

fairly held or lawfully conducted, is guilty of felony, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years or by both.

Sec. 4. Every person not entitled to vote who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who, being entitled to vote, attempts to vote more than once at any election, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. Every person who procures, aids, encourages, assists, counsels or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election knowing or believing that the person is not qualified and entitled to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 6 provides that any officer or judge of an election, who commits certain offenses against the sacredness of the ballot, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than seven years. The section is very explicit, covers the ground well, and apparently would be found difficult to evade, if the voters were vigilant in guarding their rights. Section 7 provides that any election judge who shall fail to deposit a ballot in the ballot box when properly tendered, or who shall pry into the secrecy of a ballot, by attempting to learn the contents thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500. Section 8 punishes forging or counterfeiting election returns by imprisonment in the penitentiary from two to ten years. Section 9 punishes the adding to or subtracting from the votes cast at an election, by from one to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Section 10 provides for the punishment of persons who aid or abet in the commission of the above offenses, and section 11 provides for the punishment of any person who seeks, by bribery, menace, etc., to influence the vote of an elector.

Some of the acts prohibited by this law might be performed thoughtlessly or without criminal intent, and the entire statute should be studied, especially by all election officers, that its provisions may be understood and faithfully and intelligently complied with.

It may be well to add here that the last legislature also passed another law in the interest of the public welfare in relation to elections, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors on any day set apart for the holding of any election for territorial, county, municipal, district or precinct officers, except school trustees. This statute makes it a misdemeanor to sell, give away or furnish intoxicating liquor on an election day.

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HOW SOME BOOMS WORK.

Of all the booms which western speculators boast, none have been more boasted than the boom at Wichita, Kansas. Fortunes were made while it lasted and property went up to fabulous figures. When it "busted," as most booms do "bust," everything was as flat as a buffalo chip and as dead as a dobie. The wind up may be best understood by perusal of the advertising columns of the *Eagle* which publishes three and a half columns of sheriff's sales. Enough said.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY AUG 1, 1888.

CITY COUNCIL.

Parley's Creek will be Brought to the City at Once.

A NEW CANAL TO CARRY JORDAN WATER TO BE CONSTRUCTED THIS SEASON.

The City Council met in regular session last evening at 7 o'clock, Mayor Armstrong presiding. The following were absent—Alderman Pyper, Councilors Young and Smith.

The resolution authorizing the Mayor to sign the agreement for the exchange of canal water for the waters of Parley's Cañon creek, being the special order for the session, was taken up for consideration and read.

Alderman Sharp moved the adoption of the resolution; seconded by Alderman Riter.

ALDERMAN SHARP said he trusted that the motion would prevail. The city is far short of an adequate supply of water. Even in an ordinary season the supply is insufficient. The city has had some damages to pay because certain portions had too much water. But this cause of complaint is now removed. The problem to be met now is the cry and necessity of a large portion of the inhabitants for water sufficient to enable them to live.

In the early days of the present Council a special committee was appointed, and has now made a report on the question, having done so believing their recommendations to be the best that could be presented in the matter. The members of the Council should weigh these suggestions without prejudice. In company with other members I have visited the various streams. The figures we took and measures we made are substantially as follows, being relatively correct: The flow of City Creek is 7,000,000 gallons daily; of Parley's Creek is 5,000,000; where the flume passes over Parley's Cañon Creek at the paper mill, the canal shows 9,216,000

gallons per day. In the narrows below where our canal is proposed to come out from Parley's Cañon, a subsequent measurement to that I have before quoted shows 5,184,000 in 24 hours—within a small figure of the amount given by our chief engineer, Mr. Ottinger, the week previous. Where the canal crosses the Big Cottonwood stream, farther south than the first mentioned place on the canal, we found a little over 18,000,000 in 24 hours. The falling off is attributed to various causes, as evaporation, defects which cause seepage, and the operations of muskrats—"four legged and otherwise." Our observations lead us to believe that by a canal from this point we will bring more than the entire amount of exchange—thus giving us a clear gain of the whole of Parley's Creek. The plan suggested by the committee will give relief in proportion as 5 to 7, compared to City Creek.

