

EVENING NEWS. *Published Daily, Sunday Excepted.* **AT FOUR O'CLOCK.**

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday August 21, 1903

THE SUMMIT COUNTY AFFAIR.

The refusal of the Utah Commission and the canvassing board, to go behind the Summit County election returns and investigate alleged frauds, is an action in the interest of corruption. The law, however, gave them a technical opportunity to decide as they have done, as it appears to require the face of the returns should show cause for investigation of alleged fraudulent practices.

The territorial statute appears, in this respect, to take it for granted that if any corrupt devices are engaged in, the fact of their existence would be sure to reach the canvassers, by evidences of irregularity on the face of the returns. The present difficulty, however, shows beyond question that in this respect the act is defective. It should include authorization to go behind the returns on other good grounds besides the exhibition of irregularity on their face. The breach through which corruption may find a more or less easy passage should be remedied as soon as practicable.

Section 18 of the Election Law the following clause appears, in relation to the examination of the returns:

"And if no irregularity or discrepancy appear thereon, affecting the result of the election of any candidate, they shall accept said returns as correct."

This gives the color of legality to the action of the canvassing board in the present controversy, which was rendered comparatively easy by a grave blunder on the part of those judges of election in Park City who were members of the People's Party. If they were cognizant of the pervasiveness of frauds they should have refused to affix their official signatures to the returns and stated their reasons for their declaration. This would have constituted a discrepancy or irregularity, and the law would have made an investigation into the allegations of fraud imperative. Instead of taking this stand in favor of the purity of the ballot and the assertion of the popular will, they have done no more than universally, a party in siding the defeat of those objects.

It has been a popular phrase in Great Britain that no act of Parliament could be formulated through which a coach and four could not be driven. This has a more or less universal application, but the intent of a law is generally considered as the main guide in its operation, and had the majority of the board of canvassers been disposed in favor of fair play and electoral purity they would have been sustained by the purport of the following clause in Section 18 of the Election Law:

"But if the right of any person voted for, for any office is in any way affected, then the clerk and said members of the board of canvassers shall provide for in the Edmunds Act shall open the ballots in said precinct and canvass the same, and as to determine the rights of the person whose office may be affected. They may also cause to appear before them any persons whom they may deem proper, and take their testimony in relation to said election in said precinct."

The fervent anxiety of those members of the canvassing board who are opposed to an investigation to avoid it, seemed to evince that they were afraid of the result of going behind the returns. Had they not had a suspicion that the allegations of fraud could be substantiated, they would surely not have betrayed such extreme desire to shut out the light from the Park City proceedings.

The objective point of the "liberal" representatives on the board and their supporters was to insure the placing of the certificates in the hands of their candidates. The statement from that side of the question that the remedy of those claiming to be injured lay in a local process in the courts, sounded like a hollow mockery. When once the certificate is in the hands of the "liberal" candidate for the Legislature, he imagines that he can map his fingers at any attempt at investigation until he reaches the Legislative Assembly, owing to a clause in the 9th section of the most elastic and sweeping law of modern times—the Edmunds Act. It reads:

"The canvass and return of all votes given in any Territory for members of the Legislative Assembly thereof, shall be returned to said board, which shall canvass all said returns and issue certificates of election for those persons who, being eligible for such election, shall appear to have been duly elected, which certificate shall be the only evidence of the right of such persons to sit in said Assembly."

Congress appeared to be stricken with a compunction at the perpetration of such a flagrant bid for corruption, and—probably during the progress of the passage of the infamous act—inserted a clause to partially break the force of the more despotic one last quoted, and provided thus:

"But each house of such Assembly, after its organization, shall have power to decide upon the elections and qualifications of its members."

It will consequently be competent for the Legislature, "after its organization," to enter into an investigation, which is denied to the earlier stages of the controversy, in which fraud should be nipped in the bud instead of being allowed to gain a strong foothold.

The Legislature will be bound to take cognizance of the allegations of fraud, to protect the people and prevent the vitiation of its own body. In the event of a searching investigation, however, and the clear substantiation of the charges of fraud, and an appropriate action of the Assembly in consequence, the majority of the majority would not fail to use the incentive to the detriment of the community. Judging by their proverbial course, they would make much political capital out of it by unscrupulous misrepresentation.

Should an investigation show, on the other hand, that the allegations are not well founded, the situation will be accepted with good grace. The People's Party favor fair play in its fullest scope. This sentiment will be indicated not only by making an honest fight against the position of fraud, but by accepting of political defeat when the methods by which it is brought about are straight forward and honest.

