



GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - - July 24, 1872.

GENERAL ELECTION FOR 1872.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

COMMISSIONERS TO LOCATE UNIVERSITY LANDS:

JOHN VAN COIT,
LEWIS S. HILLS,
JOHN ROWBERRY.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY:

ORSON PRATT,
JOHN TAYLOR,
A. P. ROCKWOOD,
S. A. MANN,
B. YOUNG, JR.,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

SELECTMAN:

ISAAC M. STEWART.

TREASURER:

THEODORE MCKEAN.

SHERIFF:

ROBT. T. BURTON.

CORONER:

HAMPDEN S. BEATIE.

SURVEYOR:

CHARLES W. HARDY.

RECORDER:

EDWIN D. WOOLLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS:

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

First Precinct, Salt Lake City:

J. P.—ADAM SPEIRS;
CONSTABLE—R. W. McALLISTER.

Second Precinct, Salt Lake City:

J. P.—SAMUEL W. RICHARDS;
CONSTABLE—B. Y. HAMPTON.

Third Precinct, Salt Lake City:

J. P.—E. B. TRIPP;
CONSTABLE—GIDEON H. C. GIBBS.

Fourth Precinct, Salt Lake City:

J. P.—JETER CLINTON;
CONSTABLE—JOHN READING.

Fifth Precinct, Salt Lake City:

J. P.—JACOB GIBSON;
CONSTABLE—CHARLES I. ROBSON.

Mill Creek Ward:

J. P.—JOHN F. SNEDAKER;
CONSTABLE—E. F. M. GUEST.

Big Cottonwood:

J. P.—R. B. BITNER;
CONSTABLE—D. B. BRINTON.

South Cottonwood:

J. P.—SILAS RICHARDS;
CONSTABLE—RICHARD HOWE.

Draper:

J. P.—ABSALOM P. SMITH;
CONSTABLE—JOHN FITZGERALD.

West Jordan:

J. P.—BENJAMIN CUTLER;
CONSTABLE—SAMUEL BATEMAN.

South Jordan:

J. P.—WILLIAM WINDWARD;
CONSTABLE—HENRY BECKSTEAD.

Fort Herriman:

CONSTABLE—WM. FREEMAN.

Brighton:

CONSTABLE—THEODORE LETZEN.

North Jordan:

J. P.—SAMUEL BENNION;
CONSTABLE—GEO. M. SPENCER.

A VALUABLE discovery of a very simple and very effective deodoriser or disinfectant was made recently in India, according to the Poonah Observer. The result of numerous experiments with roasted coffee proved it to be one of the most powerful means of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, and indeed of actually destroying them. "A room in which meat in an advanced degree of decomposition had been kept for some time was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee-roaster being carried through it containing a pound of coffee newly roasted. In another room the effluvia occasioned by the clearing out of a cesspool, so that sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia could be clearly detected, was completely removed within half a minute on the employment of three ounces of fresh coffee. The best mode of using it as a disinfectant is to dry the raw bean, pound it in a mortar, and then roast the powder on a moderately heated iron plate until it assumes a dark brown hue, when it is ready for use. It must, however, be remembered that the coffee, to be effectual, should be perfectly pure. Adulterated rubbish will only make matters worse."

Here is a cheap and readily accessible disinfectant, by means of which cellars and other rooms can be readily disinfected, sweetened, purified, especially if used in connection with a thorough clearing out and a good lime-washing. Hot weather stimulates noxious vegetable as well as animal growths, and fills the air with hurtful and unpleasant perfume. Roasted coffee is not unpleasant to the olfactory and herein is the best use to which it can be put.

THE Indians just now are occupying considerable of the attention of the Federal Government. There are undoubtedly some people who would be glad to inaugurate an Indian war here or there, either from motives of revenge or from a desire to have some chances of pickings. If the Indians are properly treated wars with them will be few and far between. But unfortunately there often seems to be a greater proportion of belligerently inclined whites than Indians, and it is difficult to say which are most reckless and cruel when they get "mad." It is gratifying to know that the government appears disposed to pursue a peaceful, straightforward, and honorable policy towards the red man. If all who have to do with Indians, were so disposed, there would be comparatively little trouble. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes to that paper July 9—

Mr. William Welsh, who has just returned from an official visitation to most of the Indian agencies that were about eighteen months ago placed by the government under the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has made a full report to Secretary Delano, giving interesting details of his mission, with the names and history of the different tribes, their habits, present condition, &c. Particular reference is made to the Santee Sioux, which tribe, Mr. Welsh says, under the influence of Christianity, "venerate their churches as much as the Jews did their temples at Jerusalem." Considerable space is also given to the Poncas, whose friendliness to the government and earnest encouragement to the missionary cause among them is spoken of at considerable length.