The plan of piping from Utah Lake would not solve the water problem any more fully than it is today. That water is owned, as are all the streams, by people who will refuse to sell it unless you buy their farms also. For instance, if you want the Big Cottonwood stream, you have got to buy out all the farms watered by it. The taking away of the water would make of that part of the country a dreary waste. It would be the same if the waters of the Jordan, or Utah Lake, were taken from another portion. You must not destroy the farms in the country, or you irreparably injure the city. Utah Lake water, if taken, must be purchased. We now own one sixth, and there are already disputes in regard to those rights.

Personally I thank Mr. Terhune for his figures. He says, \$2,034,000 for a 24-inch pipe from Utah Lake which will give 3,784,000 gallons in 24 hours—this quantity for the outlay of over two million dollars. The difference between the elevation of Utah Lake and Great Salt Lake is 280 feet; but the difference between the base meridian of Salt Lake City and Utah Lake is only 163 feet, and four feet fall to the mile, as Mr. Terhune suggests, would bring the water right to the corner of South and East Temple streets, and no higher, and would leave us with the dry bench problem no nearer solved than it is now. The law of Congress limits our indebtedness, and we cannot go beyond. If we adopt the scheme of some "wise ones" outside of this Council, it will take ten years to get a drop of water through a \$2,000,000 pipe. If we were to adopt the piping system at all I favor Mr. Terhune's pumping scheme from Hanauer's smelter, which will cost \$474,000 and furnish the same amount of water, and higher up, that could be got from Utah Lake; thus being 4 to 1 in favor of the pumping scheme.

But these do not anything like touch Parley's Cañon stream, at a much smaller cost. It is claimed that we will destroy secondary rights. How can that be, when we purchase primary rights, and have no power to deprive others? The entire cost of Parley's Cañon to us will be but \$35,000 for 5,000,000 gallons daily—and that is building a new canal ten miles long—at Parley's Cañon, which will give us not less than the amount proposed by the opposition, to cost two millions, and will also place it on the dry bench. It is urged that somebody may sue us. Are we to be scared by threatened lawsuits when we do not trespass upon the rights of any? The exchange certainly gives to us the needed relief, and we cannot solve the question in any other way.

ALDERMAN M'CORNICK said there would be an additional cost for the straightening of the city's canal from what is known as the forty-two-foot drop. I think we might lay an iron pipe to save the nine million gallons that are lost between Big Cottonwood to Parley's Cañon. I had no idea the loss was so great till I went over the canal. If we make a new canal, I would like to see light pipe used, and I think it would not cost greatly. It may be a little over seven miles. I think the way it is now it will take all the water out of the canal in exchange for Parley's Creek. I think the right of way for the canal would cost a great deal—I do not know how much, but would like to see some figures.

ALDERMAN RITER said: I want to weigh every objection that is urged against the exchange. One objection is that there is but a small amount of water in Parley's Creek; another is that there are parties above the head of the canal who have primary rights. I have taken particular pains to inquire into this, and find the objections totally groundless. The farmers below the canal never yielded any water right, so that if anyone above the canal got water as claimed it was purely by theft. I agree with the measurements of Alderman Sharp.

An objection has been raised that Parley's Creek was being stolen up in the cañon, near Hardy's, and that the stream from Lamb's Cañon was also taken. I am inclined to believe this is true, and if so, the water of Parley's Creek can be restored to its proper owners, thereby increasing the stream to equal to City Creek. I have also estimated the cost of bringing waters from the Utah Lake. My figures agree with Mr. Terhune's. It is supposed that there is fresh water in Utah Lake, but I have ascertained that there is none that could be taken, and that will be found fit to drink. It is all fresh water, but

is unfit for culinary purposes. For seven miles from the lake we would have to lay pipe at a dead level. So you will see that it is an engineering impossibility for us to get water from Utah Lake to a point where we want it in this city, and then we could not drink it. We have been told that there are fresh water springs in Utah Lake, but a careful inquiry shows that there are no such springs there. No one can be found who has seen them, and nobody can discover them now.

