

THE BONNY HANDS THAT MAKE GOOD BREAD.

BY JOHN S. AITCHESON.

I own the charms of rounded arms,
Of eyes that love's soft luster shed,
Of raven hair, and tresses fair,
Of cheeks that cody with white and red;
Of pouting lips where cupid dips
The arrows that to hearts are sped;
Yet, none of these my fancy please
Like the bonny hands that make good bread.

Some hands have art to move the heart,
By waking music's sweet appeal;
Some borrow dyes from perfect skies,
And, through the canvass, make us feel;
Some make the dress fair forms caress
To win the heart and turn the head;
For me, more rare beyond compare
Are the bonny hands that make good bread.

Gay Maiden, vain the rustling train,
Those jeweled hands so idly crossed,
That idler mind can pleasure find
In every hour ignobly lost!
Your jewels shine, your looks are fine,
But I'll not seek, where'er I wed,
For jeweled bands, or gold and lands;
But for bonny hands that make good bread.
—New York Tribune.

THE PERSECUTING PROSECUTIONS

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6, 1871.

The Utah question and the Tammany frauds are the chief topics agitating the public at the present time. The persecutions in Utah, for such they are, and the manner in which the prosecutions have been conducted, are a direct infringement of the organic acts of every Western Territory. By a bold and lawless perversion of everything that is right and just, those satraps are overriding the laws of the country, and trampling under foot the very foundation and basis of our Territorial governments. What would we in Colorado do and think, and what course would we be likely to pursue, if a prisoner who was under charge under any crime known to our Territorial criminal code, should be brought into court under an indictment procured by a grand jury summoned by a U. S. Marshal instead of our Sheriff, prosecuted for the crime charged and indictment found under Territorial laws, by a U. S. District Attorney instead of our own regular Territorial District Attorney? The trouble is there is no appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in such cases.

Senators Trumbull, Scott, and Stewart will probably put a quietus on this thing when Congress meets.—A. W. B., Editorial Correspondent Colorado Miner.

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE of Nov. 16, the first issue since the great fire, is to hand, of usual size. The Journal was insured in Chicago companies, "all the stockholders of which are great sufferers by the fire—many of them have lost everything—and the most honest men and the very best intentions can never pay a tithe of the risks taken." Nevertheless, with true western grit, the Journal says of the advertisements in the paper at the time of the fire

"We shall continue these advertisements in the Journal their full time; and so far from our patrons suffering any loss by our unavoidable suspension for a month, we trust that our peculiar surroundings, at the present time, our issue in an entirely new dress, and the increased circulation which this issue will have—and we hope many subsequent issues may have—that our patrons may reap even unexpected benefits from our losses and our renewed extra efforts to place the Journal before the public."

THE MORMON QUESTION.—Washington, Nov. 21.—The programme for the solution of the Mormon difficulties has been partially agreed upon, and it is believed that it will finally be adopted by the Mormon leaders. As soon as Congress meets, a bill will be introduced to enable the people of Utah to form a state constitution and apply for admission into the United States. The Territory has already the required population. If a new state government is formed, polygamy can be abolished in the local constitution by statute after a day to be named; provided, that the present wives and children of the Mormons are recognized as legal, so that bastardy and adultery shall not be assumed to exist and the line of inheritance in real and personal property be stricken down. This policy, it is declared, will virtually do away with polygamy and at the same time protect the rights of innocent persons.—Chicago Times.

WRITING FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Some people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the talent of its editor by the quantity of original matter which it contains. The Literary Journal truthfully says: It is comparatively an easy

task for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of words—words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that we all know is, half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated and his labors understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone—its temper—its uniform, consistent course—its aims—its manliness—its dignity—its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of a newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they can find time to write at all.—Every Saturday.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE MORMONS.

All that "Fair Dealing" says about their industry, thrift, temperance, gambling and bawdy houses, was true until the advent of the Gentiles. They had little use for penal sanctions to law, as they were obedient to their own laws; as a community they were freer from the common vices of civilization than any similar community on the continent, and freer than all others except the "untutored savages."

No similar community on the continent has achieved in the same time and under similar conditions such material success. Idleness and hunger were unknown. Industry is as much a part of the Mormon's religion as worship is that of the sects. Combining industry with temperance and economy, we get the cause of their thrift. Bring these to bear on New York city and the United States, with the same administration of the results, and the cry of distress would not be heard in the land; crime would scarcely exist. All this has been achieved—the wilderness of grease wood and alkali has been made to blossom as the rose, 150,000 people made wealthy, under a system of taxation the most onerous ever imposed on a people; all because they work and have cut off the wastes of our methods.

The competent student of ethnological science will be compelled to admit that they are raising a better breed of children by their method than we produce from the same quality by our method. To those who are dissatisfied by the present breed, and clamoring for a better, I commend this part of the subject as worthy of careful study.

Cupidity and bigotry, dishonesty and religious intolerance, are at the bottom of this raid. The western adventurers clamoring for their overthrow do not belong to a class celebrated for piety, virtue, or fair dealing. They want the mines, lands, business of the Mormons. Dr. Newman, who made a missionary excursion to Salt Lake city last summer, and utterly failed to make a single convert, is largely responsible for the present trouble.

That the Mormons will tamely submit to the execution of penalties on their leaders is not to be presumed for a moment. They were driven outside the pale of Christian civilization by the spirit of persecution, into the wilderness, naked, destitute, hungry, with only savages for their neighbors. Here they have made a home, a government, thrift, plenty; here they have worshipped according to the dictates of their own consciences, until the cupidity of their enemies has found them out and demanded their overthrow. Here they have been organized, admitted, tolerated and represented in Congress for years without a legal protest. When the enabling act was passed was the time to have provided against this recognition. It is too late now. And this crusade is unworthy the age in which we live, and belongs to the dark ages when crusades were the instruments of propagating theological dogmas.—Justice in N. Y. Tribune.

ALMOST CONVICTED.—The Mormon Missionaries who recently called on us, also paid a visit to the editor of the Davenport Gazette, on their way East. The result seems to have almost converted Potter to the Mormon faith.—Omaha Herald.

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.....	127,833.....	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
Etna 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.....	1,766.....	126,067
Wilson.....	500.....	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 127,833 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 facilities, 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. O. M. L., EAST TEMPLE ST., second door South of Eagle Emporium, SALT LAKE CITY.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.