GAS WELLS.

The recent discoveries of gas that have been made in and about this city in boring or driving for water, and prospect for utilizing this gas for heating and lighting purposes, thus cutting off the important items of expense for light and fuel, are likely to lead to extensive experiments in this and other parts of the Territory. It has been known for some time that natural gas existed in Wyoming, but no one seemed to have suspected its existence in this region and especially where found, and a discovery was lately made by accident,

who is prepared to say that natural gas will not yet supersede the use of coal and wood for fuel, and artificial gas or petroleum as an illuminant? As we stated a few days since, this gas is usually found in connection with petroleum, but there are exceptions to this rule, and this county may yet prove to be one of them; and then it is possible that future investigations may develop the fact that our wonderful country, the valley of which is one continued series of surprises as to its agricultural and mineral resources, may yet be found to abound with petroleum. The geological formation would probably not justify such a hope, and geological rules and calculations have proved erroneous in so many instances in this Territory that they will not do to rely upon entirely. Petroleum is usually found at great depths, and no one has yet bored to any great depths in this country.

The last issue of the *Scientific American* contains the following on this interesting subject:

"Drilling for gas was begun at the town of Madison, Ohio, by Messrs. Gunning & Bond, on the 14th of July the well had reached a depth of 700 feet. At this depth the first trace of gas was struck. The well was continued down to 1,025 feet, about 200 feet of the distance requiring tubing to account for the influx of salt water. The pressure gauge at the mouth of the well registered 100 pounds. The parties named are now supplied with fuel and light.

The great value of natural gas has already been demonstrated at Pittsburg and neighboring places. So rapidly and completely has the substitution of gas for coal taken place that the principal mills of Pittsburg are now using the new fuel. In the days of great excitement did not attract such broad attention as has the natural gas in the last year or so, and the wonder now is why we have never used it before. The area of its distribution is probably as large and almost coincident with that of petroleum. We know with a degree of certainty that the supply of petroleum comes from the rocks of the Devonian, which immediately underlie the productive coal measures, and it will be a matter of much interest to follow the development of natural gas, the different States and Territories in the same. Of the petroleum producing States, Pennsylvania of course ranks first, then comes New York, and followed by West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky. In this latter mountain country, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico have been found to yield some small quantities of it, but those regions have as yet been only imperfectly explored. Of the wells opened over this large territory, many were blowing wells, and carried with them a large amount of gas, but there was no constancy in the respect, and no particular area could be pointed out as productive of gas above the rest. The whole subject is too new for any complete knowledge of the distribution of the natural gas, but so far as the point has been determined, our assumption of its general coincidence with the oil country seems to be justified. Whether, however, the same quantitative order that we have named for petroleum will follow in the case of natural gas is still a question. As every one knows, it is already largely used in Pennsylvania and to some extent in Ohio, West Virginia and other places.

Unless we regard the earth as a vast reservoir stored with gas, somewhat after the order of the Pinesch system of compression, we must contemplate a time when our supply will become exhausted, and abandoned pipelines will tell the same story as the decayed oil derricks. But the past of our industrial progress is a promise for the future, and we may feel with confidence that as the world gave way to oil, while oil to petroleum, petroleum to gas, and gas to electricity, so with our fuel, that natural gas will appear, only to make room for something still better."

The *British Trade Journal* states that the dead meat trade has proved a failure to all intents and purposes. Not only does the meat lose in quality, but the weight shrinks by more than 60 per cent. The live-cattle trade, however, it regards as a far more serious matter. The Wyoming territory alone sends from its border enough enough meat to satisfy the requirements of London, and now that the northern system of railways is finished, transit is comparatively an easy thing. Three-year-old bullocks, weighing 1,000 lbs. each, can be bought at railroad points in Montana and Dakota for \$1.50 per head. Transportation from Wyoming to London adds \$2.20 to this figure, and at these rates "it will be found that in this trade of applying London with cattle from the great prairies of the north there is an enormous and profitable field for enterprise." This low figure is arrived at by direct shipments, without the intervention of brokers, while cattle which are taken from Bucks to Smithfield pass through half a dozen hands before they reach the retailer.

