

DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JULY 24, 1878.

THE ELECTION AND THE LAW.

As the time for the first annual election under the new statute is near at hand, we think it a advisable to direct the attention of all parties concerned to the importance of a strict compliance with all the provisions of the law, which has been enacted with a view to securing the rights of every lawful voter in the Territory, irrespective of sect, color, creed or political opinion.

It is supposed that the registration of voters is as complete as possible under the circumstances. No machinery, material or political, works perfectly at first, use and experience being required to expose its defects or demonstrate its excellencies. It is quite probable that some citizens of either sex and of opposing politics have failed to register. But we believe that the officers entrusted with the duty of making the lists, have endeavored to fulfil every condition of the law and do justice to all within their respective districts, and that if the number of qualified voters at the coming election should not prove to be as large as at the last, the fault does not lie with the Assessors.

We hope that none who are registered will fail to go to the polls. Let the totals of the poll lists balance with the totals of the registry lists. Duty demands that qualified voters should vote. The elective franchise is not a society ornament but a political responsibility. And the exigencies of the times require that those who belong to the People's Party in this Territory should understand its issues and support its candidates in every lawful manner, and by every proper influence at their command. When opposing powers are so crafty and unscrupulous, indifference is shameful and carelessness a crime.

The ladies of Utah form an important portion of the body politic. Important both in numbers and in influence. They hold the franchise and should exercise it. To do so rightly they should make themselves familiar with the questions of the day and vote from principle and conviction. We would like to see them actively interested in political as well as domestic interests. If the voting power conferred upon them is anything, it places them by the side of man in all affairs that would affect the State. We would like to see them at the primaries, and would sustain a movement to give representative women a voice in the conventions. They are entitled to be heard, and no obstacle should be placed in the way of woman to any place for which she is fitted by nature and education.

It is of great importance that those who officiate as public functionaries in connection with the election, to take place on the Fifth of August, should pay strict attention to the requirements of the law. But few of the community have either time or inclination to study the statutes, and the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature are not in extensive circulation, we therefore give a few points for the consideration of those whose duty it is to act officially at the coming election, so that no advantage may be taken by the opposition through neglect of some technical regulation or legal requirement.

The clerks of the County Courts should be careful to post up, in each precinct, at least fifteen days before the election, a copy of the Registry list of said precinct, and also forward a copy of the same to the Judges of Election. Also to post up in three public places in each precinct a notice of the election, naming the offices to be filled and the time and place for the election, and announcing that the senior Justice of the Peace for the precinct will hear objections against the right to vote of any registered voter, until sunset of the fifth day preceding the election.

Those who wish to object to any voter must do so in writing and the Justice must notify, in writing, the

voter objected to, and state the day and hour when the hearing will take place, and the notice must be served by the objector.

Three days before the election, the Justices of the Peace who have found that persons objected to are not qualified voters, must transmit a certified list of the names of such persons, to the Judges of Election, who must strike such names from the Registry List before the opening of the polls.

The County Courts must furnish each precinct with ballot boxes having Yale locks and keys, also the requisite books, blanks and stationery, including a sufficient number of plain envelopes without marks of any kind upon them.

If the Judges of Election appointed by the County Court, or either of them are not present one hour after sunrise on the morning of election day, the voters present, of whom there must be at least six, can elect a Judge or Judges to fill the vacancy, who must qualify by taking and subscribing an oath that they will well and faithfully perform the duties of the office to the best of their ability, and studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit or abuse at the election.

Before the opening of the polls the Judges of Election must examine the ballot box to see that it is empty; it must then be locked and the key held by the presiding Judge, and the box must not be opened during the election. The Judges must designate one of their number as Clerk, who must have the Registry List and write on it the word "voted," opposite the name of each person casting the vote. Another of the Judges must make a list on which he must write the name of each person voting and the number of the vote. The vote must be a single ballot and be folded, and placed in one of the envelopes provided by the County Court, and delivered to the presiding Judge, who, when the name of the voter has been found on the Registry List, and if challenged the challenge be decided favorably, must deposit the envelope, unmarked, with its contents, in the ballot box. If any voter is challenged for receiving a valuable consideration for his vote, he must be sworn that the matter of the challenge is untrue, before his vote is accepted. Any person disturbing the election, the canvass, or interfering with a voter in the free exercise of the franchise may be punished for misdemeanor.

The polls must be closed at sunset, and the Judges must proceed to canvass the votes immediately, and continue without adjournment until the canvass is completed. All candidates may be present in person or by representative. The Judges who have acted as Clerks must compare their respective lists and ascertain the number of votes cast, then the box must be opened and the ballots taken out and counted by the Judges, each of the Judges who acted as Clerks must make a list of all the persons voted for, and while the presiding Judge opens the ballots and calls off the names of those voted for and the offices they are intended to fill, the Clerks must take an account of the same upon their lists. Then all the ballots must be replaced in the box, which must be locked and securely sealed. Then the Judges must add up and determine the number of votes cast for each person for the several offices, place the result on the lists made by the Judges acting as Clerks of Election, certify to and seal up the same, and forward the box and lists by a qualified voter of the County to the Clerk of the County Court.

