

GENERAL ELECTION FOR 1872.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS: GEORGE Q. CANNON.

COMMISSIONERS TO LOCATE UNIVERSITY LANDS: JOHN VAN COTT, LEWIS S. HILLS, JOHN BOWBERRY.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY: ORSON PLATT, JOHN TAYLOR, A. P. ROCKWOOD, S. A. MANN, J. P. YOUNG, JR., JOSEPH P. SMITH.

SELECTION: ISAAC M. STEWART.

TREASURER: THEODORE MCKEAN.

SHERIFF: ROBT. T. BURTON.

CORONER: HAMPDEN S. BEATIE.

SURVEYOR: CHARLES W. HARDY.

RECORDER: EDWIN D. WOOLLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS: ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: First Precinct, Salt Lake City: J. P. ADAM SPRIBS; CONSTABLE—R. W. McALLISTER.

Second Precinct, Salt Lake City: J. P. SAMUEL W. RICHARDS; CONSTABLE—B. Y. HAMPDON.

Third Precinct, Salt Lake City: J. P. B. E. TRIPLE; CONSTABLE—GIDEON H. C. GIBBS.

Fourth Precinct, Salt Lake City: J. P. JETER OLINTON; CONSTABLE—JOHN READING.

Fifth Precinct, Salt Lake City: J. P. JACOB GIBSON; CONSTABLE—CHARLES F. ROBSON.

Mud Creek Ward: J. P. JOHN F. SNEAKER; CONSTABLE—E. F. M. GUEST.

Big Cottonwood: J. P. R. B. BITNER; CONSTABLE—D. B. BRINTON.

South Cottonwood: J. P. BILAS RICHARDS; CONSTABLE—RICHARD ROWE.

Draper: J. P. ABSALOM P. SMITH; CONSTABLE—JOHN FITZGERALD.

West Jordan: J. P. BENJAMIN CUTLER; CONSTABLE—SAMUEL BATEMAN.

South Jordan: J. P. WILLIAM WINDWARD; CONSTABLE—HENRY BECKSTEAD.

Fort Herriman: CONSTABLE—W. FREEMAN.

Brigham: CONSTABLE—THEODORE LETZEN.

North Jordan: J. P. SAMUEL BENNION; CONSTABLE—GEO. M. SPENCER.

As the General Election, to be held on the first Monday of August—two weeks from today—for the election of a Delegate to Congress, and Members of the House of Representatives—Twenty-first Territorial Legislative Assembly, and also County and Precinct officers throughout the Territory, will be an event of more than ordinary interest, all things connected with the taking of the expression of the will of the sovereign people on that occasion, as to their choice of persons for representatives and senators, should be conducted strictly in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the laws of the Territory for the observance and guidance of all concerned—the electors as well as the officers acting, including County Clerks, the Judges and clerks of the election, in the several precincts and the canvassers of the votes cast for the several offices to be filled.

In the first instance, each County Clerk should cause the proper notices to be given and posted up in each Precinct, at least six days before the day of election, and no careless, heedless, irresponsible person should be trusted with putting up said notices; then if the judges and clerks shall each do their duty, in all things pertaining to the election and making returns, without deviating from the prescribed mode, to suit their notions or views, regardless of consequences, all will be right so far as the election is concerned, and no other serious consequences may result from what may be considered by a person wise in his own counsel, an immaterial departure from the mode of procedure.

It is hardly to be presumed that the County Clerks or either of them will be remiss in duty, and if the Judges and Clerks of election will, without deviation, comply with the statutes in regard to the matter, the will of the people will be fairly expressed, otherwise it will not.

The law provides that the election shall be held from one hour after sunrise until sunset; and that the electors shall not vote in any precinct excepting where they reside. There is no extraordinary power vested in the Judges of election as to the time when the polls shall be opened and closed. The holding of the election either before or after the time prescribed for the opening and closing of the polls for the accommodation of any elector, cannot be otherwise than illegal, and to permit election to vote in any other precinct than where they reside opens a wide door for illegal voting, and the Judge who receives and deposits such votes in the ballot-box commits a fraud, for which he should be punishable by a reasonable, punitive amount of fine, as provided by statute.

The laws of Utah, providing for the holding and conduct of elections, and those only, are applicable in the matter, the opinion of some to the contrary notwithstanding. Let the laws prescribing the qualifications of electors, as in other words, designating who are entitled to vote, and the rules for the

regulation of elections be carefully and strictly observed, and then with the result all will, or should be, content.