The Postmaster General has issued a circular in which he informs postmasters that it has been decided to introduce on the 1st of October next the delivery stamps for the carrying of mail matter. The stamps are provided for in the last postoffice appropriation act. The system is to be put in operation at all postoffices at which the free delivery system is in operation, or which are located in cities or towns having a population of 4,000 or over. Letters bearing special delivery stamps will be delivered by messengers within the carrier limits of free delivery offices and within a radius of one mile from the postoffice at all other special delivery offices. The special delivery stamps are to be in addition to the lawful postage, and are not to be used in the payment of postage of any description, or of registry fees, nor can any other stamps be employed to secure special delivery except the special delivery stamp.

Phylloxera, the grape vine pest, is reported to be very bad in some portions of Australia—so bad, indeed, as to threaten the entire destruction of the crop. It has existed there for years, and as long ago as 1876 infested vines to the value of \$30,000 were destroyed there in the hope of getting rid of the pest; but the work was not thoroughly done, the roots of some of the vines were left in the ground and are still unweakened, and when these are dug up now live phylloxera are found to be present. A strong wind will sometimes blow them a distance of thirty miles when they are in their winged form. California is also troubled with the phylloxera, and though stringent methods have been resorted to by viticultural commission of the State for the suppression of the pest, it is feared the effort made will yet prove fruitless.

Several cases of poisoning by the fumes of nitric acid have occurred of late at Boise and Halle, and have excited considerable interest. In one instance a girl who was carrying along the street a metal vessel of nitric acid inhaled the vapor and died of asphyxia in twelve hours after death. In another instance a young chemist, who had been working for some hours with burning nitric acid, was gradually poisoned and his recovery was very tedious. In view of such accidents, *L'Electricite* recommends that batteries, such as those of Dunsen, etc., should not be used in places where the ventilation is defective.

It is reported that Frobach has discovered a method of making sugar without crushing or pressing. According to the method, the cane is cut into strips and the water is extracted by alcoholic vapor, which leaves the

saccharine to be dissolved into liquid. The alcohol and sugar are filtered out by means of lime and chalk. It is claimed that this process of manufacture will add one-third to the production over and above any process now in use.

The transportation of live stock from the western prairies to England is causing a quaking among British stock-raisers.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE MILITARY AND THE "MORMON."

A few years ago there was a minstrel who gave a strong impression upon the mind of the people, in which he uttered the following sentiment: "The United States Army is the terror of all the world." When I saw in the public prints, that Gen. Howard's visit followed the Mormon country, I was reminded of the words of the minstrel, "The United States Army is the terror of all the world." But soon the problem was solved, when the word came from the East that there was supposed danger of a "Mormon uprising," and that consequently the United States Army, and others, be in readiness to assist, etc. You have probably heard of the feeling of the "Mormon" "nothing to do," and wanted someone to "help him do it." It seems to me that this paradox has received a national exemplification at Fort Douglas in this business. It is not difficult for those who know, to see why the "Mormon" articles were being and likely ending with all their might, than to face or follow the well-armed and vindictive savage of the plains, who is ready to dance on the whole United States Army, or even scalp the President himself if they were not too far away to make the little exercise possible. It was a very important thing for the anti-"Mormon" and the handsome by the officers at the Fort, and give their own cause a lift at the same time to make it appear that danger threatened at home, would their friends from foes abroad, and that it was necessary to show up the "Mormons." "Disloyalty," "rebellion," and "uprisings" are standard articles of trade. They are like sugar to a grocer or calico to a general dealer in dry goods. True, there is no such profit in them, but they may be kept on hand or the trade will go to some other place.

Of course I don't say that the officers urged or even endorsed these statements or suggestions. It would have been too cowardly—that is it would have appeared so. But the situation was a lovely one to accept, and for one I am not sorry. I like the troops here they help to make contracts possible, and it gives the place an air of dignity to see blue coats adorning the town. I do not know of anything that ever benefited Utah more than the army which came on a wild goose chase here in 1857. The cheap mules, wagons, harness, clothing, and provisions, that were distributed among the population, were a great relief at a time when the people were in need of groceries and clothes than anything else.

But I must say I was of the opinion that the Government had its eyes opened on the subject of troops by that needless campaign. Not so, reply. The press is more important over the seizure of the Caroline Islands than the outbreak of political trickery. The generally advocate republicans, Count von Solms-Sonnenwalde, German ambassador to Spain, now abating from attending the theatres and avoids promenades and places of amusement.

How to Destroy Mice.

A gentleman has a granary badly infested with mice, would like to learn the most effective and least dangerous method of exterminating the pest. We shall be pleased to have any of our readers who may be ideas on the subject communicate their ideas for publication in the News.

Benjamin Discharged.