The rest of the proceedings is placed in the hands of officials, who are more likely to be, or make themselves, familiar with the new law, than those who are only called to act temporarily in behalf of the public, so we do not consider it necessary to make further reference to the statute, except to advise the Clerks and members of the County Courts to pay strict attention to every provision thereof, that the election may not be invalidated in any county through ignorance, carelessness or oversight on their part.

DISRAELI AND JUDEA.

THE occupation of the isle of Cyprus by the British Government suggests something more than protection to the Suez Canal, a naval station at the east end of the Medi-

terranean, a standing reminder to Russia of England's guardianship of Turkey, and a close watch on her own interests in the East. The near proximity of the island to the shores of the Holy Land, and its ownership by Great Britain naturally gives rise to the query, Will Palestine pass into the hands of the English?

Such an event is by no means improbable. The rescue of the Holy Places from the grasp of the Moslem would be hailed with delight by all Christendom, although there would be considerable squabbling by the various branches of the Christian Church over the right of pre-eminence. But even that might be less than at present, for the sword of the "infidel" is now often necessarily unsheathed to quell the strifes of the Christian worshippers at the shrine of the Holy Sepulchre. Under British dominion order would be more likely to be maintained than with the rule of the Turk.

Paris politicians say openly that this is Beaconsfield's opportunity. France cares much less to-day for such an acquisition to the crown of its neighbor than it did under the Empire or the reign of the Bourbons. Such a movement would be the crowning glory of the great statesman's wonderful career. And it might be the stepping stone of his own race into their national restoration, and the re-establishment of the throne of Israel.

That a Jew—by blood if not by religion—should be the instrument of redeeming the land of Judea and fulfilling the predictions of its ancient seers, would seem to be fitting and consistent. For Disraeli is as much a Jew as any of the tribe who lay claim to the lineage. Judah has departed from the spirit and the power of the Moslem covenant, and the dead forms of its present faith are no more to be compared with the living realities of the times of the Shekinah and the Temple, than Disraeli's ceremonial and empty Christianity.

Should the standard of Great Britain supplant the crescent over the walls of Jerusalem, the Christians would sing praises in every land. But Judah would have much to say to the Jews, for the rescue of Moriah from the rule of the Sultan, would be the sign of the latter-day redemption and the opening of the way for the return of the outcast. Who knows that this will not be the sequel of the Russo Turkish war, and the outcome of the life and triumphs of the Jewish Premier of England?

THE TRUE METHOD WITH THE POOR.

THE Hebrews have been holding a convention in Milwaukee. Among other subjects discussed during its sittings, was the best means of providing for orphans and other persons who have to be sustained by the blessed hand of charity. The Jews hit upon the true method of assistance to the indigent. It was a plan to make them self-sustaining.

The sons and daughters of Judah are famed, the world over, for their care of the poor of their own race. The cry of the widow and the orphan does not ascend to heaven in witness against the Jews. A Jewish pauper is a *rara avis* in any country. But money giving is very seldom true charity to the recipient. Those who earn what they eat and wear are more likely to be good citizens than any who are raised or supported in a mendicant spirit.

It was decided at the convention to take measures for the acquisition of an area of land in the West, on which the children reared and educated in the orphan asylums, and other persons dependent upon the Hebrew charitable associations for sustenance, or who have no means to enter into business, can be placed and thus become self-supporting.

This movement is worthy of imitation among the Christian denominations. If Judaism inculcates benevolence, the teachings of Christ emphasize and enforce the doctrine. But the disciples of Moses are more consistent than the professed followers of Jesus in this particular, for while "Christians" allow their

co-religionists to starve to death in no inconsiderable numbers, the despised Jews suffer no Hebrew to perish for lack of food or shelter.

The great problem of the times is the provision of remunerative labor for every able-bodied person. This country is broad and capable of sustaining a vast population. Millions of acres are yet uncultivated. The Government has made liberal provision for the acquirement of homesteads. But there are hosts of idle men and women, herding in the great cities of the land, who cannot go West and make themselves a home, simply for the lack of means to move, and the necessities to exist upon while making, breaking, and reaping the fruits of a farm.

If much of the means now expended in eleemosynary gifts to the poor, were used under wise regulations for the transportation of industrious but laborless people to the uncultured prairies, and for their support while turning the wilderness into a fruitful field, a double good would be effected, for while the indigent would be placed on the path to independence, the country would be developed, and those who now hang as dead weights on the body politic would add to its strength and material riches.

The Jews have taken a step in the right direction, and the Gentiles would do well to follow in the road. And we here suggest to all who wish the prosperity of Utah and the good of the people, who have any influence over the immigrants arriving in this city, that the best interests of the new-comers and of the Territory, will be subserved by their moving to and settling upon those districts in the country where there is a prospect for winning homes of their own. If they endure a few hardships at the first, their experience will not be half so hard as that of the early settlers on the soil, and staying in the large towns, means continued dependence upon daily toil with a hand-to-mouth living, or dependence upon the industry of others. The country is the place for the poor, they want to become anything but laborers for the rich. Plant the indigent workman on the sparsely settled soil, and he will grow into a wealth-producer and a society strengthener instead of a clog upon the wheels of material progress.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

To avoid sunstroke, avoid excitement, alcoholic stimulants, iced drinks, and too much meat. Keep the pores open, bathe frequently, exercise moderately, keep good tempered and, when you can, take a dip in the lake.

