

5. The food of the boarders is regulated according to the spirit of the Word of Wisdom.

7. Visitors cannot partake of any hospitality of the establishment, without arrangement with the steward.

7. The board bill has to be regulated with the steward in advance.

8. Every boarder shall appear at morning roll-call, orderly and cleanly dressed, after having put his room in order.

9. The boarders shall provide their own toilet utensils, blankets, quilts and sheeting.

10. Cases of sickness shall be reported at once to the presiding tutor.

11. Any damage to property in the establishment shall be reported to the steward for adjustment.

12. Any complaints on the part of, or against boarders, shall be made to the Principal only.

13. The boarders shall proceed to their meals in prescribed order.

14. No boarder shall enter the dining room or kitchen, outside of meal-times, except by appointment.

15. No boarder shall enter any other private room without special permission of the regular occupant; but not at all between study bell at 7 p. m. and prayer bell at 7 a. m., without permission of the presiding tutor.

16. Boarders of opposite sexes shall never enter one another's private rooms.

17. Room inspection by the presiding Tutor and the Matron respectively every morning after breakfast.

18. Boarders shall not throw anything out of the window.

By order of the Principal.  
JOS. B. KEELER, Steward,  
WILLARD DONE, Presiding Tutor.  
MRS. J. M. TANNER, Matron.

The house is large, airy and scrupulously clean. The matron has had quite an experience in the art—yes art, of keeping boarders comfortable; the steward is well adapted to his responsible position, and the whole is under the direct and keen eye of the Principal. Those who can send their children here need have no concern for their dear ones' behavior or welfare. They are as safe as mortality can be, hedged around with the strictest and kindest of care. Both matron and steward were selected because of their firm but kindly disposition. And when one knows the weekly sum of boarding is only \$2.50 per week, and part of that is taken in produce, the place is a miracle. However, I am told by those who have eaten there, that the meals are quite as good and substantial as we have at home. Of course, pastries and sweetmeats are very scarce; but so much the better for the students.

When looking through the list of students who have come, and who have applied for admission, I find names from every county almost in the Territory. Rich and poor, high and low, the native born and the emigrant from the mother country. Many of our faithful parents, who live in the city, and cannot find the school in which they desire to place their children, come to this great school.

All that is noble and good, pure and sweet, is brought out and developed here. The vices, the faults are rebuked, and the youth has the armor of honor, the mantle of emulation, the sanctals of faith bound about him, while above him shines continually the pure light of righteous example.

No class distinctions are for a moment allowed. The poorer, the more humble the student, the better is he loved by his right-minded instructors. The high, the haughty and the vain are slowly and steadily taught that God nor his servants cannot love and bless those who are lifted up in their hearts. And youth—sweet, impressionable youth—soon learns this great lesson here. After things become settled, the young people feel the bond of sympathy and love which encircles, like a golden band, this institution, from Principal to the youngest child. Then shall we not say, God bless and prosper the Brigham Young Academy?  
HOMESPUN.

## ELECTION CROOKEDNESS.

FACILITIES FOR FRAUD FURNISHED PARK CITY—HOW IT WAS PERPETRATED—AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

COALVILLE, Aug. 13th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

In pursuance of certain facts which have come to the knowledge of the People's Central Committee of Summit County, relative to the procedure of the Liberal Party in conducting the election at Park City, that committee met and concluded to request the Utah Commission to institute an investigation, with a view to determine whether or not any of the alleged frauds have been committed. Therefore the following communication was forwarded to the Commission. What action that body has taken is known only to themselves:

To the Honorable Alexander Ramsey, President of the Utah Commission and Members thereof:

Gentlemen:—The undersigned would respectfully submit the following for your consideration:

1st. That Park City precinct constitutes a part of Summit County, in the Territory of Utah; and that your honorable body did establish four election polls therein for the convenience of the electors of said precinct, on August 3, 1885.

2d. That the full registration list of said precinct was used at each of these

election polls during the election, August 3d, 1885, thus affording great facilities to "repeat."

3d. That the registration officer of said precinct failed to eliminate from the registration list the names of all persons who have died or removed therefrom, as provided by law; and that said registration officer did register transient persons on or about the day of—1885, which circumstances made it possible for transient persons to vote, and other persons to vote in the names of the dead and removed.

