



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Two weeks from Monday next is the time for holding the annual election in this Territory. A caucus meeting was held this afternoon, and the gentlemen, whose names we have placed at the head of our columns, were nominated for the various offices to be filled at this election. The ticket is emphatically the People's Ticket; for at the meeting there was a heavy representation from this County, and many representatives from the adjacent counties. Harmony and good feeling characterized the meeting, and without doubt the nominations and proceedings will be heartily sustained by the people at the polls. The nominees are gentlemen of experience and good reputation, and the most of them have already filled, creditably to themselves and satisfactorily to the voters, the positions for which they are now nominated.

Besides these officers there will have to be elected in some of the precincts, Justices of the Peace and Constables. The law says: "Each precinct in this Territory shall elect one Justice of the Peace, and one Constable, and the same may be increased in any precinct by the County Court, whenever they shall deem that the public good require it." "Said Justices and Constables shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified."

We have enjoyed such an exemption from strife and contention at elections since our settlement of these valleys that many of our citizens have grown very careless about them. If business should happen to call them in another direction, they have been in the habit of giving it preference over attending to the election. This carelessness has grown out of the fact that there has been no rivalry at elections—no opposing candidates pitted against each other for the same office; party feeling has not been aroused in the community. Voters have known that the men whom they wanted to fill the offices would be elected, whether they voted or not. On this account Utah has never shown her real numerical strength through the votes of her citizens. In other places a very good idea of the population can be obtained from the number of votes cast at a general election. Party feeling is apt to call nearly everybody out to vote on one side or the other. But our citizens being united upon religious and other questions, have thought that, to be consistent, they should be united in political matters. So far, it has worked admirably for the taxpayers of the country, for we have not had a crowd of clamorous, hungry politicians contending for and appropriating the spoils of office.

But this feeling of carelessness about voting should be corrected. Every man who has the right to cast a vote should look upon it as his bounden duty to go to the polls and deposit his vote for the men of his choice. He should do this as faithfully and conscientiously as if there were twenty. At this next election let a good, solid vote be cast by the voters in every precinct.

CORONERS.

AN Act was introduced into the Legislature last winter, "concerning Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Inquests," which passed both Houses and received the signature of the Governor. It is now a law of the Territory. As we are now on the eve of our annual election we deem it proper to call the attention of the officers and people of the various counties to some of the features of this law.

The first section reads: "Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah; That a Coroner shall be elected in each county, by the qualified voters thereof, at the general election to be held on the first Monday of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,

and every second year thereafter, who shall hold his office two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified."

The third section of the Act defines some of the duties of the Coroner: "It is the duty of the Coroner to perform all the duties of the Sheriff, in the absence of the Sheriff, and in cases where it appears from the papers of any court of record that the Sheriff is a party, and where an affidavit is filed with the clerk of the court stating a partiality, prejudice, consanguinity or interest on the part of the Sheriff, then the clerk or Court shall direct process to the Coroner, whose duty it is to execute it in the same manner as if he were Sheriff."

Besides these duties he, or any Justice of the Peace, "shall hold an inquest upon the dead bodies of such persons only as are supposed to have died by unlawful means," etc.

A suitable man to fill this position should be nominated in each county, and on the first Monday in August be elected.

HOT WEATHER EAST.

No better evidence can be given of the excessive heat which prevails in the East this summer than the unusually large number of deaths from sun-stroke. Dr. Harris, the Registrar of the Statistics of the Board of Health, at New York, is credited with having made the startling announcement that in three weeks 250 deaths were known to have resulted from the excessive heat of the weather. On the 15th instant, about one hundred cases of prostration from the heat were reported from New York, and about the same number the next day; about one-half of these cases were fatal! The excessive heat has not been entirely confined to New York, numerous deaths have occurred from the same cause in all the eastern cities. Canada has also had extremely hot weather; one day last week the thermometer stood at 106° in the shade at Montreal! At Cleveland, Ohio, the weather is said to be hotter than ever known before "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

We have had unusually hot weather here; but we have not heard of any deaths from heat. The abundance of shade in our city, and the cool, crystal streams which run through our streets, have excellent effects upon the health and comfort of the people. Our cool, breezy nights, too, brace up the system, and enable everyone to enjoy refreshing sleep, the feeling of lassitude, which is common during hot weather in the Eastern States, being rarely experienced here.

