

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, August 2, 1872.

## GENERAL ELECTION FOR 1872.

MONDAY AUGUST 5TH.

### PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:  
GEORGE Q. CANNON.

COMMISSIONERS TO LOCATE UNITED STATES LANDS:

JOHN VAN ORT,  
LEWIS S. HILLS,  
JOHN ROWBERRY.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY:

ORSON PRATT,  
JOHN TAYLOR,  
A. P. ROCKWOOD,  
B. A. MANN,  
B. YOUNG, JR.,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

SELECTIONS:

ISAAC M. STEWART.

TREASURER:

THEODORE MCKEAN.

SHERIFF:

ROBT. T. BURTON.

CORONER:

HAMPDEN S. BEATIE.

SURVEYOR:

CHARLES W. HARDY.

RECORDER:

EDWIN D. WOOLLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS:

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

First Precinct, Salt Lake City:  
J. P.—ADAM SPIERS;  
CONSTABLE—R. W. MCALLISTER.

Second Precinct, Salt Lake City:  
J. P.—SAMUEL W. RICHARDS;  
CONSTABLE—B. Y. HAMPTON.

Third Precinct, Salt Lake City:  
J. P.—E. B. TRIPP;  
CONSTABLE—GIDEON H. C. GIBBS.

Fourth Precinct, Salt Lake City:  
J. P.—J. P. CLAYTON;  
CONSTABLE—J. P. CLAYTON.

Fifth Precinct, Salt Lake City:  
J. P.—JACOB GIBSON;  
CONSTABLE—CHARLES I. ROBSON.

Mill Creek Ward:  
J. P.—JOHN F. SNEDAKER;  
CONSTABLE—E. P. M. GUEST.

Big Cottonwood:  
J. P.—B. B. BITNER;  
CONSTABLE—D. B. BRINTON.

South Cottonwood:  
J. P.—SILAS RICHARDS;  
CONSTABLE—RICHARD HOWE.

Draper:  
J. P.—ABSALOM P. SMITH;  
CONSTABLE—JOHN FITZGERALD.

West Jordan:  
J. P.—BENJAMIN CUTLER;  
CONSTABLE—SAMUEL BATEMAN.

South Jordan:  
J. P.—WILLIAM WINDWARD;  
CONSTABLE—HENRY BROOKS.

Fort Herriman:  
CONSTABLE—WM. FREEMAN.

Brighton:  
CONSTABLE—THEODORE LETZEN.

North Jordan:  
J. P.—SAMUEL BENNING;  
CONSTABLE—GEO. M. SPENCER.

On the fourth of July the people of Utah, in a tacitly conceded national election, 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 first, 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 of 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 municipal 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 "superior" people as indubitable evidence of heathenism, illiberality, and non-progressive, 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 rowdism 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, yes, in full bloom and vigor, in such burges as Coriander and Ophir, not that these 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 rowdism, 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 offenses, 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, courts-

ous and civil accessibility to which is their legal right. But if we have thought too charitably of the virtues of the Ophirans, 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 thereby 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 ever saw a Jew an idle loafer? Who ever heard of an Israelite living in the country? Jews deal in clothes, but are not 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 never mine. They are rich in personal property, but seldom found at a vocation requiring hard labor; look through the Jew saloons, 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. Intermarriage only with 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; disobedient and erring daughters are rarely heard of. The religious duties are performed with zeal; no food, or drink, passes the Jewish lips on any day of abstinence. 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 Sabbath they respect the Sabbath of all nations. Edom 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 now 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 are completed, may be found abundance of striking, natural scenery, grand, magnificent, beautiful, picturesque, and many natural 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, mineralogically, politically, financially and theologically will not be exhausted in the year 1873.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