Eight of us measured the canal and found that in four miles it lost over seven million gallons daily. I have also found that there is considerable seepage and many breaks in the bottom of the canal, in a section of country near Calder's farm. I believe this can be remedied by a new canal from the forty-two-foot drop to the flume in the city, and give us here not less than 16,000,000 gallons daily. From the old paper mill to the city the canal is a dead level, and a smaller canal with a fall would do us much better service. But this change should not be charged to the exchange scheme, as it will have to be made anyhow. Our object is to reach that portion of the city where they have no water, and every objection to the exchange plan has to my mind been removed. It is the cheapest, and gives us much more water than any other plan yet suggested. I will say also that there is a place near Parley's Cañon Creek that can be made into a splendid reservoir at a light expense, and it will make one of the finest reservoirs that can be made in this valley. Its location is higher than Fort Douglas and it looks as though nature had provided it for a reservoir. I am in favor of the resolution.

ALDERMAN M'CORNICK said, in substance: I have been satisfied for a long time that the Utah Lake scheme is all bosh. It is easy for papers to say what we ought to do, but we must have money to do anything with. I think we will yet have to come to the reservoir system. I think water can be safely stored in City Creek Cañon, and am satisfied it will yet be done. I like Alderman Riter's suggestion about that reservoir.

With reference to the resolution, I think that these mill sites are worth the price asked. I would be in favor of selling some of the land we don't need to pay for them, and let taxes come in from that which is now laying waste. I think it is necessary to have this resolution passed at once, and I will vote for it.

COUNCILOR ROBERTS said, I am a little bit muddled on this problem. There is another side to this question. They say we want the Mayor authorized to sign this agreement. I claim you will give away three times as much water as you get, so you don't get anything near the amount of water you now have. We can't get any water without a new canal from the forty-two foot drop. There is no force in the present canal to bring the water to the city. I am not fighting the proposition to get water; but I protest against giving \$100,000 for less water than we now have. The Nineteenth Ward is now without water, even with the canal, and when it is traded off, we will have less. The people in Sugar House Ward are also short of water. If the Council will vote to pump water, I will be with you. Alderman Sharp has taken all my thunder and apprehended all my arguments. I believe in getting water from anywhere else but Parley's Creek, because it will interfere with people there.

ALDERMAN RITER—How many persons will it affect?

COUNCILOR ROBERTS—I do not know. I am told that the rights we have called secondary are really primary.

ALDERMAN RITER—That is a mistake. They are secondary.

COUNCILOR ROBERTS—I am in favor of the pumping scheme. I don't believe there is there is the water in Parley's Creek that is claimed, and I'll gamble on it, outside of the Council.

ALDERMAN RITER—Councilor Dooley already owes me a box of hats on the same proposition.

COUNCILOR ROBERTS—Let us dig this extra canal first, if it will give us more water, and not rob those now below the canal. I will not vote for this proposition. It will give us a great deal less water.

COUNCILOR SOWLES next said: We get four-fifths of the water of Parley's Creek, which makes 4,000,000, and then the Kennedy ditch takes one-seventh of that.

ALDERMAN RITER—You have discounted it twice.

COUNCILOR SOWLES—Councilor Roberts says there is this one-seventh more than we have counted on.

COUNCILOR ROBERTS—James McGhie is my authority. He told me the Jennings took the whole stream this week to water five acres of lucern. He also says the water at Mr. Smoot's is from springs.

ALDERMAN SHARP—The gentleman has been misinformed.

COUNCILOR DOOLEY said, the understanding was that we should get the additional signatures of these farmers who have not yet signed.

ALDERMAN RITER—These farmers are getting tired of waiting, or they will not sign. Those who have signed are getting impatient, because their water is being stolen.

COUNCILOR DOOLEY—Then it is either execute this agreement at once, or the farmers will withdraw?

Mayor—Yes, sir.

