

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG, JUN.,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Saturday, August 4, 1877.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

General Election.

MONDAY, August 6, 1877.

Committeemen to Locate University
Lands.JOHN ROWBERRY,
JOHN VAN COTT,
LEWIS S. HILLS.Territorial Superintendent of Dis-
trict Schools.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Counsellors to the Legislative As-
sembly for Salt Lake, Tooele and Summit
Counties.JOHN W. YOUNG,
ROBERT T. BURTON,
ALONZO H. RALEIGH,
WILLIAM W. CLUFF.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Reuben Miller.

County Superintendent of District
Schools.

THEO. B. LEWIS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Private Dallies call it civil
surface reform.Clara Morris is not dying, but
her black horse Theo is said to be
in that condition.A Dutchman, or some other
belligerent islander, said in New
York the other day, "That we made
is a fight, anyhow."The United States will raise
not only enough grain to bread
its own people, but 100,000,000
bushels to send abroad. And yet
thousands of people go about with-
out work or bread in this country.The New York Herald of
July 29 says, "It will not be safe
to leave Utah unprotected. The Mor-
mon leaders are sullen, insolent to
the civil authorities, and a little
defiant. The troops should be sent
back as soon as possible." A Salt
Lake dispatch in the same paper
says, "A governor of discretion
and nerve would be worth a reg-
iment of soldiers just now." O yes,
a governor that would take to de-
lirium tremens kindly and often,
and manifest fertility in inventing
fishy assassination reports.Speaking of H. W. Beecher's
talk about working man living on
bread and water, the Chicago
Times says, "A man who cannot
keep out of debt on twenty thou-
sand dollars a year, with no chil-
dren to support, is not likely to be
listened to patiently when he re-
viles men with wives and children
for not living on less than a dollar
a day. He will be called heartless
and brutal. He is only an empiric
and a sensationalist." The work-
ingmen would be inclined to apply
a shorter and more vigorous epithet
to him, implying that he is not
overweight with common sense.

THE ELECTION.

