



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday,.....July 12, 1865.

ANNUAL ELECTION, 1865.**PEOPLE'S TICKET.**

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:

WILLIAM H. HOOPER.*Commissioners to Locate University Lands:*IRA ELDREDGE,
CHESTER LOVELAND,
ANDREW J. MOFFATT.*Great Salt Lake, Tooele and Green River Counties:*

FOR COUNCILLORS,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
ALBERT CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH A. YOUNG,
GEORGE Q. CANNON.*Great Salt Lake County:*

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

JOHN TAYLOR,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
JOHN VAN COTT,
WILLIAM JENNINGS,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.**STATE OF DESERET.**

FOR GOVERNOR,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

HEBER C. KIMBALL.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. SMITH,*Of Iron County.**Great Salt Lake, Tooele and Green River Counties:*

FOR SENATORS,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
JOSEPH A. YOUNG,
ELIJAH F. SHEETS.*Great Salt Lake County:*

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

JOHN TAYLOR,
A. P. ROCKWOOD,
WILLIAM JENNINGS.

TO OUR AGENTS, READERS AND FRIENDS.

For a little over fifteen years, the DESERET NEWS has been before the people of this Territory as the publishing defender and exponent of those principles and doctrines in which, as a people, we believe. The first, and for many years the only Newspaper printed in this Territory, its aim and object have ever been the same,—to benefit Israel and do good to mankind. These are as paramount to-day as they have ever been; and the increased extent of our cities and settlements, the now large and rapidly increasing number of our population, with the growth of the work of God in which we are engaged, require at our hands corresponding efforts in the department in which we have been called to labor.

Isolated as we were for years from the outside world, with our settlements comparatively few and not very widespread, a paper the size of the one we are now publishing, issued weekly, was deemed sufficiently large to convey the gist of the news that was received to our readers, and leave space for sermons, discourses, articles on various

subjects and miscellaneous items of information. But, for a length of time, we have felt the necessity of enlarging the paper or presenting it to its readers oftener than heretofore, to meet increasing demands upon our space for matters of interest, local as well as foreign, that have grown with our population and the rapid march of stirring scenes in this important and momentous age.

Various difficulties stood in the way of our doing so, some of which are now removed, and others of which we can see a way to successfully meet with the assistance of our brethren. A hot-air power press of great capability, which we have now working, will enable us to issue a large impression of each number in a very short space of time. Our type, of which we have a large supply, is as good as is made, and but recently imported from the east; and we are making arrangements to secure a sufficient supply of paper to meet our wants.

With these capabilities and for the reasons stated, it has been determined, after deliberation and counseling on the subject, to issue from this Office, at the close of the present volume, the DESERET NEWS Semi-Weekly, as well as Weekly, to meet the wants and wishes of the public under existing mail facilities.

The Semi-Weekly NEWS will contain Sermons by the Presidency and the Twelve, Telegraphic Dispatches and Current Local Items, up to date, Leading Articles on Subjects of Interest, Latest News from our List of Exchanges, Interesting and Instructive Tales and Sketches, and Miscellaneous Matter. As an Advertising Medium it will unquestionably commend itself to all who wish to make the public acquainted with their wants, or inform buyers and sellers what they have to dispose of or wish to procure.

The Weekly will contain matter of a similar character to that of the Semi-Weekly; and as its circulation will be largest outside of this city, and but a very limited space can be afforded for advertising in it, those who wish to lay their advertisements before the people of our settlements north and south, will, as far as space will permit, find it the best medium to do so, of which they can avail themselves.

As we decidedly wish these papers to be entirely self-sustaining, we feel compelled to impress upon our readers, who have not done so, the imperative necessity of promptly paying up their subscriptions now owing to this Office, and to give a similar proof of encouragement to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly, as they become due. This is a matter on which we must most kindly insist. Printers, Clerks and others connected with the establishment, as well as ourself and Assistant, eat, live in houses, wear clothing, and require wood, coal and other articles of consumption like other men. They have families to support, and expect to support them by their labor. The Printing Office requires supplies of Material, to keep pace with the progressive spirit of the times; and we mean, with the aid of the Almighty, to be found in the van of all that is excellent and praiseworthy, whether in workmanship issued from this office, or, as far as our ability extends, in the matter written and selected for our papers.

That one or both of these papers may be within the reach of all in the community, we have placed them at figures which, we think, fully justify us in saying what we have just written, and in expecting a very material increase to our subscription list. After a careful calculation we have decided upon five dollars for the Weekly, and eight dollars for the Semi-Weekly, at coin rates or its equivalent; and in taking produce or articles of trade, we

will allow three dollars per bushel for wheat, eight cents per pound for flour, and other things in proportion. These terms are so low that we have no doubts in looking for a very increased circulation; but if the sphere of usefulness of the paper be enlarged, we are satisfied, so that we can live.

