

Too Much Politics.

It is really getting to be a serious question whether we do not have too much politics. Every four years there is a grand struggle over all the countless offices in the country. Every two years nearly every State goes through a similar contest on a smaller scale, and every year there are members of the Legislature to elect, in some States Governors to elect, and in almost every city a shoal of local offices, which must needs be wrangled over because there are half a hundred local politicians ambitious of each post.

There is much to be said in favor of frequent elections. They keep the people from that lethargy which is most fatal to liberty; they make officers speedily accountable to those who have entrusted them with the government; they insure the people prompt and exact representation. On the other hand they absorb a large proportion of money, time and energy that might more profitably be expended elsewhere; they damage the ordinary business of life; they drive out, especially from local and legislative places, the men who have just begun to learn something of their duties, and put in men who must begin at the beginning and learn it all over again. It would be difficult, for instance, to find any reason why the term of a good county clerk or sheriff should not be of a reasonable length, except in the hunger of the politicians. There is something of reason in the protest of the brown-stone voter who stays away from the polls. If he goes there he must cast his vote, especially for local offices, for many men of whom he knows absolutely nothing. There is too much politics abroad for the average citizen to master. That there is some desire for a change is to be seen in the lengthening of the term of the Governor of this State, and in the increase of sentiment for a longer presidential term with the limitation that there shall be no re-election. Not so much, perhaps, in these greater as in the less offices is some reform of administration needed that will allow us to retain for a reasonable time servants who have shown themselves faithful.—*New York Tribune.*

Appointing Supervisors of Election.

We rather incline to the opinion that the Judge has no authority to act in the matter. The law says, first, a United States District Judge shall appoint them. Now, Judge Schaeffer is not a United States District Judge. He is a Territorial District Judge, sent here to sit in a Territorial Court, to hear and adjudge on Territorial cases, and in a Territorial District. He has no jurisdiction as a United States District Judge. He has merely additional jurisdiction to hear some United States cases. But that he is not a U. S. Judge is evident, and so pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States. This was one of the blunders of James B. McKean. He thought he was a United States Judge, and hence he erred so egregiously. It is true that the President appoints the Judge for this Territory, but, that is merely taking it out of the people's hands until they become a State.

Second.—If Judge Schaeffer is a United States Judge, he has no legal proof that there is a population of 20,000 persons in Salt Lake City. The petitioners say that they believe it has more than 20,000 inhabitants; but those fellows would believe many queer things for convenience. It is not because they think or believe so, that the Judge should act in such an unconstitutional law. There is no proof that the inhabitants are so many. The last census taken by lawful authority was in 1870, and that gave 18,337. That is the legal amount until another is taken, and the judge must be bound by that. We know that the papers say there is more than 20,000, and the *Utah Gazette* says that there are 26,000. But these are only random reports for the sake of effect. Chicago is shown recently to be scores of thousands less than her citizens said it was. But, whether or not, the last census must be the guide for a United States District Judge. We protest, therefore, against the action of Judge Schaeffer on the instigation of an unprincipled committee, for those two foregoing reasons, viz., he is not a United States District or Circuit Judge, as contem-

plated in the law: Second, he has no knowledge or proof that the population is 20,000; on the contrary, the only authoritative statistics show 18,337. We have no fear of any appointments he can make, or that they can do any harm or good; but we object to him or any other man making laws, or assuming authority; for, to do such is infringement upon the people's rights.—*Provo Enquirer, Nov. 1.*

Red Cloud Captured at Last.

There is rejoicing in the land. Crook has captured Red Cloud "without firing a shot." The General "took the bull by the horns." But it was not Sitting Bull that he took by the horns. The *Herald's* local columns yesterday, in a comment upon the military performance that surrounded and disarmed the great Indian who, for many years, has stood as firm as a rock for peace in the midst of abuse and wrongs that are too atrocious for words to describe, did not express the sentiments of the paper. We repudiate and denounce the impeachment of Red Cloud's fidelity to his pledged faith for peace. We know that he has done everything in his power to preserve peace with the whites, and any man who says he has not done this tells what is known to us to be false.

