contemned and severely punished, it is just the one of which Brown accuses Stewart. If there is any excuse for the woman it is simply silliness.

New Cure for Women.

The Louisville Medical News gives the experience of Dr. Weir Mitchell of Maryland in curing an invalid. She was a woman pallid, and feeble and exhausted at the age of thirty, the type of a class. Everything worried her—to walk, to read, to drive, to sew. She was a woman with a back, and a shawl on her shoulders, and a sofa for a home, and hysterics for a diversion. She had tired out the doctors and exhausted the drug shops, and seas, and travel, and outlived a nurse or two; and she wore blue glasses to keep out the blessings of daylight. She weighed ninty four pounds, and had as much figure as a hat-rack. Because everything else tired her the doctor put her to rest in bed, and made rest absolute, not even permitting her to feed herself. She was fed with milk at brief intervals, but this produced disturbance of her digestive organs. The Doctor began to knead his patent, as if he was making 'sponge' for bread, and he filled her with electricity. The consequence was, as he said, that her appetite and digestion returned. Her nails became pink, and the veins in her limbs began to show. She recovered. After numerous doses of the 'new light,' she went home fat and well vigerous and handsome. It seems that this result awakened the interest of Dame Nature, for she gave the woman a baby as a compensation for her lost hysterics. As this patient was a type of a class, women will do well in future to call upon their physicians for the prompt administration of the new cure. The Doctor should, himself, be possessed of a goodly share of muscular power to properly administer this treatment.

Newspaper Changes.

The Arizona Star comes to us transmogrified and with a new name flying at its masthead as editor and proprietor. It seems from an advertisement that Tully & Hughes sold to H. C. Tully "Las Dos Republicas" and to L. C. Hughes "The Arizona Star" and that afterwards Hughes sold the Star to A. E. Fay, who proposes hereafter to dish-up Democracy as they do it in Pennsylvania, where the retiring editor gives the reader to understand Mr. Fay had principal charge of the manipulation of the party for the past seven years. Success to Mr. Fay. May he succeed as well in Arizona in building up his party as he did in Pennsylvania, where, when he began, a Democratic majority elected him Clerk of the House of Representatives, but when he got through, a Republican majority defeated him for the same position. Financially may he succeed even better, and lay up riches on earth. The Star has been the best paper in Pima county, and we trust it will hold its position.

Father Gallagher, of San Francisco, is said to be circulating a petition, to be presented to the next Legislature, asking for a division of the School Fund between the different religious sects. It is also said that a number of prominent persons, who are ready to truckle to the power and influence that the Father wields over his people, have signed this infamous document regardless of the fate of the Common School System of the State, which is now one of the best in the world. Father Gallagher has a right to circulate a petition, and people, from whatever motive actuated, have a right in law, to sign it, but the people of the State and their representatives in the Legislature are not yet ready to sacrifice the interests of the rising generation for all time to come, to gratify the ambition of Father Gallagher in the interest of Priestcraft.

Joseph's band of renegade Nez Perces seems to have turned to the eastward and actually gone to the Yellowstone country, where he is committing depredations and killing inoffensive settlers. Joseph, however, is not the absolute fiend that a wild Piute or Apache would be in his position, as witness his sparing the women and children on one occasion at Camas Prairie, and again, as the dispatches state to-day, he has released a woman and man whom he had taken prisoners. This is so unlike Piute and Apache warfare that it seems almost too humane for belief.

Joseph, however, is a wily chieftain, a man of shrewdness, and with the advantage of a thorough knowledge of every inch of the ground will be hard to catch with the limited number of troops that can be spared to go after him.

Human nature is a beautiful and fragrant thing. If an employer whose profits permit him to employ one hundred men, discharges fifty of them and doubles the wages of the remaining fifty, all is pleasant in his factory. On the contrary, if he retains the hundred, giving them the pay of only fifty, there is discontent, hard language, perhaps a strke. The man wao is willing to have his own pay cut down in order that another man may have employment is dead, and his grave is forty feet deep.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Michael Lynch, one of the wealthiest men in Sonoma county, California, died recently at his residence near Petaluma.

A Bereaved Mother's Reflections.

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my home once more.