4th. It is asserted on good authority that parties interesting themselves in the election in said precinct did solicit persons to vote in the names of registered absentees.

5th. That the People's supervisors of election did detect an individual attempting to vote in the name of an absent person.

6th. That the judges of election at Poll No. 1 did count in favor of a candidate regardless of his name being "scratched," and under protest of the People's supervisor.

7th. That in some instances the names of parties who were known to belong to the People's Party were dropped from the registration list, and when they appeared at the polls were refused the privilege of voting, while persons—similarly circumstanced, but members of the opposite party, were allowed to cast their vote.

Therefore in consideration of the foregoing reasons, the People's County Central Committee, in the interest of good government, in justice to all parties concerned, and for the purpose of protecting inviolate the elective franchise, respectfully request that your honorable body have brought before you the ballot boxes containing the ballots, the lists made by the judges of election, and the books containing the registration lists which were used and received the word "voted" at the several election polls in said precinct, and that you examine and compare the said ballots, lists and books with a view to determine as to what extent fraud has been practiced in consequence of evil designing persons, and of the extended facilities afforded for fraud. And that you grant the privilege to said committee to have a representative present at said examination.

With sentiments of profound respect we await your answer.

Yours in the interest of good government,

ALMA ELDREDGE,  
Chairman of the People's Central Committee of Summit County.

If the Commission grant the request, we have a certified registration list of Park Precinct, and will thoroughly investigate all crookedness.

Yours truly,  
F. M. ALLISON, JR.,  
Secretary of People's Central Committee.

The famous Comstock lode is said to be still growing; that is, the causes which produced the great vein are yet in operation, though with diminished activity. If left undisturbed, all the great chambers that have been robbed of their ore may again be filled. In all the softer ground where a drift is run, a movement is seen toward the closing of it. This movement is called by the miners the "swelling" of the ground. In many places it amounts to more than a mere swelling—amounts to a degree of motion that is almost startling in its energy. Belts of a peculiar kind of clay that have been cut by drifts have been known to rise from the floor until more than thirty feet have been cut away.

Some time ago the discovery was made by Mons. Ch. Montigny, by means of a beautiful instrument called the scintillometer, that blue largely predominates in the twinkling of the stars when there is much water in the atmosphere, and that the preponderance of green or of violet is indicative of great dryness. A late series of tables by this Brussels savant indicates that he has hit upon a law by which a wet or dry season may be predicted with great certainty. Perhaps the best test of the soundness of his views is found in the fact that his scintillometric forecasts of the increasing drought in Belgium of the years 1883 and 1884 were fulfilled to the letter.

A remarkable effect of low temperature has been pointed out to the Glasgow Philosophical Society. At about 122 degrees below zero Fahrenheit the flesh of animals, such as mutton, becomes so exceedingly hard as to ring like porcelain when struck, and it may be readily reduced to a fine powder. More singular still, microbes, living in the flesh before freezing, have been seen alive after thawing, even after an exposure of 100 hours to the intense cold.

The Southern Exposition at Louisville, Ky., opens to-day, and will continue until the 24th of October. It will doubtless be one of the most important and best attended exhibitions yet held in this country. Great preparations have been made for it, and strong efforts are now being put forth to draw to that place people from all parts of the Union—indeed of the world. The main building is 920 by 630 feet, having an area of 677,400 square feet, and covering, itself, thirteen square acres under one roof. Situated as the place selected for the exposition is, in the centre of an important and thickly populated region, it ought to draw well. It is said that within a radius of 300 miles of Louisville there are 11,000,000 people; that is, within a half day's journey

for the most remote of this vast population there lives one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. This 300 miles radius, sweeping around Louisville as a centre, traverses in every direction only land, and land occupied by a full population on every side. Such a circle about the most crowded seaport is half, and in many cases more than half, water. Such a circle farther west embraces large areas of unpeopled lands and uncultivated waste. Such a circle farther north takes in the waters of the great lakes and the thinly-peopled lands of the far north. Such a circle circumscribed about Louisville not only holds within its circumference the largest population of any like circle around any city, but it embraces sections of all the various productive belts delineated on the census maps of productive areas. Every color indicative of peculiar production used on the census maps is found within the circumference described around Louisville by this remarkable radius, and hardly an appreciable section of this circle is without direct railroad connection with Louisville, whether it lies to the north, the south, the east or the west.

