

kind, folded together, only one shall be counted.

The canvass shall commence by the judges who have acted as clerks of the election comparing their respective lists, and ascertaining from said lists the number of votes cast. The box shall then be opened, and the ballots therein taken out and counted by the judges, and the judges, acting as clerks, shall each make a list of all the persons voted for. The presiding judge shall then proceed to open the ballots and call off therefrom the names of the persons voted for, and the offices they are intended to fill; and the judges acting as clerks shall take an account of the same upon their list; and all the ballots shall be immediately returned to the ballot box, and the ballot box shall be locked and securely sealed; and the box, with the ballots inclosed, shall be preserved by the presiding judge of election for twenty days after the result of the election has been declared by the Utah Commission; and said ballot box, with the ballots inclosed, shall be forwarded to the commission immediately on being so required by the commission. If not so required, the ballots shall be destroyed by the presiding judge of the election, and the ballot box shall be returned by him to the office of the clerk of the county clerk.

CERTIFICATION.

After the canvass shall have been completed, the judges of election shall add up and determine the number of votes cast for each person for the several offices, which results shall be placed on the lists made by the judges acting as clerks of the election; and the judges shall thereupon certify to the same, and shall forward all the lists securely sealed by mail, or other safe conveyance, to the secretary of the commission at Salt Lake City, Utah.

RECAPITULATION.

From the foregoing it is clear that one of the judges must keep the registry list and write the word "voted" opposite the name of each person casting a vote, and another judge must write the name of each person voting, and opposite to it the number of the vote. As soon as the polls close and the lists are compared, and the ballots counted, each of these judges must make a list of all the persons voted for. On this list they must tally the number of votes for each person as they are called off—the name of the office which the candidate is intended to fill being opposite his name—and on these two lists the judge must take an account of all the votes cast, and that account, on each tally list, must show the entire number of votes cast for each candidate at that poll.

After the canvass has been completed, the judges of election shall add up and determine the number of votes cast for each person for the several offices, which result shall be placed on the lists made by the judges acting as clerks of election, that is, on the tally lists above referred to, and the judges shall thereupon certify to the same, that is, they shall add at the bottom of each of the said tally sheets a certificate to the effect that the foregoing is a true and correct account of the number of votes cast for each candidate for said office at

said poll, and all the judges should then sign each of the said certificates and date them, and should also certify to the registry list and poll list, and forward all the lists, that is the registry list, the poll list and the two tally lists, which should all agree, securely sealed, to the secretary of the Utah Commission at Salt Lake City, Utah.

In addition to the foregoing lists required by law, the Utah Commission have prescribed that an abstract be made, setting forth the names of the candidates and number of votes cast for each. This requirement should be complied with.

Great care should be taken in all the lists and returns to give the full and exact name of each candidate, and the judges should be careful to see that each name is correctly spelled.

The returns, which should go in a sealed envelope to the Utah commission, consists of the registry list, the poll list, the two tally lists (all duly certified) and the abstract required by the commission.

Immediately after the canvass, all the ballots must be returned to the ballot box and the box locked and securely sealed. As the law and the instructions of the commissions are both silent as to the kind of seal to be used, we recommend that a paper, bearing the signature of each judge of election, be so pasted over the slot and keyhole as to prevent the possibility of anything being put into the box or taken out of it without tearing the paper.

SAMUEL A. MERRITT,
Chairman Democratic Territorial Central Committee.

ELIAS A. SMITH, Secretary.

PERSONAL BRAVERY.

A group of veterans of the late war, including General Alger, Judge Fitzgerald and Captain Seamans of Los Angeles, sat in the corridor of the Palace and exchanged experiences.

"The question of personal bravery is always one of peculiar interest," said General Alger, "but many a man who bore the reputation of having a charming life owed it to the admiration of his opponents. As a rule a soldier will never fire at a man who displays unusual courage. I know this from experience.

"It was in the fall of 1863 that I was transferred from the army of the West to the command of a regiment in the army of the Potomac. About that time the rebels moved across the Rapidan, and I was sent to drive them back. It turned out that it was a reconnaissance, but at the time we believed they were seeking to make a lodgement on the north of the river. We drove them back to the bank of the stream, but there they made a savage stand, and reinforcements were sent over to aid them. Their position, owing to the formation of the ground, was a very strong one, and ours greatly exposed. While preparing for the struggle my command was attracted by a courier approaching. He was on foot and availed himself of the numerous gulleys worn by the rains to protect himself from the enemy's fire. Volley after volley was fired at him, but he reached me unhurt. He bore orders

for me to report at once to General Kilpatrick. In order to reach the latter I would be compelled to pass over an almost open plain for fully three-quarters of a mile and exposed to the fire of the rebels. It flashed upon me that the attempt would result in certain death, and I was on the point of refusing to obey, when it occurred to me that I dared not display any indication of cowardice in the presence of my command. Leaving my horse and command, which were stationed behind a small rise in the ground, I started on foot. The moment I appeared I was greeted with a volley, and the dirt flew around, but I was unhurt. At this the rebels cheered and in a moment the shot flew thick about me for a second time, but not one touched me. There was another cheer from the rebels, but I kept going. I was so badly frightened that I dared not even look to the right or the left. Every moment I looked for another volley and felt that I could not escape again. Not another shot was fired, and during the fifteen minutes that elapsed while I was in range of their guns round after round of cheers greeted me, but not a bullet was sent after me. I reached General Kilpatrick in safety, and from that day to this have sought unsuccessfully to ascertain the name of the rebel officer whose men spared my life."

"The worst frightened man I ever saw," said Judge Fitzgerald, with an amused expression of countenance, "was at Pea Ridge, when we were attacked by Federal troops. For a body servant I had a strapping negro boy, whose duty it was to look after my blankets and rations, and, negro-like, he was forever crawling into some out of the way place to sleep. Just as we were expecting the advance the federals opened fire on us at rather close range. We were on the skirmish line, and in a moment our men were deployed in battle array. Just as the firing began to grow heavy I heard a piercing yell and saw my negro boy flying along between the lines. Every step would have measured fifteen feet, and every time his foot struck the ground he would yell "Oh, Lord!" loud enough to be heard in both camps. With him he had my blankets and rations, and at every jump he would leave a portion of one or the other in his wake. As far as I could see him he was going like a frightened deer, and long after he was out of sight I could hear him yell. He had been sleeping exactly between the lines when the battle opened, and it is not surprising that he was scared. Two weeks elapsed before he returned to camp, but he could never be induced to talk of his Pea Ridge experience."

"Out in Kentucky," chimed in Captain Seamans, "I witnessed a peculiar occurrence which illustrates the uncertainty of human life. We were marching through an open stretch of farming country, and at the distance, as afterward ascertained by actual measurement, of more than a mile we espied a rebel soldier sneaking along behind a hedge fence. With us was a detachment of sharpshooters, and one of them, just for the fun of the thing, as he expressed it, took a shot at the Johnny. Raising his rifle to his shoulder, he glanced quickly along the barrel and fired. There was a dis-