

cents per 100 lbs. Nor is this all that is asked of the dear people by the S. P. V. Railway. They insist on passing up on the east side of Main street—a county highway—with their road, for while it is a street of a city, it is also a county road. The law prescribes that the county shall have one county road upon which no locomotive can run; this street highway is Sanpete county's main artery. On this said street are three school-houses, the meeting-house and bustle of a city and county. This is railway economy, no purchase of the right of way. A prospective stampede at our quarterly conference when the screech of the iron horse is heard perhaps during a summer.

A man may dedicate his land in a county road for ordinary travel, but the nuisance of a railway in your door-yard is quite another thing. It has come to this, that railways are coercive in their demands and policy, and the people pay dearly for the privilege of freighting and riding, and at the figures indicated it is impossible for the Sanpete to compete with nearer places to Salt Lake.

The road as it is now is a vexation, a snare, a delusion. It is neither one thing nor the other, yet it must be kept moving by an exorbitancy, even though the only passenger car runs empty, and freight is meagre, incurring a monthly deficit rather than run cheaper.

If the great product (wheat) in this county could be concentrated in some hands terms could be asked and had. It is because we are diffused, we are at the mercy of men who say, "choose ye this day 45 or 75 cents per 100 pounds," from which we will not depart. But supposing the farmer and merchant combined how long before modifications and compromises would be heard in the land, especially if one party showed a monthly deficit in running expenses.

ISHMAEL AMONG THE EPHRAIMITES.
Ephraim, Nov. 21st, 1884.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 25.—In his annual report, Attorney-General Brewster suggests that all accounts of chief supervisors of elections be taxed in open court under the inspection and examination of the district attorney and his sworn assistant, and they must then be forwarded to the proper department for further examination and reduction, if deemed advisable and necessary. These election laws are of the highest importance to the general welfare, and their proper execution is a prime necessity: Their abuse, on the other hand, is a great public wrong to be guarded against by appropriate legislation. The Attorney-General directs the attention of Congress to the want of proper legislation for criminal cases. In preparing indictments, he says, for offenses against the United States, it is found necessary to follow the common law forms of the last century, with all their technicalities, verbosity, descriptions, repetitions and precise statements formerly required, whereby that which should be a simple and concisely-written accusation, becomes a lengthy and painfully confused mass of descriptions and allegations wholly unintelligible to the defendant, who is called upon to answer, or to the jury selected to try the case. To reduce the pleadings to a plain and comprehensive statement of facts would serve equally to the advantage of the government and to defendant, and there is no reason why an indictment ought not to be adjudged sufficient and good in law which makes its charges of crime substantially in the language of the act prohibiting the crime and prescribing its punishment, or so plainly that the nature of the offense charged may be easily understood by the jury. When it is necessary to describe or make averment to any written or printed instrument, as the law now stands, such instrument must be copied into an indictment with a literal exactness equal to a photographic reproduction. The omission of a word that appears almost indiscernible among the lines and flourishes, created by the skill of the engraver or penman, would be a fatal defect that might enable the guilty man to escape punishment. The Attorney-General points out the evils of omissions and defects in the present law in cases of murder, manslaughter, larceny, demurrer, motions to quash, challenge, etc., and submits the draft of a bill designated to afford a remedy. In connection with the subject of jury duty he says: "It is the belief and common report that the business of 'jury fixing' flourishes to an alarming extent in this district. It is ascertained that men live and support their families, and even become rich, in the practice of this nefarious profession. As the jury system now exists, that unscrupulous men should safely conduct a lucrative business in the debauching of juries in the district should occasion no surprise. With but twenty-six jurors such as usually serve, an active 'jury fixer' would become acquainted with at least two or three of them in a few hours, and that would give him a strong beginning in his efforts to thwart justice. With but twenty-six jurors serving for three months, it would not require one-third of that time for a combined force of 'jury fixers' to become thoroughly acquainted with the habits, association, characters and business of each juror, and

the influences, if any that could be used to reach him and bring him within their power. Then, again, what is there to prevent one or more well dressed and apparently respectable-looking rogues placing themselves in the way of the marshal or his deputies to be brought into court as talesmen and serving upon juries to acquit their friends or confederates?

