



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

Thursday,.....July 26, 1866.

Annual Election, 1866.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

Commissioners to Locate University Lands:

IRA ELDREDGE,
CHESTER LOVELAND,
ANDREW J. MOFFATT.Great Salt Lake, Tooele and Green
River Counties:

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

JOHN TAYLOR,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
ENOCH REESE,
JOHN VAN COTT,
WILLIAM JENNINGS,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

STATE OF DESERET.

Great Salt Lake County:

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

JOHN VAN COTT,
ENOCH REESE,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
for the State of Deseret,
G. S. L. City, July 21, 1866.

The qualified voters of the State of Deseret are hereby notified that, at the annual election to be held on the first Monday in August next, members to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly will be elected as follows:—

By Great Salt Lake County, three Representatives for the term of two years.

By Utah County, two Representatives for the term of two years.

By Morgan and Davis Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Weber County, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Box Elder County, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Cache and Richland Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Sanpete and Sevier Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Millard County, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Washington and Kane Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Wasatch County, one Representative for the term of two years.

The County Clerks are requested to be punctual in forwarding to this office an abstract of the election returns as prescribed by law.

D. H. WELLS,
Secretary of State.

THE ELECTION.

The exercise of the elective franchise is not merely a privilege, it is a duty, binding on every citizen who is entitled to cast his vote. It is by the exercise of it that the people express their will, say who shall legislate for them, and, where a community has passed from a Territorial condition of tutelage to that of a sovereign State, say who shall govern them. It is a duty which every man, legally qualified, owes alike to his country and himself. His country calls upon him to exercise his intelligence and the influence of his vote, in electing to places of public trust men who will faithfully seek to subserve the public good; and the maintenance of his

own rights and the rights of his children demands that he should do so.

In many countries the right of the franchise is hedged round with such conditions that but few can exercise it. And if those upon whom it is conferred knew their power and would fearlessly and honestly act up to it, they would be the masters and controllers of their country's destiny to a very great extent, instead of being the tools of cunning men who desire to play at state craft. In this country the franchise is so extensively conferred that the people are virtually the governing and controlling power, if they will but express themselves aright at the ballot box, and wisely perform their duty with regard to electing public officers.

On the first Monday (the 6th day) in August, the electors of this Territory are required, in the performance of this duty, to appear at the polls and cast their votes. The names in the People's ticket, are before the public in to day's issue. They are well known to the community as men of tried and sterling integrity. We hope that every one empowered to express his choice through the ballot-box, will do so promptly, and without permitting some other matter that can be attended to some other time to prevent his so doing.

The hours for casting votes are "from one hour after sunrise until sunset;" hence no other duty of the day need be neglected in the performance of this important one. The proper notices should be posted up in each precinct, by the County Clerk, "at least six days before the time of election," which we expect will be duly done, so that all may be notified.

We trust there will be no apathy or carelessness with regard to the forthcoming election, but that all will manifest that earnestness and sense of their duty which will carry them to the polls on the day appointed, that they may cast their votes for the men of their choice.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND—CLASS INTERESTS.

The power which supply and demand wield, in regulating prices and controlling markets, is universally conceded. It is not very flattering to mankind to say that this power is but seldom employed for good, or with the object of doing good; yet that result is often produced by its most arbitrary application. The demand for any article being greater than the supply, is a sufficient cause for selfishness to raise its price to an extraordinary and exorbitant height; and that high price induces exertions to increase the supply on the part of those who desire to derive sudden profit, by which means the supply is often brought up to the demand, sometimes above it, and prices fall as a consequence. If the supply exceeds the demand, another and a better market will be sought; and thus the transition is from one phase to the other, ever seeking a medium level, but often passing above or below it.

To resist the evil uses, or we might say abuses, of this power, combinations are entered into,—more especially where labor and capital are brought into contact; trade societies are organized; capitalists unite their strength; and a host of class interests are developed. These class interests are a curse to the communities where they exist. They set class against class; evoke unkindly and often bitter feelings; and produce results the opposite of that which at first the organizations were ostensibly formed to guard against. They make each class in turn, as the changing of supply and demand gives it opportunity, seek to force a higher price for the article it has to offer, whether it be labor proposing to buy capital, or capital endeavoring to purchase labor. Yet these combinations naturally grow out of the abuse of the

power which supply and demand gives; and they are strongly advocated by many who hold that they are the only means by which encroachments upon the interests and rights of certain classes and individuals can be successfully resisted. This, if true, simply proves how selfishness and unrighteousness predominate among mankind.

When the action of supply and demand is examined in this Territory, it will be found that in some things a change is not so rapid as in many other places. There are various reasons for this, which will readily present themselves on reflection, without recapitulation. One of these, in the matter of merchandise, is the distance from markets in which to replenish stocks, or from which new stocks can be brought. This causes a considerable time to elapse before a supply of any article in excessive demand can be brought here.

