



GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - - July 31, 1872.

GENERAL ELECTION FOR 1872.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

COMMISSIONERS TO LOCATE UN-
DEVELOPED LANDS:

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

REPRESENTATIVES FOR SALT LAKE
COUNTY:

**ORSON PRATT,
JOHN TAYLOR,
A. P. ROCKWOOD,
S. A. MANN,
B. YOUNG, JR.,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.**

SELECTMAN:

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 SPEIRS;
CONSTABLE—R. W. MCALLISTER.**

Second Precinct, Salt Lake City:

**J. P.—SAMUEL W. RICHARDS;
CONSTABLE—B. Y. HAMPTON.**

Third Precinct, Salt Lake City:

**J. P.—E. B. TRIPP;
CONSTABLE—GIDEON H. C. GIBBS.**

Fourth Precinct, Salt Lake City:

**J. P.—JETER CLINTON;
CONSTABLE—JOHN READING.**

Fifth Precinct, Salt Lake City:

**J. P.—JACOB GIBSON;
CONSTABLE—CHARLES I. ROBSON.**

Mill Creek Ward:

**J. P.—JOHN F. SNEDAKER;
CONSTABLE—E. F. M. GUEST.**

Big Cottonwood:

**J. P.—R. B. BITNER;
CONSTABLE—D. B. BRINTON.**

South Cottonwood:

**J. P.—SILAS RICHARDS;
CONSTABLE—RICHARD HOWE.**

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—WM. FREEMAN.

Brighton:

CONSTABLE—THEODORE LETZEN.

North Jordan:

**J. P.—SAMUEL BENNION;
CONSTABLE—GEO. M. SPENCER.**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GATHER THE SAINTS.

TO THE SAINTS THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY:

As the question is so often asked by those contributing means to assist the emigration, whether they have the privilege of designating individuals or families to be sent for, we take this method of publicly answering that question and others that may arise, so that all may arrive at a proper understanding.

When contributions are made as donations to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, the donors receive their credit on the Fund books, and the means so contributed is used to emigrate those who, in the judgment of the presiding elders, are considered worthy. Those in return give their obligations to the Fund, which, when paid, serve to emigrate others, and thus perpetuity is given to the Fund.

When contributions are made expressly to emigrate certain individuals, they are not donations to the Fund, and are not credited as such, because the Fund has no control over that money, and is not responsible for it, neither are the individuals so assisted obligated to the Fund, but to those who contribute the money; and the donors must look for their credit to those they assist. Formerly the fund did credit such, but the practice was discontinued, because of the confusion it often created, and the changes it necessitated in our books. Instances very frequently occurred where those sent for were deceased, or had apostatized, or were not prepared to emigrate, and the donors, finding their friends did not come, claimed the privilege of nominating others, perhaps the next year, or perhaps not till several years afterwards, and this involved endless changes in our books. In the meantime, the money was used to emigrate others, and it sometimes happened that the donors were not satisfied, and demanded their money returned. Such donations, instead of being a benefit to the fund, were rather a source of trouble and annoyance. Again, we are constantly receiving applications from persons, who, not having enough money to send for their friends, ask that the Fund advance the balance required. They hear, perhaps, of large sums being donated to the Fund, and very naturally suppose they can obtain the assistance, but the fact is that about five-sixths of all these contributions this year are made only for stated persons, and the Fund has nothing to do with that money, and cannot control one dollar of it.

When parties contribute sufficient to emigrate one or more persons, and wish to be credited upon the books, they should make their contributions to the P. E. Fund. They can suggest whom they wish emigrated, and these suggestions will be received and referred to the presiding elders, who will, in good faith, exercise their discretion as to whether the persons nominated are eligible, and if so, emigrate them, and those thus emigrated become obligated to the Fund, and not to individuals. But if, from any cause, the persons nominated should not be emigrated, and the money is used to emigrate others, we wish it distinctly understood that the Fund will not be further responsible for the same.

