



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday.....July 27, 1864.

**ANNUAL ELECTION 1864.****PEOPLE'S TICKET.****TERRITORIAL.***Commissioners to locate University Lands:*IRA ELDRIGE,  
CHESTER LOVELAND,  
VINCENT SHIRTLEFF.**GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.***Representatives:*JOHN TAYLOR.  
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,  
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,  
JOHN V. LONG,  
FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,  
JOHN VAN COTT.*Selectman:*

ROBERT J. GOLDING.

*Sheriff:*

ROBERT T. BURTON.

*Treasurer:*

THEODORE MCKEAN.

*Recorder:*

EDWIN D. WOOLLEY.

*County Surveyor:*

THEODORE MCKEAN.

*Superintendent of Common Schools:*

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

**GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.****1st Precinct,***Justice of the Peace:*

ELIJAH F. SHEETS.

*Constable:*

ALBERT DEWY.

**2d Precinct,***Justice of the Peace:*

AURELIUS MINER.

*Constable:*

HENRY HEATH.

**3d Precinct,***Justice of the Peace:*

ALONZO H. RALEIGH.

*Constable:*

GEORGE NEBEKER.

**4th Precinct,***Justice of the Peace:*

JETER CLINTON.

*Constable:*

JAMES B. LEWIS.

**THE CONVENTION,**

Which meets in the Tabernacle in this City on the 8th inst., is expected to solve one of the most difficult problems, pertaining to trade, to wit:—an equitable proportionate scale of prices both for the producer and consumer, the seller and buyer, the employer and employed, the poor man as well as the capitalist.

In old settled countries where trade and occupations run in channels well defined by use varying but little for centuries, where keen competition supplies the place of conscience and where the currency or other medium of exchange is stable, it may be very well and perhaps best to permit demand and supply to take care of themselves. But where an isolated people, recently gathered in comparative poverty from varied climes, and of course as yet with no capitalists having means sufficient to control the markets for the just interests of all, and even compelled by the elements to wage battles, at times almost doubtful as to result, for their very existence on a portion of earth so forbidding that no other class would subdue it, the case is widely different. It is also rendered still further anomalous by an annual influx of skillful artisans

who, finding no avenues yet open for their trained skill, must of necessity labor at great disadvantage at such employment as may offer. And now, to seriously disturb that portion of stability our market was attaining, a fluctuating currency, daily up and down at the pleasure of Wall Street, has become our sole medium of exchange; and breadstuff stoutly holds itself at high figures, not knowing how many it has to sustain until the harvest of '65. These and numerous kindred facts and circumstances render a Convention upon prices absolutely necessary to prevent so far as possible, overreaching, oppression, chicanery or loss by either party in trade.

Of necessity gold, or paper at par—convertible terms—must be taken for the standard by which to graduate prices, and the next step is into the difficulties that will tax all the wisdom and equity the Convention may combine. Food, particularly bread, being so essentially an article of necessity, will have to be very wisely adjusted, for if its price be placed comparatively too high all laborers, except the food producers, will become discouraged and be tempted to abandon the workshop for the farm, which will in great measure stop other improvements and resolve us into a population of farmers and graziers. On the other hand if the price of food be too low its production is discouraged, the producers seek more remunerative occupations, and scarcity and consequent high prices follow. Labor, both mechanical and common, standing next in importance on the list, must also be graduated with the utmost fairness as contrasted with the fair price of food on the one hand and a fair rate for capital invested in improvements on the other. If the Convention succeeds in really determining the most equitable adjustment of prices for food and labor alone, they will accomplish a most desirable object, and may well be excused if, perchance, they happen, in the estimation of some, to vary somewhat in details of greatly minor importance. Capital is generally able to take care of itself.

What shall be the criterion for estimating the equitable price for food? The sum that will enable the producer to properly keep the first commandment, taking into account the liability to unavoidable losses, and such variation as any local and temporary cause may render necessary for the general good. The same criterion holds good for labor, for in all well ordered communities a person working faithfully and skillfully a reasonable portion of time, and using his receipts in a prudent and economical manner, should be able to provide food, raiment, education and shelter comfortable and convenient, as compared with his neighbors, for himself and such family as he may be blest with.

