

GOV. WOODS' VETO TO THE BILL CALLING A CONVENTION, ETC.

Editor Deseret News:

In my opinion the Governor had a perfect right to withhold his signature to the bill, and he also had a right to state his views and reasons for so doing; but his communication is now a proper subject of criticism.

In the fourth paragraph of the veto he says, "The object of the Act in question is to effect a change from a Territorial to a State government. Is that a subject of rightful legislation?" I answer, the object is to petition Congress to effect a change. Again he says, "The only legislation contemplated in the Organic Act, is such as relates to the domestic concerns of the Territory. Certain it is that the power to abolish the form of government given, and substitute another at will, was not conferred."

Whoever contemplated any such thing? Certainly not the Legislative Assembly. Section 6 of the Organic Act of Utah Territory provides that the Legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this Act. * * * All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor, shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect."

Now I claim that the matter in question was not only a "rightful subject of legislation," but was strictly constitutional and proper.

I find in Article I of the Amendment to the Constitution the following words: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

The sensibilities of the good people of this Territory have been both aggrieved and outraged for a series of years, by imported officials many of whom have had no sympathies in common with the masses, have not understood the wants nor cared for the interests of those they have professed to control, but who have in every practical sense of the term, been aliens to their commonwealth.

What the Legislature proposed to do, was to take the initiative in a peaceful assembling of the representatives of the people to petition Congress for a redress of those grievances, in an honorable and Constitutional way, and nothing more.

I pass on to the seventh paragraph. He says: "To become a State in the Union is not a right but a privilege."

As I am not versed in the hair splitting business, I refer you to Webster.

Privilege 1st def. "To grant some particular right or exemption; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity." But to the text, "Good judgment would require, therefore, that before a convention should be called, Utah should place herself in harmonious relations with the general government. The first and highest duty of the citizen is obedience to the law. All violation of the laws of Congress should cease. Polygamy should be abandoned and laws should be enacted by you in accord with the laws of Congress upon the subject."

The above paragraph is a direct insult to the law-abiding people of this Territory. It is a fundamental principle of law that every man is innocent until he is proved to be guilty. When have the good people of this Territory sought other than harmonious relations with the general government? True, political intriguers have tried to bring on a conflict between us and the general government, but we have done our whole duty in trying to avert such a calamity. But it has ever been as it is now, when we have meekly asked for our rights (perhaps we should say for our "privileges") we have been met with accusation and insult.

We have foreborne until forbearance almost ceases to be a virtue, and it is time that we speak and hurl back the foul calumnies heaped upon us. We are not, and never have been, disobedient to the laws. If individuals have broken the laws, the courts have always been open for their punishment.

"All violations of the laws of Congress should cease." Why do not such things cease in Washington City, in New York, in Boston, and all over the country? Why not disfranchise and ostracize the people of the State of New York, because a man was recently killed in one of the fashionable hotels

of New York City? If it is a sound doctrine to disfranchise a whole people in Utah because possibly somebody has broken a law, why not apply the principle in every State of the Union?

"Polygamy should be abandoned and laws should be passed by you in accord with the laws of Congress upon this subject." Yes, this Legislative body should pass an unconstitutional law, because Congress has done so! I hope to the contrary.

The Legislature of this Territory has no more right to pass a law prohibiting Polygamy than Congress had; and Congress has no more right to make such a law than it had to say that Roman Catholic priests shall marry, or that Jews shall not circumcise their sons. And if we had the right to pass such a law, what has that to do with the question of calling a convention?

J. W.

Territorial Federal Officers.

In the *Herald* of last Wednesday morning we published a resolution adopted by the Delegates from the Territories requesting the President to fill the various Federal offices in the Territories with citizens of the Territory. It is no more than right that this should be accorded to the citizens of every State, and more especially should it be to a Territory; the reasons for this are many and strong. The wants of the people are better known to themselves than they possibly can be by a stranger. One who resides with us, and has his home with us from choice, instead of only pitching his tent in the land by virtue of the office to which he may be appointed, without the knowledge or consent of the people will, in all cases, be the most acceptable to the people. A man, however good and talented he may be, who is unaccustomed to the manners, customs, laws and wants of a Territory, cannot act with the same promptness and judgment, in cases of emergency, that a permanent resident would do; his views in relation to measures that are required for the prosperity of the people are liable to be governed by the prejudices which he formed under the circumstances with which he was associated before he took up his "carpet-bag" and started for his appointed field of labor. A man who is forced upon a people as a ruler, without their consent, is always looked upon with suspicion, and it takes a long time for him to overcome this feeling. The Constitution and laws of our country recognize it as one of the fundamental rights of citizens of a State, district, or county, that the officers who are to rule over them should be chosen from their midst. Why should not the same rights be extended to the people in a territory? We are American citizens as well as they; we have citizens who are permanent residents of our Territories who are as well qualified to make governors, judges, and other federal officers out of, as are those who are imported. It is not right, fair, nor just that those should be overlooked, when a fair office is to be given, who have born the hardships of settling a new country, and a man who has no such claims placed in the position. We hope and trust that the principle of appointing officers for a Territory from among its own citizens will be adopted and strictly adhered to.—*Idaho Herald*.

MARRIED.

CLAYTON-HEAP. — At Beaver City, Jan. 20th; by Elder Wm. Fotheringham, Mr. FRANKLIN E. CLAYTON to Miss ALICE M. HEAP, both of Minersville.

NOTICE!

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
Jan. 2, 1872.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Homer Boughton, of Salt Lake County, Utah, against John Lovindahl for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 712 dated Aug. (26) 1869, upon the South East ¼ of South West ¼ and Lot No. 7 Sec. six (6) and Lots No. 1 and 2 of Section seven (7) Township 3 South Range one (1) East, in Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, with a view to the cancellation of said entry. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 26th day of February, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment, and also John Wilson who filed D. S. No. 2030 for Lots 3 and 6 and South East ¼ of North West ¼ and North East South West ¼ Sec. six (6), 3 South 1 East, is hereby notified to appear on that day and show cause why said filing should not be cancelled.

GEO. R. MAXWELL,
Register.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are owing the estate of William Lloyd, deceased, are hereby requested to settle their indebtedness forthwith, and all persons having claims against the estate will present the same for adjustment and settlement to the Executor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Administrator,
Washington, Utah, Jan. 1, 1872. w531m

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
Ætna Sewing Machine Company.....	5,806.....	122,027
Empire Sewing Machine Company.....	8,580.....	124,273
Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Company.....	2,420.....	125,413
Parham Sewing Machine Company.....	1,768.....	126,067
Wilson.....	530.....	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, 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. I., EAST TEMPLE ST., second door South of Eagle Emporium, SALT LAKE CITY.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.