The sunstroke "tale of three cities" on the eastern sea—New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, during the first week in July, is something fearful. For the week ending July 6 New York had 1,689 deaths against its weekly average of 620 for the first six months of the year, Philadelphia had 764 against its weekly average of 430, and Brooklyn had 670 against its weekly average of 232. The death rate of New York for the week was equal to 84.1 per 1,000 per annum, the average for the preceding six months being 33.3 per 1,000 per annum; the rate at Philadelphia was 67 per 1,000 per annum against the six months' average of 31.4; and the rate at Brooklyn was 84.4 per 1,000 per annum against the six months' average of 30. The New York Times says it does seem hard that a sudden rise of ten degrees in the temperature of midsummer should cost New York and Brooklyn the lives of 150 little children daily as long as that fierce heat lasted.

The experience of those cities should teach us to be careful of unnecessary human exposure during the time of such trying heat. Adults must take care of themselves, but children, who have little idea of the risk run, should be looked after. Sunstrokes are uncommon here, but sickness and debility from the effects of great heat are sufficiently common to point a moral to be careful. It is better to lose a few hours' labor, or some other real or fancied advantage, now and then on excessively hot days, than to run the serious risk of severe bodily and sometimes mental injury from the effect of the sun's powerful rays. Life and health are things worth the exercise of a little prudence.

In the New York Herald of July 15 are six letters from Mr. Stanley, the New York Herald's correspondent, describing his search for Dr. Livingston in the wilds of Africa. The first letter is dated Kihara, Unyanyembe, September 20, 1871. It speaks of losses by death on the way—one white man, two of the armed escort, eight pagans, two horses, and twenty-seven asses. Mirambo, king of Unyowa, in Western Unyanyembe, levied heavy black mail upon caravans going through his dominions to Ujiji, etc., and the Arabs received to fight him, being confident of easy victory, Stanley was induced to aid them. Result—first day, burned three of Mirambo's villages, capturing, killing, or driving the inhabitants; second day, Stanley was taken down with remittent fever; third day, the Arabs entered Mirambo's fenced village, after an hour's fighting, Mirambo left it, lay in ambush, and routed the Arabs, killing 17 Arab commanders and five soldiers of the Herald expedition; fourth day, a panic and a frightful retreat, Stanley being left alone in his tent, with eight of his attendants, including the Englishman Shaw. With these Stanley arrived at M'uto, half way to Unyanyembe, at midnight Mirambo entered Tabora, the Arab capital of central Africa, and one mile from Kihara, with his allies, the Watuta. Mirambo nearly destroyed Tabora, burned one-fourth of it, killed five eminent Arabs, and carried away cattle, ivory and slaves. Stanley fortified up, with 160 armed men and provisions and water for five days, at the end of which time Mirambo retired with great booty. After this Stanley would have nothing more to do with the Arabs and determined to travel to Ujiji by another road. They advised him to wait till the war was over, and looked on him as a lost man for refusing. He engaged 30 Zanzibar men at treble price, and reduced the effects of the expedition.

The second letter is dated Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika, Nov. 10, 1871. Leaving the well-known western road, Stanley traveled south ten days, many of his men deserting, crossed Unyanyembe, westward, and crossed the road, took the provisions, plunged into the wilderness and went north, emerging in sight of the Malagarasi River, dodging and escaping four wars. The Sultan of Niroga was at war with Takanda Miro, Sultan of the lake, the former was killing Miro's tributes, nearly ruining the region. Stanley crossed the Malagarasi River, but was compelled to adopt the Ujiji route, always avoided by the Arabs, losing half his available property before half way through, and several times risking open rupture with the Ujiji chiefs. A change of front was made, leaving the Mutwara's village at midnight, plunging into the jungle and traveling parallel with the road westward twenty-five miles without halting. Next night Stanley crossed Ujiji and arrived safely in Unyanyembe. We quote from the letter concerning the meeting with Livingston—

Two marches more and we were entering the suburbs of Ujiji, firing away our guns as only covert cover does do, to the intense astonishment of the Arabs of Ujiji, who turned out in great numbers to see what it meant.

Among those who came to question us were the servants of Dr. Livingston, who shortly ran ahead in haste to inform him that an Englishman was coming. "Sure, sure," he was an Englishman, he said, though the American flag was in the front, held aloft by the stout arms of my gigantic Kikangai. We entered slowly, the immense number of people who had collected about us impeding rapid progress. As we advanced the crowd became larger and more of an excited character, and the noise of firing and shouting came deafening. Suddenly the firing and shouting ceased, the van of the expedition halted, and from the rear of it to the front I saw a knot of Arabs, and in the center, an striking contrast to their sunburnt faces, was a pale-looking and grey-headed white man, in a navy cap, with a faded gold band about it, and a red woolen jacket. This white man was Dr. David Livingston, the hero traveler, the object of the search.

