

with which we have nothing to complain, providing the great Federal Judiciary are excluded from that meaning; for they have been the great preventers of people enjoying their constitutional rights in Utah. There is further some claptrap nonsense about bloody despotism, atonement for disobedience, people possessing nothing of their own, petitioners being robbed, women deprived of shelter and children of bread by Brigham Young's command, and other vile calumnies.

The petition states that no man's life, no woman's honor has been safe in Utah, when there is not one of the signers who has arrived past the years of childhood and does not know that in no Territory has human life been held more sacred than in this, that in no community on earth has woman's honor been held in such high regard as in this, and that no system is so calculated to honor and exalt womanhood as "Mormonism." "Thousands of women within the Territory of Utah are to-day in a condition of abject slavery," and "many of them would proclaim their wrongs to the world if they dared." We have heard something of this abject slavery before, but we have never been able to discover any of the abject slaves, nor one. How this statement that these slaves "would proclaim their wrongs to the world if they dared," is to be reconciled with the previous statement that "now, when liberty of speech, so long denied, is vouchsafed, it is fitting that woman's voice should be heard," the petitioners do not rise to explain. "Some of your petitioners have known what it is to incur his displeasure and tremble for their lives." We do not doubt it, for very likely some of the petitioners are as great criminals as ever went unhung. "Others have had their property torn from them, and their dearest rights ruthlessly trampled upon." Have they, when and where? We know people who did not sign the petition, who have lost property and have had their dearest rights ruthlessly trampled upon by Federal judges. That is the heaviest trampling of the kind we have seen, but the petition never mentions it.

But the funniest thing of all in this petition was that a number of two-year-old-resident petitioners, very peaceful and mind-their-own-business sort of people withal, had felt as if they were in an enemy's country and had been told by the DESERT NEWS that if they did not like the condition of things here, the railroad was open and they could leave. We do not think any "Mormons" are enemies to such people. But why find fault with us for telling them that the road was open and if they did not like to stay they could leave for a more congenial locality? They surely did not wish us to tell them that they could not go away, did they? They could hardly have wished us to say that they would have the road blockaded so that they could not get away, could they? They did not expect or desire us to say that here they were and here they must remain, *volens volens*, did they? That is not our disposition at all. We hold that Utah is free for all, to come or go at their pleasure. We should not say to the railroad to prevent and please them. There has been blockade enough already. Once more we say, and say it again, that we have no objection to any of our words being incorporated in another dreadful petition, that any persons who do not like to stay in Utah can go away if they choose. We will give no countenance to the assertion that persons who do not like to stay in Utah can stay here notwithstanding, and stay as long as they like or dislike, at their own individual option. We do not see how we can be more liberal than that. But some people are never satisfied—it is impossible to say or do anything to please them.

In all that we have said of this petition, we desire to cast no aspersions upon those whose names were procured for the petition upon false pretences or through incorrect impressions. They are doubtless sufficiently mortified by finding their names in such an undesirable connection.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Afternoon Dispatches.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, 18.—The following is the only important portion of the *Alabama* correspondence to the special treaty which has not been previously published in one form or another. On May 8th Secretary Fish telegraphed Schenck a formal note to the British government, in which he said:

"All the propositions made by the British government, involve, covertly, probably without design, what this government does not agree to, viz., the withdrawal from the sovereignty of the tribunal, what we believe to be entirely within their competence. I need not repeat our conviction, that the arbitration of the claims of Great Britain objects are not admissible, or that the United States will be contented to abide their decision, whether favorable or adverse to that class of claims. The recognition of the British government is upon the basis of that view which we have heretofore presented, which shall be a principle for future action. The view which we have presented is not a principle but an opinion, as to the propriety of the special treaty, and being applicable only to the pending difference, an an accidental and temporary question, it cannot be a principle for future action. This government is not prepared to agree, with regard to the competence of the tribunal to consider the validity of its claims, and although desirous of coming to a settlement of the claims, will not adopt the British view, or make it the basis of a reciprocal engagement. In my telegram yesterday, I explained that the United States would not withdraw any part of what has been submitted within his constitutional limits, and that the responsibility of whatever failure of the treaty may ensue, must rest with them, and you will have advised them accordingly. It is not the duty of the President to withdraw from the constitutional liability of the government in yielding to a demand not founded on right, or sustained by any portion of the public opinion of the country. He hopes, however, that the British government may see a way to the settlement of the treaty, in the suggestion of a new arbitration treaty, which was telegraphed yesterday. Should they not

This suggestion, the inference will tend to almost unavoidable, that they have deliberately determined to abrogate the treaty if, however, they adopt the suggestion, you may say the probability is that Congress will adjourn about the latter part of this month, time may be saved therefore if the conducted here, rather than in London if they desire such negotiations, it may be advisable to save time, that they give answer, your minister, here, Your will keep me advised, your action of the British government, so that the President may communicate the correspondence to Congress on Monday next, the British government intend to break this treaty.