### Afternoon Dispatches.

#### EASTERN DISPATCHES.

RALPH, 2.—Returns from twenty-seven counties indicate, positively, the election of Merriam, Conservative, for Governor, and a vast majority of the joint ballot in the assembly, thereby insuring the election of a Conservative U. S. Senator in place of Cook. The Republicans now concede the election, the only question being as to the majority. The election throughout the State was quiet and orderly. The result in the fourth district is yet doubtful. It is believed, however, that the Republicans will be elected. This is the case also in the first district. There is a probability that seven Conservative Congressmen are elected.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Specials to the

Patric confirm the Conservative gains in the eastern and western counties. Caburn gives rain over the vote of '70, for Leach, Conservative. This defeat settles the Republicans in the fifth district. Caswell elects a Democratic county ticket, and gives large gains to the State ticket. Merriam's majority is now estimated at 12,000, and in the legislature seventy-three Democratic on the joint ballot. Carter, Democrat, will probably be elected in the first district.

Dispatches received by several private parties here from North Carolina, contain little definite information, though indicative of a Democratic success, and as a consequence there has been considerable rejoicing in conservative Democratic circles.

New York.—The World's Raleigh special says Merriam's majority is 5,000.

The Herald, editorially, says, "It is unsafe to hazard a prediction as to the result from the meagre returns at hand, and that after all it is possible the new majority may give the State to the Republicans."

The Tribune, editorially, thinks the returns do not warrant any positive statement as to the result, that the gains to the Democrats may be due to the being caused by the return of the negro to their country places of registry. The Times' special claims that the State has gone Democratic on Saturday, and will remain a few days.

General Banks has accepted an invitation from the business men to speak here on the subject of the finances. A Matamoros special says that President Tejada has issued a proclamation of general amnesty, and a convocation for the election of President.

Evidence before the U. S. Commission implicates the Cortina, of the Rio Grande. He has become rich by the robbery of well stocked ranches. Juarez, himself, had in his possession information implicating Mexican agents.

A Washington dispatch says the State Department observes the "greatest secrecy" upon the proceedings before the arbitration board, but has learned that the several meetings have been held in the city of Washington. It is known that the British government has expressed its interest in the case, and that the indirect claims were disposed of, to obtain acquiescence of the responsibility for the rest, but the decision in the Florida case afforded an opportunity to estimate the extent of Great Britain's pecuniary claims. It was thought that twelve and a half millions will be the extreme limit of such liability. The indemnification has been in gross will be awarded in the settlement of all claims.

CINCINNATI.—L. T. Neal has been nominated to Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh Ohio district. Report from the North Carolina conference, confirmed, Merriam's majority estimated at ten thousand.

Immense Republican meeting at Jackson, Mich., last night. P. M. Gen. Creswell spoke two hours, mainly in defense of himself.

Mons. Anderson, Republican, and John Black, Democrat, nominated by Democrats for Wisconsin. Rest of electors evenly divided.

Senator Carpenter addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Milwaukee last night.

Business block of eleven buildings at Plymouth, Ind., burned. Loss \$30,000. Mr. Poe, druggist, fell from the roof and severely injured.

A hundred guns were fired in Park, New York, in honor of conservative victory in N. C.

Perry, Sup. Sec. of Int. Rev. at Raleigh, N. C., says the Republicans have carried the State by 10,000 majority, and elected Cobb, Thomas, McKay, Smith, and Little to Congress.

#### WESTERN DISPATCHES.

PLEASANT, 1.—A tailor named Dedig, to-day, shot his wife twice, and then shot himself through the breast, dying in a few moments; his wife still lives, though she is supposed to be mortally wounded. Supposed cause, jealousy.

LOS ANGELES.—The Grant and Wilson Republican club held its first regular meeting to-night. While this county is needed to be hopelessly Democratic there seems to be no movement for the organization of Greeley clubs, or any hope that an enthusiastic endorsement will be accorded to the Democratic principles and candidates.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—John Simpson, aged 13, was stepped in the face by Elias Wilson, a notorious thief, in a quarrel, whereupon Simpson drove a dirk knife into Wilson's jugular, who died in three minutes.

B. F. Whiting sues the city for \$30,000, for being run over and crippled for life by a horse and rider.

The diamond company's stock is all taken at \$40 a share and a premium is now asked for it, but buyers at an advance do not appear to be numerous.

