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THE popular idea of an election, outside of Utah, is a tacitly conceded saturnalia, wherein "independent voters" are expected to forget courtesy, civility, and all the better elements of manhood, the brutal elements only being allowed prominence on that great day the fist, the bludgeon, the knife and the revolver, are so far recognized as Drunks, fights, curses, all manner of profanity, black eyes, bloody noses, broken heads, prevalent concomitants of election times elsewhere that many of the better classes or citizens, out of sheer disgust at the disgraceful and demoralizing proceedings, have come to resolutely and persistently stay away from the polls, searing their minds to all interest in elections and politics, and thus giving largely into the hands of the rowdy classes the virtual control of municipalities and other public corporate organizations.

On the contrary, in Utah the custom has been for elections to be conducted as orderly, civilly, and courteously as any other business, public or private. We know that this way of managing the polling business is considered by many "liberal," "independent," and super "loyal" people as indubitable evidence of heathenism, illiberality, and non-progressiveness, as a mere relic of barbarism, but still it has been the way of our citizens, and in their simplicity they have thought that it was the best, most Christian, most civilized, most refined, and altogether the most commendable way. And further, they still think it the best way, and the only way consistent with truth, justice, liberality, loyalty, manliness, and the public welfare.

This way of the world outside of Utah in election matters, with the increase of the outsiders in the Territory, has begun to creep into the election proceedings in our towns and cities, and boisterous rowdiness makes itself manifest. This (to Utah) new order of things electoral may be seen in a small degree in this city, but, according to the reports we have received, it may be seen in much larger degree, yea, in full bloom and vigor, in such burghs as Corinne and Ophir, not that those places do not contain many honorable citizens, but that in election times that class of citizens does not appear to prevail.

Now we hear, as per dispatch, published in another column, of rowdiness, drunks and fights, and what is worse, of elbowing and crowding women from the polls at a little local election there yesterday. In other places these things may be considered matters of usual and expected and winked at occurrence, but here they are held to be serious offences, utterly unbecoming of men and voters, and very damaging to the reputation of any community in the judgment of all upright, intelligent and honorable men and women. We had credited the citizens of Ophir with more manliness, courtesy, respect and gallantry toward the other sex than is manifest in this crowding of them from the polls, courteous and civil accessibility to which is their legal right. But if we have thought too charitably of the virtues of the Ophirers, we hope to be forgiven, and we should be very glad to see a public repudiation by the honorable citizens of that enterprising burg of this elbowing away of the feminine voters from the polls. That kind of thing won't do. Our citizens are sensitive upon the point. They respect their mothers, sisters, and daughters, and the female sex in bulk, are anxious that they should enjoy their just and legal rights, and highly indignant when they are hindered therein by rowdies or any other characters. Such hindrance is disgraceful and can neither be sanctioned nor tolerated, and we raise our earnest protest against it, as a course of proceeding utterly foreign to the sentiments of our citizens.

One thing, however, does not surprise us—that such a drunken, rowdy, fighting, woman-elbowing crowd should "unanimously ratify" the nomination of the "General," or vociferate applause to the inflated panegyrics of his reverend eulogist. "Birds of a feather," etc.

A CONTEMPORARY has the following upon "Notable Peculiarities of the Hebrews." As it agrees with us to say the best we can of any people, especially of the house of Israel, and again especially of a branch of it which has passed through such a persecutive experience as the Hebrews have for many ages past, and as many of them are still passing, we cheerfully give place to the following, which contains many good words concerning them—

