

A SALUBRIOUS CHANGE.—During the last three or four weeks a very desirable change has taken place in this city. Shootings, garrotings, burglaries and petty thefts were, until lately, becoming so common that citizens were beginning to fear that if something did not occur to stop such lawlessness, Salt Lake would become a dangerous place for decent people to live in. Such fears are, however, now being dispelled. So far as we are aware, no crime of any magnitude has been committed in this City for several weeks.

This change is suggestive of reflection as to its cause. We are not aware that any large number of the bad characters with which this City has been infested during the winter have migrated to other parts. Is it because then that such characters have changed in their dispositions, and have concluded to live honestly and law abidingly. If this were the case, it would be indeed gratifying, but we are not of that opinion. Those who embark in the disreputable vocation of living by preying upon their betters but seldom radically change in their course after having followed it for any length of time, for, like all habits, it is apt to become, "second nature," to them.

Nothing is more effectual in restraining the cut-throat, the robber, or thief than the fear of receiving the just consequence of his crime. It is not detection that is feared by the generality of malefactors so much as the sequence that may follow their being detected in the committal of crime. If such characters have an idea that they can evade justice, they doubtless take advantage of such probability of evasion. It is the fear of receiving justice that restrains them. Like the Irishman who, as the story goes, was informed by a judge that he need not fear, as he would receive strict justice in court, and who replied that that was what he was afraid of.

It is patent to all that those disposed to break the laws here have none so with increased alacrity, because they were animated with the hope that they would escape the consequence of their temerity, by placing themselves under the protectingegis of a muddled judiciary. It has been the aim of some of the judicial appointees of the government to take every vestige of administrative power out of the hands of the local authorities here. They have endeavored to weaken the hands of the local officers, and probably they have to some extent succeeded. In their endeavors to do so they have got the judicial matters of the Territory into such an indefinable muddle that the question in high quarters is, how are matters to be straightened out again and made "ship-shape."

A straightening up time must inevitably come, for matters cannot proceed for ever as they have been doing, and there is no such thing admissible as a stand still condition.

We are inclined to believe that it is the prospect of a straightening up of those things that is acting strongly in preventing crime in this City. This appears to us the most likely cause to which the late peaceful lull can be ascribed.

If we are right in this, and we think we are, who are morally responsible for many of the crimes which have been committed here of late? We should think not the actual perpetrators alone. There are first and second causes of results, and the person or persons with whom exists the first cause of a crime, though probably not amenable to law, save for malfeasance in office, are as amenable so far as the moral code is concerned, and they must eventually write under the weight of adverse public opinion.

However much or little the McKean crusade may have conduced to the encouragement of lawlessness and disorder hereabout, we hope the present change will be a permanent one, and that the community will enjoy a future immunity from lawlessness and crime which a few years since were among its chief characteristics. This desirable state of affairs can obtain again by a clearing away of the murky atmosphere which has for some time surrounded the judiciary of this Territory. Nothing has a more salutary effect upon society than an impartial and upright judiciary. On the other hand there is nothing more conducive to disorder, lawlessness, and general chaos than a bigotted, prejudiced, fanatical, one-sided judiciary.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.—The Territorial Convention is working hard and getting through a large amount of business in a short space of time. The deliberations of this political body of gentlemen are carried on in a most dignified and gentlemanly manner, which shows in strong and agreeable contrast with the deliberations of many similar gatherings in various parts of the country. The measures adopted by the convention have, thus far, been very satisfactory, having, we believe, the concurrence and approval of the great body of the people of Utah.

Utah has several times knocked at the door of Congress, for admittance into the Union as a State, but the invariable answer has been, "No." She has lately, however, taken rapid and lengthy strides in the pathway of progress. She is steadily looming up into importance, and is desirable that her advancement should not be impeded, which would be the case were she to remain in Territorial vassalage. Every encouragement that can be accorded her by

Congress, that will prove an impetus to her future march onward, should be given, and nothing could prove more conducive to that end than to clothe her with State sovereignty, for the more untrammelled and unfettered her condition, the faster will her resources be developed, and the more will the people be benefited and the nation enriched thereby.

