

# DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - July 22, 1874.

## GENERAL ELECTION!

### FOR 1874.

Monday, August 3rd.

## People's Ticket.

### FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

### Commissioners to Locate University Lands:

JOHN VAN COTT.  
LEWIS S. HILLS.  
JOHN ROWBERRY.

### FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY:

#### Representatives to the Legislative Assembly:

ORSON PRATT.  
JOHN TAYLOR.  
ALBERT CARRINGTON  
A. P. ROCKWOOD.  
THOS. TAYLOR.  
JOHN SHARP.

#### Probate Judge:

ELIAS SMITH.

#### Selectman:

REUBEN MILLER.

#### Sheriff:

STEPHEN W. TAYLOR.

#### Surveyor:

ABRAHAM F. DOREMUS.

#### Superintendent of Common Schools:

O. H. RIGGS.

### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE & CONSTABLES.

#### First Precinct, Salt Lake City:

J. P.—ADAM SPEIRS.  
CONSTABLE—GEORGE HILTON.

#### Second Precinct, Salt Lake City:

J. P.—E. W. EAST.  
CONSTABLE—W. S. BURTON.

#### Third Precinct, Salt Lake City:

J. P.—A. H. RALEIGH.  
CONSTABLE—MILANDO PRATT.

#### Fourth Precinct, Salt Lake City:

J. P.—A. C. PYPER.  
CONSTABLE—B. Y. HAMPTON.

#### Fifth Precinct, Salt Lake City:

J. P.—JACOB GIBSON.  
CONSTABLE—WM. CLARK.

### LAWS CONCERNING ELECTIONS.

The fifth section of the Organic Act of this Territory has the following provision concerning the suffrage—

"The qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections [after the first] shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: Provided, that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, concluded February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight."

In regard to the qualifications of electors, the following sections of an Act approved Jan. 21, 1859, as modified by an Act approved Feb. 5, 1868, are prescriptive—

"SEC. 3.—No person shall be elected or appointed to any Territorial, district, county or precinct office, unless he shall have been a constant resident in this Territory during at least one year next preceding such election or appointment; neither shall any person be entitled to hold any office of trust or profit in the Territory or vote at any election unless he is a male citizen of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, and has been a constant resident in the Territory during the six months next preceding said election or appointment."

SEC. 5.—And be it further enacted that no officer or soldier of the United States army or other person subject to their military authority is eligible to hold any office or serve on any jury or vote at any election in this Territory, unless his home and place of residence was therein at the time of engaging in such service.

"SEC. 6.—No person shall be deemed a resident within the meaning of this act, unless he is a tax payer in this Territory."

Women have the right of suffrage in Utah, as will be seen by the following from the first section of an act approved Feb. 12, 1870—

"Every woman of the age of twenty-one years who has resided in this Territory six months next preceding any general or special election, born or naturalized in the United States, or who is the wife, widow or daughter of a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this Territory."

As a rule the wife or children of a naturalized citizen are considered citizens, and therefore entitled to vote, subject, of course, to the laws regulating elections.

An ordinance of this city, passed Feb. 28, 1860, provides that every voter at a municipal election shall have "been a constant resident in said city during the six months next preceding said election."

The same ordinance has the following provision—

"SEC. 3. No officer or soldier of the United States army, or other person subject to their military authority, is eligible to hold any office or vote at any election in this city, unless his home and place of residence was therein at the time of engagement in such service."

The following sections of "An Act Regulating Elections," approved Jan. 3, 1853, it is important should be generally known—

"SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That annually on the first Monday of August there shall be a general election held in each precinct in the several counties, for choosing all officers not otherwise provided for."

"SEC. 2.—The County Clerk shall cause a notice of the time and place, and the number and kind of officers to be chosen, to be put up in two public places in each precinct, at least six days before the time of election."

SEC. 3.—The senior Justice of the Peace shall be the Judge of elections in his precinct, and shall appoint one clerk, and furnish the necessary stationery and a ballot box; and, in the absence of a Justice of the Peace, the electors first assembled on the day of election, to the number of six, may appoint some suitable person to act as Judge of that election."

SEC. 4.—The election shall be held from one hour after sunrise until sunset; and no elector shall vote in any precinct excepting where he resides."

"SEC. 5.—Each elector shall provide himself with a vote containing the names of the persons he wishes elected and the offices he would have them to fill, and present it neatly folded to the Judge of the election, who shall number and deposit it in the ballot box; the Clerk shall then write the name of the elector, and opposite it the number of his vote."

"SEC. 6.—At the close of the election the Judge shall seal up the ballot box and the list of the names of the electors, and transmit the same without delay to the County Clerk."