This morning S. Benjamin was arraigned before Justice Speirs, on complaint of Max H. Lipman, charged with embezzling \$300. Lipman testified that Jack Slegor told him he had paid the accused \$300 on a bill due Lipman & Co., which amount had never been credited to Slegor's account. Jack Slegor, when placed on the stand, said there was a dispute of about \$89 in his account with Lipman & Co., but he did not know if the defendant had appropriated any money not belonging to him. There being no evidence of any embezzlement, Benjamin was discharged on custody.

Fire in Ogden.

The Ogden *Herald* of last evening contains the following:

"Early this morning, the screaming of whistles and the ringing of bells announced to a sleeping community that a fire was being visited by the devouring element. The fire was in the brick house which is situated on Third Street, between Smith and Pearl Streets, and is owned by Mr. William Clark. The house, which is built so as to accommodate two separate families, has been tenanted for five weeks past by one of two separate families. A play-room by Mr. Clark's children and where was made a kind of store-room. The house in which Mr. Clark resides is situated at the back and at the time the fire started there was no one in the house. The building, however, had not been since yesterday afternoon. The fire is supposed to have broken out by the coal shed, and had a very fair hold when first discovered. A good stream of water was turned on the building, and in less than half an hour the flames were extinguished. The building is ruined entirely, and the walls that are standing will have to be pulled down and re-built. The house cost about \$2,200, and the amount of insurance on it is \$1,000. Notwithstanding the loss, the cause of the conflagration is not known."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE OPERA HOUSE BAND.
 Will give another of their popular excursions to Gardiner on Thursday, Aug. 27th. In the afternoon the band will render a programme of their concert selections, and give a ball at night at 1.30 point. Three trains: 8.40 a. m., 1.30 p. m., and 8.40 p. m. and will leave Lake Point after the ball.

Dr. Henley's

Celery, Beef and Iron gives strength to mind and body.

HOME MADE GOODS.

John C. Cutler & Bro., agents for the Provo Woolen Mills, Hooper & Eldredge Building, Salt Lake City, have the largest and most complete stock of home-made woolen goods ever offered in the Territory, and at prices that defy competition, being greatly reduced since last season. Our stock consists of Plain, Twill, Dress and Shirting Flannels, White, Red and Colored Linseys, Waterproof, Jeans, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Blankets, Yarns, Slings, Double and Shoulder Shawls, Linsey and Flannel Sheetings, Wool Batting, etc. We are also manufacturing 1,000 dozen Men's and Boys' Socks and Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Stockings from our All-Wool Yarns. Also Men's all wool Overalls, Undershirts and Drawers.

We put no shoddy in our goods, which have gained the reputation of being the best for the money ever offered in Utah.

It will be to your advantage to call and see our goods and prices before buying elsewhere. Goods for sale at wholesale and retail.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO. *Mills, Hooper & Eldredge Block.*

SYRUP OF FIGS.

Nature's own true Laxative. Pleasant to the taste, acceptable to the system, it acts in a healthy manner, lessens its action. Cures habitual Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and related ills. Cleanses the system, purifies the blood, regulates the Liver and acts on the bowels. Breaks Colds and Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc. Better than bitter, nauseous Liver medicines, pills, salts and cathartics. Sample bottles free, and large bottles for sale by all druggists. Dr. J. C. Cutler & Bro., Agents, Salt Lake City.

the loss of native soldiers, who were killed in the East African expedition. Admiral Paschen, German commander, admits the justice of the claim, and the matter has been submitted to Sir John Kirk, British Consul-General, who will decide upon the terms of indemnity.

Fortifying the Frontier.

SIMLA, 21.—General MacGregor has started for Quema to assist in fortifying the north-west frontier.

Progress of the Plague.

MADRID, 21.—Throughout Spain yesterday there were 3,041 new cases of cholera and 1,044 deaths. During the 12 hours ending midnight last night 14 new cases and 9 deaths were reported in this city, and 117 new cases and 41 deaths in the Province outside of the city.

MADRILENS, 21.—The St. Louis quarter is becoming a centre of the cholera epidemic. The mortality observed in admitting patients to the St. Carlos hospital results, it is thought, in many deaths through delay.

MADRID, 21.—There were 20 deaths here from cholera last night.

TOLON, 21.—Two new cases of cholera have been reported in this city today.

Almost Another "Incident" on the Frontier.