As we before stated, Utah has been progressing in importance, and is therefore entitled to the paternal consideration of Congress. The knock for admittance this time will be louder than any given heretofore, and consequently the response will probably be a graceful "yes."

If there should be the least inclination to give a negative answer, of course Congress may be straight-forward and honest enough to state the basis of such inclination. Should any objection arise as to the nature of the constitution of the proposed State of Deseret, should they think it not liberal, republican or cosmopolitan enough in its provisions, of course such objections would be stated.

The constitution will, however, be liberal enough, we have no doubt, to suit all whom it is possible to please. But should Congress have any suggestions or amendments to offer, of course the people can take into consideration any such suggestions as may be offered, and if the suggestions or amendments be liberal and of republican tendency they will doubtless incorporate them.

The people of Utah desire to be a free people; in other words, to be on an equal footing with the people of the States of the great Republic, and they wish to obtain their rights on manly, republican principles. Congress cannot be consistent and refuse to accede to so natural and righteous a request.

As a Territory, Utah is the creature of Congress, Congress being the creative power, and we would certainly dislike to entertain so poor an opinion of that august body as to believe that when its handiwork asked for bread it would give it a stone.

A WOMAN'S PARADISE.—Says the St. Louis Dispatch—

"Salt Lake city, it appears, is a woman's rights paradise. The women of Utah have been admitted by territorial enactment to the suffrage, and now, in spite of all that has been said of enforced polygamy, the complaint reaches us that it was owing entirely to the votes of the discontented wives that the recent municipal election in Salt Lake City was carried for the Mormon candidates, and against the Gentiles."

Well, you know, the women will be contrary. Besides, with all their wilfulness, they have an instinctive idea as to who are their real friends.

PETTY ANNOYANCES.—It should be clear that nothing good can come of a policy of petty annoyances towards the Mormons, such as has been initiated and is still pursued under the auspices of Judge McKean and others. Believing, however absurdly, that they have the Constitution of the United States on their side, the polygamists should be prosecuted under United States laws, and permitted to take the appeal they desire, to the United States Supreme Court. When they find themselves conclusively beaten there, there is little doubt that they will acquiesce in the inevitable.—Missouri Democrat.

TOO MUCH FOR THEM.—The Central (Col.) Herald says—

"The Gentiles in Utah want female suffrage prohibited in that Territory. The Mormon multiplication is too much for their division."

INFORMATION WANTED, by Enoch Burns, of Eden, Ogden Valley, Weber Co., Utah, concerning his two uncles, John and Nathaniel Jewett. When last heard of they were at Dudswell, Sherbrook County, Canada East, Ohio, New York and Canada East newspapers, please copy.

JUST ARRIVED—Fish Bros' celebrated Freight and Farm Wagon. All sizes to suit the market. For sale at
HOPPER & CO'S.

NOTICE,

TERRITORY OF UTAH, ss Ophir Precinct, County of TOOELE, Demand \$70.
V. V. Hall against J. J. Laurian, T. Ollier, Jules Pierson.

To J. J. Laurian, T. Ollier, Jules Pierson Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before me the undersigned at my Office in said precinct on the 10th day of April, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to answer a complaint filed against you by V. V. Hall, wherein he claims a judgment against you in the sum of seventy dollars for services performed by Peter Elmer and Louis Clarrise and assigned to the plaintiff.

If you fail to appear judgment will be rendered against you by default, for the amount of the said demand with costs hereon.

Witness my hand this 27th day of February, 1872.

JOHN L. BLANC,
Justice of the Peace,
In and for Ophir Precinct, Tooele County,
Utah.

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:

		Difference.
The Singer Manufacturing Company.....	127,833.....	
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.....	83,208.....	44,625
Howe Machine Company.....	75,156.....	52,677
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.....	57,402.....	70,431
Ward Sewing Machine Company.....	55,002.....	92,831
Willcox & 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
Aetna 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.....	56.....	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. C. M. I., EAST TEMPLE ST., second door South of Eagle Emporium, SALT LAKE CITY.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.