"The progress of wickedness towards these red men is both steady and merciless. It exemplifies the spirit of lawless power over a helpless and defenceless race and people, who have been robbed of everything but their courage and manhood in the course of the unceasing history of black wrongs and still blacker perfidy with which these Indians have been treated since our memory and knowledge runneth not to the contrary. The glory and shame of the treatment and capture of Red Cloud and his men, after driving him and them to despair of all hope of justice at the hands of bayonets and power, belong to those who revel in it. For our part, we think it the culmination of all the long list of wrongs and outrages that have been visited upon the Indians in the last ten years.—*Omaha Herald, Oct. 26.*

UTAH AND SALT LAKE CANAL.

Much interest having been manifested by some of the citizens of Utah County in regard to the dam in Jordan River, which is located seven and a half miles from the outlet of Utah Lake, some believing that its construction had a tendency to raise the water of the Lake, but the following report from Surveyor General Fox, from actual measurements, taken at intervals during the past three years, will no doubt correct the erroneous impressions in relation to the matter—

TO THE COUNTY COURT OF SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Gentlemen—In response to your communication of September last, calling for a report of the difference of the elevation of Utah Lake at the various times when taken, I respectfully submit the following—After the dam was constructed across the Jordan River, which raised the water at said dam 10 feet, I, by your request, on the 11th day of June, 1872, took the difference of level between the surface of the water at the outlet of Utah Lake and at the dam, and found there was a fall of 2 feet and 4 inches in a distance of about 7½ miles. Since then the dam has settled 1 foot and 2 inches, making a difference at the present time of 3½ feet between the outlet of the Lake and the dam. When the water at the dam was at its full height, I established benches along the shore of Utah Lake, one at Provo on the 4th of December, 1873, 5 feet above water surface, one at Lehi bridge, 4-10 feet above surface of water in the river, and one at the outlet of the Lake, 3 feet above water in the Lake, Dec. 6, 1873.

About the 20th of January, 1874, the side dam gave way and the river dropped down to its original depth, and on March 7th, 1874, before the break was repaired and when the river was unobstructed, I tested the benches at Lehi, and found the water in the Jordan at Lehi bridge 3-10 of a foot lower and at the outlet of the Lake 1-10 of a foot lower than when the benches were established in December previous. The break having been re-

paired and finished about the 1st of July, 1874, I again, on the 3rd of August, 1874, tested the benches at Lehi and found the river at Lehi bridge 3-10 of a foot higher and at the outlet of the Lake 1-10 of a foot lower than before the break was repaired.

On the 9th of August, 1876, the benches at Lehi were again tested, and I found the water in the Lake 11-10 feet higher and at Lehi bridge the water in the river was 14-10 feet higher than when the benches were established, and on the 10th we tested the bench at Provo and found the Lake 16-10 feet higher than when the bench was first established. We also determined that the high water mark of 1862 was 16-10 feet higher than the high water mark of 1876.

On October 20th, 1876, we again tested our benches at Lehi and found the river at the bridge 4-10 of a foot higher, and at the outlet of the Lake the same as when the benches were first established. We also on the same day measured the depth of the water at the old ford on the Camp Floyd road and found the water to be 53-10 feet only. We also determined that the water had been 12-10 feet higher, making the highest water on the ford of this season 61-50 feet.

Very Respectfully,
JESSE W. FOX.

SALT LAKE CITY,
October 24, 1876.

Temple Bar, London.

THE QUaint OLD STRUCTURE TO BE TAKEN DOWN.

The *London Echo* of September 20th says: "Threatened buildings, like threatened men, live long; but Temple Bar, the fate of which has hung in Common Council scales, is at last doomed. By a decision of sixty-five to forty-five, the city fathers have decreed that the quaint old construction, familiar for upwards of two centuries to many millions of Englishmen as they passed from the Liberty of Westminster into the city of London must 'move on,' whither, they have not decided. It has long obstructed that narrow throat of the city called Fleet Street, and for years past had been in a state of the utmost decrepitude. It has outlived its usefulness and has survived to a Philistine age that has no respect for the antique memories which hang about its smoked and crumbling walls. It is better, therefore, that it should go before its further infirmities, and even iniquities, should shame it in the house of its few friends. In a few weeks the Vandalish masons will be at it. Between sunrise and sunset the work of the great Christopher Wren will be so much time and dust and dirty stone—despised of builders and scorned of Irish hodmen. No longer will the lordly Sheriffs shut the gates in the sovereign's face to assert the liberties of the city, for there will be no gate to shut; and the tens and hundreds of millions—gentle and simple, learned and unlearned, famous and unknown, good, bad, and indifferent—who have passed under its arches or gazed at its sad statuary, cannot but regret that the exigencies of modern improvement have doomed a structure which, if not old—for it succeeded a still quainter wooden bar—is yet surrounded by many memories. Until late last century the heads of 'traitors' bleached in grizzly weirdness on its spikes, and there must have been many a wounded heart and many a wrathful hand unconsciously finding its way to a sword, as these remnants of a lost cause met the eye. When Johnson and Goldsmith were wandering among the poet's monuments in Westminster Abbey Johnson remarked, 'Forsitan nostrum nomen miscebetur istis.' An hour after they were passing under Temple Bar, when Goldsmith, pointing to the heads of the Stuart's partisans, slyly whispered to Johnson, who was a fierce Jacobite, 'Forsitan nostrum nomen miscebetur istis.' If for nothing save this witty jest of 'Gentle Noll' the Bar must be loved of thousands who never saw it. Doubtless the city will erect in its place an elegant iron gateway, which, while in no way obstructing the street, will yet mark the city boundaries, and serve all the purposes of, while perpetuating, the vanished bar."