COUNCILOR DOOLEY—I had not learned that before. I see no cost of the enlargement of the present canal, and would like to learn that. Parley's Creek don't contain 5,000,000 gallons daily. The water isn't there. I find, according to Mr. Palmer's measurement, but 2,400,000. This will give us less than two million gallons in the city. It may be the best and the only thing we can do, but let us not deceive ourselves, and think we are getting 5,000,000 when there are but 2,000,000. We ought to know more of what we are doing, and not work by guess. I do not know.

ALDERMAN RITER—We can give you the exact figures in a minute. We are not deceiving ourselves in the relative proportion of Parley's Creek to City Creek; it is almost, if not quite as large. Of course this ear there will be a large loss. The ditch now brings Parley's water to the city limits.

By request, City Surveyor Fox said that Parley's Creek would get to the north side of the cemetery about 30 rods below the artesian well. There will be five miles of new ditch, and the water will empty into the ditch that runs north of Brain's brickyard, east of the cemetery.

ALDERMAN SHARP closed the argument, replying to the objections raised by the opposition. He said there are some who will not agree to the exchange, and it is no use to wait for them. The race track owners are among the number. We could not now change their minds unless the person who went to them with misrepresentation, will correct that wrong. As to the one-seventh claimed to be owned by somebody, as stated by Mr. Roberts, that is an error. The Kennedy ditch has an interest, but that leaves us twenty-four-thirtieths. As to the argument of Councilor Dooley, I do not propose to deceive myself. I will overlook the fact that he first stated there was but 240,000 gallons per day, instead of his present figure of 2,400,000. By three measurements his is shown to be more than 2,000,000 out. There may not be 7,000,000 gallons daily in City Creek, or 5,000,000 in Parley's, but their proportion is as 5 to 7, and we get four of the five. We know by years of experience that Parley's is actually the larger of the two, when that which is improperly taken out is shut off. If I am voting for anything that is detrimental, and have made a mistake, I am willing to go on record as to my vote. Let it be by yeas and nays.

THE VOTE

was then taken by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Riter, Webber, Sharp, Clark, Carlson, Jeremy, Teasdel, McCornick and Dooley. Alderman Pyper, who was absent, subsequently recorded his vote in the affirmative, making the yeas 10.

Nays—Sowles and Roberts—2.

Absent—Young and Smith—2.

Alderman Webber moved that the Mayor and committee on canal be authorized to proceed at once with a ten-foot canal from above the forty-two-foot drop, and deepen the canal from the Big Cottonwood flume. He suggested that the canal be made on a grade of four feet to the mile, and four feet deep.

Alderman Sharp seconded the motion to construct the new canal to carry the waters of the Jordan into the city.

Councilor Roberts inquired as to the right of way. He knew some property owners would donate it. "You know," said he, "the seepage of that canal is a great benefit. Besides, the stealing is immense. I favor the project."

The motion was carried.

The question as to the construction of that portion of the ditch necessary to convey Parley's Creek to the city, to empty at the point suggested by the surveyor, above Brain's brickyard, was taken up. The matter was referred to the Mayor and the committee on canal, with instructions to proceed immediately with the work.

On motion of Alderman Sharp, a committee was appointed to ascertain whether any more rights to Jordan water could be purchased by the city. The Mayor named Messrs. Sharp, Clark and Roberts.

Councilor Dooley moved that the ditch from Parley's Cañon be located with a view to erecting a reservoir, if practicable, for the future supply of waterworks. Carried.

The Council adjourned till Friday evening at 7:30, as there was considerable business which there had not been an opportunity of attending to.

Correspondence.

CASTLE MAWN, Whitland, South Wales, July 17th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Sir—As a friend of mine favors me almost every week with your valuable paper, whose address I never had the pleasure to know, I would be very thankful to you if you would allow a small space to publish the death of his brother, who is dead, without the fact being known to him, since last year. His name was Thomas Josiah Phillips, of Blaendwyl-fawn farm, in the parish of Trelech. He died July 19th, 1887; he was the third son of the late Rees Phillips, Esq., of Blaentrafle farm, Llanwinio, Carmarthenshire, South Wales.