The Attorney General recommends that the jurisdiction of the U. S. Circuit and District courts for the judicial district of Maryland be extended for the purpose of securing trial in such courts, and before juries drawn from the entire State of Maryland, of cases involving crimes committed in the District of Columbia against the United States. The National Treasury, he says, is the great centre of allurements and temptation. Inroads are made upon it through all the avenues by which it can be approached. All plans to defraud the government, no matter where contrived, are mostly consummated in Washington, and when the guilty parties are arrested, their trial must of necessity take place before a jury drawn in this district. The arrest of one set of defendants brings to them the sympathy and active aid of all others engaged in similar schemes. If the defendants are wealthy, as is often the case, by the liberal expenditure of money they secure the acquaintance and friendship of prominent men who are of social disposition and whose open and public association and companionship with defendants is not without its helpful effect. When the case is called for trial the government stands alone, and opposed by many disadvantages, while the defendants, aided not only by their wealth and the encouragement and influence of their friends, but by a certain feeling of indifference which seems to prevail in Washington concerning such crimes, are permitted to depart from the court room triumphing in their acquittal, escaping punishment and scandalizing the administration of justice. Such has been the case before, and such will occur again, so long as the National Treasury is confided solely to the protection of local juries.

The Attorney General renews his recommendations that the system of paying U. S. Marshals be changed from "fees" to "salaries," and that additional legislation be had to protect the executive and civil officers of the government in performing their duties and against outrages committed upon them because they have faithfully performed them.

Attention is called to the fact that the Legislature of Utah refuses to appropriate funds for the execution of the Territorial laws under Congressional legislation. If this legislation is to be maintained, he says, a special appropriation must be made annually to meet the demands of justice.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
NEW YORK, NOV. 25, 1884.

To the Public: Now, since the Presidential election is settled and the excitement incident to a close political contest has abated, it is proper to show most conclusively the utter groundlessness of all the charges against the Western Union Telegraph Company of partiality in reporting or withholding the election returns of the State of New York. I deny, in the most emphatic manner, that the Western Union Company delayed, altered, or withheld the election returns of this State, or any other State, or tampered with them in any way. It had nothing whatever to do with the returns of the State of New York, except to transmit them over its own lines as prepared by the Associated Press. All the compiling was done in its office, by its own agents, and all bulletins were prepared by it, and copies were simply delivered to Mr. Somerville, superintendent of the newspaper service, for general distribution to the public. This company had nothing to do with making up the bulletins, nor did any officer or agent, or other person connected with or interested in this company, except the operators who transmitted the returns, have access to or see any of them till the bulletins had been made up therefrom in the Associated Press office and handed to us for public distribution, and I have no reason to believe that the agents of the Associated Press acted otherwise than in any other important matter. Ordinarily many of our officers are not kept open for business after 8 o'clock, p. m. To assist in meeting the extraordinary expense of the extra employment of several thousand night operators, we have had, for many years, arrangements with the press associations, giving us the privilege of selling bulletins to political and social clubs and other subscribing customers. We simply took the Associated Press bulletins as that association had made them up, and delivered them, as heretofore, to customers who had subscribed for them—nothing more.