Yet the law of supply and demand works here, and sometimes its workings are attended with curious incidents. As an example, the article of sugar at a time was rather scarce in this city. It was early in the summer, and the fall stocks were not expected in for some time. The article had reached ninety cents a pound; but the unselfish souls thought that people would pay a little more for it, sooner than do without. Sugar all but disappeared. There were a few pounds discovered for sale, at a dollar a pound. People thought they had better pay a dollar, and get some, before it was all done; when all at once several nice little quantities of sugar were found, accidentally, of course, and then about every store in the city had sugar to sell,—at the advanced rate.

So with other things. Advantage is taken of necessity, or what is often equally as urgent, supposed necessity, to demand and obtain exorbitant prices. Then comes the reaction, slow here, but nevertheless sure. High prices are attractive, and numerous stocks of goods are rushed along to where they prevail. By and by the supply will exceed the demand, and then comes the tumble, in which somebody goes to the ground, and a good many other somebodies are hurt by the fall, while the great class who make the demand reap a tardy and long waited-for benefit.

An excellent law, this, of supply and demand, no doubt many think, since it regulates matters with such nicety and exactness, though it may be rather long of doing its work; but it shows, in its workings, a poor picture of human nature after all, for a just and equitable course of dealing, would prevent the growth of a class interest, which proceedings of the kind intimated are sure to produce. When employed in such a manner, a combination is virtually entered into by merchants and traders, to make the public pay over with a vengeance. But it is often a dangerous instrument to use, for it is just as likely as not to cut the hand that seeks to thrust with it.

How is it with labor and capital here? The great labor of the Territory—farming—has had to struggle with disadvantages nearly all the time since these valleys were settled. It could not offer itself for sale, because there was no competition for it. It raised produce, the demand for which was nearly circumscribed by home consumption. But that demand has increased; so it has looked, and justly looked, for greater remuneration. That increased demand was accompanied, about two years ago, by a diminution of the supply of produce, and comparatively high prices prevailed for a time. The depreciation of currency and other causes had given a temporary, we might say fictitious, altitude to prices in markets where goods were purchased for importation to Utah.

Another class of labor here, including mechanics of every kind, viewed the

rise of produce and merchandise as crushing upon them; and they entered into combinations and placed a higher figure upon their services. They would have obtained all they sought upon the principle of supply and demand, if they had waited a little longer; but they developed another class interest, which is very likely to do them a serious injury in the end, as it is calculated to array against them the other and more powerful class of labor—the farming population.

High prices of produce induced many to turn from mechanical pursuits to farming, and the supply of mechanical labor was unequal to the demand. The higher rate of wages demanded by mechanics was all the more readily obtained because of this. An increase of means in the Territory gave impetus to the spirit of enterprise. More building was, and is being, carried on; and hence another cause for the increased demand for mechanical labor. To meet that demand a large number of persons commenced to learn carpentry, masonry, adobe-laying, &c.; and a number who had gone to farming returned again to these kinds of employment. Now the supply and the demand are about equal. But when the present building fever abates, the supply of mechanical labor will exceed the demand, and the wages of mechanics will fall, as a consequence, unless a great many now so engaged will turn to some other means of gaining a living, which they are not likely to do until wages do fall. This is only what may be looked for; but we put it to mechanics, if their course for a year and a half past, in demanding higher pay than is earned by any other laboring class in the community, is not likely to strengthen an opposite class interest, and make the great body of producers seek to lay a heavy hand on them, when the balance again turns?

An honest, upright and righteous course, between man and man, and between class and class, whether farmers, mechanics or merchants, irrespective and independent of any opportunities that may offer to take advantage of each other's necessities, is the best, the wisest and the safest policy that can be pursued by any community, or by any number of individuals.

We commend these thoughts to our readers, for reflection, feeling assured that every honest man who makes the subject a matter of study, will find many other reasons for avoiding a line of policy that is calculated to strengthen class interests and turn one section of the community against another. That which conduces to the welfare of a whole community is a public good, in which every member of that community shares to a greater or less degree.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

The Twenty-fourth of July is, and ever must be, a memorable day in the history of this Territory, for it is the Anniversary of that day on which the travel-worn Pioneers of our people made their advent into this valley. At its annual return who, that takes a view of the past travels and trials through which we have passed, and looks with the eye of faith to our future, can but hopefully contrast our present blessings and the prospects ahead, with the sea of troubles through which we have had to wade. If any can draw aught but consolation from such a contrast they must be blind indeed to the hand of the Almighty so clearly made manifest in behalf of His people.

We have enemies to day who labor unceasingly to bring evil upon us; but will any one point out the time, since the organization of the Church, when we had not enemies, equally as bitter and oftentimes more powerful in ability and talent than those who are now most persistently seeking to do us injury. Where are they to-day? Look for those