Because the DESERET NEWS is the Church paper, established and continued for the good of Israel, we hope none who take it, whether Weekly or Semi-Weekly, will consider themselves exempt from paying their subscription; but we would rather indulge the faith and see it verified, that every Latter-day Saint who takes it will sustain it with their means and their influence, as an auxiliary of that Work in which they are equally interested and engaged with us; and, as far as the Lord will give us ability, we will endeavor to conduct it to meet the just and righteous expectations of its readers.

CLASSES.

Fortunately, for the accomplishment of the purposes designed in our being in the mountains, necessity has compelled close application and much toil in winning subsistence and homes from an uncultivated waste. And it is also fortunate that the necessity still continues in so goodly a degree.

The world has its moral and social as well as religious errors, and is also strenuous, active and determined in their being spread and observed. As leisure and means accumulate in our midst, now, as ever, there will be an increasing inclination to employ them more in accordance with a prevalent custom, wrong though it be, than with the strict requirements of wisdom. Now, as ever, the temptations of wealth require more vigilant guard than do the hardships of poverty, as does also an increase of means oblige increased responsibility in their wise application.

In all communities producers are the sustaining class; from their labors spring the class of fabricators, and, for convenience of both, trading is instituted. The two first are absolutely essential to the existence of society, while the buyer and seller, the sense in which trading is here used, ranks, as stated, under the head of a convenience; true a very convenient convenience, but, in strictness, only a convenience—a medium between producer and consumer, himself producing and fabricating nothing.

And in these governing classes of society, the world, as in their religions, wherein they have "changed the laws, transgressed the ordinances and broken the everlasting covenant," have completely reversed the relative estimate which should be placed upon them, and hold in greater honor that class which in reality is non-essential, and which in the nature of things, as events progress, will probably be dispensed with, for it is written that "the merchandize of Babylon will fall" and "her merchants cry alas." We are not so far removed from the world's influence as not to be in danger of falling into its errors, and, unless careful, placing the lesser in the position and estimate belonging to the greater.

Trade, commerce, money-making through the love of money are far from being the most honorable and ennobling pursuits, however much they are vaunted and exact respect and support, too often without merit or justice. Still, so long as trade shall continue a convenience, there need not of necessity be wrong and antagonism in its conduct. A proper understanding of its true position and offices, a proper conduct thereof and conceding a just estimate and their rights to other classes will cause it to work harmoniously with and for the benefit of all in the onward march of true development.

At the same time let producers and

fabricators learn their true place and importance in society, comprehend their rights and be as vigilant in maintaining them as some are in withholding them and fattening upon their labors, and then, when trade attempts to usurp power, place and profit, it will be compelled to restrain its grasp from that which is not justly its due. Much care, study, foresight and class-combination have generally given trade the bird while others have shaken the bush. To counteract this error and injustice in the conduct of affairs—to have a fair share of the birds when the bushes are shaken—like application, guided by prudence, economy and intelligence must be exercised by others. When this plain lesson is understood and observed, much oppression will be abated, many wrong estimates be righted, and all greatly benefitted.

"RIGHTS"—RIGHT AND WRONG.

"Reason is the handmaid of fancy," said a shrewd man and a clear thinker, at one time, and the remark displayed considerable hard sense. There is little that fancy can give birth to and look upon as correct, but the mind will find reasons to support. Some people's ideas of right and wrong are very confused and a good deal "mixed." They start out on a chase after what they call the "rights of freemen," and run as wild as an unbitted colt.

Well, it does seem a pity that men should be denied the full exercise of that freedom which they desire to enjoy. Jailors, penitentiary-keepers and others who possess the power to keep unfortunate people under lock and key, and do so, ought to be called to strict account for their tyranny. It is too bad that men should be shut up inside of four walls, against their will! And why should persons be prevented from indulging in the harmless pastimes of shooting and stabbing? Are they not free? and have they not a right to do as they please? Why should they be hindered pursuing the pleasant recreations of seduction and debauchery? Or, when they need it, helping themselves to a horse, or a little money, or any thing else around which they can find useful? Is it not a cruel deprivation of right to prevent them from making money in any way they can, whether by gambling, sharpening, swindling, or retailing blasphemy, misery, corruption and vice from the running barrel?

We did think that the welfare, peace and happiness of the community stood paramount; that the rights of individuals stood bounded by the rights of others, and that it was the prerogative of the people to define and prescribe certain limits to rights, the stepping beyond which would involve a wrong, punishable by the authorities provided and sustained by the people for enforcing their regulations. We had thought that good order was essential to the well-being and comfort of society, and those antiquated notions have so strongly taken possession of us that we are still inclined to hold to and defend them.

There are some men more dangerous than the cockatrice. The poison of their hearts is covered with stolen sweets. There reasoning powers become worse than the handmaids of fancy,—they become the tools of every base passion, impure desire and corrupt thought. We have said they are dangerous,—they are so to some; but many of our people have learned by bitter experience the value of their logic, their promises and protestations.

Many who come here, bring a heavy freight of fancied superiority with them. They seem to imagine that the "Mormons" are and must of necessity be fools. They have been told so, perhaps, and it must be true. We beg them to