"SEC. 7.—Immediately upon receiving the electoral returns of any precinct, the County Clerk and Probate Judge, or, in his absence, one of the Selectmen, shall unseal the list and ballot box, and count and compare the votes with the names on the list, and make a brief abstract of the offices and names voted for, and the number of votes each person received; the ballot box shall then be returned, and the votes and list preserved for reference in case the election of any person shall be contested."

"SEC. 8.—When all the returns and abstracts are made the Clerk shall forthwith make a general abstract and post it up in his office, and forward to the Secretary of the

Territory a certified copy of the names of the persons voted for, and the number of votes each has received for Territorial offices and furnish each person having the highest number of votes for county and precinct offices a certificate of his election."

### THE CANDIDATES.

THE various candidates for congressional, territorial, county, and municipal office, for the action of the legal voters at the election on Monday, August 3, are now fairly before the public.

In dealing with candidates it may always be remembered that it is not presenting immaculate persons for office before and in and for an immaculate constituency, but that all candidates and all constituencies, even the very best of each, are but human, with human weaknesses and imperfections, every individual soul of them. Nevertheless, if the candidates are fairly representative of the community, and, all things considered, are the best men that can be found for the respective offices for which they are candidates, that is sufficient, that should suffice, and they should receive the support of every voter, as such candidates ever will receive the support of every sensible member of the community.

Now if we read over the list of the candidates upon the People's Ticket, what do we find? A stateful of names of respected members of the community, most of them old citizens, known and well known, esteemed and honored by the community for years, many of them for a generation. Some of them are growing grey in the service of the people, and all have lived lives of usefulness in establishing or building up the community. They are men in whom the people have a large degree of confidence, are sober, moral, honest, mindful of their duties, and well disposed to the peace, good order, welfare, prosperity, and happiness of the people at large. They are men who are of the people; who are part and parcel of them; who have grown up with them; who understand them, their views, needs, feelings, desires, and aspirations; who have helped to create and advance society in these mountains; who are thoroughly identified with the interests of the people, materially, politically, socially, civilly, and religiously; who have properties and investments at stake in the community, equally with other portions; and who have, therefore, an equally deep and abiding interest in the prudent and economical administration of all official business pertaining to or affecting the people. These men are integral portions of the community, familiar with and generally sharing in its history, its troubles, its privations, its trials, its oppositions and its friendships, its struggles and its triumphs, its joys and its sorrows, in short, its varied experience. They are mostly men of family, and are of social and financial responsibility.

There is amongst them one candidate of the other sex, a resident lady of intelligence, ability, and energy, though the question has been sprung whether, under the present laws of the Territory, women are eligible to hold public office. This is properly a matter of legal opinion, on which point we need say no more now.

Such being the character of the candidates presented on the People's Ticket, is it not plainly the duty of every voter and all voters who have the public weal at heart to march to the polls and deposit their votes as one man, that there may be a solid phalanx of votes against which any possible opposition will surge as impotently as the waves of the sea against the adamantine rocks?

That there will be some opposition may be considered certain, for all men have not wisdom, many lack it, lack too much to enable them to see the beauty of unity. To such, harsh, grating discord is infinitely sweeter than the most delectable harmony. Perverted, debased, vitiated tastes they have, but so it is. It is the part of the wise and prudent to seek and cultivate concord, unity, and harmony, let who will pursue an opposite course.

### SENSELESS RUMOR AND COMMENT.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* of July 13, commenting upon the senseless rumor, purposely raised and telegraphed east and west, that the "Mormons" were proselyting Indians to make trouble for the general government, says that any "treachery" or "double-dealing" with the government now will bring forth a much more stringent "Poland Bill" next session, and a very prompt solution of the "Mormon question."

The *Chronicle* talks in as senseless a manner in its comments, as Madam Rumor does in the statements upon which the *Chronicle* enlarges.

The "Mormons" ask nothing of the general government, except the liberties, rights, and privileges which are the common heritage of American citizens. Any treachery or double dealing in that?

The "Mormons" have the same right and privilege to preach and teach their religion to others, red, white, or black of skin, as other religious people have to teach theirs, and Congress has no right to make any law concerning any establishment of religion nor prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Any treachery or double-dealing about that?

The Lord Almighty has the right to accompany such preaching or teaching, either of "Mormons" or Methodists, or others, with conviction and conversion, if he chooses, without asking permission of the general government, or even of the *Chronicle*. Any treachery or double-dealing about that?

The treachery and double-dealing are usually not on the "Mormon," but on the other side of the question, for which Divine Justice will some day call somebody to a strict account. How will they solve that question then? With whatsoever measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again, pressed down and running over. Any treachery or double-dealing in that?

### LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

#### FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JULY 16.

**Premiums Awarded.**—The following is the premium list of the Deseret Horticultural Society's show, the awards having been made by the committees yesterday afternoon—

#### FRUITS.

Best collection early fruits, not less than eight varieties, S Stanford, gardener to W Jennings

Best collection of four varieties, Thos H Woodbury

Second best collection, four varieties, Mark Lindsay

Best dish of cherries, S Stanford

Second best ditto, J Hafen

Best dish red currants, S Stanford

Best dish white currants, S Stanford

Second best ditto, J Reading

Best dish black currants, Mrs Toone, 20th Ward

Second best ditto, John Sharp

Best dish of apples, Thos H Woodbury

Second best ditto, James Sabine

Best dish apricots, M Lindsay

Best pound gooseberries, S Stanford

Second best ditto, J Gillies, gardener to John Sharp

Best raspberries, W R Adkins

Second best ditto, J C Nielson

Best black mulberry, M Lindsay

Best seedling gooseberry (seed from England by Edward Laker), S Stanford

Best cherry currant, J C Nielson

#### PLANTS.

Best Fuchsia, John Reading

" Pelargonium, "

" Petunia, "

" Geranium, S Stanford, gardener to W Jennings

Best Oleander, Mrs M A Lambert

Best Begonia, J L Maxwell

" Collection of plants, J L Maxwell

Best Six Fuchsias, J Reading

Second best ditto, "

Best six double Geraniums, J Reading

Second best ditto, J L Maxwell

Best six single Geranium, J Reading

Second best ditto, S Stanford

Best six Pelargoniums, J Reading

Best collection Variegated Foliage Plants, S Stanford  
Second best ditto, J L Maxwell  
Best three Hanging Baskets, J Reading  
Best Ornamental Miniature Landscape, J Reading, Mrs E M Barnum and J Gillies

Best collection Antirrhinums, J Reading

Best collection Carnations, J Reading

Second best ditto, S Stanford

Best Fancies, Mrs Tuttle

Second best ditto, Harry Luff

Best Basket Flowers, Anna Reading

Second best ditto, Fanny Reading

Best Hand Boquet, Fanny Reading

Second best ditto, M Christofferson, gardener to D F Walker

Best table boquet, M Christofferson

Second best ditto, Anna Reading

Best twelve Verbenas, S Stanford

Second best ditto, Mrs Tuttle

Best collection cut flowers, named varieties, Ed Laker, gardener to S S Walker

Second best ditto, M Christofferson

Best Zinnias, Harry Luff

Best Dianthus, assorted, M Christofferson

Second best ditto, J Sabine

Special premium for fine collection of Nasturtiums, M Christofferson

Special premium for six Dahlias, J Reading

Brother Peterson, of Provo, came in with a excellent collection of cut flowers, very fine, but too late for action of awarding committee.

Best collection of cut Roses, Thos Fenton

Second ditto, S Stanford

Bishop Tuttle, one very fine Dahlia, and a beautiful wreath of flowers from Mrs. Barnes were both awarded special prizes.

#### VEGETABLES.

Best display of vegetables, not less than six kinds, S Stanford, gardener to W Jennings

Best potatoes, not less than six of each kind, W R Adkins

Second best ditto, Andrew Rynearson

Third ditto six best, S Stanford

Best six turnips, S Stanford

Best ditto onions, J L Maxwell

Best ditto carrots, Samuel Brooksbank, gardener to Bishop Tuttle

Best three cabbage, S Stanford

Best ditto cauliflowers, T D Stephens

Best six lettuce, S Brooksbank

Best lot of pease, A Rynearson

Best twelve radishes, S Brooksbank

Best six stalk rhubarb, S Stanford

Second best ditto, T D Stephens

Best collection sweet herbs, T D Stephens

Best collection medicinal herbs, Thos Fenton

Best display of beans, James Sabine

Best summer squash, Geo B Wallace.

By mistake yesterday we gave the name of the lady who, in connection with Messrs. Reading and Gillies, planned, constructed and arranged the beautiful miniature landscape as Mrs. Barnham. It was Mrs. E. M. Barnum.

The attendance at the show yesterday was not very large, but visitors have been much more numerous to-day. The display is well worth a visit, and the details of the exhibition have been well and carefully managed.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JULY 17.

Weather.—A thunder storm accompanied by a splendid shower last night.

From Cache Valley.—Bishop Wm. B. Preston and wife are in town.

A Loud Peal.—Shortly after one o'clock there was a big flash of lightning and a very loud peal of thunder rolled over the city.

Distinguished Visitor.—Mr. David Dudley Field, one of America's best lawyers, and family, are in this City to-day, and propose leaving to-morrow morning.

Signal Service Changes.—Mr. W. B. Webster, of the San Francisco office U. S. A. Signal Service, arrived in this city yesterday. He takes charge of the Salt Lake city