The dispatches announce that another, and it is hoped the final, explosion for the blasting of the Hell Gate rocks in East River, New York, is likely to occur next October, at which time 22,000 pounds of rock powder, 50,000 pounds of dynamite and about 50,000 copper cartridges will be used. It is a long time since efforts were first made to remove the obstructions from this channel, and they have been attended with varied success. About 80,000 cubic yards, or 160,000 tons of rock, are said to have been removed by those who are at present engaged under the direction of General Newton. During the mining and blasting operations many accidents have occurred on the surface of the water, such as disastrous collisions with the drill scow or dredge, though but few below the surface of the water, and yet accidents from the premature discharge of dynamite, etc., might easily occur, involving \$1,000,000 worth of work and many lives. The history of the work done in the Hell Gate channel, if all told, would doubtless reveal some stupendous frauds. For instance, about thirty years ago a Frenchman by the name of Malpaert and others were employed to blast and remove the rocks, and the plan they adopted was to place their blasting material on top of the rock without any drilling of holes. By this means the jutting points of rocks were easily blasted off, but the explosion had little effect on the smooth surface. When their work was examined by the Government inspectors the contractors obligingly supplied them with an innocent looking rod to test the depth which was ingeniously arranged to telescope when planted firmly upon end, so as to make the depth appear far greater than it really was. The fraud was not discovered until sometime afterward.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a law imposing an annual tax upon bachelors in that State of \$2.50 each. Why such a bill should have been brought forward in Georgia, rather than in any other State, does not appear. We have not heard that the native white or colored population of that great State is decreasing, or that the Georgian young men have shown, in any large numbers, a special distaste for matrimony. Such a measure might rather have been expected in New England, where the large families of a generation or two since have found no successors, and where the population is recruited almost exclusively by immigration. The truth is, that Georgia has displayed rather more progressive-ness recently than its neighboring States, and a disposition to grapple with social problems that other States shun. This last sample of its legislation is not exactly new, for in very ancient times the bachelors were placed under disabilities among the Romans, and the removal of those disabilities by Constantine's abrogation of the ancient Roman laws *Julia* and *Papia* marked the first step towards the establishment of celibacy and the prohibition of plural marriage. The petty tax imposed by this renewal of an old law, though, seems almost in the nature of a burlesque, for it is certainly not proportionate to the offense. If a law is to be enacted to punish a man for shirking the responsibility of supporting a wife, reason would suggest that the penalty amount to somewhere near the cost of such support, which it is every man's duty to afford, which \$2.50 does not by any means represent. However, as a slight step in so worthy a direction, the action of the Georgia statesmen is [deserving of notice and commendation].

W. H. L. Maxwell, the man who was charged with the murder of Arthur Preller, in the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, some months since, and who subsequently escaped to Australia and was there captured, was brought back to San Francisco a few days since, and taken east to stand his trial for the crime with which he is charged. While in San Francisco he talked freely with reporters about the charge, and evinced no concern as to the result. He claims that the body found stowed away in a trunk in St. Louis was not Preller's, that individual, as he asserts, being still alive and certain to make his existence known in time to vindicate him. He declined to state how the cadaver was procured which was palmed off as Preller's, but said all the facts would be shown up in due

time. He intimated that Preller's object was to secure the amount for which his life was insured, and explained the suspicious circumstance of his having certain articles of clothing in his possession when arrested, with Preller's initials on them, by saying, "We were intimate friends, and it was nothing unusual for me to have things belonging to him and for him to have things belonging to me."

Now the question of Grant's Christianity is being discussed. Dr. Newman proposes to claim that the General died a Christian technically and in every other way. Ingersoll holds that he never did believe in Christianity as a revealed religion, but merely held that the teachings of the Bible led to a higher practical life. We are inclined to believe that the General was imbued with a strong religious sentiment, but that it had no definite shape in his mind. That he had a strong belief in the existence of God was unmistakably evident in his career, that his religious ideas were probably somewhat vague, however, was evinced by the remarkable character he chose for his spiritual adviser. However, what is the use of discussing a point of that kind? It is a matter that cannot be determined now, and Grant's religious predilection was Grant's own business.