Mr. Welsh says in his report that the merciful policy towards the Indians inaugurated and followed by the President meets with the universal favor of all right-minded people with whom he has been brought into contact, and adds that an organized opposition to the present administration is being formed in our frontier States and Territories, because the President has placed the large appropriations for the Indians beyond the reach of dishonest men who claim this patronage as their right.

Several other important subjects, including the North Pacific Railroad, whisky traffic on the Missouri, keeping Indians on reservations, the distribution of rations to Indians, titles to farms and trades on reservations and other topics are also given much attention in the report, and are being further discussed to-night at the residence of Secretary Delano, where Secretary Belknap, General Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General Howard, Special Indian Commissioner, and Mr. Welsh are in consultation with Secretary Delano.

THOMAS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH, the temporary chairman of the Baltimore

Convention, is described by newspaper correspondents as a wonderful specimen of physical vitality and beauty. His years are said to tread close on four score, and he stands about six feet and a half high, with a magnificent straight frame, an eagle face and splendid head, fringed with silver hair. A Republican correspondent in speaking of him says:

"His name wiped out, even to me, his rebel record, and it was with pride that one recalled the fact that this grandson of Jefferson paid the patriot's debts, and that his daughter wrote the charming book on her great ancestor's domestic life."

THE new Emperor of Abyssinia has sent six splendid zebras, valued at \$600 apiece, as a present to France, and they have arrived at the Jardin d'Acclimation, Paris. It has been generally held that zebra are untamable, but, although they are not as gentle as lambs, nor quite as trustworthy as mules, yet we have seen zebras, belonging to Mander's menagerie, we believe, driven with a carriage through the streets of England, and M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, who has made sundry experiments in the matter, intends to drive down the Champs Elysees this month in a coach drawn by six Abyssinian zebras.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN made speeches at Baltimore against Greeley and for himself. One of his stories was that Greeley knows nothing about farming; that he recently sowed a peck of gunpowder for turnip seed; that instead of raising turnips he raised hell; and that if Greeley were made President he would treat the country to an almost daily explosion from similar mistakes. The candidate for President in 1872, as G. F. T. calls himself, entertains, it appears, very contemptuous views of his opponents. He did not expect, when here, that Horace Greeley would be up for President; we were not, therefore, favored with his opinions at that time of the Chappaqua philosopher; but his comment on President Grant was significant. "Tell us all you know in five minutes, General," pithily expresses his estimate of the extent of the present President of the Republic's knowledge.

THE EMMA-ILLINOIS MINING CASE.

LAST night Chief Justice McKean, sitting in Chancery, delivered his decision in the Emma-Illinois mining case, in which the Emma Silver Mining Company (limited) was plaintiff, and the Cincinnati and Illinois Tunnel Company of Utah—William W. Chisholm, James F. Woodman, James M. Day, William B. Smith, John Chisholm, John Meely and William Slansby were defendants.

This was a suit in equity, the plaintiff praying for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from continuing certain alleged wrongful acts, during the pendency of an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants for alleged trespass upon certain silver mining property, claimed by the plaintiff but in the possession of the defendants. Hempstead and Kirkpatrick, T. W. Park, Luke P. Poland, W. M. Stewart and C. J. Hillyer, solicitors and of counsel for the plaintiff. Marshall and Carter, J. C. Royle, E. S. Joslyn and C. W. Bennett, solicitors and of counsel for the defendants.