On Monday next, August 6, the
general election for the selection of
several territorial and county offi-
cers comes off, when every legal
and qualified voter should beat the polls
and deposit his vote for the ticket
which comes nearest to expressing
his choice of candidates for the offi-
ces requiring the election. It is not
only the right, it is the sacred duty,
of the legal voters to vote, and to
vote for good men, the best and
most suitable available, to fill the
respective offices covered by the
election. Because the enemies of
the people are active, vigilant,
scheming, and utterly unscrupu-
lous, and are capable of adopting
any means, good, bad, or indiffer-
ent, that promise to render them
an advantage.The following persons have a
right to vote in Utah—Male citizens of the United States,
above the age of 21 years, who have
been constant residents in the Ter-
ritory during the six months next
preceding the election, and who are
tax-payers in the Territory.Female citizens who are above
the age of 21 years, and have re-
sided in the Territory six months next
preceding any general or special
election. They are not required by
law to be tax-payers.Citizens in the United States
army, whose homes and places of
residence were in the Territory at
the time they were engaged in the
service, who have been constant
residents in the Territory during the
six months next preceding the
election, and who are tax-payers in
the Territory.Citizens in or subject to the United
States army, whose homes and
places of residence were in the Ter-
ritory at the time they were engaged
in the service, who have been con-
stant residents in the Territory during
the six months next preceding the
election, and who are tax-payers in
the Territory.All male voters must be tax-pay-
ers in the Territory.The following persons are citi-
zens, unless they have forfeited
their citizenship for cause—All persons born in the United
States and not subject to any for-
eign power, Indians not taxed ex-
cluded.Children, born out of the United
States, whose fathers were or had
been citizens at the time of the
birth of the children, unless the
fathers never resided in the United
States.All men and women who have
been naturalized.Widows and children of aliens
who declared their intentions and
died before they were naturalized,
but such widows and chil-
dren must take the oath prescribed
by law.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.THE RUSSO-TURKISH
QUARREL.The Russians crossed the Danube
with considerable enthusiasm, and
got astride of the Balkans without
much opposition. But the tag of
war since has not been favorable to
them. They have had hard fights
and serious checks on both sides of
the Balkan range, as well as in
Asia Minor, where they have been
badly worsted a number of times.
It is said now that the Russians are
getting somewhat sick of the war,
and would be glad to conclude a
treaty of peace, particularly if they
could have it made to favor them-
selves.There are several things con-
nected with the present war that in-
duce sympathy with the Turks
rather than with the Russians.
Russia declared war, and com-
menced it, professedly in the interest
of the Christian populations of the
outlying Turkish dependencies.
What is Russia, and what has been
her course to conquered countries,
that she should arrogate to herself
to interfere with another sovereign
government in regard to treatment
of distant provinces? The rule of
Turkey has not been more cruel,
more despotic, than that of Russia.
Turkey has as much abstract right to
make war on Russia for the terrible
evils of Russian rule in Poland
as Russia has to make war on Tur-
key for Turkish maladministration
in Serbia and Bulgaria. If the
Scripture says, "Let him that is
without sin cast the first stone,"
had its proper influence, Russia
would never take up arms to inter-
fere with any nation on earth for the
alleged reason of despotic cruelty to
conquered countries or distant de-
pendencies or tributary states.
Russia's record in that matter is
sufficient to condemn her to utter
silence, and to sackcloth and ashes.Again, if Russia were simply
taking the part of wronged Chris-
tians in certain Turkish provinces,
why did not Russia content herself
with an armed occupation of those
provinces, and the extension of the
protected protection to the Chris-
tians therein, leaving to Turkey
the duty of extending the war by
further aggression? Instead of
this, Russia becomes an invader of
the heart of the Turkish empire
and strives to advance to and seize
the capital of that empire, and so
utterly subjugate and crush the
Turks that they will be glad to
accept any terms at the hands of
the victorious Russian army.
This Russian ambition, how-
ever, does not appear to be favored
by Providence so far. The Turks
are not the invading party to this
terrible strife. They are acting on
the defensive, and human sym-
pathy usually goes a long way in
favor of the people who are invaded
and who are defending their
country, their homes, and their all,
albeit they may not be entirely in-
nocent of all charges preferred
against them.In many respects Turkey is far
in advance of Russia, no matter by
what causes that advancement was
induced. Turkey has a degree of
religious toleration which Russia
has not, notwithstanding the high-
sounding professions of warlike in-
dignation of the latter power
against the alleged religious intoler-
ance of the former power. Turkey
has a constitutional form of govern-
ment, which Russia has not. Yet
does the latter profess to be far
more enlightened and liberal than
the former, and even assume to be
a champion of oppressed fellow-reli-
gionists in the Turkish dominions.
It is hard to believe that there is
not a great deal of hypocrisy in
the magnificent Russian pretensions
in the present struggle. There cer-
tainly is a great amount of incon-
sistency.Further, whichever way the scale
of fortune may turn in this war, the
probability is that among the re-
sults there will be a still further
advance on the part of Turkey for-
ward in political and religious liberty.
Can such be said as regards Russia?
We have not seen any public state-
ment to that effect.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following persons have a
right to vote in Utah—Male citizens of the United States,
above the age of 21 years, who have
been constant residents in the Ter-