The present fashionable style of hats for both sexes is altogether unsuited for Summer weather. The crowns are too low and the rims too narrow. Hats with broader rims and higher crowns should be worn by everybody in this country. If it is not fashionable, make it so by all adopting this style. We have seen it stated that a cabbage leaf worn inside the crown of the hat is an excellent preventive of sun-stroke. Where men are exposed to the sun, care should be taken to protect their heads from the injurious effects of its rays. It is also said that a wet rag or sponge worn inside the hat is a certain preventive. To be effective it should be kept constantly moist.

Simple precautions of this character can be taken with but little trouble, and they may save sickness and, perhaps, death. When a person is attacked by sun-stroke it is said that cold water dashed over the head and body, with mustard poultices, or horse radish leaves dipped in hot water placed on the back of the neck, the wrists, ankles and bottom of the feet, to act as counter irritants, are excellent remedies. Whether these latter would be of any avail or not we should think that cold water would be an excellent remedy in such cases.

PUBLIC LANDS IN UTAH.

We are able to lay before our readers today a summary of the Bill "to create the office of Surveyor General in the Territory of Utah, and establish a Land Office in said Territory, and extend the homestead and pre-emption laws over the same."

The first section proposes to authorize the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a surveyor general for the Territory of Utah, whose annual salary shall be \$3,000, and whose power, authority, and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyor general of Oregon. He shall have proper allowances for clerk hire, office rent, and fuel, not exceeding what is now allowed by law to the surveyor general of Oregon.

The second section provides that the public land within the Territory of Utah, to which the Indian title is or shall be extinguished, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Utah district; and the President is to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver of public money for that district, who shall be required to reside in the places at which said offices shall be located, and shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to land offices of the United States in other Territories.

By the third section the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to locate the offices of surveyor general and register and receiver of public moneys at some suitable place or places in the Territory.

The fourth section extends the pre-emption and homestead and other laws applicable to the disposal of the public lands over the district.

The amendments which were proposed by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, and which the Senate agreed to, and, as we were informed in last Friday's dispatches, the House concurred in, did not affect the character of the Bill. They were as follow:

Strike out the word "land" in line one, section two, and insert "lands of the United States," and strike out in lines two and three the words "to which the Indian title is or shall be extinguished;" so as to make the section read:

That the public lands of the United States within said Territory of Utah shall constitute a new land district, etc.

In line two, section four, strike out the word "homestead," and after "laws," in the same line, to insert the words "of the United States;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 4.—And be it further enacted, That the pre-emption, homestead, and other laws of the United States applicable to the disposal of the public lands are hereby extended over said district.

OUR LOCAL'S CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RAILROAD IN THE CAÑONS.

Mouth of Weber, July 20th 1868.

PRELIMINARY.

In commencing a brief series of sketches on "The Railroad in the Cañons," the fewer preliminary remarks are made, will doubtless, the better suit the reader. Get some jottings by the way, up to the point already reached, will be almost necessary. My quadrupedal companion owned an ass for his immediate paternal ancestor, which may account for his assenine proclivities. He has a habit of elevating one ear with a kind of semi-alertness, which seems to say "Look out! When I elevate the other, there's something in the wind." And there usually was; sometimes his heels—playfully disposed outwards and upward—sometimes his rider's hat, as the quadruped aforesaid came to a sudden stand-still, without preliminary warning, and with an evident determination not to prosecute his travels.

These little matters recorded, leads to the first item worth noting, which was seen a little north of Hot Spring Lake. The reportorial eyes were wide open, and turning from side to side with the accustomed restless look—a habit acquired most probably in seeking items—when all at once, the elevating of "Pete's" left ear said, as plainly as could be, "I see something!" A quick glance forward and downward, and I saw—the now noted, *Golden Era*,

ELEPHANT BEETLE.