Signed, FISH.

Giving nothing companies, with a capital of seventeen million eight hundred thousand dollars, were incorporated today. The last were the South Comstock, capital three millions; Loom company, Gold Hill, district capital three million, two hundred thousand.

A manfobant, who forged the receipt purporting to be signed by the agent of an insurance company and got the money thereon, was sent up for trial yesterday.

J. B. C. McGuire, who went into a house, hired a room, got up and went into another room, and was caught by a Chinese servant, whose throat he cut, and convicted. The Chinamen being allowed to testify against him.

The market for wool has been very low since the 1st day of May, and the stock market is in a state of syncope. After the board this evening there was literally nothing doing.

A committee of the common council committee, accompanied by reporters of the press visited the recent peep discoveries to-day; from the extensive course of the territory, the Committee. Another appropriation will be made to more fully test the quality.

UTAH AS A STATE.

Under a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, passed last week, the people of Utah elected, last February, delegates to a Convention called for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the Territory. The Convention was to be held at Salt Lake City, and was to be held under the auspices of the United States. The result of the deliberations of that body bears date of March 2, and the Convention was appointed by the Convention in Washington, before the Committee on Territories, on the question of admission of the Territory of Utah as a State of the State of Deseret, into the Union.

The New York Times admits that the application for admission is perfectly legitimate:

"We say frankly that the proposed Constitutional charter is eminently progressive in the character of its provisions. It fulfills all the usual demands of confederation of the Territory of Utah as a State; it provides for minority representation, for Woman Suffrage, and for perfect religious toleration. It has been framed by a body of men of ability and courage. Utah stands, by the last census, third of the Territories in population. Fuller, its population to-day is greater than that of any Territory which has ever attained the rank of a State between 1787 and 1897."

Nevertheless while conceding that such facts, taken in connection with the expediency of giving the expansive course of the Territory, the expediency of development, should have their due weight with Congress, President, and people, the Times is of the opinion that

"The case of Utah does not conform to ordinary precedent; that there are considerations to be weighed, in deciding upon the petition of Utah, which cannot be overlooked. The Mormon community of Salt Lake have a past record which cannot be disregarded, when we put forward a claim to be released from the influence of the State of Utah, committed to certain doctrines and practices which cannot be ignored when they aspire to the dignity of directing the destinies of a free State. The chances of success in their present mission are of the slenderest possible character. When they next return to present their claims to the consideration of Congress, they may as well frankly recognize the fact that their case is a highly exceptional one, and must be strengthened by exceptional guarantees. Perhaps the most serious obstacle to the admission of Utah is the existence of a "peculiar institution," and the change in the general character of its population may render their task a simple one."

* We admit that the case of Utah is exceptional, in the fact that Mormonism is a religion, and not a political party. But we think the refusal to admit Utah as a State is wrong, alike in principle and policy. If Mormonism preponderates in the population of Utah, its consideration is all that the minority have a right to ask. If polygamy prevails, the guaranty of Woman Suffrage, the guaranty of the rights of control of Woman. If the Gentile men and women, who are all opponents of polygamy, cannot enlist enough votes to elect a majority, why should future polygamous marriages, if becomes a serious question whether the public sentiment of Utah is yet sufficiently enlightened to make the forcible suppression of the practice of polygamy. To treat the parties to marriages now existing as guilty of fornication, and their offspring as illegitimate, would be a gross injustice.

It is a strange spectacle—this rejection of the State Constitution of Deseret. For it is the only State Constitution ever rejected by the majority of the whole people, since the creation of the world. It is the work of the only Constitutional Convention ever convened in the history of the world, and won the approval of the majority of the whole people. Moreover it is the only one which has ever established a true republic in which the whole people are represented. Moreover it is the only one in which the minority are accorded their proportional representation. Moreover it is the first instance in which an overwhelming majority of patriotic legislators have ever granted complete religious toleration and representation to their theological opponents. It does not require a vote of the majority to do so. It is a requirement which no reasonable or conscientious legislator could venture to refuse to concede.