The charge that returns were purposely withheld, or that there was unusual delay in reporting them, is entirely false. Instead of such delay, there was extraordinary promptness. Never before have reports from so many election districts been received within so short a time. Within 48 hours after the count of ballots begun, returns were received from 98 percent. of the 3,000 election districts in the State. Although the night of the election was stormy, and there was some trouble in working the wires, no delay occurred in any reports handed to our offices outside the city of New York, and within the city the telegraph service was as nearly perfect as it was

possible to make it, and the only trouble was with some of the short wires hastily erected for temporary use. It is here to be noted, that thereafter the majorities reported from the most populous, and therefore the most accessible counties, have been so decisive that the popular mind had been set at rest respecting the result of the election on the first night, and there being no hope or fear of a change in the general result, subsequent returns, more or less tardy, have straggled in unheeded. In two instances in this State I have been informed that the county canvassers, who met one week after the election this year had to adjourn over because the county clerks had up to that time been unable to get the vote of their counties.

The only other returns complained of were those of Indiana, where, at the request of the political committees and the press, in the absence of any agent of the Associated Press, the reports, coming through from any source, were sent out by our superintendent, Mr. J. F. Wallack, who used every effort to obtain all the returns as speedily as possible. I consider the demand for an investigation of that service, made by the Indianapolis Sentinel and also by Mr. Wallack himself, reasonable and proper, and I have asked the chairman of the Indiana democratic State committee, to take part in the investigation or to name a representative to do so. The management of this company, in its business relation to the public, is strictly non-political and non-partisan. Its employees represent every shade of political opinion, and are in the company's service solely by virtue of their proficiency as telegraphers. What their individual political opinions are has never been in any case called into question, nor have their votes ever been canvassed or ascertained; but of those with whom I personally come in contact, I know that there are quite as many democrats as republicans. It is, therefore, manifestly absurd to charge that the service of the company could be converted into a party machine, or could in any way distort or stifle the facts, when such an attempted conspiracy could only have been made by the aid of a large number of members of the political party which it was designed to injure.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The House committee on appropriations met to-day at the Capitol to map out their work for next session. Chairman Randall and Ellis, Townsend, Follet and Ryan were present, and Keifer Hollman and Forney were represented by others. The estimates for the six annual bills, namely, postoffice, Indian, consular and diplomatic, army, navy and military academy, were placed in the hands of sub-committees, and it is expected that one or more of these measures will be in readiness for consideration by the whole committee when the session begins on Monday.

The subdivision of the committee, as agreed upon to-day, is as follows: Legislative, executive and judicial bill—Holman, Hancock and Cannon; sundry civil—Randall, Forney and Ryan; army—Forney, Townsend and Keifer; navy—Hutchins, Randall and Long; postoffice—Townsend, Holman and Horr; Indian—Ellis, Holman and Ryan; consular and diplomatic—Burns, Townsend and Washburne; military academy—Keifer, Forney and Ellis; District of Columbia—Randall, Burnes and Long; fortifications—Horr, Ellis and Hancock.

Randall will have a conference with the Secretary of the Navy to-morrow on the subject of navy appropriations for the final six months of the current fiscal year. It is thought probable that last year's appropriations will be continued for that period, as was done last session for six months from July 1st, and that thus the question of making an appropriation for the proposed new cruisers, on which the two houses came to a deadlock last session, will be left for the next Congress. Randall, however, would not express any opinion on that subject, or as to any part of the policy of the committee, remarking simply that he did not yet know what would be done.