This terrible thing is of most formidable appearance, and a short description will be necessary. In color it is jet black. It is not quite "four inches in length;" and is armed with long, spike-like appurtenances, which are doubtless used to pierce its victims before it eats them. Its motion is peculiar. It waltzes along with a sort of a Dundreary hop; and varied with an occasional spring like that which a person would give on unconsciously sitting down in a chair with pins, point upwards in the seat. It must burrow in the ground, for several holes—large holes—were close by; and though something suggested that they might have been made by human hands, seeing there was a nice place for a camp contiguous, the thought was repudiated instantly. It would never do thus to spoil the sustaining evidence of the *Era's* discovery of another "Mormon Plague." A gentleman said afterwards, they were crickets! "What a fall was there!"

BOUNTIFUL

was reached shortly after ten o'clock, in time to see the dismissal of the Sunday School held in the tabernacle. Bountiful has three Sunday Schools, numbering nearly 500 scholars, and held in different parts of the Ward, which is growing rapidly. At the meeting which followed I was privileged to address the congregation, and afterwards heard read a good report of the last discourse preached by President Heber C. Kimball in that Ward. Bishop Stoker made a few very appropriate and sensible remarks on the proper caring for and cultivation of the young; and Elder Thurgood read the programme of the celebration to be held on the 24th. It was a pleasant meeting, and a good spirit reigned in it. After enjoying the hospitality of Brother John Merritt, we—"Pete" and myself—took to the road again and in due time reached

THE MOUTH OF WEBER.

I learned before leaving that Bishop Sharp was in town, and called upon him. He expressed his regret at his being absent from the works on his part of the line, when I visited them; but gave me a note to his son John, by whom I was kindly and cordially welcomed. A large amount of work had to be done at this point, of a preparatory character, before the labor of grading could be commenced. The river runs here in a westerly direction; and a little below the bridge, which is at the mouth of the cañon, an island has been formed, round which the waters rush, and uniting at the western end are driven against an indentation in the high precipitous bank on the north side, along which the line of railway is made. Here Sharp & Young, under the personal supervision of the bishop, at a great cost of labor and with well directed skill, have constructed a road, cutting a way close by the river on the north side, and making it solid and substantial with brush, heavy rocks, boulders and gravel. This road has been used for travel to and from Ogden and other parts north, since the bridge lower down the river was washed away. There is an elbow of land on the south side, which trends to the indentation on the opposite side, the channel of the river separating them, and through this elbow they have also cut a canal of about a rod in width, for the purpose of carrying a portion of the river straight forward, thereby lessening the danger to the road by decreasing the volume of water dashing against it. Weber cañon at the mouth is about forty rods wide, with the river inclining to the south side.

Of the railway up to and at Devil's Gate I cannot speak satisfactorily now, not having seen the works on both sides of the locality which bears that satanic name. Last night a smart walk of about forty minutes took me up to the camp on the north side of the river, where I found some 80 men, under the charge of Bro. John Smith of the 3d Ward. Bro. Smith and two other brethren walked with me up to and around Devil's Gate, a description of which is deferred. We returned to the camp, and found the luxury of trout, fresh from the river, with good bread and pure water of excellent quality, ready, which made a feast that any hungry man could enjoy. Shortly after the call to prayers was heard, and the hard-handed blasters and graders knelt down in the shadow of the grey mountains towering to heaven, and with the ceaseless surge of the river sounding a lullaby for giants, and offered up prayer and praise and thanksgiving to the Father of all mercies. Then to bed! In haste.

E. L. S.

ITEMS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

CORRESPONDENTS writing for publication are requested to write on one side of the paper only.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must in every instance accompany their communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

LIFE IN THE GRADING CAMPS.—Mr. Joseph Matthews, of Summit Creek, in this Territory, was working last month with some men and six span of mules on Creighton's contract, on the U.P.R.R. between the Riatte and Medicine Bow Creek, at a stream known as Bull Creek. Some men who were at work near by took a fancy to mule flesh, and one span of Creighton's mules having been lost some time previously, one of these men, named Wilson, said he would find them for \$50. As the mules had been thoroughly searched for, this excited some suspicion. Mr. Matthews being afraid of losing his stock, set two of his men to herding them. While they were doing so, they saw Wilson going into the herd and taking another of Creighton's mules. They ran on to him and took the mule from him. He cursed them and told them it was none of their mule; and they replied it did not matter, they were herding the mules