But, though the Convention succeed in determining all prices with the nicest comparative equity, unless the people, for whose benefit the move is designed, give prompt, full and faithful heed to its determinations, at all times and under all circumstances so long as those determinations may be deemed requisite, its labors will fail of accomplishing the good anticipated and desired.

**PRODUCE AND LABOR.**

The present high prices of the articles of consumption and the prospect of their continuance have caused some anxiety among those most deeply interested, and have called forth the expression of numerous crude and undigested opinions, from those who are either not sufficiently posted to determine correctly or have reasons for endeavoring to create erroneous impressions. We will offer a few words on the subject for the consideration of our readers.

It is an established fact in political economy that, as the staple product of any community is in a prosperous or depressed condition, in accordance with the law of supply and demand, so is the prosperity of the community, as a whole, in a proportionate ratio. The staple product of this community is grain. We are an agricultural people. The prosperity of the merchant, the mechanic and the tradesman is but the natural adjunct of the prosperity of the agriculturist, following after and depending upon it. So long as a mutual system of trade was carried on between producers, in which produce of one kind was exchanged for produce of another kind, and the market was altogether, or nearly so, a home one, it did not matter much what nominal price was put upon agricultural produce.

But the breadstuffs which then passed into the hands of those who had business transactions outside of the community, were received by them at a price miserably unremunerative to both the producer and the mechanic who received them in exchange for his labor. Hence, while the merchant demanded and received a heavy percentage as profit on his business transactions, the producers, of all classes, in the community, were compelled to make heavy sacrifices to obtain the articles of consumption purchased by them, which were not immediately produced in the Territory.

Any one can see at a glance that the result of this would be, what it actually has been, to enrich a few at the expense of the many. The community, as a whole, progressed and flourished to an extent; but the agricultural and mechanical classes were compelled to creep slowly along while the mercantile class leaped into the possession of affluence.

But a very marked change has set in. A large and increasing export market has been opened—one that threatened to leave us without breadstuffs during a part of the present summer, before harvest would be upon us. It threatens to leave our bins and store-houses empty before another harvest, unless some measures are adopted to check the heavy drain upon our produce. And, in supplying that market, the lion's share of the profits would, as heretofore, fall, not into the hands of the producers, but into the safes of a few who can buy, store and demand their price. To meet this contingency a Convention is proposed, to regulate the prices of produce, so that the producer will be fairly remunerated for his labor. The people are also called upon to secure themselves from want by laying up and saving a year's provisions.

But would not the law of supply and demand regulate the price without a convention? Undoubtedly it would, eventually; but to whose advantage? The producer's? We question it. With a newly-gathered harvest, and full bins, the evil day would appear so distant that a large portion of the present harvest would pass out of the hands of those who raised it, in a short time, and at unremunerative rates. Again, the settlements are dotted over an extensive tract of country, with, in many instances, limited mail facilities, and no telegraph. Sharp operators can watch every change and fluctuation of the market, and before the producer could be aware, with superior advantages in obtaining information, could make heavy purchases and pocket immense profits to the disadvantage of the producers. This is the way in which numerous fortunes are rapidly made in this telegraphic age.

But what will be the condition of the mechanic and laboring man? That is a serious question to him. It is likely to come hard on a few for a time; but the many will speedily feel the benefit of it, and all eventually will be the richer for it. One of three things is a dead certainty;—enough grain must be kept in the Territory to meet the wants of the people, and a good price be obtained for what goes out of it to pass into the hands of the producer; or, the quantity disposed of will pass through the hands of those who will buy low and sell dear, and the community be no richer by the operation; or, the Territory will be all but stripped of grain and the meagre residue will run up to an enormous figure, which the poor man will be compelled to pay—perhaps the bulk of the people be placed in a condition of positive starvation. The last contingency hangs closely on the second, and is interwoven with it. Which is the best, not merely for the working man, but for all? In the event of either of the two last being the action, and the crops of '65 being a failure, what would be the result? Utter starvation.