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;
My singing birding from its nest is flown;
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

Attorney for the prisoner—"Your Honor, we call for a Jury in this case, and ask for a continuance till to-morrow afternoon." His Honor—"Very well; issue order for jury and set the case for two o'clock to-morrow afternoon." Prosecutor or clerk (in a whisper to his Honor)—"The Reds play the Bostons to-morrow." His Honor—"Hum! ha! Wait a moment. The court finds on glancing over the docket that it has other duties for to-morrow afternoon that will render the hearing of the case at that time—ah!—unsatisfactory (yes, unsatisfactory is a good word), and therefore the case must wait until some time next week." Great is the national game.—Cincinnati Commercial.

A female Justice of the peace in Wyoming Territory was obliged to hear an adultery case in which her husband filled the uneviable position of defendant. She sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until dead, and was anxious to have the sentence carried into effect at once, until the attorneys explained to her that she was sitting simply as an examing Court. She then held him in bonds of $18,000,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury, and said she would shoot the first man full of holes that attempted to raise the sureties.

It isn't from any narrow feeling of national exclusiveness that we object to the Colorado beetle going abroad and getting receptions at Cologne and Dublin and elsewhere. But he is not in all respects an agreeable member of society, and to have him coming back here with a single-barreled glass screwed in one eye, prefacing all his remarks with. "When I was in Yurrup" and talking of the immense inferiority of Cincinnati to Parce, will be more than we can stand.—Puck.

J. F. in the Tucson Citizen of Aug. 25th, takes the MINER to task because we stated that the inhabitants of Prescott numbered about 1,800. We may have more, and if we understood the method of counting resorted to by our friends just after election, we would swell the number to any amount anywhere from ten to one hundred thousand. We will say this much, we always make it a rule to never over-estimate. Therefore if we were mistaken in our estimate, our desire to remain within bounds will account for the error. In this particular we are quite unlike the Citizen man.

General Howard's last battle was with a band of Nez Perces who attacked his command at Camas Meadows, Aug. 20th, and succeeded in killing one soldier, wounding one officer and six soldiers, besides capturing 100 of the General's horses. He proposed to follow up these daredevil Indians in three days from the time they made the attack on him, so as to carry everything along even—that is, be just three days in the rear of the whole Nez Perce band. He ought to have been dismissed from the command long ago. Put in Crook.

MONEY PLENTY.—We conclude that money in Prescott is more plentiful than at any time since the settlement of this town, judging from the number of celebrated safes about to arrive by train of Miller & Bro. from the manufacturing establishment of Urban, Macneal & Co., San Francisco. Some twenty of these iron fire proofs are on the incoming train due here this week, and they are all needed, the owners, each and every one having something to put in them.

Senator Mitchell says: "In the event of any furiher extension of the Northern Pacific, I am in favor of confining the company exclusively to the Columbia River route, making Portland the terminal point. The aid for a branch to Puget's Sound across the mountains, or its equivalent, should go in aid of a road through Eastern Oregon and Idaho to Salt Lake, which is of infinitely more importance, not alone in a national point of view, but locally to both Oregon and Washington Territory."

The papers state that the damages which eastern cities will have to pay will run up into millions. We think the law should be so changed that if it is found that corporations have created strikes and mobs by unreasonable reduction of the wages of their employes while they have not cut down their dividends, they should stand their own loss. Other people should not be taxed to pay for their avariciousness and want of soul.

The Gold Hill News says: On the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in passing over to Silver Lake, is seen the name of Kit Carson, carved by himself on a hemlock tree in 1844. He shaved off the rough outside bark with a butcher knife, then cut his name and the date so deep in the bark underneath, that both are perfectly distinct to this day.

Major E. H. McDaniel has been admitted to practice in the courts of California on production of a license from Idaho Territory. The Major practiced in this Territory for over a year and was considered a fair lawyer.

A man by the name of Smith—a hard case—during the first part of this month stopped a Government teamster in the Valley of the Rio Grande, captured the mules and passed over into El Paso, Mexico, with them. Subsequently the highwayman was taken prisoner and the mules recovered.

Hugh Flynn, a notorious character, who has been hunting for some one to kill him, for several years finally struck upon Wm. Jordan, at Silver City N. M., who accommodated him. He died with his boots on and no one mourns his death.

STOCKS.—During the last three months the transactions in stocks have not exceeded six millions per month, while one year ago that amount was done daily for many consecutive days.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad during the last six months have amounted to over one million dollars per month.

The Mexican inhabitants of Tucson are making grand preparations for celebrating the aniversary of Mexican Independence, on the 16th of September.

General Grant has arrived in Copenhagen to visit his sister, who married Dr. Cramer, the American Minister.

Judge De Forest Porter is nursing rheumatic pains at Colton, Cal.