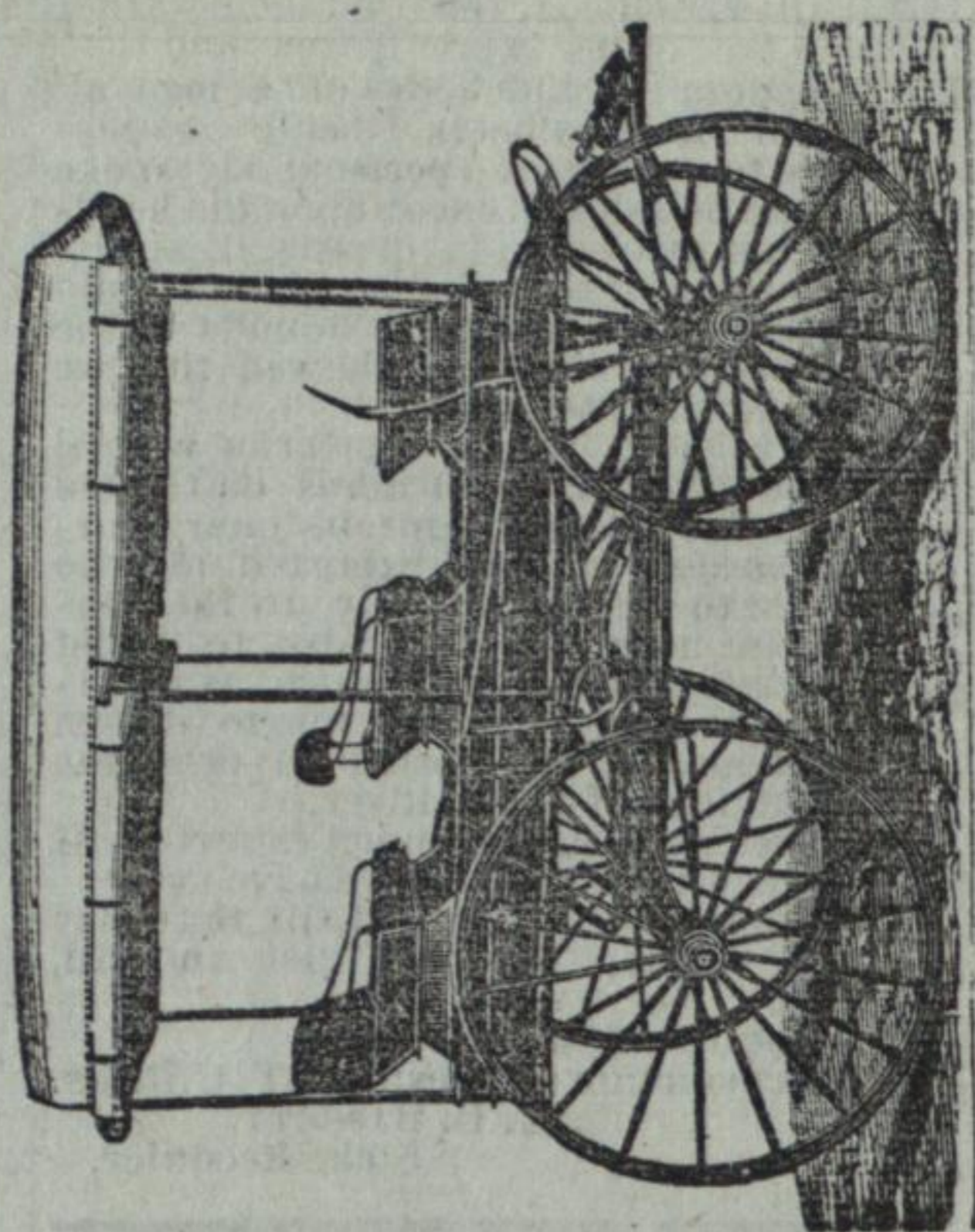
Lynchburg, 25.—The following is from a well-known preacher in southwest Virginia: The latest advices concerning the epidemic in Wise, Lee, Dickson and Buchanan counties are heartrending. On Guesie river, Wise county, within a radius of four miles, are thirty cases of the disease. In one instance the father, mother and six children died. Many persons die for want of attention. Business is suspended, all being concerned with the sick and dying. Six persons were buried in one graveyard on one day. The disease is assuming a milder form in some localities. Not less than 175 of the best citizens of Wise county alone have died. During the last few days the disease has made its appearance in Lee county, and several deaths have occurred. More worthy people never called more loudly for relief than these. They need nurses, medicines, and a committee of intelligent physicians to diagnose the disease and stop its terrible march.