In these times of anti-"Mormon" legal persecution, one is prepared for almost any species of outrage. The instances of officers stepping beyond their duty since the raid began are too numerous to mention. The understanding is quite general that it is not an uncommon thing for a deputy marshal to subpoena persons for whom he has no papers. For instance, he goes into a house in search of a witness for whom he has papers, and finds other persons whose names he learns on the spot. When satisfied in his mind that they may prove useful in the case, he subpoenas them forthwith. The general idea is that he carries with him a batch of blank papers, and thus relieves the court from the onerous duty of filling them out and issuing them. If such a high-handed practice is indulged in, and circumstances certainly favor the affirmative, the matter should be investigated and a stopper put upon it.

It is now stated as a curious fact that Grant was refused employment at the opening of the rebellion by President Lincoln, Scott, Halleck, McClellan and every influential army officer to whom he applied. He was about to return in despair to his father's tannery in Galena, when he accidentally met General Fremont, who was much impressed by him, and placed him in command in Kentucky. And, by the way, Fremont was removed within a month on the ground that he had no knowledge of men. It is the unexpected which always happens. Here fate strongly decreed that the last should be first.

Dr. Ferran, who some time since professed to have discovered the cholera microbes and a method of inoculation that would prevent the development of that dreadful contagion in the persons subjected to it, the same as vaccination prevents the development of smallpox, has lately been snubbed by the Paris Academy of Medicine and virtually stamped as an impostor by their refusal to allow a long letter from him to be read at one of its meetings.

It is stated that the "Siberian plague" has made its appearance in three different villages within the immediate neighborhood of Odessa. Among Russians cholera has slight terrors compared with those aroused by the presence of this disease, which is alike loathsome, fatal, and terribly contagious. The abnormally hot summer, such as has not been experienced during the last six years in the south of Russia, is propagating in an alarming degree many epidemics.

At Porter Station, Indiana, a village of some three hundred inhabitants an epidemic is reported to have broken out. The doctors appear to be unable to ascertain its true nature. The people of the village are mostly Swedes, of cleanly, thrifty habits, and until the present epidemic broke out among them they have been remarkably healthy. Uncontrollable vomiting and diarrhoea are the most prominent symptoms.

Spanish doctors are required by the cholera patients to taste their own medicine. These suspicious Spaniards will take no chances. It appears to go hard with the physic dispensers to thus sample what they prescribe for patients, and the next census over there is expected to show a considerable falling off of doctors.

According to a statement published by the National Board of Health, of the ravages of cholera in Spain between the 4th of March and the 4th of July last, there were in ten provinces 28,044 cases of cholera, out of which 12,347 terminated fatally.

In 1630 a liar was legally punished by having a hole bored through his tongue. If that law were in force now the parties connected with the anti-"Mormon" press of this city would have tongues like nutmeg graters.

Yesterday Whitelaw Reed, editor of the New York Tribune, arrived in the city shortly after 11 o'clock. He hired a hack and took in the principal points of interest, and then departed for the east inside of half an hour. We may now reasonably expect some slashing articles on the "Mormon" situation, written by one who has been personally

on the ground, and given the subject deep and elaborate investigation, extending over a period of twenty-five minutes.

To-day we present a correspondence from our former fellow-laborer in journalism, Elder Horace Cummings, now in Old Mexico. It is a well written article, his description of what he has seen in the land in which he sojourns being vividly graphic. We commend it to the perusal of our readers as a pen-picture of more than ordinary merit.

From Mr. Edward Trainer, a resident of the oil region of Pennsylvania, who is in this city, returning from a trip to California, we learn that generally, though not invariably, natural gas is found where he comes from in connection with oil, and at a much greater depth than it has been found in this region. The gas wells of Pennsylvania, he says, have mostly proved permanent, though occasionally they exhaust themselves. He knows of one gas well that has been in operation seven years, and the outflow appears to be as strong as ever. Much of the gas found there is too impure for illuminating purposes, as it issues from the ground, and produces a flickering flame, but as a heat and power-producing agent it is used extensively, being in some instances conducted in pipes great distances. He explains that where used in stoves care must be taken to avoid turning on the gas long enough to allow it to accumulate in the stove before lighting it, or an explosion is likely to result. With care in this respect it may be used with excellent advantage in cooking or heating stoves. From what Mr. Trainer says, the fortunate individuals who have found a supply of gas on their premises in this region by boring or driving for water have reason to feel encouraged in the prospect of the supply being permanent and proving a boons to them in the shape of illumination and fuel *ad lib.*

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