General Mariscal has been pronounced constitutional Governor of Sonora.

Greenbacks are quoted in San Francisco at 96½@96⅝. Trade dollars 94⅝.

LETTER FROM A ROVING CORRESPONDENT.

PHŒNIX, Aug. 26. 1877.

EDITOR MINOR:—In the course of a recent trip down the Hassayampa Creek (somewhat noted in the mining annals of this Territory) I gathered a few notes, which are here set down for your benefit—or amusement:

THE PERRY

Mine and tunnel were the first encountered in descending the creek—where Mr. Leighton of the company, is at work all by himself, as joyous as a lark, and with splendid prospects ahead of soon tapping the rich surface vein at a point where it is supposed to be a mass of pure silver

Next, a camp of placer miners was struck, hid away deftly in the willows. These horny-handed prospectors returned from the mouth of Tongue river in the Black Hills of Wyoming Territory, and were not altogether satisfied with $2.25 from 280 pans of dirt, which was the yield the day I stopped with them. However, they took out, on the bedrock, great slabs of pure lead, encrusted with a whitish clay, and were thinking of prospecting for the lead when I left. The views in this canyon are wild and strange in the extreme; huge boulders obstruct the passage of what little water there is in the creek, almost entirely; the lone pools are filled with dead and dying wasps, frogs and reptiles; the damp sands at their brinks show hundreds of deer tracks; a few birds hover over; the cottonwoods are already in the seer and yellow leaf; while the grass has shriveled in the hot, hot sun; save a few clumps here and there to be seen clinging to the shady sides of the rocks in the deepest parts of the canyon. Several deserted cabins are to be seen near the creek-bed with flumes weeping resinous tears, and old shoe-soles creaking a silent dirge to the departed as they blister in our genial Montezuman clime. A night in these wild environs, with a coyote's lone ki-yi for variety, and some quails chant an evening hymn in the chapparel near by. Next morning the "Tanks" and an old arrastra were reached, and soon thereafter the verdure at Columber's ranch, the first within the classic precincts of Walnut Grove. Then there came a drenching rain, and I was soon housed at George Jackson's thriving place, where I was entertained most hospitably. Thence on through the soft alluvial soil to where the Hassayampa canyons again opens, and where, under the wide-spreading cottonwoods, Gray, an aged anchorite, prospector, deer-hunter has a camp—on down by rippling waters, shining sands, and tall green waving grass to where the Hassayampa flows boldest, and where myriads of fish a foot and less in length can be seen darting from pool to pool on hearing the aggressive footsteps. Then came long watery reaches of grass-grown sands, fringed with willows, coquetting with the faintest of zephers, and cool green beds of wild water-cresses lining the musical waters. Then, a hot blank of upturn rocks and blistering sands until Alviso's horse-herd was reached, subsequently a cattle-herd, and finally a rude well dug in the middle of the creek, and on one side

AN ADOBE FURNACE

and surrounding *jacalitos*. There I rested, in respose to the kind invitation of Messrs. Ruibal and Roduguez, owners of the place. These gentlemen are engaged in extracting copper, silver and gold from ore from Mr. Ruibal's

SAN MIGUEL

mine. The furnace runs night and day, with Mexican labor, and yields satisfactorily, though there is a difficulty in getting the right kind of earth for a "hearth." This metal, as extracted, is sold to a Wickenburg merchant, for a price much less than it should bring were not the rates on the S. P. R. R. for freight so unreasonably high. Mr. Rodriguez is an old Mexican miner, while Senor Ruibal is a forty-niner of California, who has swung all around the circle of excitements that impelled men to travel in those days, and still does. Mr. R. has another mine near the Hassapampa, by name, the

SAN GUNARS,

discovered in September of last year, which shows free gold, and will no doubt prove a valuable property, being a 4½-foot vein on top. The San Miguel lode, above mentioned, goes $700 to the ton, $74.40 of which is silver, with a considerable percentage of copper.

Thence I mounted a burro and passed three ranches, owned by Mexicans, on the now flowing waters of the Hassayampa, passed the fine buildings and machinery of the Vulture mill, to where Wickenburg looms up, where the C. and A. Stage Co. have a large yard full of handsome coaches, and where the suave Peralta flings his banner and dispenses his aggregations "*por puro dinero, Senor.*" At Peeples' saloon they gathered—a quartette rare—J. M. Cotton, of Phœnix, Col. Ridley, an old Arizonan and cosmopolite, formerly of Maximillian's Mexican regime, and another benevolent-looking personage whose *abstentious movements* precluded the possibility of an introduction, (or it might have been a dog-training in the street),—and last, also least, the driveling idiot who pens these Assyrian characters. Mike, too, an abreviated Gath with Sclavonic predelictions for *der Faderland*. There is a lady in Wickenburg.

