

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Now that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Justice McKean is not infallible in his judgment or applicability of law, and that the administration under the paternal dictation of Rev. Newman was all wrong in its Utah policy, the time has come to treat the Mormon question on the basis of good common sense. Before proceeding far the government ought to be able to understand that we want these Mormons just where they are, for practical purposes. They came to the country more than a quarter of a century ago, and have made a desert blossom. It was their habits of frugality that enabled them to subsist in such a country, and but for their peculiar faith which they strove to preserve by isolation from other and antagonistic religions, the half-way house of the continent would not have been built. The Mormons were a great help to emigrants to this coast in the early days. We have to thank the faith of the Mormons for affording a resting-place to the pioneers of our State on their way across the plains. Trained in the school of frugality and temperance these Mormons are essential to make the country they inhabit flourish.

We know of no other people who would be content to take the limited acres of a Mormon family and by patient industry make them productive. As the fertility of other sections is known to the residents of Salt Lake Valley; as they know of the limitless wheat fields of California, where the food supply is made so abundant by comparatively little labor, and fortunes are piled up in a single year by the crop from thousands of acres, to what cause can we attribute the contentment and patient industry of the Mormon who clings to his few acres that require irrigation to produce enough to keep his family from the beginning of the year to its end, but that he has subdued them from nature and it is his home, endeared to him by associations richer to him than the chances of wealth elsewhere, and to a faith that makes him religiously gregarious? Root out the Mormons and there is no people so trained as to be able to take their place. Practically they are wanted just where they are. The mountains about them are filled with mineral wealth; the country is soon to be filled with people differing with them and with each other in religious notions; one will tone down the other and in a short time only the most progressive and rational ideas will have prominence. The Mormons are needed to make the soil yield abundantly for the benefit of themselves and the mining population, soon to be numerous.

There is no error so great but it may be gradually overcome by contact with liberalized ideas. The Mormons are passing the transition period. Of course there is a struggle, as there always is when deep-seated convictions are felt to be in danger, but all that is needed is to leave the change to time and the spirit of our free institutions. There is no use of a forced process to get rid of practices not consistent with our notions. When the war of the rebellion was over we were positive that the misguided people of the South had been guilty of a great crime, but we did not proceed to punish them for it. They plunged the country into a terrible war and clothed the nation in mourning. They heaped up a mountain of debt. The Government did not proceed to execute vengeance upon the conquered rebels, either by taking their property in general to pay the expenses of a war as causeless as that declared by Napoleon upon Prussia, and for which France is now being drained of its wealth. Nor was there any resort to the criminal courts or to the gallows.

The crime was a crime of a people, on whom a punishment should not be visited. So it is with the Mormons. Their errors, their shortcomings, * * * are of an entire people. Like the people of the South, they have been led, and led as much by the force of circumstances as direct influence, to do what, in our judgments, is not to be justified. Still they are entitled as a people to amnesty. * * * To judicially decide upon it (polygamy) according to our ideas of the marriage relation, a great many children will be legally disinherited, and mothers and their progeny left without support. If we prohibit plural marriages and concubinage hereafter, and tolerate what cannot be helped, it is all that ought to be done. Sound policy requires no more. It is no time to punish for revenge. * * * If the government can be made to appreciate the condition of affairs in Utah it will let well enough alone and dis-

pense with all such intermeddlers as McKean and his coadjutors. Policy, not punishment, is the demand, and statesmen, not bigots, are required to see and carry it out.—*Sacramento Union*.

Guessing how many beans there are in a bottle is the latest form of dissipation at religious fairs in the West.

A young woman in masculine disguise completed four years of study and was lately graduated as a bachelor by the unsophisticated dons of a New England college.

A horse in Norwich, Conn., is the pet of the newspaper reporters. With his runaways and other antics, the *Bulletin* man thinks he is better than a buzz-saw for items.

The Baltimore *American* has it on good authority that no man can serve God and mammon, but Daniel Drew comes nearer accomplishing it than any one else in the world.

The *North American* gives utterance to the following caution: "The West is no longer the land of promise that it was. Its cities have become metropolitan, and competition runs riot. Men are beginning to say that there is no use undertaking a journey of a thousand miles to find no better chances of fortune than they have here at home."

An Illinois inventor wishes to patent a process for rendering water combustible, so that it may be used instead of coal for fuel. If his discovery should become generally known, the question will be how to put out a conflagration. These geniuses who undertake to set rivers on fire are dangerous members of the community.

Elihu Burrit has written to Congressman Peters, approving of his resolutions respecting the consequential claims, and expressing the opinion that it is not going too far to say that the whole thinking mind of this country regards them as fictitious, groundless and hopeless.

The Omaha *Daily Herald* has been changed to a nine column paper. Dr. Miller, its editor, is one of the boldest advocates of popular rights and political fair play now enlisted in the editorial profession. If there were more such fearless editors scattered over the country, there would be less corruption and crime in high places.—*Grand Rapids Democrat*.

"Don't eat raw sugar."—The *Pacific Rural Press* gives cuts of the insect found in raw sugar and the one which is found in the skin in cases of the itch. There is such a striking similarity in the appearance that they are readily classified as belonging to the same family. The microscope reveals the fact that in a single pound of raw sugar there may be a hundred thousand of these mites. The conditions are not favorable to the existence of the little animals in refined sugar, for inspected under the microscope none are discovered.

A man may drink moderately, but steadily, all his life, with no apparent harm to himself, but his daughters become nervous wrecks, his sons epileptics, libertines, or drunkards; the hereditary tendency to crime having its pathology and unvaried laws, precisely as scrofula, consumption, or any other purely physical disease. These are stale truths to medical men, but the majority of parents, even those of more than average intelligence, are either ignorant or wickedly regardless of them. There will be a chance of ridding our jails and almshouses of half their tenants when our people are brought to treat drunkenness as a disease of the stomach and blood, as well as of the soul, to meet it with common sense and a physician, as well as with threats of eternal damnation, and to remove gin-shops and gin-sellers for the same reason that they would stagnant ponds or unclean sewers.—*S. F. Figaro*.

The *St. Louis Democrat* says it has been computed that over \$1,500 has been paid during the past thirty years for printing the single word "laughter" in the *Congressional Globe*. It is presumed that if the computation also covered the word "applause," the amount would be tripled or quadrupled. The most curious part of the business is the fact that a considerable portion of the amount was paid for "applause and laughter" interlarded in speeches that were never delivered, but were printed by consent, their authors being allowed to insert the "applause," etc., where in their opinion it would have been given had the speech really been given.

140,000 SINGER SEWING MACHINES

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

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.....	127,831.....	Difference.
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.....	83,208.....	44,625
Howe Machine Company.....	75,176.....	52,677
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.....	57,402.....	70,431
Weed Sewing Machine Company.....	35,002.....	92,831
Wheeler & 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
Etna Sewing Machine Company.....	5,806.....	122,027
Empire Sewing Machine Company.....	3,569.....	124,273
Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Company.....	2,420.....	125,413
Parham Sewing Machine Company.....	1,766.....	126,067
Wilson.....	510.....	127,333

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 127,831 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, the willing and never-wearied 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. I., EAST TEMPLE ST., second door South of Eagle Emporium, SALT LAKE CITY.