LONDON, 21.—A dispatch sent today from Measbel, Persia, near the Afghan frontier to the *Times* states that a collision between the Russian and Afghan armies nearly occurred on the 18th inst., at Karatepe, 15 miles from Chamanab. Some Russian troops, who were dispatched to the Karatepe and the Afghan troops, there stood to their arms. The Russian officer, when he saw the Afghan troops, was about to unsling their carbines, and was about to severely punish the accidental discharge of one of these weapons. Before the explosion of this accident, however, was considered the excitement and confusion which, as he said, as soon as the Afghan troops were made known, the Russians until they returned to their quarters. During the detention the Afghan troops treated the wounded Russian officer with kindness, and he was sent back to the Russian lines. A hurried investigation of the circumstances of the incident, however, was made, and the Russian commander exhorted the Afghans and promised that the Russian troops would be sent to the Afghan frontier to strengthen the work of the Herat.

Suppression of crime.

LONDON, 21.—A meeting of the national conference for the protection of women, held at the "Lancet" Hotel, today, Geo. William Erskine Russell, radical member of Parliament for Fife, presided. The conference resolved to form vigilance societies everywhere throughout the country to enforce existing laws against immorality and to labor for the improvement of all legislation designed to repress criminal vice.

Spanish Demonstration.

MADRID, 21.—A patriotic demonstration against Germany because of her action in connection with the Caroline Islands will, it is expected, be made here next Sunday.

Spanish Indignation Waxing Hot.

MADRID, 21.—The irritation against Germany in Spain is hourly increasing. The press is more important over the seizure of the Caroline Islands than the outbreak of political trickery. The generally advocate republicans, Count von Solms-Sonnenwalde, German ambassador to Spain, now abating from attending the theatres and avoids promenades and places of amusement.

Henry Wagner

SALT LAKE CITY, CALIFORNIA BREWERY.

LAGER BEER ALE AND PORTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Second South Street, Third Doors East of Main Street.

NOTICE TO POUNDKEEPERS.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH Complete Sets of the Brand Sheets, in which are contained the names of all the Marks and Brands from the organization of the Territory to December 31, 1884, in two volumes, price per volume, \$2.50. I also have printed sheets, containing the Recorded Marks and Brands from December 31, 1884, to June 31, 1885. Price for the "Brand Sheets" as above. The sheets are now being printed monthly and are for sale on subscription at 25c. per sheet. Recorder of Marks and Brands. 02747

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One roan MARE, about 12 years old, both hind feet white, hoof on left front foot somewhat injured in forehead, branded C or G on left thigh. Which, if not claimed within ten days from date of this, will be sold on Saturday, August 29th, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., to the highest responsible bidder, at the Estrey Pound, Mount Pleasant. L. LARSEN, District Poundkeeper, Mount Pleasant, Sanpete Co., Aug. 18, 1885.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One dark red HEIFER, 18 months old, some white under belly, underbit in ear, branded with the letter "A" on the left side. If the above described animal is not claimed, it will be sold at the Estrey Pound of Mount Pleasant, on Saturday, August 30th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to the highest bidder. L. LARSEN, District Poundkeeper, Mount Pleasant, Sanpete Co., Aug. 18, 1885.

GRAZING LANDS

TO LEASE!

Stock Owners Take Notice!

1,250,000 Acres for Rent in Utah and Idaho.

Having LEASED FROM THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY their grazing lands in Utah and Idaho, and prepared to sub-lease the same on reasonable terms. This land comprises the all-ate sections in tracts of 620 miles, and I will guarantee to the sub-lessee the exclusive right of possession of the same. For terms, etc., call on or address D. P. TAPPY, Corinne, Utah.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT

OF CHOICE CANNED HALIBUT, JUST ARRIVED.

AND FOR SALE CHEAP.

AT G. F. BROWN'S.

No. 5 East Temple St., South Store, Hooper & Eldredge Block.

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COME TO THE PICNIC AT GARFIELD.

And Grand Ball at Lake Point on the 25th of August, accompanied by the SIXTY-NINTH WARD BRASS BAND, who will discourse music for Concert and free Ball in the afternoon at Garfield. Train leave Salt Lake at 8:40, 1:30 and 5:30. Those wishing to attend the ball must take bathing train.

FLY DOORS AND FURNITURE.

At J. M. LARSEN'S, 333 E. First South Street, 11th Ward.

DEATHS.

BECK—In the Twentieth Ward, of this city, August 20th, 1885, of sunstroke, James H. Beck, aged 22 years and 3 months. Funeral services at residence of the family, 341 E. Fifth North Street, at 10 a. m., to-morrow (Saturday).