It was the dignity that a white man should show in an expedition such as this, and that prevented me from running to shake hands with the venerable traveler; but when I first caught sight of him—the man with whose book on Africa I was first made acquainted when a boy—so far away from civilization, it was very tempting. False pride and the presence of the grey-headed Arab dignitary of Ujiji restrained me and suggested to me to say a shake hand to the man, and then to say nothing more.

"Dr. Livingston, I presume?"

"Yes," was the answer, with a slight smile.

Together we turned toward his house. We took seats on a grassy spot near the mud floor of his veranda. Conversation began, it would be difficult to say about what—his topics changed so rapidly that shortly I found myself asking the party of a new war, and five years of news to give him.

Our first day we passed in eating so voraciously and talking so fast, and about such manifold subjects, that it is difficult to say which we did most. But it is certain that, before retiring, he asserted his belief that I had brought new life to him; he already felt stronger and better than he had felt for some time, and he had the packet of letters which I had brought him, the reading of which he had deferred for that time.

As our space is filled up we must defer further notice until to-morrow.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Afternoon Dispatches.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

The Herald's Washington dispatch states that Captain Norton, of the Cuban privateer Pioneer, had an interview with Secretary Fish yesterday. The latter declined recognizing Norton as a Cuban officer, although the latter was in full uniform, but discussed the matter of the seizure. Norton claimed that the Pioneer was sold to the Cuban authorities at Manzanillo, Hayti, after having sailed from the harbor which she took from New York under the name of the Resolute. Her register as the Resolute was divided, according to the law of St. Martin, one-half being sent to Minister Bassett, and the other being retained by Norton, who gave it to the United States authorities at New York on Thursday last. Since the sale and change of name, the Pioneer has only carried the American flag, and when overhauled was four miles from land. Secretary Fish said the Pioneer must be subject to the court, Captain Norton replied that what was desired and reminded Fish that free Cuba was recognized by Chili, Venezuela, Columbia, Granada and Peru. Fish asked Norton if he would have done any thing to prevent the sale of the Pioneer, but Norton said he would leave that for the armed forces of the United States to do. Norton feels confident that the prisoners will soon be released.

New York.—John Miller, formerly an attaché of the Sub-Treasury, under Butterfield, and recently jailed for forging a \$20,000 check in a banking firm, was arrested last night, charged with forgery to a large amount on twelve firms and checks on several army officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 21.—The American and Mexican Mixed Commission have been in session here, and have taken the place of waiting in the representation of the Mexican government. The American and Spanish Commission makes slow progress, and it is difficult and time required in obtaining proofs in support of the claims.

A private letter from General Sherman says he will return in September.

INDIANAPOLIS.—As the Democratic mass meeting last night Hendricks eulogized the personal characters of Greeley and Brown, declared that the ticket offered by the Democrats was the best of the Democracy, and said the movement was one in which they could participate with honor.

New York.—Gen. Wilson and Lieut. Fred. Grant arrived from Europe today.

The Herald says the Democrats have a good chance of carrying the State, though the margin is narrow.

The steamer Queen was buried at Eastport, Me.; loss \$20,000.

Ex-Senator Waterbury and U. S. Justice Rice, of Alabama, have declared their opposition to the war.

A surplus cave at Saratoga, Pa., swallowed a house and buried two little girls.

Summer is preparing a letter to the colored people favoring Greeley. He told several people lately that Grant would not carry more than four States.

Francis Brown has left New York for Kentucky for about ten days.

Wallace Tappin, of Syracuse, another member of the Republican State Committee, has declared for Greeley.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 21.—The London Observer's correspondent at Geneva writes, if the award for damages made by the board is substantial and liberal, England and the U. S. will be friends; if trivial, a dangerous state of ill feeling in America will be the result.

PARIS.—A performance of Eschschabas at Marcellus caused a tremendous uproar in the theatre. The police finally closed the pit and galleries. An excited crowd outside was dispersed by a riot. About fifty were arrested, among them two editors.

MADRID, 21.—Three would-be assassins of the King, and twenty-seven accomplices were arrested. Admiral Topet has warned the authorities against dangerous demonstrations. The escape of the King was a narrow one. One of the horses attached to the royal carriage received seven pistol shots.