Then I interviewed a stage proprietor, who deposited me in a saffron-colored calache, with a driver who was just getting his place, and was, of course, so extremely particular that he lost the road twice! Then I was duly kidnapped into a barouche phase of the "mud wagon," which landed or stranded me, rather, at Smith's mill, about which point I shall write again.

BACON.

THE COMMUNIST PROPOSITION.

A paper called "Labor," the professed organ of the workingmen of New York, publishes the draft of a bill called the "Workingmen's Last Remedy," which gives an idea of what the communists aim at. It provides that after the year 1900 there shall be no private ownership of lands or mines. All are to be free, and the population to be entitled to a pro rata share of them, or ten acres to a person. This relates to lands outside of towns and cities. In towns and cities no person is to own or occupy more than one lot 50 feet by 100 for a residence, and even this lot is not to be owned in fee. There is to be no such thing as ownership of real estate. A person may hold one lot in town or 10 acres in the country as long as he uses it, but when he fails or neglects to occupy it for two years, it is to revert to the State and be awarded to some one else. Each county is to have a board of thirteen free land agents, who are not owners of land or mines, and who are to be chosen by landless residents; their duties being to apportion lands and mining privileges as fast as they become forfeited by non-use of the holders.

When the general forfeiture of lands and mines takes place in the year 1900, the former owner is to be allowed the just privilege for himself, and after that all the rest is to be open to all persons who may chose to take up and occupy it, in similar tracts. There being no individual ownership of real estate, there will be no sales of it; an occupant will not even have the right of selling his possession, and if he moves off his tract, or fails to use it for two years, it forfeits to the free land agents of the country, and is to be given to some one else. There is to be no ejectment for debt and no mortgages; taxes are to be assessed on lands in proportion with the productions made thereon and the salable value of the improvements. Lands now held by owners is to be taxed 5 per cent. on its cash value, and when the taxes are not paid for two years, it is to be forfeited to the county agents, and to be divided among any landless persons who desire to occupy.

The bill recognizes the French idea, making each county one commune, and the nation a system of communes, abolishing what are called the rights of property in land, and holding all real estate to be the common possession of the people, that is the basis of hundreds of so-called labor societies, and workingmen's newspapers, and if not prevented by the forces of government and the prevailing spirit of enlightened civilization, it may eventually prove a disastrous revolution.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL TO THE MINER.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 29.—A terrible accident occurred on the Rock Island railroad, seven miles from here, at 4 o'clock this morning, in which a whole train except the sleeping cars went into Branch Creek. Sixteen bodies are taken out.

Salt Lake, Aug. 29.—Brigham Young died at 4 o'clock this evening.

Virginia City, Nev., Aug. 29.—At a miner's meeting, this afternoon, those present were pledged to keep the proceedings secret. Some weeks ago the Miners' Union passed resolutions to the effect that no man should be allowed to work on the Comstock who did not belong to the Union. This was looked upon as a grave and ill advised step. The order was to take effect on the 1st of September, and Monday was looked forward to with considerable foreboding; riot and bloodshed was predicted, but wise counsel has prevailed during the discussion, and the result appears to be satisfactory and harmonious.

Tucson, Aug. 29.—Mexican advices indicate an improvement in political affairs. Gen. Huerta is fully recognized by Mariscal as Governor of Sonora, which has a soothing effect.

Constantinople, Aug. 29.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs that he has the Russians blockaded on three sides, and hopes to cut them off from Gabrova.

London, Aug. 29.— A telegram from the seat of war says that Suleiman Pasha considers the taking of Schipka from the front as hopeless, and will construct fortified camps in the vilages of Schipka and Hainkai, and cross the Balkans through other passes.

Salt Lake, Aug. 29.—Bitter Warfare is be-beginning over the successor of Brigham Young. Numerous candidates appear. The most prominent are the Prophet's sons, Jno. W. and Brigham, Jr. The former possesses sufficient ability, and was first counsellor to his father, but there is strong opposition to the Presidency remaining in the Young family any longer. John Taylor, Geo. Q. Cannon and members of Joseph Smith's family are mentioned as successor. It is more than probable that the bitterness of the controversy will shake the organization of the Church to its foundation. Crimination and recrimination are looked for by outsiders.

