

THE FIRE STORM OF THE NORTH-
WEST—ARE WE TO HAVE AN AMERI-
CAN DESERT?

The fire storm still pursuing its silent and undisputed march through the noble forests of the Northwest beggars description. In the blaze of its conflagration the lurid glare of Chicago pales upon the eye. The mind sickens with the protracted tale of horror, and it is only the stifled moan of helpless humanity—Niobe-like, "voiceless in its woe"—that can induce the journalist to continue the recital.

Since the close of August, as the telegraph recently informed us, the gorges and valleys and summits of the Rocky Mountains have been on fire, and the labors of the National Survey have been seriously retarded by the dense clouds of smoke. By whatever agency begun, such a fire could not be harmless at a season when all nature is withered and scorched by the summer sun, and especially when kindled right in the current of that band of westerly winds which eternally sweeps the middle and higher latitudes of the globe.

Without stopping to repeat the fast following telegrams announcing new and ever wider sweeps of the alarming foe, it is enough for us to know that the whole country is threatened with a great calamity. Are we to have in the very centre of our Continent, and in the very midst of the magnificent granary of the Northwest, an artificial desert, rivalling in aridity and barrenness the famous deserts of the Old World? It is not improbable that the now parched and dreary regions of Central Asia may once have been covered with vegetation and forests that made it a habitable and happy home for man. It is not improbable that the far-famed Valley of the Nile itself, with its prolific soil, supported a vegetation almost Amazonian, but, under the wasting axe of Egyptian civilization, and by losing "the richness which the clouds of heaven dropped upon it," lost its physical wealth, and then entered upon its career of political decay. The frightful sufferings of the people of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, and the sorrows of Chicago, ought first to excite our attention and awaken every chord of sympathy. For them the most prodigal extravagance of charity can, perhaps, do little more than alleviate the temporary miseries of their state. But, beyond the present hour, the American people have something to do and to learn from their common losses and bereavements in these appalling conflagrations. One of the first of these lessons must be the value of their inheritance in our vast territory, which has heretofore been regarded as little better than prey for the public plunderer, or at best as a bait for the emigrant. The *Herald* has already pointed out the immense importance of the forests of the Northwest, and of the whole country, as the mantle which nature, or rather nature's God, has spread for a protection over the fair bosom of our mother earth. The processes which lead to the gradual destruction of these forests must be checked before they have gone too far; for when once the mischief has been done no agency of man, however herculean, can repair the incalculable damage.

These events, which will mark an important year in history more signal than that of the great fire in London, call for the establishment of a national police over our great Western Plains and Territories more effective and vigilant than has ever yet been exercised. In former times the hostile Indians occasionally fired the prairies, but the results of such incendiarism were meagre and insignificant compared with the loss of a single square mile of aged oaks and pines, representing the growth of ages.

As surely as the sun crosses "the line" at the next equinox, so surely, in the ordinary course of nature, may we count upon a recurrence of dryness and drought in the region of our country near the ninety-eighth meridian. A few more such fires, and one of the fairest portions of the land may be brought to a state of desolation beyond the power of human labor and human skill to recuperate it. Time is money, and this whole subject should be carefully studied by the government, and timely arrangements perfected for preventing a repetition of the appalling catastrophe of the year. Otherwise we may have, in our country, a doomed district, in which the tragedy which befell the ancient Cities of the Plain is to be re-enacted.—*New York Herald*, Oct. 18.

SYMPATHETIC, AND WANTS FAIR PLAY
ALL AROUND.—The *New York Herald*

does not befriend polygamy, but rather sympathizes with the "Mormons," and thinks fair play should prevail all around. If fair play were to prevail, there would soon be a wonderful scattering of judges, marshals, prosecuting attorneys, juries, and the whole infernal ring of crusaders. But read what the *Herald* says—

To have a third wife—the first and the second being alive—we should have regarded as a small offense in Utah. The evidence did not show, although in the estimation of an impartial Court it would be of some value, how far the first Mrs. Hawkins originally condoned her loving but dissatisfied husband's marrying propensities. It leaves us perfectly in the dark as to whether Mrs. Hawkins—a Mormon in faith and practice—suffered from younger and more attractive rivals, or as to whether the "green-eyed monster," which was known in Shakespeare's and Abraham's times, finds any place in Utah.