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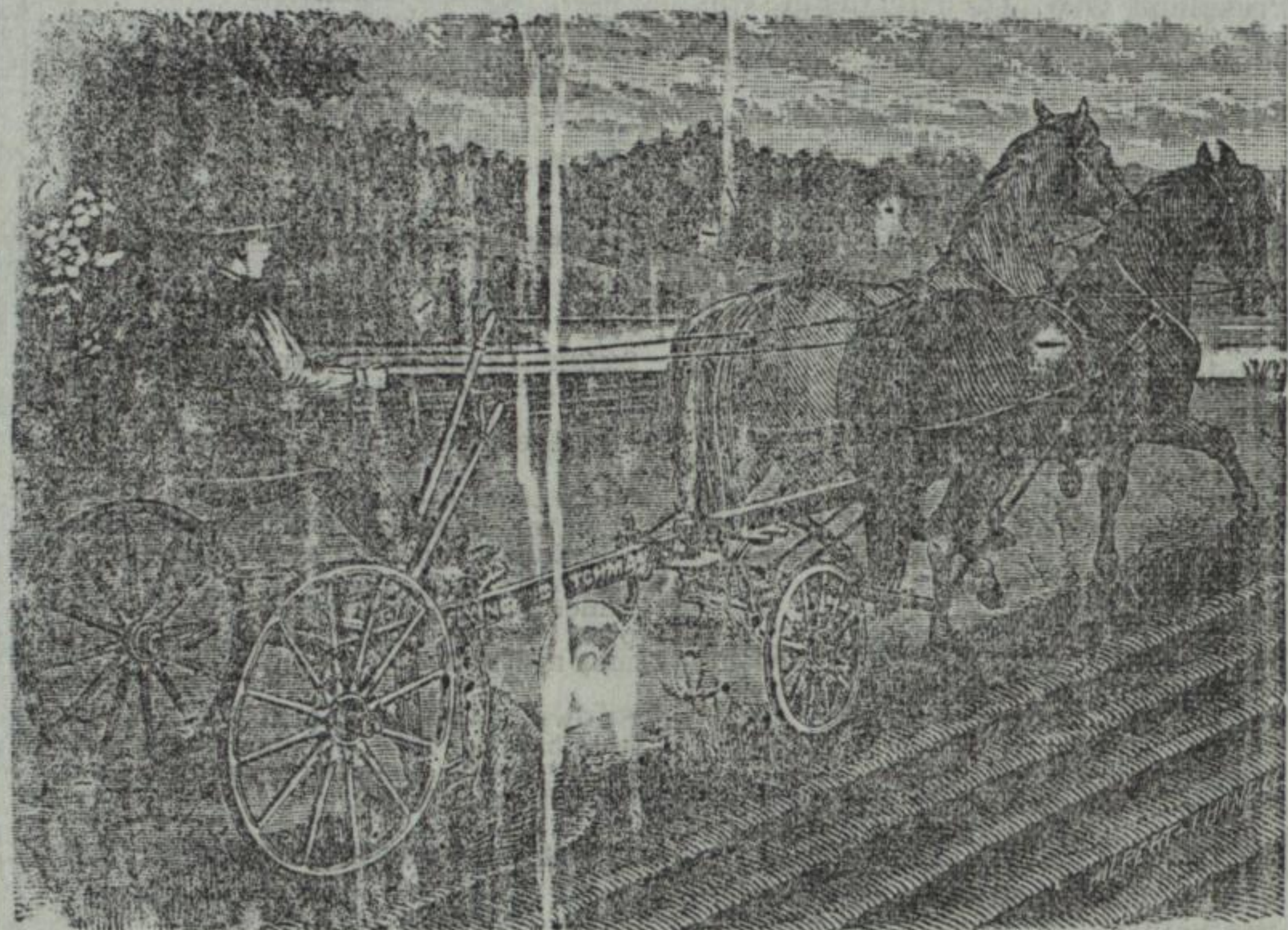
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