The Jews are a peculiar people, and there are some peculiarities that in our opinion might be safely imitated by Christians. Who ever saw a Jew begging bread, or found one in an alms house? How rarely do Jews intermarry with outsiders? How proud are Jewish women to have children? How infrequent are divorces. What a very unusual thing it is to see a Jewish prostitute? Who knows of a Jew farmer, or a Jew farm laborer? Who ever heard of an Israelite living in the country? Jews deal in clothes, but are rarely manufacturing tailors; they sell jewelry, but do not make it; they are merchants, but seldom own ships. They are scattered throughout the world, but are seldom pioneers, and never explorers. They deal in coin, but are never miners. They are industrious, but are seldom found at a vocation requiring hard labor; look through the foundries, machine shops—no Jews; no Jew sailors, soldiers or day laborers at hard work. As bankers they rank first in the world; as artists, in music, painting, sculpture, and all the imitative arts, they are superior. Poor in real estate, they are rich in personal property; a diamond is to the Hebrew the embodiment of real wealth. Without nationality, their ties of race are stronger than those of any other people. Speaking all the languages of the world, they have nearly lost their own; scattered throughout the world, Jerusalem is a ruin and a desolation. Intermarrying only with each other, their race has not degenerated. Half the Jewish firms in America are brothers, business continues in a family and descends from generation to generation; careful and prudent as are the Jews, they are great speculators and gamblers. In the family the father is king and the mother is queen; the government is patriarchal; a bad, ungrateful son is almost unknown; a disobedient, erring daughter is rarely heard of. The religious duties are performed with zeal; no food, or drink passes the Jewish lips on the day of atonement. Yet they never proselytize, never get excited; never parade their piety. Their synagogues are out of debt; their preachers never go into politics nor attend civic banquets. A Jew is never ashamed of his religion, and never denies his faith; an apostate Jew is as rare as a white blackbird. While they keep their own Saturday they respect everybody's Sunday. Seldom have bells on their churches; to praise God in brass is left to Christians and Pagans.

On the fourth of July the people of Maine, some of them, had a snow picnic. During the past winter, in the northern part of that State, the snow drifted to a depth of seventy-five feet, a local aggregation of wintry downfall that had not wholly succumbed to the power of King Sol on the nation's birthday, although his rays sent the mercury ranging up between 90 and 100 degrees.

A snow-picnic in July is no astonishment in Utah. Such a thing can be enjoyed any year by those who desire it. Only a little climbing is necessary to the enjoyment. Even in Southern Utah, 400 miles or so south of this city, a snow picnic is a readily attainable luxury, as proved by the interesting description of Lake Mountain by our correspondent Mr. W. D. Johnson, in Wednesday's NEWS. In fact Utah possesses so many attractions that she must become a favorite resort for excursionists and other sight seers. From Bear Lake and River and Soda Springs in the north, to the Upper Sevier and the wonderful region of the Upper Colorado south, a range of five hundred miles, easily run the whole length when the railroads now in course of construction are completed, may be found abundance of striking, natural scenery, grand, magnificent, beautiful, picturesque, and many natu-

ral curiosities which will abundantly repay more than one visit by those who have leisure and means. The travel to and through Utah the present season has been large, the hotels have been full and overflowing with guests, and there is reason to presume that in future seasons the travel will increase and multiply, for all the interests in Utah, topographically, mineralslogically, politically, financially and theologically will not be exhausted in the year 1873.

THERE is much rejoicing in the ranks of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties over the reported signal victory to them in North Carolina. That State has been a famous battle ground between the two prominent political parties. Each has made great exertions to secure a triumph. Boutwell, of the Treasury, and Wilson, V. P. expectant, on the one side, and Schurz and other prominent stump orators, have expounded their political doctrines through the State, and no stone appears to have been left unturned by either party to insure success.

This first triumph is important, as it is regarded in some degree as a test and indication of the way things are likely to go generally. Many people there are among the class political as well as among other classes who waver, or are undecided which way to go, until they see how others go, and then they will go with the stream, probably thinking that Providence is on the side of the strongest party. The first elections, therefore, have considerable weight in the way of determining the others, and in this light the North Carolina victory is an important event and may be well be reckoned as a good omen by the successful party, and as an indication that there is a great and marked desire in the country for a change in the government, a return to some of the old ways, and a more careful regard to certain old landmarks. The next State election on the list is that of Kentucky, which comes off on Monday next, (Aug. 5). After that, there will be a recess for three or four weeks, when the stump speakers will have it all their own way. After then, the elections will come a little faster. But the greatest day of elections will be the fifth of November, when a score States and Territories will decide their political fate for a time, the very day when the national election for President and Vice President also transpires, and the representatives of the American people decide whether they will have Grant, the man of the sword, or Greeley, the man of the pen, to rule over them. Verily, the struggle political now is whether the sword is mightier than the pen, or the pen mightier than the sword.

A FEW days ago Presidents Brigham Young, Geo. A. Smith and D. H. Wells, accompanied by a number of leading citizens, made a trip to Logan, Cache Valley, by way of the Utah Central, the Central Pacific and the Utah Northern Railroads. The party left here at 5 o'clock in the morning and reached the end of the track of the Utah Northern, a short distance from Mr. Ben. Hampton's place, on Bear River, a little before noon. Here they were met with carriages from Logan, and before 2 p.m. were safely landed in the latter place—a distance of about fifteen miles. The major portion of the party remained at Logan through the night; but Messrs. Wm. Jennings, H. B. Clawson and T. G. Webber had business in the city which required their speedy return, and in the evening they went from Logan to the end of the track. At four o'clock the next morning the train started, and they reached this city at 10 a.m.