The Chief Justice thus stated the case—

Some of the defendants, and certain other persons named in the complaint, but not parties to this suit, formerly claimed, held, and to some extent developed, a certain mine of silver bearing ore, in the Little Cottonwood Mining District, and described as follows: 2,400 linear feet of and upon that certain vein or lode known and described as the Emma lode and commencing at the discovery shaft upon said lode, known as the Woodman shaft, and thence running easterly, following the course of the lode 1,600 linear feet; and commencing again at said discovery shaft, and thence running westerly, following the course of the lode 800 linear feet; making in all 2,400 linear feet on and along said lode or vein, and embracing the same with all its dips, spurs, angles and variations for the said distance of 2,400 linear feet, with a space fifty feet in width, upon the surface, on each side of the said vein or lode throughout the extent of said claims for the convenient working thereof, and more particularly described in the map attached to the complaint.

Afterwards the said claimants and

others who had become jointly interested with them, or their assigns, by deed conveyed all their interests in the said mine to the Emma Silver Mining company of Utah; and on the 30th day of May, 1871, the last named company by deed conveyed to the Emma Silver Mining company, of New York. Previously, on the 14th day of October, 1870, the parties then in possession of the mine applied to the Government of the United States for a patent for the said mine and premises; and on the 24th day of August, 1871, the said government by letters patent granted to said applicants, and to their heirs and assigns, the said mineral claim and premises above described, and in such letters patent particularly designated, with the right to follow said Emma deposit, vein or lode to the distance of twenty-four hundred linear feet, with its dips, angles and variations to any depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, to have and hold said premises, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging. Afterwards, in September and October, 1871, the said patentees by deeds conveyed to the said Emma Silver Mining company of New York, the title so acquired and all their interest in the Emma mine. On the 13th day of November, 1871, the Emma Silver Mining Company of New York by deed conveyed the said mine and premises to the plaintiff, in consideration of the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars; and the plaintiff immediately entered into possession of the property so conveyed.

The various parties that have held possession of this mine, have, in the development of the same, constructed many works, such as shafts, tunnels, drifts, winzes, and raises, in the mountain in which the mine is situated. In the same mining district are the Monitor and Magnet lodes and the Cincinnati lode, which are claimed and held by the defendants, who for some time past have been constructing a tunnel called the Illinois Tunnel, for the development of those lodes. About the middle of last April the men at work on the Illinois Tunnel broke through into the works constructed by the plaintiff or its grantors, in the westerly part of what the plaintiff claims to be the developed portion of the Emma Mine. The plaintiff's workmen stopped up the opening thus made, and for a month and a half there appears to have been no further interference. But early in June, owing to the thawing of the snow on the mountain, a part of the Emma Mine caved in, and for some days the plaintiff's workmen were thus prevented from penetrating to the westerly part of the plaintiff's works; when, however, they at length succeeded in doing so, they found all the developed floors or drifts in that part of the works, and above the first or railroad floor or tunnel, in the possession of the defendants, whose employees forcibly held the same and drove back the plaintiff's employees. This disputed ground contains a large amount of very rich silver-bearing ore. The plaintiff claims that this ore is part of the Emma Mine; the defendants deny it.

There are two, and but two questions in this case, the one a question of fact, the other a question of law. The question of fact is this—Is the silver-bearing ore of which the defendants are holding possession a part of the Emma vein, lode, or deposit? If it is not, no injunction can issue against the defendants; if it is, then as matter of law, can the plaintiff hold it, it being conceded to be in the adjoining lands outside of the surface limits of the plaintiff's patent? On the argument of this case some of the learned counsel seemed to suppose that there is a conflict of title between the Monitor and Magnet and Cincinnati lodes and the Emma lode. But there is absolutely no proof to sustain such position. The controversy is between the Emma Mine and the Illinois Tunnel, and the Monitor and Magnet and Cincinnati lodes are no more involved, by the proofs adduced, than if they were situated in another range of mountains.

The Chief Justice then reviewed the testimony of Dr. Orville H. Congar, Professor J. H. L. Tuck, James M. Day, James E. Matthews, Thomas H. Bates, Senator William M. Stewart, C. L. Stevenson, Professor Ellsworth Daggett, Professor Henry Sewell, Silas Williams, William Pascoe, Mr. Davis and others.

The decision concludes as follows:

It appears, from the record in this case, and counsel have referred to the fact, that the plaintiff is an English corporation, while the defendants are an American