H. B. B.
Woman's Journal, May 4.

THE MOUNTAIN BREED.—An old Montanians who is sure enjoyed their small tribe happier reported during their stay in Montana than they do anywhere else. One of his sons was a single son. One of his daughters was a single daughter. And further, nine out of ten of the

man asked what they think of Utah, will
 answer, "Well, there are some big business
 here, but it is no such mining country as
 Montana. Montana will have it out of
 sight when the railroad gets there." And
 five out of six will add, "In fact it is a
 better country than this now, for every
 acre of it is owned by a poor man. The Montana
 lands are not deposits, they are veins, and
 true treasure veins, at that; and if it is 500
 feet north, they don't have thirty and
 forty feet of snow on their best mines, like
 they have here." And they make many
 other suggestive allusions of a blundering
 character.
 There is no denying the fact that our
 Montana silver mines actually show double
 the amount of pay ore as a general
 rule, that the Utah mines do.—Judge J. W.
 Whitlatch in Helena Gazette.

NOT LOOSE.—"Van Jacquelien" writes
 to the *Reene River Reville*, from Salt Lake
 City, May 3:
 "There is a great complaint here about
 the dullness of business, but my idea of the
 thing is that all branches of business
 are in a feebly overdone state. There
 seems to be a store for every
 ten inhabitants, and everything is very
 cheap. You can get a first class meal for
 25 cts a drink, and nearly all of it rot-
 ten, and a suit of fashionable pants and
 face at present in regard to Mormon affairs,
 and the Nevadans here seem to be pretty
 evenly divided in their sympathies. Some
 declare the Mormons to be persecuted peo-
 ple, while others denounce them, and think
 they ought to be annihilated from the face
 of the earth. One thing however is clear to
 me, the Mormons 'aint losing any money
 in all this fuss."

ARRIVALS.
 TOWNED HOUSE—May 15, 16.
 Chas Johnson, L Lincoln, N Y; James
 Hooking, W Bennett, Nev; T A Mason,
 J W Wilson, A Kent, & M W Lewis, J Haley
 New York; E Millard, Omaha; S E Greasley,
 Fairfield; W A Jones, U S A; F H Bur-
 ner, C S Cardines, Chicago; E Bookwell,
 New York; W R Reynolds, Ogden; J Par-
 son and wife, Miss M F Parsons, Ills; A
 LaBruner, Sacramento.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF UTAH,
SALT LAKE CITY.
 Designated Depository and Financial
 Agent of the United States.
 Warren Hussey.....President.
 C. L. Dahler.....Vice Pres't.
 Anthony Godbe.....Cashier.
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - \$500,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL, - \$125,000
 EARNINGS, - \$175,000
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Oldest Banking Institution in Utah
GENERAL BANKING BUSI-
NESS TRANSACTED
Agencies in Colorado & Montana
 COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
 Interest Allowed on Time Deposits,
 \$100 1%

STALLION BISMARCK.
 WILL STAND for the season at the barn a
 dollars in advance. No drawback.
BULL KING WILLIAM,
 at the same place, at five (\$.50) dollars in
 advance. Apply to H. G. PARK.

ESTRAYS.
 I HAVE in my possession the following ges-
 tured estrays:
 One brown horse nine or ten years old, a
 little white on left hind foot, some saddle
 marks, no brand.
 One gray flewitten year and colt, nine or
 ten years old, brande 69 on left thigh, JD on
 right, venter to show, white ball, four years old.
 One brindie ar white ball, four years old.
 One spotted and light rater, half road crop
 in the four year old, no brand.
 One spotted ran steer, four years old, no
 brand, small horned steer.
 One dark red three year old steer, no mark
 or brand.
 One small two year old heifer, branded H on
 left hip, color red.
 If not claimed within ten days will be sold to
 pay expense.
 JAMES C. OWENS,
 District Prothonotary.
 Fillmore, May 14, 1877. d10249 wld le

WM. J. SILVER,
 Steam, Gas and Hydraulic
 Engineer.
MILLWRIGHT & MACHINIST,
 IS STILL WORKING AT HIS OLD SHOP.
 Drawings, Plans and Specifications for Mills,
 Factories and Machinery, Railroad and Steam-
 boat Work.
 Machine Building and Repairing of all kinds
 Turning, Boring, Saw, Cutting and Planing
 Patterns, Blanks, &c.
 Brass and Tin Castings Furnished.
 Iron Piping fitted for Steam, Gas and Water
 and guaranteed tight and under any pressure
 will not leak or burst.
 Iron, rolling any Style or design.
 Being the sheet Shop running in the city,
 with a reputation unequaled by any other
 establishment for economy in design and work-
 ings in execution, those who require these
 qualities in their work should call on him.
 Terms and prices fully—Payment on Delivery
 at the shop.
 10th Ward Block No. 18 in North Tabernacle,
 WASH. TERRITORY—CORNER PLAZA STREET.