The Mahogany Co. and S. M. Co. have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share, the first one declared this month.

Over 200 subscriptions, ranging from \$100 to \$5,000 were received yesterday for the Atlantic and Pacific railroad stock.

Mattie's Heron is a witness in the police court to-day against a firm named "The Heron," who have a fight on O'Farrell Street, on Sunday. She having interfered personally to stop the affray while the shooting was taking place.

#### EUROPEAN.

LONDON.—Seventeen thousand emigrants sailed from Liverpool for America in July.

What to Drink in Hot Weather.

A question that everybody puts to everybody else in these awful dog days is, "What do you drink in this weather?" The variety of replies returned to this would make a list that would startle a bar-keeper. Most of these are alcoholic. One man will tell you to stick to native whisky, because the foreign liquors, not being accustomed to this climate, are apt to run riot in the stomach of those who swallow them. The next interlocutor says that this is all stuff, since the foreign liquors are manufactured here. There are men who aver that Santa Cruz rum, being a tropical tipple, is eminently fitted for these latitudes at the present time. Others claim it on that account, and acquire whether the Arctic Pole does not furnish some of the elixirs that would cool men's stomachs and keep the blood away from the head. The advocates of lemon and lemonade, and all other fancy drinks, and all other fancy drinks, are those of brandy-and-water plain; but by far the most numerous of advisers with regard to beverages are those who caution you against drinking Croton water without "something" in it, so if the possibility of finding Croton water without "something" in it, at this season, were impossible. Many persons think that hot tea allays thirst better than cold drinks; and there are Irish and Scotch gentlemen of the old school who, on the same principle, drink hot whisky punch all the year round, irrespective of the thermometer. Cold tea, with milk and with a dash of lemon in it, is stated by persons who have tried it to be the best of drinks for allaying thirst; but the objection to tea is that medicinal, when drunk to be more sheltering to the nerves than alcoholic drinks, unless taken very moderately.

All the malt liquors have their advocates, and a favorite beverage lately come much into vogue here is "cherry-gin," a compound of ale and ginger beer. It is a very palatable, but French say of good wine, it recalls the drinks. Perhaps of all summer drinks, the two kinds of German beer are most in demand. Many persons, as well as Germans, drink white beer early

of a morning at this season, considering it to be a tonic and promoter of appetite. As for lager beer everybody drinks it copiously, although opinion is divided with regard to its effect upon the system. The main objection to lager beer seems to be the immense quantity of its one can imbibe without being injuriously affected by it for the time.

One of the best drinks the writer remembers for allaying thirst is a sort of lemonade brewed with a certain proportion of cream-of-tartar in it. It is not only grateful to the palate, but cooling to the blood; but the manufacture of "pop," as it is used to be called, seems to be the lost art. It should be manufactured at home, since it is very amenable to imitation with spurious ingredients. Lime juice, added in small quantities to water with a little sugar in it, is also an agreeable and healthful drink.

But it appears to be agreed on by medical men that the less any one drinks in hot weather the better. Especially the stronger kinds of stimulant drinks should be avoided, and so should copious draughts of ice-cold water. To abstain from such food as tends to promote thirst is one of the rules to be observed in hot weather.—Ex.

Grace Greenwood and three other women had rather a novel experience in visiting the Yosemite lately, the latter part to be performed on horseback. A Chicago party, getting the start of Grace and her friends, had engaged all the side-saddles, and the conclusion was that the Chicago women had snapped up—and mounted on caudles, and—Grace expressed her "rotte as women before Satan, for her entanglement and enslavement, invented trained skirts, corsets and side-saddles." After a ride of some forty miles, the conclusion was "that this style of riding is the safest, easiest, and therefore the most sensible."

"For if nature intended women to ride on horseback all she undoubtedly intended it should be after this fashion, otherwise we should have been a sort of land variety of the mermaid."