The first insures us from want, and places means where it can flow in legitimate channels through all the ramifications of the body social. The many have it, and not the few. General enterprise is fostered, demand for labor multiplied, and labor-buyers are placed in a position to pay higher wages to those they employ. And though the few may be enterprising, make improvements and thus distribute much means, it would not be so general in its application nor so extensively beneficial in its results, as it would be were it to pass into the hands of a more numerous class of enterprising men.

**INDIANS.**—We understand that Gen. Connor and a portion of the troops go east to-day to look after some Indians who are said to be plundering trains on Green river.

**THEATRICAL.**

The habits of the Theatre enjoyed a rich dramatic treat on Wednesday evening last. The "Romance of a Poor Young Man," though very simple in plot, abounds in telling situations and is replete with smart dialogue, which has the merit of being neither strained nor unnatural. The great danger in rendering such pieces lies in acting,—we should say over-acting where real life with gentlemanly and lady-like bearing have to be delineated. The entire performance was marked by an ease and grace that did infinite credit to the company and manifested care and attention in preparation. We understand Mr. Pauncefort was indefatigable in his efforts to make the piece a success, and the audience was able to appreciate the results of his exertions. His *Manuel* was a highly finished and artistic performance;—not that sort of thing that seeks to win applause by clap-trap and strong lungs, but a natural life-like portraiture of the character he represented. Mrs. Bell's rendition of *Marguerite* was a happy and pleasing effort, though, if we mistake not, the lady would shine more in a character embodying greater dash and humor than the rich and mistrusting *Mademoiselle Laroque*. If they remain in the city they will undoubtedly become deservedly popular, having made a splendid start. The Association never showed to better advantage. Every character was well sustained. Mr. McKenzie's *Desmarests* was most excellent; Mr. Caine's *Laroque* was capitally rendered and in a line that was new to him. Mr. Simmons and Mr. Maiben played well; and the ladies won laurels on the occasion. Mrs. Stenhouse was easy and lady like in *Madame Laroque*. Mrs. Gibson's *Mlle. Helouin* was very good, and foreshadowed success in the heavy line. Miss Alexander appeared to advantage in a new light as the kind-hearted, sharp-tongued, whilome nurse, and boarding-house keeper; while Mrs. Bowring almost deluged the house, when watering her pets, donkey included, as the lachrymose *Madame Aubrey*. She played well. Miss Louisa was more natural than formerly. She is very promising.

It is pleasing to be able to award praise where it is so justly due, and we hope to see many such instances of the manifest ability possessed by the Association.

The piece was put on in excellent style. The *mise en scene* was splendid; and everything reflected the highest credit on the Management and the Company,—music included, of course. The Orchestra was worthy of much commendation, the chorus was highly effective, and the aids—can't pass them when everybody is mentioned—were more than ordinarily efficient. We are pleased to notice that the piece will be repeated to-night. It will well repay a visit.

Shylock, with Mr. Lyne as the avaricious and vengeful Jew drew a good house on Saturday night, and gave much satisfaction.

**THE DROUTH AGAIN.**—Hon. Joseph Holbrook of Bountiful informs us that he sowed twenty bushels of oats, planted fifteen acres of corn and ten of sugar cane this year, and that he does not expect to get a bushel of oats or corn nor a pint of molasses, owing to the drouth which commenced in that neighborhood early in June. His wheat crop he calls middling, but a great portion of that has large straw and dried up in the kernel, so that the yield will be comparatively small.

All the crops on the uplands in that district of country are in a perishing condition, and but a very poor crop of corn is expected on the lowlands. Mr. Anson Call has ten acres planted with sorghum, and he states that he does not think he will get a barrel of molasses from it. From these and many other prominent farmers in Davis county, as well as of other localities, we have received assurances that the late crops will be very light, and with some an entire failure.

**SUMMIT COUNTY.**—On Saturday last a caucus was held at Wanship, the county seat of Summit, to nominate persons to be voted for on the first Monday in August. George G. Snyder, Esq., was called to the chair, and Henry W. Brizzee chosen Secretary. After the usual free speech-making the caucus by unanimous votes nominated H. W. Brizzee, Esq., for Representative to the Territorial Legislature, for Selectman, John Pack, for Sheriff, Myron Durfy, for County Recorder, Clarence Jackson, Superintendent of Common Schools, Wm. H. Smith, Assessor and Collector, Alonzo Winters.