ritory during the six months next
preceding the election, and who are
tax-payers in the Territory.Female citizens who are above
the age of 21 years, and have re-
sided in the Territory six months next
preceding any general or special
election. They are not required by
law to be tax-payers.Citizens in the United States
army, whose homes and places of
residence were in the Territory at
the time they were engaged in the
service, who have been constant
residents in the Territory during the
six months next preceding the
election, and who are tax-payers in
the Territory.Citizens in or subject to the United
States army, whose homes and
places of residence were in the Ter-
ritory at the time they were engaged
in the service, who have been con-
stant residents in the Territory during
the six months next preceding the
election, and who are tax-payers in
the Territory.All male voters must be tax-pay-
ers in the Territory.The following persons are citi-
zens, unless they have forfeited
their citizenship for cause—All persons born in the United
States and not subject to any for-
eign power, Indians not taxed ex-
cluded.Children, born out of the United
States, whose fathers were or had
been citizens at the time of the
birth of the children, unless the
fathers never resided in the United
States.All men and women who have
been naturalized.Widows and children of aliens
who declared their intentions and
died before they were naturalized,
but such widows and chil-
dren must take the oath prescribed
by law.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.THE RUSSO-TURKISH
QUARREL.The Russians crossed the Danube
with considerable enthusiasm, and
got astride of the Balkans without
much opposition. But the tag of
war since has not been favorable to
them. They have had hard fights
and serious checks on both sides of
the Balkan range, as well as in
Asia Minor, where they have been
badly worsted a number of times.
It is said now that the Russians are
getting somewhat sick of the war,
and would be glad to conclude a
treaty of peace, particularly if they
could have it made to favor them-
selves.There are several things con-
nected with the present war that in-
duce sympathy with the Turks
rather than with the Russians.
Russia declared war, and com-
menced it, professedly in the interest
of the Christian populations of the
outlying Turkish dependencies.
What is Russia, and what has been
her course to conquered countries,
that she should arrogate to herself
to interfere with another sovereign
government in regard to treatment
of distant provinces? The rule of
Turkey has not been more cruel,
more despotic, than that of Russia.
Turkey has as much abstract right to
make war on Russia for the terrible
evils of Russian rule in Poland
as Russia has to make war on Tur-
key for Turkish maladministration
in Serbia and Bulgaria. If the
Scripture says, "Let him that is
without sin cast the first stone,"
had its proper influence, Russia
would never take up arms to inter-
fere with any nation on earth for the
alleged reason of despotic cruelty to
conquered countries or distant de-
pendencies or tributary states.
Russia's record in that matter is
sufficient to condemn her to utter
silence, and to sackcloth and ashes.Again, if Russia were simply
taking the part of wronged Chris-
tians in certain Turkish provinces,
why did not Russia content herself
with an armed occupation of those
provinces, and the extension of the
protected protection to the Chris-
tians therein, leaving to Turkey
the duty of extending the war by
further aggression? Instead of
this, Russia becomes an invader of
the heart of the Turkish empire
and strives to advance to and seize
the capital of that empire, and so
utterly subjugate and crush the
Turks that they will be glad to
accept any terms at the hands of
the victorious Russian army.
This Russian ambition, how-
ever, does not appear to be favored
by Providence so far. The Turks
are not the invading party to this
terrible strife. They are acting on
the defensive, and human sym-
pathy usually goes a long way in
favor of the people who are invaded
and who are defending their
country, their homes, and their all,
albeit they may not be entirely in-
nocent of all charges preferred
against them.In many respects Turkey is far
in advance of Russia, no matter by
what causes that advancement was
induced. Turkey has a degree of
religious toleration which Russia
has not, notwithstanding the high-
sounding professions of warlike in-
dignation of the latter power
against the alleged religious intoler-
ance of the former power. Turkey
has a constitutional form of govern-
ment, which Russia has not. Yet
does the latter profess to be far
more enlightened and liberal than
the former, and even assume to be
a champion of oppressed fellow-reli-
gionists in the Turkish dominions.
It is hard to believe that there is
not a great deal of hypocrisy in
the magnificent Russian pretensions
in the present struggle. There cer-
tainly is a great amount of incon-
sistency.Further, whichever way the scale
of fortune may turn in this war, the
probability is that among the re-
sults there will be a still further
advance on the part of Turkey for-
ward in political and religious liberty.
Can such be said as regards Russia?
We have not seen any public state-
ment to that effect.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following persons have a
right to vote in Utah—Male citizens of the United States,
above the age of 21 years, who have
been constant residents in the Ter-
ritory during the six months next
preceding the election, and who are
tax-payers in the Territory.Female citizens who are above
the age of 21 years, and have re-
sided in the Territory six months next
preceding any general or special
election. They are not required by
law to be tax-payers.Citizens in the United States
army, whose homes and places of
residence were in the Territory at
the time they were engaged in the
service, who have been constant
residents in the Territory during the
six months next preceding the
election, and who are tax-payers in
the Territory.Citizens in or subject to the United
States army, whose homes and
places of residence were in the Ter-
ritory at the time they were engaged
in the service, who have been con-
stant residents in the Territory during
the six months next preceding the
election, and who are tax-payers in