My friend also sends me very often the Salt Lake Herald. Yours sincerely, P. PHILLIPS.

Herald please copy.

Adventure With a Bear.

SPRINGVILLE, Utah, July 31, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

About two weeks ago one of our respectable citizens, Mr. Doa C. Fullmer, was traveling in the mountains some distance to the east of Utah valley, I think hunting stock, and had been without food nearly 24 hours. On seeing a very young bruin he resolved to dine on it, nor did he forget the bounty on bears.

Not desiring to precipitate any movement he watched the cub for something like an hour, during which time it had climbed a tree of about 15 inches diameter.

Brother Fullmer at last went up the tree to take possession of his dinner and secure the bounty offered by our Legislature of 1887—8.

When about 15 or 20 feet up the tree he heard a noise below and to his surprise and horror saw the mother bear approaching in a furious manner. He mounted the tree with almost catlike agility.

Brother Fullmer had neither gun nor pistol, and, as he related the circumstance to me, he said he did not want any weapon just then. He saw the folly of his adventure and the perilous condition he was in. He felt that, nothing but a providential power could save him from being the bruin's dinner.

He uttered a very short prayer aloud which probably would not have been appreciated in a public audience for its eloquence.

Brother Fullmer lost no time in making a vocal treaty with bruin. He told her very earnestly to go back and let him alone and he would let her baby alone. Strange to say the bear actually stopped when about half way up to him, looked savagely, growled her dissatisfaction and returned to the ground, but quickly began to mount the tree again.

Her retreat had inspired Brother Fullmer with confidence in the escape he had prayed for and he lost no time in talking to the bear, but kept telling her he would not hurt her cub if she would go down again and let him get down. He even peremptorily told her to go down and go off.

She went down the second time and walked hurriedly away from the tree a rod or two but returned more furious than before and came up within four or five feet of him.

This time Brother Fullmer was more earnest and more confident than before. He told the bear to go down and go farther off and he would come right down and go away.

This time the bear went hurriedly off four or five rods and fell to shaking and tearing another tree—in which occupation my informant left her, and disappeared among the brush.

Respectfully yours, O. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sexton's Report.

The following is the mortality report of this city for the month of July, 1888:

Accidental.....	3
Bright's Disease.....	2
Blood poisoning.....	1
Cholera infantum.....	13
Consumption (phthisis pulmonalis).....	4
Convulsions (infantile).....	6
Cancer.....	3
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.....	1
Dropsy (general).....	2
Fever (scarlet).....	6
Fever (typhoid).....	2
Heart disease.....	4
Hernia.....	1
Hemorrhage of bowels.....	2
Inflammation of bowels.....	2
Lung disease (acute).....	5
Measles.....	1
Malaria.....	3
Old age.....	5
Peritonitis.....	2
Paralysis.....	2
Stroke.....	1
Not reported.....	3
Total.....	72

SEX OF DECEDENTS.	
Males.....	33
Females.....	39
AGES.	
Under 1 year.....	15
1 to 5 years.....	23
5 to 10 years.....	8
10 to 20 years.....	3
Over 20 years.....	31
NATIVITIES.	
Utah, 36; other parts of the United States, 14; England, 8; Scandinavia, 2; Wales, 2; Switzerland, 2; Germany, 1; Ireland, 1; not reported, 6.	
ROBERT PATRICK, City Sexton.	

DEATHS.

SPENCER.—At Randolph, Rich Co., Utah, May 28th, 1888, Charles Henry, beloved son of the late Edwin and Hannah Spencer, of heart disease. Decedent was born at Randolph, on November 6th, 1873.

Millennial Star, please copy.

SOUTH.—At the same residence, April 12, 1888, Hannah Elizabeth, beloved daughter of Edwin and Mary Ann Spencer South; born March 30, 1888.

Millennial Star, please copy.

INVENTION

has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberally; say you can do the work; either eat, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in money right away, then anything else in the world. *Or send free. Address TOWN & CO., Augusta, Maine.*