A meeting was held at Logan by those who remained. The next morning they visited the dairy and stock farm of President Young, where they examined his patent cheese factory, which turns out about one hundred pounds of cheese each day. The farm is in charge of Mr. Samuel Holt, who milks about fifty cows. The feeding of the calves reduces, he estimates, the milk from which he manufactures the cheese, to the product of about twenty-five cows. President Young has had for years an excellent strain of Devon stock. For work oxen and milking he has proved the steers and cows of this stock to be excellent, and he values them highly. He also has some very fine animals of the Durham variety. From this farm the party returned to the end of the track via Mendon. The improvements in this town, since we last visited it, are very noticeable. Rock is convenient, and the citizens are using

it extensively as a building material. Having no time to spare, we drove through hastily; but, as we passed, it seemed to us that the residences were principally built of rock, and were commodious and substantial.

The end of track was reached some little time after the hour fixed for the departure of the train. This afforded an opportunity of testing the speed of the locomotive on the narrow track. John W. Young, Esq., President and Superintendent of the U. N. R. R., was with the party, and under his direction the train was put through. The twenty-five miles from the end of the track to the Junction was made in a few minutes over an hour. In making this run we were impressed with the smoothness of the road, and the ease with which this speed was maintained on a track so recently built. We know of no wide gauge in the country, east or west, on which there would be less oscillation or jolting than was felt on the narrow-gauged Utah Northern. A speed was easily reached which we thought could not be made on a narrow track.

We were not prepared to see such heavy grading as we found on this route. The cut across the mountain has required a great amount of labor. With the exception of the point of the mountain, between Salt Lake and Utah valleys, on the Utah Southern, there is no work on any of the lines outside of the cañons in the Territory, to compare with it. There are two points of this heavy work which are not quite completed; when they are finished, the track will soon be laid to Logan and hence to Franklin. When this latter place is reached, the traffic on the road will be greatly increased, as the freight for the Territories of Idaho and Montana can be sent there at a great saving of expense and time. Already the road is a great benefit to Cache Valley. It is a great improvement on the old method of travelling between that county and this City when the journey can be made in less than seven hours, and with little or no fatigue. We saw a gentleman a day or two since who had reached here from that county with a load of butter and cheese by ten o'clock in the morning. To do this requires, of course, early rising; but products can by this means be placed in our market when they are fresh and saleable—an advantage to both producers and consumers.

Valuable improvements have been made in Logan since we last visited there. A number of fine stone and frame houses have been erected, which are ornaments to the town. There is a dark limestone which they use for building there that, when properly pointed, makes an attractive appearance. When the cost of preparing it is considered, we have seen no stone that we have admired for building purposes more than this. The construction of the Utah Northern will have the effect to greatly enhance the value of property contiguous to it. Owners of city lots who have no wish to sell their places, may not care about their land being made more valuable; because its increase in value will not increase its productiveness, nor its desirableness as a place of residence; but it may increase taxes. It is a great advantage, however, for a man, who has products which he wishes to send to market, to have a railroad convenient. A farmer with a railroad station contiguous to his place, is in as favorable a position in many respects for this market, if he live a hundred miles away, as the farmer who resides a few miles from this city. Railroads through the Territory will have the effect to place the settlements more on an equality with each other. When they are built north and south, a central position will have but few advantages over one more remote.

A broad-gauge railroad, where a busy line for passengers and freight is needed, may be more desirable than a narrow-gauge road; but for our sparsely settled Territory, with such long stretches between settlements, the narrow-gauge has many features to recommend it to favor. Experience will, of course, prove which is the better of the two; but from all we can learn, we lean to the opinion that the narrow-gauge is the road which will be found best adapted to this Territory.

To resuscitate a drowned Englishman, place a piece of roast beef under his nose; an Irishman, a gill of poteen; a Scotchman a half-penny; a Welshman, a few leeks; a Frenchman, a pinch of snuff; a Spaniard, some fresh blood; an old maid an offer of marriage; and a Yankee, make an attempt to pick his pocket.