the Territory.All male voters must be tax-pay-
ers in the Territory.The following persons are citi-
zens, unless they have forfeited
their citizenship for cause—All persons born in the United
States and not subject to any for-
eign power, Indians not taxed ex-
cluded.Children, born out of the United
States, whose fathers were or had
been citizens at the time of the
birth of the children, unless the
fathers never resided in the United
States.All men and women who have
been naturalized.Widows and children of aliens
who declared their intentions and
died before they were naturalized,
but such widows and chil-
dren must take the oath prescribed
by law.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.THE RUSSO-TURKISH
QUARREL.The Russians crossed the Danube
with considerable enthusiasm, and
got astride of the Balkans without
much opposition. But the tag of
war since has not been favorable to
them. They have had hard fights
and serious checks on both sides of
the Balkan range, as well as in
Asia Minor, where they have been
badly worsted a number of times.
It is said now that the Russians are
getting somewhat sick of the war,
and would be glad to conclude a
treaty of peace, particularly if they
could have it made to favor them-
selves.There are several things con-
nected with the present war that in-
duce sympathy with the Turks
rather than with the Russians.
Russia declared war, and com-
menced it, professedly in the interest
of the Christian populations of the
outlying Turkish dependencies.
What is Russia, and what has been
her course to conquered countries,
that she should arrogate to herself
to interfere with another sovereign
government in regard to treatment
of distant provinces? The rule of
Turkey has not been more cruel,
more despotic, than that of Russia.
Turkey has as much abstract right to
make war on Russia for the terrible
evils of Russian rule in Poland
as Russia has to make war on Tur-
key for Turkish maladministration
in Serbia and Bulgaria. If the
Scripture says, "Let him that is
without sin cast the first stone,"
had its proper influence, Russia
would never take up arms to inter-
fere with any nation on earth for the
alleged reason of despotic cruelty to
conquered countries or distant de-
pendencies or tributary states.
Russia's record in that matter is
sufficient to condemn her to utter
silence, and to sackcloth and ashes.Again, if Russia were simply
taking the part of wronged Chris-
tians in certain Turkish provinces,
why did not Russia content herself
with an armed occupation of those
provinces, and the extension of the
protected protection to the Chris-
tians therein, leaving to Turkey
the duty of extending the war by
further aggression? Instead of
this, Russia becomes an invader of
the heart of the Turkish empire
and strives to advance to and seize
the capital of that empire, and so
utterly subjugate and crush the
Turks that they will be glad to
accept any terms at the hands of
the victorious Russian army.
This Russian ambition, how-
ever, does not appear to be favored
by Providence so far. The Turks
are not the invading party to this
terrible strife. They are acting on
the defensive, and human sym-
pathy usually goes a long way in
favor of the people who are invaded
and who are defending their
country, their homes, and their all,
albeit they may not be entirely in-
nocent of all charges preferred
against them.In many respects Turkey is far
in advance of Russia, no matter by
what causes that advancement was
induced. Turkey has a degree of
religious toleration which Russia
has not, notwithstanding the high-
sounding professions of warlike in-
dignation of the latter power
against the alleged religious intoler-
ance of the former power. Turkey
has a constitutional form of govern-
ment, which Russia has not. Yet
does the latter profess to be far
more enlightened and liberal than
the former, and even assume to be
a champion of oppressed fellow-reli-
gionists in the Turkish dominions.
It is hard to believe that there is
not a great deal of hypocrisy in
the magnificent Russian pretensions
in the present struggle. There cer-
tainly is a great amount of incon-
sistency.Further, whichever way the scale
of fortune may turn in this war, the
probability is that among the re-
sults there will be a still further
advance on the part of Turkey for-
ward in political and religious liberty.
Can such be said as regards Russia?
We have not seen any public state-
ment to that effect.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following persons have a
right to vote in Utah—Male citizens of the United States,
above the age of 21 years, who have
been constant residents in the Ter-
ritory during the six months next
preceding the election, and who are
tax-payers in the Territory.Female citizens who are above
the age of 21 years, and have re-
sided in the Territory six months next
preceding any general or special
election. They are not required by
law to be tax-payers.Citizens in the United States
army, whose homes and places of
residence were in the Territory at
the time they were engaged in the
service, who have been constant
residents in the Territory during the
six months next preceding the
election, and who are tax-payers in
the Territory.Citizens in or subject to the United
States army, whose homes and
places of residence were in the Ter-
ritory at the time they were engaged
in the service, who have been con-
stant residents in the Territory during
the six months next preceding the
election, and who are tax-payers in
the Territory.All male voters must be tax-pay-
ers in the Territory.The following persons are citi-
zens, unless they have forfeited
their citizenship for cause—All persons born in the United
States and not subject to any for-
eign power, Indians not taxed ex-
cluded.Children, born out of the United
States, whose fathers were or had
been citizens at the time of the
birth of the children, unless the
fathers never resided in the United
States.All men and women who have
been naturalized.Widows and children of aliens
who declared their intentions and
died before they were naturalized,
but such widows and chil-
dren must take the oath prescribed
by law.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been
naturalized, whose children were
under twenty-one years of age
when their parents were natural-
ized.Children, living in the United
States, whose parents have been