Friday's Dispatches.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—A Washington special says Secretary Schurz and Gen. Terry discredit the report that Sitting Bull is back in the United States. The Commission will not start without definite information from the Canadian authorities.

Mobile, Aug. 30.—Admiral Semmes died this morning.

New York, Aug. 30.—The Board of Aldermen applied to the Supreme Court for a summons to bring Tweed before them for the investigation of the Tweed frauds.

Salt Lake, Aug 30.—Brigham Young's funaral will take place on Sunday. Flags on all of the public buildings are at half-mast, and crape on the doors of places of business of the most devoted Mormons, whose grief seem sincere. The Gentiles believe his death will cause dissentions and the breaking up of the Ghurch. The Twelve Apostles, with John Taylor at their head, will control he Church for a time.

Ossawattomie, Ks. Aug. 30.—Ten thousand people was present at the dedication of a monument to Old John Brown.

London, Aug. 30.—Gen. Mellikoff's army made a forward movement at Ezeroum today.

Bombay, Aug. 30.—Favorable reports come from the Bombay Presidency owing to recent rains.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—A fire broke out this morning on Brannan street between 6th and 7th streets, and partially destroyed the Hanover House. Loss about $7,500.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO STOCK RANCHES FOR SALE.

Situated on the Verde river ten miles below Chino Valley. Three small houses, barn sheds and corrals, two miles of fence, field and pasture dam and irrigating ditch, excellent and extensive stock range mostly level and free from rock, abundance of fencing timber, fuel, game and fish, two miles of running water. Price of one ranch $1,000, of the other $400. Enquire of L. H. Bixby or F. P. Foster on the ranches.

P. S. The two ranches can be bought together for $1,400 cattle, sheep or mares will be taken at a fair price in payment, or twenty per cent. will be deducted for cash in hand. aug31m1

U. S. LAND OFFICE, PRESCOTT, A. T. Augus 30th, 1877.

To the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co. and Luther Elliott and James S. Thomas. Greeting:

Notice is hereby given that by Commissioner's letter, bearing date of July 17th, 1877

The entry of George N. Brower covering S ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 27, and E ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 34 Township 14 N. R 1 E. is held for approval subject to an appeal if taken within 60 days from the date hereof. The said tract is within the limits of the withdrawal for the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co. The right of the R. R attached by definite location March 12th, 1872.

By proof submitted it is shown that Luther Elliott and James S. Thomas, both qualified pre-emptors, were residing upon portions of the above described tract at the time the right of the Company attached.

WILLIAM N. KELLY, Register.

Aug 31st 60 days.

Sheriff's Sale.

District Court, 3d Judicial District, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

EDWARD F. BOWERS, Plaintiff,
versus
PHILIP RICHARDSON and S. C. MILLER, Deft's.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the above named Dist. Court, duly attested on the 28th day of August, A. D., 1877, and to me directed, by which I am commanded to make out of the personal property of said defendants, and if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then out of their real property situate in my County, the sum of one thousand eighty-nine and 55 100 dollars and interest, damages and costs taxed, amounting to $44.08, together with accruing costs.

I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest which the defendant Philip Richardson had on the 25th day of June, 1877, of, in and to the original or discovery location or claims of the Gray Eagle Lode, situate, lying and being in the Tiger Mining District, in the Bradshaw Mountains, in the County of Yavapai, in the Territory of Arizona; the said location consisting of one thousand feet in length of the said Gray Eagle Lode, and that I will on

Saturday the 22d day of September, 1877, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, in the town of Prescott, sell the above described property, levied upon as aforesaid, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy said execution and costs.

WARREN E. DAY,
Coroner of Yavapai County, Arizona Territory.

Aug. 31st, 60 days.

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Dr. L. J. Czapkay would most respectfully inform the public of the Pacific Coast that, at the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends, and hundreds of those unfortunately afflicted with disease, he has reopened his Medical and Surgical Institute and resumed the practice of his profession. The doctor would remind all those who are in need of medical aid, that since relinquishing his very extensive and successful practice in San Francisco, he has visited the principal cities in Europe, inspecting diligently the most renowned hospitals, and gathering the experience of the most learned in the profession, the benefit from which he offers to all in need of his services. Rheumatic affections, chronic catarrh, diseases of the stomach and kidneys, liver complaints, etc., successfully treated. Those who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, physical and mental debility, are assured of a permanent cure. Charges moderate. All communications strictly confidential. Address

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Prescott, July 23, 1877.

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