ROME, 21.—There are great rejoicings in the Italian cities over the escape of the King and his family from assassination. Home is covered with flags, and manifestations of sympathy and joy were made yesterday in front of the Spanish legation.

Friends in Paris are anxious. Thousands of shops are closed for sale and a monetary crisis reigns.

Many of Thiers' old friends have deserted him.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 21, 1872.

Editor Desert News.

An accidental number of a local contemporary is before me, with an article dubbed "The Indian Crisis." Little most of this journal's emanations when dilating on Utah matters, it is not only uninteresting, but also those unacquainted with the subject might be misled by its sensational and unreliable statements, to the prejudice and injury of the "Mormons," whom it is unwise to unduly excite.

Some 8,000 Indians—men, women and children, are visiting and roaming through Sanpete, Juab, Sevier, and Utah Counties. Of this number Kenoah and his band are the most numerous. Some of them are engaged in their homes in Millard Co. The remainder are fishing, hunting rabbits, begging, and possibly some of the renegades steal more or less. (Pretending to the steal they question the Indians, and do not watch the renegade whites or reds.) Which class gives our justices and sheriffs trouble and directly costs the Territory and counties the most to prosecute? As a rule, the Indians do not "steal" as the whites do, but they are not to be trusted for a moment, that there is an "Indian crisis" approaching, unless they should be driven back to their reservation solely on their own merits.

Some very heavy tax upon the people and some of the citizens are becoming impatient to have them return to the reservation, on account of the burdens they question on the Indians, now the consequent sorrow about what happens in Dr. Dodge should be kept before their return at the point of the bayonet.

Dr. Dodge has been a "soldier" of the Indian war for some time, and he is not to be trusted for a moment, that he will be the last man to provoke unnecessary hostilities, which would result in bloodshed and for months paralyze the Territory and the country.

Dr. Livingston, I presume?

"Yes," was the answer, with a slight smile.

the officials, "The dignity of the government must be maintained!" From that I suppose we are to conclude that a few wild and delirious Indians (very probably made so by the fulfillment of sacred promises, and stimulated by Christian (?) whisky,) "talk turkey" to some agent or other officer, the government represents as assailed and must, therefore, be dignified by the killing of any and all Indians that might be found lying around loose. For one I am about tired of hearing so much nonsense respecting the abandonment of the great Indian States Government in the persons of a few officers who, judging from the actions of some of them in the past, may be acting implicitly in the Government they represent so much about representing. Now if the Indians do become hostile, whom will they assail—the "Mormons" or the "Indian Crisis" article in danger of losing his scalp? Talk about the government sustaining loss in dignity or dollars by the unlicensed presence of a few Indians in one of the frontier counties of Utah. It is all bosh.

The Indians' idea about the land they always have lived upon, roamed over, etc., belonging to them, is just as consistent as the idea of nations being owned by the whites. The Indians see with positive alarm the encroachments of the enlightened and civilized white man; and when they are driven from their time-honored hunting grounds, on which their progenitors sleep and which are endeared to them by so many pleasing recollections, they go away heartily, and what true Christian is surprised they do so?

The insinuation that the "Mormons" are provoking Indian hostilities is a base libel. Last Sunday, at Spring City, Sanpete county, where a great many whites and a number of Indians assembled to hear preaching from the missionaries, President Orson Hyde told the Indians, in the most emphatic terms, that they should and must return to the reservation within twenty days, according to the injunctions of Dr. Dodge, and I know the Bishops have many times urged them to go.

The author of this writing, seeing Kenoah at Fontaine Green, invited him to use his utmost influence to induce Tabby to return to the reservation. After Dr. Dodge started for home, word reached Mount Pleasant, through the hands of one of the Bishops, that Tabby concluded to return at once to the reservation. This news was telegraphed to the Dr., but subsequently it was ascertained that the Bishops intended moving only to Thistle valley for the present. Dr. Dodge officially instructed the Bishops of Sanpete Co. not to give the Indians any more provisions, and if in consequence of this withdrawal the Indians depredated or assailed them, as would protect them. Whether this is a good policy or not will be determined soon, as the Bishops present agreed to carry out the instructions to the extent of their influence. I feel doubly assured that the Dr. has it in his power to effect the removal of the Indians without parade and without even the loss of a single life, and that he would make him by persons entirely familiar with the Indian character and feelings, that, if carried out, will consummate his utmost wish in this regard.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, July 21, 1872, Mrs. LARON PRATT, of a daughter.

