



GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE COMING ELECTIONS!

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET!

Commissioners to Locate University Lands:

L. S. HILLS,
JOHN VAN COTT,
JOHN ROWBERRY.

*Councillors to the Legislative Assembly,
for Salt Lake, Tooele and Summit
Counties:*

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
JOS. A. YOUNG,
WILLIAM JENNINGS.

Selectman for Salt Lake County:

REUBEN MILLER.

Brighton Precinct:

For Justice of the Peace:
HENRY RUDY.

Fort Herriman Precinct:

For Justice of the Peace:
SAMUEL WING.

Granite Precinct:

For Justice of the Peace:
SOL. S. DESPAINE.

For Constable:

JOSEPH SNELL.

Bingham Precinct:

For Justice of the Peace:
A. D. HEATON.

For Constable:

JOHN HOGAN.

Silver Precinct:

For Justice of the Peace:
H. C. HULLINGER.

Elections--The Law upon the Subject.

A general election will be held next Monday in this Territory, and the necessity for having all things connected therewith conducted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the statutes that have been made and provided for the regulation of elections, and prescribing the qualifications of electors, must be apparent to all concerned. Care should be taken by those acting in the premises, that the election may be held, as all public choices of officers should be, in conformity to the law which has been made for taking expressions of the people in regard to their officers or representatives. All persons entrusted with the performance of duties affecting the public weal, ought to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the rules that have been adopted for their guidance in the discharge of the duties thus devolved; but inasmuch as some do not, and manifest an indifference occasionally as to whether they rightly perform what is required of them or not, regardless of the consequences that may result from their wrong doings or non-performance, some references to the legislative enactments relative to elections, the duties of officers, and the qualifications of electors, may be beneficial.

The provisions of the "act regulating elections," approved Jan. 3, 1853, are plain and explicit, specifically indicating the duties of all officers who are required to carry the same into effect. After providing for the holding of a general election on the

first Monday of August annually, in each precinct in the several counties, it makes it the duty of the County Clerks to cause a notice of the time and place of holding the election, and the number and kind of officers to be voted for, to be posted up in at least two public places in each precinct, at least six days before the time for holding the same. Now the posting up of only one such notice, and that not where required, nor in time, will not do, for much often depends upon a strict compliance with the law in such matters.

The third section of said Act provides that the senior Justice of the Peace in each precinct shall be the Judge of Elections therein, and in the absence of a Justice of the Peace, that the electors first assembled on the day of election, to the number of six, may appoint some suitable person to act as Judge of that election. It is the duty of the Judge of the election to appoint a Clerk, provide a ballot box and poll book; receive, number and deposit the votes of the electors in the ballot box, and to not knowingly permit any person to vote who has not the right to do so.

The fourth section of said Act emphatically declares that the election shall be held from one hour after sunrise until sunset, and that the electors shall not vote in any other precinct than the one wherein they reside. The fifth section directs that the electors shall, after having provided themselves with a vote, containing the names of the persons they wish elected, present the same, properly folded, to the Judge of the Election, who, after having numbered it, shall deposit in the ballot box. The Clerk's duty is to write the names of the electors voting, in the poll book, and opposite thereto the number of each elector's vote.

At the close of the election the Judge is required to seal up the ballot box and poll book, and transmit them without delay to the office of the County Clerk. This is a very important matter. The poll books should be certified to by the respective Judges and clerks, as being a true and correct list of the names of the electors who voted at the election held on that day, stating the precinct; and the transmission should never be entrusted to an irresponsible person.

The canvassing board, consisting of the county clerk and Probate Judge, or in his absence one of the selectmen must, and of course will, strictly conform to the rules indicated by the law, in counting the votes, making abstracts, returns, etc., which if rightly done, as well as all other matters connected with the election, will make the ceremonies complete, and the expression of the will of the people legal beyond all controversy.

Questions are occasionally asked, by persons who have not had interest enough in such matters to properly inform themselves in relation to their rights and duties as citizens, concerning the qualifications necessary to possess to entitle a person to exercise the elective franchise in this Territory. Such queries may be answered in few words, by averring that every American citizen above the age of twenty-one years, without regard to sex, is entitled to that inestimable privilege, who is not inhibited by legislative enactments.

By the fifth section of the Organic act, Congress graciously provided, that after the first election in the Territory, the qualifications of voters and of holding office should be such as the legislature might prescribe: provided that the right of suffrage and of holding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with Mexico in eighteen hundred and forty-eight. In virtue of said provision, if the right did not otherwise exist, the Legislative Assembly have provided that all citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years—the women as well as the men—who have been constant residents in the Territory during the six months next preceding a general election, may vote thereat, excepting those excluded by "an act prescribing certain qualifications necessary to enable a person to be eligible to hold office, vote or serve as a juror" approved Jan. 21, 1859, as follows:

"SEC. 5 And be it further enacted that no officer or soldier of the United States army, or other person subject to their military authority, is eligible to hold any office or serve on any jury or vote at any election in this Territory, unless his home and place of residence was therein at the time his engaging in such service." It has been provided by the third section of said Act, that no person should vote at any election unless he had been a constant resident in the Territory during the six months next preceding said election, the sixth section declares that no person shall be deemed a resident within the meaning of the act unless a tax payer in this Territory.

From the foregoing it will be seen, with the exceptions indicated, that all citizens of the United States, of lawful age, including not only the native born, but all who have become citizens either by compliance with or by the operations of the provisions of the naturalization laws of our country, have a right to vote at all elections for territorial, county and precinct officers, but aliens and minors have not.

