

ston, for stealing, from a pasture in the Eighth Ward of this City, a bay horse, eight or nine years old, and a small sorrel pony; the examination of the supposed thief is set for next Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock; and Mr. Garbanati wants the owner of the animals to be at Evanston at that time, or if he cannot be there by then, to let him know when he will be there.

**Torchlight Procession.**—The members of the Fire Brigade had their torchlight display last night, which was very fine. They got upon the cars at the Temple Block, from which point they proceeded to near the Warm Springs, where the torches were lighted. From there they ran down, on the cars, to the southern extremity of the City, the railroad track being lined with spectators, who turned out to see the novel sight, which was very imposing. They returned to their starting point and from there marched to the Gardens of Mr. B. H. Young, where they regaled themselves with ice cream, and dispersed about half past ten.

**Damage by the Storm.**—On Thursday the property of Mr. Pascoe, on the Warm Spring road, was damaged to the extent of \$2,000, by the cloud which burst over City Creek. Had the house not been of rock, it is probable that it would have been swept intirely away. Among other material a car load of charcoal was swept down the slope. So great was the volume of water that huge boulders rolled down the mountain sides as bubbles. Happily no one was injured. The cloud must have divided on the mountain which separates City Creek from Mr. Pascoe's place.

The dam of the 20th Ward water ditch [old 12th Ward ditch] was completely carried away, leaving the inhabitants of the east part of the City without water. The dam of the Empire Mill was also carried off.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JULY 27.

**Tabernacle Services.**—Elder Orson Pratt preached yesterday afternoon.

**Charge of Stealing.**—A Houston, colored, is in the City jail, and awaiting trial on a charge of stealing ten dollars.

**Philanthropic.**—"How is business?" said a gentleman, the other day, to a wagon maker and repairer. "Rather dull. Those rainstorms are very bad; they tighten up every spoke."

**Personal.**—We had a call to-day from Mr. Joseph McEwan, of the Provo Times. He informs us that business is dull in Utah County, but the prospects are good for a full average harvest this year.

**Bath Brick.**—We have before us a specimen of excellent bath-brick, from a discovery recently made at the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon, by Messrs. Jeremiah Gibson and W. G. Sterritt. The deposit is six feet thick so far as developed. No more of the article need be imported.

**Mill Creek Precinct.**—At a caucus held in the Ward House, Mill creek, a few days ago, the following persons were nominated for the respective offices for that precinct:—Justice of the Peace, J. F. Snedaker; Constable, E. F. M. Guest; Fenceviewers, John Cook, James Ball, Wm. H. Hill.

**Stole a Horse.**—On Saturday morning a horse, belonging to Reigo Hawkins, was stolen from his place in the First Ward. Nephi Vaughan is the person who took it. He was seen to take a sheep-skin, place it on the animal to serve as a saddle, and ride away to parts unknown. Vaughan is well known to the police of this city.

**Trial Trip.**—The newly imported steamer "dummy" made its trial trip on the street railroad to-day, and worked satisfactorily. It makes little or no noise, with the exception of a few puffs when starting. The trial was witnessed by President Brigham Young, Bishop John Sharp, Feramerz Little, Esq., and others.

**Appointments.**—Elder W. B. Barton is appointed to labor for the present in the Liverpool Conference, under the direction of Elder B. Eardley.

Elders Thomas F. Thomas and Wm. J. Lloyd are appointed to labor in the Welsh Conference, under the direction of Elder Henry Hughes.—*Millennial Star*, July 7.

**Nominations.**—At a mass meeting recently held in West Jordan Precinct, the following nominations were made, to be voted upon at the coming election:—

Justice of the Peace, B. Cutler; Constable, Samuel Bateman; Fence Viewers, James Bateman, Jesse Argent, and James Turner.

L. B. Kinney is the candidate for Justice of the Peace in Bingham Precinct.

**Freak of the Storm.**—"A. C." writes from Brigham City, July 24, as follows:—

"Last night, about 12:40, in an almost dry thunderstorm, so characteristic of the season here, a most terrific concussion was heard, as if powder magazines were exploding. The lightning it brought forth struck the house of N. H. Neilson, coming through the chimney and through the ceiling by the wall, into the bed-room, where he (N. H. N.) with some others were sleeping, and between the wall and the floor it passed into the cellar. Nobody was hurt, but the wall and the wood-work of the building were cracked and split considerably and some articles were slightly damaged."