In this city, July 21st, 1872, of worms, WILLIAM THOMAS WASHINGTON, son of William W. and Elizabeth L. Feyens, aged 7 years and 17 days.

In Salt Lake City, Third Ward, of heart disease and inflammation of the bowels, ANN, daughter of Oliver Hodgson, in the twenty-third year of her age.

Born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England. MRS. STAR, please copy.

In Salt Lake City, July 21, after a lingering illness of disease of the kidneys, Wm. W. COOMBE.

Funeral services in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited.

At North Park Co., Utah, June 28, 1872, MARY ANN, wife of Geo. Thomas, aged 70 years.

Miss Carter was the daughter of William and Harriet Goble, and was born in Bogrove Parish, County of Sussex, England, May 2nd, 1822, was baptized in the year 1840 and emigrated to Utah in 1848, arriving in Salt Lake City October 10th. Deceased was much respected, and died bearing a strong testimony to the truth of the gospel, she leaves a husband and five children—(One).

E. C. M. I.—Just received a few Back Sandshades, times, which re-offered at much reduced rates.

Retail Dry Goods Department, H. R. C.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

Warren Hensley, President.

G. L. Baker, Vice Pres.

Anthony Gedde, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$150,000

EARNINGS \$434,000

DIVIDED IN 1871 50 PER CENT

Oldest Banking Institution in Utah.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Agencies in Colorado & Montana.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a bay mare milk cow, about nine years old, partly blind, brand on her forehead.

The owner is unknown, but she was seen and taken away within ten days or it will be sold to the public under the usual conditions.

The public notice is in the Salt Lake City City.

J. P. BOYD, District Justice.

July 21, 1872.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals: one, for 2 years old, brown, with white spots on her face, and one, for 1 year old, black, with white spots on her face.

Can be seen at my place, on the right side of the road, about 1/2 mile from the public notice in the Salt Lake City City.

J. P. BOYD, District Justice.

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J. P. BOYD, District Justice.

July 21, 1872.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!



WE respectfully invite the Public to call and see our excellent variety of

Sewing Machines,

IN PLAIN, BEAUTIFUL AND ELABORATE STYLES OF WORKMANSHIP, AND GREATLY IMPROVED, WITH THE

FANTON CASTORS.

The total sales of the Singer Machine are now

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION.

The sales of last year.

181,260.

An evidence that it is fast winning supreme favor in the household.

The Singer Company sold over the other Companies,

52,734.

The Chicago Relief Committee furnished sufferers by the Fire on March 18, 1872, 3,844

3,151 Singer Machines, all other makes, 783. Applicants made their selection, with same discount on all.

Our Sales in Utah exceed any other House in the Sewing Machine line this side of Chicago.

We courts only invite the Ladies to see our

EMBROIDERY ATTACHMENT,

It attracts great attention and admiration.

We also desire you to see our

Tuckers, Corders, Rufflers, Bolders, Quilters, Hemmers, Trimmers, Pleaters, Self-Batters, Seam-

Rippers, Needle Setters.

SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY MACHINE WE SELL TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION, as each one is thoroughly adjusted, tried and tested by experienced Mechanic, and all warranted to sew with ease all kinds of goods, from the coarsest to the finest.

LACE, MUSLIN, CAMBRIC, DOMESTIC DENIMS, TICKINGS, DUCKING, BEAVER, BUCKSKIN AND LEATHER.

Instructions given Free of Charge by competent attendants, and terms of sale to suit all circumstances.

OTHER SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to

COME AND SEE OUR MACHINES,

Whether they wish to purchase or not.

AT THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPARTMENT,

Z. C. M. I. General Agents,

Two Doors South of Eagle Emporium, Salt Lake City.

The Genuine

MASON

Fruit Jar

WITH PORCELAIN LINED CAP!

FOR SALE AT THE

GROCERY AND HARDWARE DEPARTMENT, Z. C. M. I.

at 19 and 20

H. R. CLAWSON, Sup.

REDUCTION IN MEAT,

AT JOHN PAUL'S MARKET.

opposite

BISHOP JOHN HARRIS'S RESIDENCE.

Families supplied with the

CHOICEST MEATS,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Orders taken and delivered.

at 19 and 20

John W. Stainburn, Wm. M. Gillespie

and A. A. Gould.

STAINBURN, GILLESPIE & GOULD,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

SEARCHERS OF RECORDS,

CONVEYANCERS,

and COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.