When the brethren and sisters prefer it, however, we shall continue to forward money for them, by giving drafts to send to their friends, and they can have the advantage of being brought out at the same rates as the P. E. Fund emigrants.

Although the donations to the Fund are comparatively small, great credit is due the brethren and sisters for their liberality in emigrating their friends. The amount remitted through this office alone, since Jan. 1, 1872, to date is \$36,190.00. Of the remittances sent through banks, &c., we have no account.

By taking the proper course, we can make our limited means accomplish a great amount of good, and we earnestly renew our call upon those indebted to the Fund to remember their obligations, and pay up their indebtedness, for the benefit of the ungathered poor. There is actually due to the P. E. Fund at this date from sundry persons \$701,717.33, a sum sufficiently large, if promptly paid and properly managed, to emigrate nearly all the poor Saints throughout the world.

We exhort the Saints, one and all, who value the blessings Heaven has bestowed upon them, to give something to gather the old faithful members of the Church, many of whom have borne

the heat and burden of the day, and are now weltering in poverty, from which their own unaided exertions can never release them.

**BRIGHAM YOUNG,
GEO. A. SMITH,
D. H. WELLS,**

First Presidency.

S. L. CITY, U. T., July 29, 1872.

We were gratified to learn that a petition, with upwards of a thousand signatures, had been presented to the City Council, in favor of the remaining of the new telegraph and lamp posts in the middle of the streets. We never could see any good reason for opposing the erection of these posts or their remaining in the places where they have been erected. They are tall and handsome, and they are useful in more ways than one. They are not in the way of either sight or physical contact. New posts were badly needed in the city. If the new ones had been placed on one side of the streets, the appearance would not have been so good nor their locality so unobjectionable. By being placed in the centre of the streets neither side is favored or prejudiced, and neither side can justly complain, while the streets are amply wide enough. The utilizing of the posts as lamp posts, etc., will be equally excellent in theory and practice, and will prove a great benefit to the public. We only wish, for the public good, that they could be multiplied more speedily, especially at the intersection of the various streets. It is sometimes urged that it is very difficult to get corporations to move fast enough in improvements for the public benefit, and it certainly does seem to us to betray a small, hypocritical, carping, illiberal, unworthy spirit to oppose municipal improvements without good and sufficient reasons for such opposition, betraying rather a chronic disposition to oppose, on any ground, no matter how insignificant and unreasonable, rather than labor for the public good, or sanction the labors of others for that end. *Pro bono publico* is the motto, and should be the intent.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

On Saturday afternoon, according to announcement, the Democratic delegates from the various counties of the Territory assembled in the City Hall, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to Congress.

The meeting was called to order, and Gen. E. M. Barnum was elected temporary chairman, and C. W. Penrose, Esq., temporary secretary.

Messrs. M. M. Mayer, C. B. Barstow, and T. P. Akers were appointed a committee on credentials.

C. Myron Hawley, jr., enquired what was necessary to entitle a party to a seat in the convention, and was informed by the chair that the call was for those who endorsed the proceedings of the conventions at Cincinnati and Baltimore and favored the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and all such persons having credentials from organizations or committees in the Territory holding similar views would be entitled to a seat here.

Mr. Hawley said he was there as a representative of Beaver County; he favored Greeley and Brown, but he had no credentials or certificate, because the call for the meeting had been issued too late to obtain it.

The committee on credentials retired, and while they were considering their report, several parties present were called upon for speeches, but none responded save Messrs. Huggan and Blair.

The committee on credentials reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats:

Box Elder county—J. C. Kenny, H. A. Gunn, O. C. Ormsby, (I. P. Nebeker, — Handy proxy.)

Sevier county—D. Candland, J. Needham.

Sanpete county—D. McKenzie.

Juab county—Wm. Lapham, Wm. Bentley, D. N. Kennedy, L. V. Winans, C. B. Barstow.

Utah county—D. L. Dina.