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STUMPAGE TAX.—The collection of stumpage has for some time past excited considerable interest among the lumbermen of Utah. The officers connected with Land Offices have felt it to be their duty or otherwise to be to their interest to collect stumpage. The Government is beyond dispute legally entitled to stumpage in Utah as well as in other territories or States. But how stands the question morally? Ought the Government to collect stumpage in Utah? We think the making of roads in these fearful cañons should exempt lumbermen from the stumpage paid where such enormous outlays are not required. The Government should deduct at least 50 per cent. of the tax on lumber obtained from the cañons. When the Land Office was first established at Salt Lake City, the stumpage question was winked at. The officers acknowledged that it would be great injustice to the enterprising cañon man to compel him to pay stumpage on lumber which would have forever remained worthless to the Government but for the roads made in every instance at a cost of thousands of dollars. Congress has declared the settler on the public domain entitled to 160 acres for his hardships in opening up the country. Would it do this and then withhold from the cañon man who grades every foot of the road to the timber, a lumber bounty? Certainly not. There is but very little timber in Utah; not enough really to pay for the making of the dugways from 15 to 30 miles in length. If the officers whose duty it is to look after stumpage, feel bound to collect the tax, they should be exceedingly liberal, taking their pay in lumber at the mills where the timber is sawed.—*Beaver Enterprise Nov. 1.*

—The *New York World* says, "Stokes will visit the Centennial; then he will return to prosecute his \$250,000 suit against Jay Gould. He means to go into business at once, having purchased a patent asphaltum pavement, which he says is something that no city can do without."

NOTICE.

Territory of Utah, } s. s.
County of Salt Lake, }
In the Probate Court in and for the aforesaid County and Territory.

MAGGIE H. STARK, Plaintiff,
vs.
HENRY H. STARK, Defendant.

The people of the United States in the Territory of Utah, send greeting; to Henry H. Stark, defendant.
You, the said Henry H. Stark, defendant, are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, Maggie H. Stark, in the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake county, Utah Territory, and to answer the complaint filed therein against you, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served out of this county but in this district within twenty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. This action is brought for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce annulling the bonds of matrimony between the said plaintiff and the said defendant, and for the purpose of obtaining a decree from said court, awarding the custody of William Henry Stark, a minor child, the lawful issue of said marriage, to the said plaintiff, and for costs of suit, &c.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment against you according to the prayer of said complaint above mentioned.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court at Salt Lake City, county of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, on this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1876.

D. BOCKHOLT,
Clerk of the Probate Court, Salt Lake County, Utah.

LOST!

STRAYED from 19th Ward, Salt Lake City, a span of ponies, middle aged, one a light bay or sorrel, branded figure 2 and letter J on left hip; the other a brown; both newly shod in front. The horses recently brought from Soda Springs, and were once owned by Antoine Jensen, Weston, Idaho. Finder will please return them to me and be compensated for trouble.
W. H. HOOPER.

NOTICE.

To J. W. Snyder.—I hereby notify you that I have expended in money and labor the sum of Fifty Dollars, being the amount of legal assessments due by you for the past year on your interest on Three Hundred and Seventy-five (375) feet in the Clara Lode, situated in Blue Lodge mining district, Wasatch County, Utah. Should you fail to pay said sum within the time prescribed by law your interest in said lode will become forfeited to me as co-owner, by virtue of the Act of Congress approved May 10th, 1872.

FREDERICK REICH.

April 20th, 1874

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