In conclusion, it is the duty of every male elector, unless unavoidable circumstances prevent, to go to the place of holding elections, in the precinct in which he

resides, on Monday, the seventh day of August, and on all such occasions thereafter, and vote for the persons he desires to be elected to the offices to be filled. The women having the right and desire to vote, will of course do so. The polls should be opened punctually at the specified time,—about six o'clock in the morning—and not close until sunset, that farmers and others, who may so desire, can vote, either before going to or after returning from their daily labors.

We have been thus explicit in giving quotations from the laws on the subject of elections, that every officer and voter in the Territory may have a full understanding of the duties of each at the General Election. There are those who would take delight in stripping the inhabitants of this Territory of every right and every vestige of freedom, and in reducing them to a condition of abject serfdom. Thus far they have been signally foiled in their nefarious plotting to obtain legislative action to aid them in their schemes. But, though disappointed in this respect, they still are bent on mischief, and will do all they can, as they have been doing, to get possession of power. To accomplish these ends there are no means too despicable for them to employ.

The settlers of this Territory, those who came here with honest intent and not as "bummers," speculators and political adventurers—have redeemed it from its sterile and wilderness condition, and made it what it is to-day—the admiration of every visitor. They established and have maintained a free, republican government; and they have still a right to govern that which they have won and preserved at the price of such labors and sacrifices. But the clique of which we speak would, if they could, by any means however foul, wrench this rule from them. They, forsooth, would govern us, and make us their hewers of wood and drawers of water. They have no hope of doing this by open, fair means; but by underhand strategy and watching for advantages they expect to annoy and give trouble. Now, this is what the officers and the people of this Territory should guard against. They should recollect that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." They have the law on their side; their numerical superiority is all that can be desired, and they can elect whom they please (if they be properly qualified citizens of the United States) for any office within their gift. But let every officer and voter look well to the law, entrench himself behind it, and show the vile plotters against our liberties the spectacle of a free, united people, rising in the majesty of their strength, and showing by their suffrages that they are still determined to rule by the ballot the country which they have reclaimed and made valuable by their hardships and toil.

Since this country was settled by free, white people, they have witnessed the incoming and outgoing of scores, and perhaps hundreds, of such creatures as the clique we refer to is composed of; they will yet have the satisfaction of beholding the egress and total disappearance of the present fry. By a special arrangement of Providence the political lives of such tricksters in this country have invariably been brief.

THERE have been some inquiries of late in relation to the officers to be voted for at the approaching election. The practice has prevailed from the organization of the Territory until recently of electing the members of the Territorial House of Representatives every year, and the members of the Council every other year. This mode of electing these officers was in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Organic Act, which says:

"The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of office shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year."

A question has arisen in the minds of some, having this provision in the Organic Act before them, respecting the propriety of the election of Members of the House of Representatives last year, and the election of Members of the Council only at this coming election. A few words by way of explanation upon this point may be satisfactory. In the General Appropriation Bill passed by the Congress of the United States, and approved by the President on March 3rd, 1869, after mentioning the sum appropriated for defraying the pay and expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the following proviso was inserted:

Provided, That hereafter the members of both branches of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories shall be chosen for the term of two years, and the sessions of the legislative assemblies shall be biennial. And

each territorial legislature shall, at its first session after the passage of this act, make provision by law for carrying this act into effect.

When this became law the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah for 1868-9 had adjourned until the next Winter, and there was no opportunity of carrying out the law of Congress until it should again meet. The Assembly met on the second Monday in the year 1870, and while in session passed the following Act, which was approved February 15, 1870:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That the term of the Members of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Utah, to be elected at the general election on the first Monday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be two years, and their election shall be biennially thereafter.

SEC. 2. That the term of the members of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah to be elected at the general election on the first Monday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be two years, and their election shall be biennially thereafter.

SEC. 3. That so much of Section one of an Act entitled "An Act apportioning the representation of Utah Territory," approved Jan. 17, 1862, as conflicts with this Act, is hereby repealed.

As no appropriation had been made by Congress to defray the expenses of this Assembly, that body addressed to Congress the following

MEMORIAL:

Gentlemen:—Your Memorialists, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the law of Congress requiring Territorial Legislatures to pass laws, preparatory to holding Biennial Sessions, was passed March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, after the close of our last Session.

We therefore respectfully ask that an appropriation be made by Congress to defray the expenses of the present Legislature. And your memorialists as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Congress so far approved of the action of the Governor and Legislative Assembly in convening at the time appointed by vote that it made the necessary appropriation to meet all the expenses of the session. By perusing the law enacted by the Legislative Assembly at that session, which we give above, it will be seen that it was framed in strict accordance with the law of Congress—the body which nearly twenty years before had passed the Organic Act. In accordance with its provisions, at the last annual election, members of the House of Representatives were elected. Another reason had weight with the Assembly in inducing the members to arrange the mode of election as we find it in the Act above. A Memorial had been sent by the Governor and Legislative Assembly to Congress asking for annual sessions of the Legislative Assembly. It was not known whether this would be agreeable to Congress or not; but it was thought best to be prepared for Annual Sessions in case Congress should provide for them; therefore, the law was framed to admit of the election of Members of the House of Representatives last year, that they might be ready if needed, there being no necessity to elect Members of the Council, as they had been elected for two years, and their term of service had not expired.

THE horse plague is making sad havoc among the horses in New York city and vicinity. In yesterday's dispatches it was stated that it was raging among railroad horses; but it is not confined to them. It has made its appearance in private stables, several horses, belonging to A. T. Stewart and other leading citizens, having been seized by the disease. Of course where large numbers of horses are congregated together as they are at the Horse Railroad companies, the mortality from plague must be very great. At some of these stables there are as many as two thousand horses kept, and from that number down to a few hundred. Those who have had the best opportunities of judging of the disease think it contagious; but those horses which have been fed largely on corn-meal take the disease most readily.

The rapid spread of the disease is principally due to the unnatural man-