We have but little sympathy with Hawkins or with Hawkins' wives; but we have a lingering liking for fair play. Poor Hawkins is a victim. But then the twin relic of barbarism was doomed, and Hawkins ought to be consoled by the fact that his name will live in history. The wedge is now introduced, and Mormon polygamy is doomed. Hawkins has been convicted, so will Cannon, and so will Brigham Young and the others. That it should be so no one regrets. Mormon polygamy was a stain upon our American civilization. It ought to have been wiped out long ago. But then while we are pushing the poor Mormons to the wall, why should we be so indifferent to the Oneida Community and the other free love associations which exist in the midst of us? Fair play is a jewel. Let us be just all round.

We are really sorry for that "American civilization"—it is such a pure and beautiful thing. Pity it should be stained.

LAW-ABIDING.—The *Omaha Herald* does not believe in the necessity for martial law in the South, judging by the following—

The proofs are alike indisputable and overwhelming that, as a rule, applicable to all the Southern States, there was never more profound peace or general observance of law and order in any land.

Judge Van Trump, who was recently here after his return from a tour of the South as a member of the Congressional Committee, informed us that he never saw a people so forbearing, so patient, or more law-abiding, as those whose "outrages" he had been commissioned to investigate. To this high testimony, that of Mr. Beck is now added. The distinguished Kentuckian is also a member of the same committee, and has just returned from a tour of Alabama, where he says there is "universal peace," and where the Army officers and troops joined him in giving a general good account of the people.

STRAYED

From 7th Ward pasture an iron gray Mare, branded J E (connected) on left shoulder. Any person giving information at this office that will lead to recovery of said animal will be rewarded. d291 577 w 29: 1f

NOTICE,

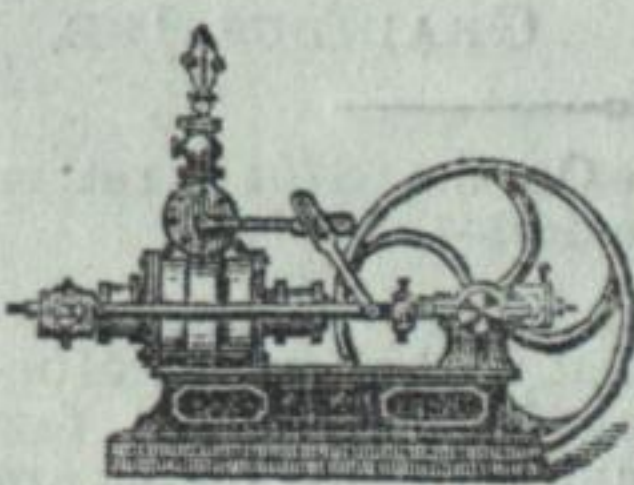
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, JAMES H. HART, County and Probate Judge, for Rich County, Utah Territory, did, on the 19th day of June, 1871, file declaratory statement (No. 2714) in the General Land Office, Salt Lake City, according to "an Act for the relief of the inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon public lands," approved March 3rd 1871, claiming the following described lands for the benefit of the inhabitants of Randolph, of Rich county, namely S W 1/4 of NE 1/4 and S 1/2 of N W 1/4 and S W 1/4 and W 1/4 of SE 1/4 and S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Section 22, Township 11 North of Range 7 East, containing 400 acres.

JAMES H. HART
Bloomington, Rich Co.
w27 8m

July, 27, 1871.

Wm. TAYLOR & SONS,



COLUMBIAN
IRON WORKS,
25 to 39 Adams St.,
Brooklyn, New York

Manufacturers of

STARKEY'S

Steam Engine & Centrifugal Pump

Also

Hydrostatic Oil Presses

[For Cotton and Linseed Oil and other purposes.

STEAMBOAT ENGINES,;

HOISTING, MINING and

WRECKING MACHINERY

Iron and Brass Castings of every description
s25 ly w13

140,000

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

WERE SOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR.—*Scientific American*, June 10, 1871

—:O:—

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR,

Constituted by the homes of the people,

Received the Great Award of the Highest Sales! and have left all
Rivals far behind them! As the following article shows:

"SEWING MACHINE SALES FOR 1870.