NOTICE
 The annual meeting of the Stockholders of
 the Utah Cattle & R. Co., for the election of
 officers, will be held on Saturday, June 1st, at
 10 a. m., at the residence of Fred T. Young.
 B. L. L. & C. (C. H. SWAN),
 Salt Lake City, Utah, d10249 wld le
 May 15, 1877.

MUSH & MENAGERIE
 Offer the entrance to the
 Fabernace.
 Proprietor, JOHN W. YOUNG.
 ADMISION, 50c.; CHILDREN, 10c.
 Home and Children and Menageries.
 Mrs. Charles, et al.
 Prop. J. L. BARPOFF.

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And the Renowned Humorist and Facial
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VOCALISTS, HARPISTS, VIOLINISTS

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YOUNG LADIES' SILVER CORNET
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MISS ANNA BERGER,
The only Lady Cornet Soloist in America.

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Mr. ERNEST THIELE, Flutist and Violin
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Miss ETTA BERGER, with her staff of 8
Silver Bells,

and other vocal and instrumental talent will
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Usual Price of Admission.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
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RAILROAD SHOPS.

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140,000

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

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

The Singer Manufacturing Company
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

—Constituted by the homes for the people—
Received the Great Award of the Highest class and have left no rivals far behind them, for they

Sold in 1870 127,833 Machines

SEWING MACHINE SALES FOR 1870.

"The magnitude to which the manufacture of Sewing Machines has attained is shown by the fact that the Singer Company have lately commenced making, besides their old and well-established manufacturing machine, what is known as their Family Machine, which is selling at the rate of six to eight hundred per week. Their total sales for 1870 were \$5,791,000, against the \$2,300,000 of 1870, showing an increase of one-half in the latter year."—New York Sun.

It will be seen by this table that the popularity of the Singer Machine far exceeds that of all other machines, 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 Family Machine, which is selling at the rate of six to eight hundred per week. Their total sales for 1870 were \$5,791,000, against the \$2,300,000 of 1870, showing an increase of one-half in the latter year."—New York Sun.

One-half of our Gigantic Sales, now nearly:

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION

Machines Sold,

AND ALL IN PRACTICE OF USE, WERE MADE WITHIN THE PAST THREE YEARS.

This is the greatest increase of our sales over all other Machines, being within the past year.

Our Machines are the Best in the World!

The New Family Singer Sewing Machine,
With Attachments for All Kinds of Work.

In fast winning supreme favor in the household, as shown by the rapidly increasing sales, over all other machines.

This New Family Machine is now capable of a range and variety of work such as was only recently thought impossible to perform by machinery. We claim and can show that it is the cheapest, most beautiful, delicate, strong, steady, easily operated, speedy and smoothly running of all the Family Sewing Machines. It is remarkably good only for the wide range and variety of its sewing, but also for the very best and most perfect stitching, and with equal facility and perfection, using silk thread, both sides of the fabric sewn it weaves, trims, beaver cloth, or leather may be sewn with great strength and uniformity of workmanship or, common flannels, or the ticking of farmers, or ruffling, or almost any other work—even by a child—which delicate stitches have been known to produce. When the careless and thoughtless have little or no trouble on this machine.

Send for Descriptive and Price Circulars.

We manufacture our own needles, silk and twist; furnish linen and cotton thread and oil of superior quality—but which can be relied on only when obtained through our Principal or Branch Office for Agents.

Other Sewing Machines Repaired on Reasonable Terms!
We Guarantee every Machine we sell to give entire satisfaction.
MACHINES DELIVERED FREE THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

Terms to Suit All.

Write us a cordial invitation to come and see the above, whether you wish to purchase or not. See all others, but do not buy without first examining the Singer Machine. All Machines perfectly adjusted before delivery at cost price.

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C. H. BASSETT,
HAVING made extensive additions and alterations to his premises, is now prepared to receive orders for
LARGEST and BEST Assortment
HEAVY and SWEET HARDWARE
Ever brought to this Territory, and
Cheap as the Cheapest!

Iron, Steel, Brass, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Tin, Pewter, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Nickel, Chrome, Cobalt, Manganese, Potash, Soda, Lime, Cement, Glass, Paper, Ink, Oil, Paint, Varnish, Glue, Wax, Resin, Soap, Dye, Pigment, Perfumery, Stationery, Printing, Binding, Bookbinding, Music, Toys, Games, Amusement, etc., etc.