What is a Hoodlum? The Eastern press is profoundly agitated over the above conundrum. What is a hoodlum? The New York World, Evan Manton Marble, with all his classic and Eastern lore, fails to catch the meaning of this new Californian word. We are not surprised. The animal is indigenous to our State, is the growth of our peculiar civilization—belongs to us. We proceed to enlighten the savans of the press. The hoodlum is a male of the human species in brazen variety as women, women, and insults with rude gesture and indecent expression the soiled doves as they flatter by. He has respectable relatives from whom he borrows when the need comes him too closely, and during election time he sells his influence for coin and aids to control political results. He travels on shape and talent; he bullies the weak and he favors upon the strong; his ambition is to get some sincere birth in politics; he is a night watchman, or has a special police badge, and he never performs except to collect the money. He lives at free lunches; he amuses himself by rowdy actions; he amuses excursions. His strong effort is to keep out of the clothes of the law. He is a headstrong, and is a clever, swindler and confidence man, and finally adopts the felon's profession; then he ceases to be a hoodlum. He becomes a drunkard and is then called a bum. He gets shabby and finds no frail women to support him; he is then a vagabond and loafer. During the time of his earlier success he hangs around the theatres; known and is useful to actors and actresses; he is a quack and deadhead. He brings up either in the home of the inebriate, the county hospital or the State prison. It is a disgrace to his family and a nuisance to the community.—S.F. Chronicle.

THE TERRIBLE HEAT.—Accounts of unusual heat reach us from abroad, and it is plain that we are not the only sufferers from a most exceptional season. The Bombay Gazette says that the thermometer has reached 115 degrees in the shade at Allahabad, and 116 degrees in the shade at Hyderabad. At the latter place many deaths have been taken place from the heat among the Sixteenth Lanciers. In the Decan the wells were drying up and the cattle dying, and a water famine was threatening to the general suffering. Fortunately, the monsoon was close at hand, when relief could be depended upon.

In Rome the heat has been excessive, and there was another lively scene in the Chamber of Deputies there on the 27th ult., which is imputed by the Press to that cause. Several members came in from the heat, and one, Signor Sella said that it would be absolutely impossible to continue the sitting another year after the 1st of May. Since the great heat is so general, the question is how far it is to be ascribed to the "coming comets" takes an increased significance, and there are many who will rejoice when, whether for real or for show, the 13th of August has passed.—H. Washington Star.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$150,000  
EARNINGS, \$124,000  
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Oldest Banking Institution in Utah.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED  
Agencies in Colorado & Montana  
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO  
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits, 5 PER CT.



### Great San Francisco CIRCUS!

#### AND ROMAN HIPPODROME!

Grand Moral, Instructive & Pleasing Exhibition!

WILL PERFORM AT SALT LAKE CITY, COMMENCING ON MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The Management of this Colossal Establishment has, with very great care and expense, selected the greatest show of 1872, with the intention of traveling from the Pacific to the Atlantic Slope, and will be in friendly rivalry for the palm of superiority with every circus they may meet. This

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# UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Trains are now Running Daily,

BETWEEN

BRIGHAM JUNCTION WITH C. P. R. R.

AND

HAMPTON'S FOR MONTANA.

Leaving Hampton's at 4 a. m. Arrive at Brigham at 4:45 a. m.  
Leave Brigham at 8:15 a. m. Arrive at Hampton's at 10 a. m.  
Leave Hampton's at 12 a. m. Arrive at Brigham at 2:30 p. m.  
Leave Brigham at 7:35 p. m. Arrive at Hampton's at 9:00 p. m.

FARE, \$1.50 EACH WAY.

REDUCED RATES TO EXCURSION PARTIES.

After Monday, July 29th, an Express will run with Passengers and Baggage between Hampton's and Logan, connecting with U. N. R. R. Trains.

JOHN W. YOUNG, Gen'l Supt.

Having made extensive Alterations and Improvements in our premises, we are now prepared to offer every facility in carrying on or rapidly increasing business to the sale of

CENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' & BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING.

OUR SPRING ARRIVALS