

THE RIGHT OF SELF GOVERNMENT.

The question of the admission of Colorado into the Union must take precedence over all other questions which contemplate the welfare of our Territory, for it is the most far-reaching of all others, having in view not only our present, but our future interest. Because of the supreme importance of this subject it becomes all those who have any influence in moulding public sentiment to exert it in such a way as to secure the result contemplated. It is certainly no time to remain silent while those who are devising unfriendly legislation are so active in seeking to accomplish their purpose.

In a former article we briefly referred to the strength and development which is secured to a state by the exercise of its functions as a self-sustaining sovereignty. This is a consideration which is easily understood because it touches the material interests of the people. But every one ought to be capable of appreciating the argument that appeals to something higher than one's love of material good.

And so, when we speak of the right of self-government as something essentially desirable in itself, we ought to feel that we verily stand on vantage ground when we present our plea to be recognized as one of the sovereign States. There is no idea so peculiarly American as the right of self-government. There is nothing about which the citizen is so sensitive. The least infringement is resented at once as a usurpation of power. So prominent is the place which it holds in the minds of many earnest and honest men that it seems to conflict with every sensible view of the true relation which the Federal and State governments hold to each other.

This right being known and admitted as the foundation principle of our institutions, it is natural that the first thought should be to assert it whenever and wherever it may seem to be denied, without sufficient cause. For, the candid must admit, that this right, like every other, such as personal liberty, for example, may be justly abridged, when it is abused and the interests of a community are injured by its unlimited exercise. No demand, then, can be felt to be more imperative by a citizen of a Territory which possesses intelligence and every other possible qualification for self-government, than that he and his fellow-citizens should be allowed to enjoy their right as an independent and sovereign people within the meaning of the constitution. He must be quite destitute of the spirit which distinguishes the American people who will passively occupy the place of subject when he possesses the qualities which fit him to administer his own affairs. He has not the sense of independence and self-sufficiency which characterized the first citizens of this region while it was yet unknown as a separate Territory. They felt in that early time that even the government of Kansas was not entitled to sovereignty over a people for whose interests it could not properly legislate. And so the settlements of the plains here and elsewhere, governed themselves by laws which were enacted by the people of each settlement.

We are not indulging in any mere sentiment when we speak of this abstract right of self-government as a thing in which Colorado is interested as a principle. It is not simply a fond idea to which we are devoted and which has become significant to us by reason of our Republican education. It is essentially an inalienable right belonging to all men as their natural inheritance. If men have been so long robbed of it that they, not only, do not appreciate the loss and have become ignorant of its value and importance, but are, also, indifferent to it as something to be contended for, then we are furnished with the strongest possible argument for persistently asserting our claim, as citizens of Colorado on this ground alone, to be fully endowed with the privileges of an independent government.—*Denver Tribune.*

How to Live to the Age of One Hundred.

Sir Duncan Gibbs, in a paper read before the British Association, on Centenarian Longevity, makes some very interesting statements, derived from a comparison of four examples he had seen himself. Of these four, two were one hundred and three, one one hundred and one, and one one hundred and two years old. Mr. Gibbs found these peculiarities in their bodily constitution:

1. The lungs performed the functions perfectly in every case.

2. The blood was well circulated by a strong heart to all parts of the body.
3. The chest was well formed and of fair size. The cartilages of the ribs were not ossified.
4. The voice was clear, sonorous and powerful, though tremulous in two cases.
5. The heart was healthy, and free from fatty deposits.
6. The eyes were good, and the sight excellent in every case, and no sense except hearing was impaired.
7. Nonsmoked, chewed, or snuffed tobacco.
8. The mind was active and the memory good.
9. The digestion in each case was excellent and the teeth sound.
10. In each case the mind had been throughout life composed and free from care and distress.

The lesson drawn from these cases is this, that if people wish to live a hundred years they must have sound bodies, and take care of them. In other words, the body must receive that intelligent attention it deserves, and people must read and study the laws of hygiene in order to obey them.

Can a wife be an informer? This question came up before Judge Lowell in the United States district court yesterday for decision, in a case where a party had settled a suit against him by the payment of a certain sum. The former wife of the party to the suit appeared as an informer, and it was on her information the goods (cigars and tobacco) were seized. She claimed the informer's share of the suit received. The government attorney objected, on the ground that a wife could not legally be an informer against her husband; but it appeared she had been divorced from her husband, and the judge accordingly decided that she could be an informer in the case. He remarked, however, that he should not have allowed the claim if the parties were living together as husband and wife.—*Boston Herald, Dec. 21st.*

NOTICE!—For Sale—A few Pure Bred Leicestershire Rams, from five months to two years old.

Also Boar and Sow Pigs, Silver's Ohio Improved Chester Whites. Apply to
H. G. PARK,
Office of Jos. A. Young.

ESTRAYS!

I HAVE in my possession two red and white Steer Calves, small underbit in each left ear. The owners are requested to prove property pay charges and take them away.
JOHN COOPER GLAZE,
Rockport, Summit County.

ESTRAY!

I HAVE in my possession a medium sized bay Mule, branded P on left shoulder, M cut on left hip. The owner is requested to pay charges and take away.
J. E. MALIN, 10th Ward.

NOTICE.

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

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Homer Boughion, of Salt Lake County, Utah, against John Lovindahl for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 712 dated Aug. (26) 1869, upon the South East 1/4 of South West 1/4, 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 4th day of February, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment, and also John Willson who filed D. S. No. 2630 for Lots 3 and 6 and South East 1/4 of North West 1/4 and North East South West 1/4 Sec. six (6), 3 South 1 East, is hereby notified to appear on that day and show cause why said filings should not be cancelled.

GEO. R. MAXWELL,
Register.

KNOX'S

Patent Hard Steel

PLOWS!



Made only by

AMES PLOW COMPANY

Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Machines.

Quincy Hall, BOSTON, Mass.
and 53 Beekman St., NEW YORK,
Send for Descriptive Circular.

140,000 SINGER SEWING MACHINES

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

The Singer Manufacturing Company,

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
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.....	28,890.....	98,943
American Buttonhole & Overseaming Company.....	14,573.....	113,260
Florence Sewing Machine Company.....	17,680.....	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.....	1,762.....	126,067
Wilson.....	50.....	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, 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.