The magnitude to which the manufacture of sewing machines has attained is shown by the "sworn" returns (to which anyone can have access,) of the manufacturers for the year 1870 to the owners of the leading patents, on which they pay a royalty. According to these returns the number of machines sold by each manufacturer in 1870 is as follows:

The Singer Manufacturing Company.....	127,833.....	Difference.
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.....	83,208.....	44,625
Howe Machine Company.....	75,156.....	52,677
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.....	57,402.....	70,431
Weed Sewing Machine Company.....	35,002.....	92,831
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.....	28,890.....	98,943
American Buttonhole & Overseaming Company.....	14,573.....	113,260
Florence Sewing Machine Company.....	17,660.....	110,173
Gold Medal Sewing Machine Company.....	8,912.....	118,921
Ætna Sewing Machine Company.....	5,806.....	122,027
Empire Sewing Machine Company.....	3,560.....	124,273
Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Company.....	2,420.....	125,413
Parham Sewing Machine Company.....	1,763.....	126,067

And several other Companies who sold a few Machines.

It will be seen by this table that the popularity of the Singer Machines far exceeds that of all others, their sale being one-half greater than even that of the famous "Wheeler & Wilson" Machine. This is owing to the fact that the Singer Company have lately commenced making, besides their old and well-established manufacturing machine, what is known as their "New Family Machine," which is selling at the rate of nine to one better than the old style. Their total sales for 1869 were 86,781 machines against the 127,833 of 1870, showing an increase of one half in the latter year."—*New York Sun*.

The total Sales of "Singer" Machines are very nearly
THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION!!!

Two Thirds of which were Sold within the Last Three Years, and all are in
SUCCESSFUL DAILY USE!

And still there are Agents, for even the poorest Machines, who persist, in the most "unblushing manner," in decrying ours, as if it were possible for the "Overwhelming and Rapidly Increasing Majorities of Singer Purchasers" to be mistaken.

We are not so vain as to suppose that these large sales are due to superior business capacity so much as to the superior merits of
the Singer Machines, as well as the

OBSERVATION OF THOSE WHO BUY AND USE,

And are personally interested in comparing the merits of the different
Machines before making a selection.

THE

"NEW FAMILY SINGER" SEWING MACHINE,
WITH ATTACHMENTS FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK,

We claim and can show is the cheapest, most beautiful, delicately arranged, nicely adjusted, easily operated, and smoothly running of all the Family Sewing Machines. It is remarkable not only for the range and variety of its sewing, but also for the variety and different kinds of texture which it will sew with equal facility and perfection, using silk twist, linen or cotton thread, fine or coarse, making the INTERLOCKED-ELASTIC-STITCH, alike on both sides of the fabric sewn.

The only STITCH that is Universally Approved, or is at all adapted to
FIRST-CLASS WORK.

Thus, beaver cloth, or leather may be sewn with great strength and uniformity of stitch, and, in a moment, this willing and never-wearying instrument may be adjusted, even by a child, for fine work on gauze or gossamer tissue, or the tucking of tarlatan, or ruffling, or almost any other work which delicate fingers have been known to perform.

All Machines Sold Guaranteed to give Entire Satisfaction!

Terms to Suit All!

OTHER MACHINES THOROUGHLY REPAIRED AT REASONABLE RATES!

WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR CARTAGE WITHIN SALT LAKE CITY!

BEWARE of Spurious Needles, Poor Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread,

Bad Oil, etc., Which may render the Best Machine Useless. The Singer

Company manufacture their own Needles, Silk and Twist; furnish

Linen and Cotton Thread and Oil — all of Superior Quality —

but which can be relied on only when obtained through their
Principal or Branch Offices.

THE SINGER COMPANY have, for the past three years, been unable to supply the demand for their machines, though much has been done to increase their manufacturing facilities. Much more is being done at home and abroad in enlarging their present manufacturing, building new ones, availing of the best machinery, and the services of the most skillful artisans, in the hope of being able to accept propositions for agencies, where such are not already established, though they are now tolerably well represented throughout the civilized world.

Be Sure to get the Best. Before you Purchase be sure to see the "Singer"
at the Central General Agency, Singer Sewing Machine Depot Z. C. M. L.,
EAST TEMPLE ST., second door South of Eagle Emporium, SALT LAKE CITY.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

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