### To the Electors and Judges of Elections in the different Precincts of Utah Territory.

At the general election to be held on the first Monday of August next, in this Territory, the necessity for having all things connected therewith conducted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the statutes regulating elections, and prescribing the qualifications of electors, must be apparent to all concerned. There are many reasons for having more than ordinary care taken that the election may be held in conformity with law. That all persons intrusted with the performance of duties connected with this election may be thoroughly acquainted with the rules that have been adopted for their guidance, some references to the legislative enactments relative to elections, the duties of officers, and the qualifications of electors, may be beneficial.

#### Time, Place, Notice, etc., of Elections.

The provisions of the "Act regulating Elections," approved Jan. 3d, 1853, are plain and explicit. After providing for the holding of a general election on the first Monday in 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.

#### Judges of Elections—Clerk—Ballot-box—Poll-books, etc.

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.

#### Hours and Precincts for Voting.

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.

#### How to Vote.

The fifth section directs that the electors shall, after having provided themselves with a ballot 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 it 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 ballot.

#### Copying and Transmitting the Poll-books.

At the close of the election, the Judge is required to seal up the ballot-box and poll-book, and trans-

mit 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 intrusted to an irresponsible person.

#### Canvassing the Votes—Making Returns.

The canvassing board, consisting of the County Clerk and Probate Judge, or in his absence, one of the Selectmen, must, 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.

#### Rights and Duties—Eligible Voters.

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 a few words. Every American citizen above the age of twenty-one years, without regard to sex or color, is entitled to that inestimable privilege, who is not inhibited by legislative enactments.

#### Qualifications of Voters—Who can Vote—Men and Women Citizens.

By the fifth section of the Organic Act, Congress 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. 21st, 1859, as follows:

#### Soldiers cannot Vote, except Previous Residents.

"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 of his engaging in such service."

#### Voters must be Taxpayers and Six Months' Residents.

It having 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.

#### Woman Suffrage.

Upon the subject of woman suffrage, section one of "An Act conferring upon Women the Elective Franchise," says:—

"That every woman of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in this Territory six months next preceding any general or special election, born or naturalized in the United States, or who is the wife, widow or the daughter of a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this Territory."

#### Who Have and Have Not the Right to Vote.

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 naturaliza-

tion laws of our country, have a right to vote at all elections for territorial, county, and precinct officers, but aliens and minors have not.

#### An Unscrupulous Opposition.

We have reasons to believe that every effort will be made to defeat, if possible, the will of the majority in the election of officers. We have an opposition to contend with who will use, in the most unscrupulous manner, every means to wrench the rule of the Territory from the hands of the majority.

#### Eternal Vigilance—Everything should be Legal.

We cannot impress too strongly upon the minds of the voters of both sexes, that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Every officer and voter should look well to the law. They should intrench themselves behind it and show the plotters against our liberties the spectacle of a free, united people, rising in the majesty of their strength, and by their suffrages maintaining the rule of the country which they have reclaimed and made valuable by their hardship and toil.

#### Every Voter should Vote.

It is the duty of every person entitled to vote, to go to the place of holding elections in the precinct in which he or she resides, on Monday, the third day of August next, and vote for the persons he or she desires to be elected to the offices to be filled.

#### Punctual Opening and Closing of Polls.

The polls should be opened punctually at the specified time, exactly one hour after sunrise, and not closed until sunset. Care should be taken by those whose duty it is to act as Judges of election, to be at the various polling places in time to open the polls.

#### Stir up the Voters—Carry the Aged and Infirm.

Committees should be appointed in every precinct to see that the entire voting strength of the precinct is brought out. Vehicles should be provided to carry the aged and infirm to and from the polls.

#### Good, Honest, Economical Government.

A government to be a good one should be honestly and economically administered. This is the character of the government which has been maintained in Utah up to the present. The men who have been elected have not sought office, but office has sought them. They have been men interested in the soil and fully identified with the interests of the people, attached to the country and who have selected it as their permanent home. That they have administered affairs entrusted to them in a proper manner is indisputable.