Cache county—M. Thatcher.

Millard county—H. J. Faust, Wm. Clayton, S. G. Sewell, J. Goodspeed, Jas. Stevens, W. T. Richmond, (McCurdy, prox.) M. Kirkpatrick, (Mayer, prox.) L. Rawlings, J. W. Stainburn, (Mayer, prox.)

Weber county—C. W. Penrose, J. A. King.

Tooele county—H. S. Gowans, P. Talbot, C. Clinton, O. E. Bates, C. Bates, H. S. Jacobs.

Salt Lake county—T. P. Akers, E. M. Barnum, W. W. Mundy, (Mayer,

prox.) C. L. Dahler (John Ely, prox.) H. Barnes, F. T. McCrum, A. Majors, W. S. Woodhull, J. M. Wallace, H. G. Wright, Wm. McCloskey.

Mr. Hawley's claim to a seat as a delegate, representing Beaver County, was denied on the ground of irregularity, which drew forth a protest from that gentleman.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Gunn, Talbot and Barnes were appointed a committee on organization, and, on motion, Messrs. Mayer and Ormsby were added, the whole to constitute a committee on organization and order of business.

Mr. Akers said that the credentials of a number of delegates to the convention were signed by telegraph, and they had duplicates from Corinne, one of them sending eleven men and the other five. Of course the eleven names had to be rejected, and they took the others. He moved, however, that all delegates accredited to the convention, either by telegraph or letter, be admitted, and that they cast the number of votes the county was entitled to, and decide amongst themselves how they should be cast.

The motion was adopted.

The committee on permanent organization reported General Barnum President of the Convention; Messrs. Jacobs and Kenny, Vice-Presidents; C. W. Penrose and W. E. Lapham, Secretaries, and Mr. C. B. Barstow, Sergeant-at-Arms, with the following order of business:

1st—The ratification of the Cincinnati platform and the endorsement of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown.

2nd—The nomination of a Delegate to Congress for the Territory of Utah.

Col. Akers offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

We the representatives of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Utah in convention assembled do hereby declare:

First—That we adopt the declaration of political principles enunciated by the Cincinnati and Baltimore national conventions, and favor the election of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Second—That the best interests of Utah require that its citizens should array themselves under the banners of the great political parties of the country.

That the formation of political organizations upon the basis of differences in religious belief, is opposed to the genius of our republican system of government, and only tends to produce bitterness of feeling and strife among citizens, while business is injured and industrial development retarded.

Third—That in Utah as in the nation, ours is the party of conciliation, peace and progress, and that we condemn the unwise policy of the present administration towards the people of this Territory.

That we recognize the fact that the public sentiment of the nation, and our own best interests alike require that domestic institutions and local government here should be moulded to conform with those of all other American communities, but that this end may best be achieved by the exercise of that policy of justice, toleration and magnanimity, to which our national party organization is every where pledged.

The nomination of a Delegate to Congress was the next business, the following presentation being made by Col. Akers.

Mr. President, I wish to present to this Convention, as candidate for Delegate to Congress, the name of Mr. J. P. Page. He is a young and active man, and a man of capacity, and as far as time will permit will devote himself to a thorough canvass of the Territory.

Mr. Majors seconded the nomination of Mr. Page.

Mr. M. M. Mayer, who, from the commencement of the proceedings, had constituted himself "chief cook and bottle washer" of the convention, and had rendered himself ridiculous by his fussy officiousness, moved that the nomination be made by acclamation.

Before the above motion was put, Mr. H. J. Faust put in nomination Mr. Geo. Q. Cannon, which was seconded by Mr. C. W. Penrose as follows:

I rise to second the motion of Mr. Faust, and I would like to make a remark or two. I second the motion of Mr. Faust on the ground that Mr. Cannon is a gentleman of ability, and understands the wants and feelings of the great bulk of the people of Utah Territory, and is in every way qualified to represent them in Congress, according to the limited opportunity afforded him