"Influx of triplets" is the way the *Chronicle* heads a local item about three babies at a birth. They are the offspring of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Schenck, of Austin Street, San Francisco, were born on the 16th inst., are all boys, and weigh in the aggregate seventeen pounds nine ounces. All the parties principally interested are reported as "doing exceptionally well."

The *Eureka Times* has an account of an encounter with a river monster. It is known in that vicinity as the "man eater" of Eel River. Mr. G. E. Schumaker, of Garberville, describes it as eight or nine feet long, the head about seven inches broad, the back oval and spotted, belly flat and white, end of tail yellow with dark rings around it, two web feet with legs about three inches long, just behind the head. He saw it under his horse's feet while riding, and fired a derringer at it and afterwards a rifle obtained from an Indian. The animal made a frightful plunge into deep water. It moved like an alligator. The writer pledges himself to the truth of the narration.

What is more annoying than a crying baby that will not be pacified? And yet good sometimes comes out of "a crying evil." Mrs. Kline's child at Pittsburgh, on the night of the Fourth of July, cried, and yelled, and would not be comforted. The mother and the father walked the floor with it in vain. Suddenly they heard a peculiar creaking noise, the father seized the baby and ran, calling upon the mother to follow. As soon as they had cleared from the house, down it came with a crash. A heavy storm had filled a newly dug cellar with water, which sapped the walls and great was the fall in con-

sequence. If that baby had not cried so incessantly the trio would have been crushed to death.

The Sacramento *Record-Union* advocates capital punishment for thieving Indian Agents like Livingston, arguing that their crime is not like a common defaulter's, but they are traitors to their country, they incite the savages to bloodshed, and are thus not only thieves but murderers, and "are responsible for more than half the desolation which has swept over our fertile valleys and prosperous settlements." We think there is no need to pass laws for the hanging of defaulting agents. If they were punished under the existing law, it would answer the purpose. But they generally escape. They are not only white washed, but calculated and set up for models. For they have powerful official supporters who share in the spoils, and the thief is helped out of trouble by the receiver. The whole government is corrupt, and Indian frauds are but samples of a general system.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JULY 13.

Around Again.—Dr. Bernhisel is now able to be out and about again. With the exception that he suffers from weakness, he is almost wholly restored to health. He has been, until quite recently, confined to his residence, by injuries received over a year ago, by being thrown down and trampled upon by a wild horse.

Eye Injured.—Last Sunday, while William Horner, of Heber City, was engaged in hunting, a cartridge exploded in his gun, blowing out the breech. He was struck in one eye with a splinter, and Dr. McClanahan, at Provo, who attended the young man, states that he will lose the sight of the injured optical organ. So we learn from the *Territorial Enterprise*.

The same paper states that 140,000 pounds of wool had been received at the Provo Woolen Factory since July 1st.

Fatal Shooting.—In addition to the dispatch in reference to the shooting affair at Silver Reef, published in yesterday's NEWS, the following was subsequently received.

Silver Reef, 17, 8 p. m.—George Boyd, who was shot last night by Joseph Birch, died at 12 to-day. Boyd had been threatening the life of Birch, and followed Birch into his store with a drawn pistol, and fired at Birch. Birch returned the fire, hitting Boyd above the tenth rib, on the left breast. Boyd died in about sixteen hours after the shooting. The acting coroner held an inquest over the body, to-day, and the jury found the killing done in self-defense. This verdict is sustained by the public here generally.

The Artesian Well.—After Messrs. Catton and Thomas reached a depth of 275 feet in the preliminary shaft for an artesian well, near the city cemetery, the water came in so rapidly as to prevent further progress by the usual method of digging. It will be several weeks before the machinery, which is being made at the railroad shops, under the direction of Mr. Pierce, will be ready. The construction of a derrick, for hoisting the boring augurs, has been commenced at the shaft. A twenty-horse power engine has been procured with which to operate the machinery. Mr. Pierce appears to be thoroughly familiar with his business.

Fatal Accident.—The following special to the NEWS has been received per Deseret Telegraph Line:

NEPHI, Utah,

July 18, 1878.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday, about 6 p. m. Frederick Winn, aged 11 years, son of George and Emily Winn, was killed while playing beneath the bank of the Big Hollow. He and several other children were playing, when the bank gave way, completely burying him. Assistance was rendered immediately, but before he could be dug out, life was extinct. The funeral takes place at 5 p. m. to-day.

For Europe.—Elders John Nicholson, Samuel L. Adams and William D. Major, missionaries for Europe, expect to leave for England on Tuesday, July 30th. Mrs. A. W. Carlson and Miss Annie Adams will also leave for the same destination at the same time. The lady first named purposes joining her