#### Not a Dollar in Debt—Low Fees and Salaries.

Look at the condition of this Territory. Settlers have been here twenty-seven years. They have opened settlements, built cities, constructed expensive roads into all the canyons and through all the valleys of these mountains, made public improvements of the most costly character, and maintained police regulations in this remote wilderness which have made life and property as safe as in any of the old settled parts of the continent. Yet with all this outlay, and with a tax lower than is levied in almost any State or Territory, Utah has not a dollar of public debt. Her cities and counties are free from encumbrance and embarrassment. There are no Territorial bonds in circulation and no interest to pay. In this respect she presents an example worthy of imitation to every other part of the country. The fees and salaries of the officers of this Territory have been low, and in all its history not an instance occurs of an officer elected by the people having grown rich by taking advantage of his position.

#### A Contrast—Taxes and Debt.

Contrast this with the condition of the States where men who have no other interest than to enrich themselves have control. The people groan under heavy burdens of taxation, enormous public debts accumulate and office is only sought for its spoils. Such would be the condition of this Territory in a very brief period if those who seek to obtain the control of our affairs were elected to office.

#### Everybody a Land-Owner.

As affairs have been managed in

this Territory every man, however poor, can occupy his own land, either as a city or farming lot, without fear of it being taxed so heavily that he can not afford to continue its owner. That every man might be a landowner this policy was adopted in the first settlement of the country, and has been carefully carried out ever since.

#### How the Opposition would Rule.

If, however, by any carelessness or supineness of the majority of the people of Utah in neglecting to go to the polls and to express their will through the ballot box, or by permitting frauds to be perpetrated at the elections, the "opposition" should get control of the government of the Territory, a change in this policy would be speedily apparent. Real estate would be taxed so heavily that city and farming lots could not be owned by poor men. Land sales would be frequent, monopolists and rich men would get possession of the soil, and a class of laborers would be created whose sole dependence for subsistence would be the employment which these monopolists would furnish them. This is no fancy picture. It has been the sad experience of all people whose rulers have sought their own selfish ends rather than the public weal.

#### Voters must be Vigilant—Liberty and Right.

Voters of Utah Territory, if, by the neglect of your duty such a rule should be fastened upon us, our fate would deserve no pity, for we should have no one to blame but ourselves. A kindly Providence has placed us here and, despite all the machinations of those who have sought to gain the supremacy over us, we have been preserved. Having been thus favored we should do our part towards maintaining the broadest and fullest liberty in this land. This all have had so far. In no other part of the continent have men been more free to do what is right than in Utah. Facts as they exist to-day can be appealed to confidently to sustain this statement.

#### False Pretensions and Intolerance of the Opposition.

The "opposition" know this as well as we do. They know that the license they indulge in here would not be tolerated for a day in any other place in the United States. But still they clamor about "liberty." They talk about a liberal party! They are now pretending to be willing to affiliate with "liberal Mormons." By flattering men who have either real or imaginary grievances they hope to seduce them into working against the people's real friends. Their object is to foster disaffection and to create division. In no other way can they hope to accomplish their ends. "Let us succeed in dividing the Mormons," say they, "and we shall destroy their supremacy and obtain control."

To attain this end they will, if they can, use "Mormon" against "Mormon;" but once attained, they would despise and curse the poor creatures whom they had used as their tools.

#### Don't be Deceived; You Have the Power; Keep it.

Voters of Utah, be not deceived by such transparent tricks. You have the power now, fall not in maintaining it. Have the election conducted in a strictly legal manner. Neglect no precaution. Let every voter go or be carried to the polls. Guard against the repeating of votes and every other kind of fraud. Enforce strictly the requirements of the law respecting the qualifications of voters. And if you are vigilant upon all these points, your triumph at the next election will be sure.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN SHARP, Chairman,  
THEO. MCKEAN, Secretary,  
Peoples Territorial Central Committee.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
July 15th, 1874.

A GREEDY CARPET-BAGGER.—The following appears in the New York Journal of Commerce—

"H. B. McClure, a Mississippi internal revenue collector, recently made a demand on the Meridian Savings Bank for \$25,000 taxes, but being resisted fell to \$2,750. He and his deputy have been arrested and held to bail."