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GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR.

MONDAY, - - FEBRUARY 17, 1862.

APPLICATION FOR AMNESTY.

In the course of the proceedings before the Senate committee on Saturday, in reference to the "Home Rule" bill, Judge Todd spoke of a petition for general amnesty signed by the leaders of the "Mormon" Church and endorsed by Governor Throne, Chief Justice Zane, Judges Minor, Blackburn and Anderson, four members of the Utah Committee and C. C. Goodwin, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune. Mention was made of this endorsement evidently for the purpose of showing the fully and unanimous way of the statements said to be made by some of these persons that polygamy is still practiced in Utah. Of course by signing their names to the document accompanying the petition they virtually admit the truth of the statements set forth in the letter. Here is the full text of the petition:

SALT LAKE, Dec. 18, 1861.

"We, the First Presidency and Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, try respectfully to represent to your Excellency the following facts:

"We formerly taught to our people that polygamy, or celestial marriage, as commanded by God through Joseph Smith, was right; that it was a necessity to man's highest exaltation in the life to come.

"That doctrine was publicly promulgated by our President, the late Brigham Young, forty years ago, and was steadily taught and impressed upon the Latter-day Saints up to a short time before September, 1890. Our people are devout and sincere, and they accepted the doctrine, and many personally embraced and practised polygamy.

"When the Government sought to stamp our practice out, our people, almost without exception, remained firm, for they, while having no desire to oppose the Government in anything, felt that their lives and their honor as men were pledged to a vindication of their faith; and that their duty towards those whose lives were a part of their own was a sacred amount one, to fulfill which they felt we right to count anything, not even their own lives, as standing in the way. Following this resolution, hundreds endured arrest, trial, fine and imprisonment, and the innumerable suffering borne by the faithful people, to language one sensible. That suffering, in abated form, still continues.

"Note, the Government added disenfranchisement to its other punishments for those who clung to their faith and afflicted its servants.

"According to our faith the head of our Church receives, from time to time, revelations for the religious guidance of his people.

"In September, 1890, the present head of the Church, in anguish and prayer, cried to God for help for his flock, and received the permission to advise the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, that the law commanding polygamy was henceforth suspended.

"At the great semi-annual conference which was held a few days later this was submitted to the people, numbering many thousands, and represented every township of the people in Utah, and was by them in the most solemn manner accepted as the future rule of their lives.

"They have since been faithful to the covenant made that day.

"At the late October conference, after a year had passed by, the latter was more fully assembled to the thousands of people gathered together, and they again in the most potential manner, ratified the solemn covenant.

"This being the true situation and believing that the object of the government was simply the vindication of its own authority and to compel our people to its laws, and that it takes no pleasure in persecution, we respectfully pray that full amnesty may be extended to all who are under the sentence of the operation of the so-called Edmunds and Edmunds-Tucker laws. Our people are scattered, homes are made desolate, many are still in prison; others are benched or in hiding. Our hearts bleed for them. In the past they believed our success, and while they are thus afflicted our souls are in sackcloth and ashes.

"We believe there are members in the Union a more loyal people than the Latter-day Saints. They have no other country except this. They expect to live and die on this soil.

"Where the men of the faith, who were in rebellion against the government, in Utah, throw down their arms and asked for recognition along the old lines of citizenship, the Government hasten and to grant their prayer.

"To be at peace with the Government and to dwell in harmony with their fellow citizens was one of their faith, and to share in the confidence of the government was precious, our people have voluntarily put aside something which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle.

"Have they not the right to ask for such clemency as comes when the claims of such law and justice have been fully legalized?

"As dutiful to a patient and suffering people, we ask mercy for them, and, people and faith and honor for their sake.

And your petitioners will ever pray."

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
LORENZO SNOW,
FRANCIS M. LYMAN,
ERASTUS SNOW,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
M. W. MERRILL,
ANTHON H. LUND,
CHARLES W. NEBEKER.

This was accompanied by the usual official endorsement and recommendation:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
December 21, 1861.

To the President:—We have the honor to forward herewith a petition signed by the President and twelve hundred members of the Mormon Church. We have no doubt of its sincerity, and we doubt not it is intended to evidence good faith. The signatures were those who were most interested in adhering to their religious faith, while polygamy, either monogamy or polygamy, was one of its tenets, and they are men who could not lightly pledge their faith and honor to the Government or subscribe to such a document without having fully resolved to abide that which they had to do and work.

We heartily recommend a favorable consideration of this petition, and I desire to add, Mr. President, that it would yet your public duties to grant the relief asked, we believe it would be gratefully received by the Mormon people, and tend to evince to them, what has always been asserted, that the government is considerate in its proceedings, and desires all law abiding citizens to enjoy all the temporal privileges of citizenship. We think it will be better for the future if such a course should now receive public mark of confidence.

As to the form and scope of a response to petitions, proceed in the case of your commissioner, respectfully, we make no suggestions. You and your law advisers will best know how to frame what you may think should be granted. We are, very respectfully,

ARCHIBALD GREE,
Governor of Utah,
CHARLES E. ZANE,
Chief Justice of Utah Territory.

The failure to obtain amnesty was taken subsequently and were made to the same generous spirit that prompted the Governor and Chief Justice. We believe the gentlemen who appended their signatures desired to see an end put to the difference which has existed between the Government and the "Mormon" people, and believed that a general amnesty would not only effect this, but assume the minor difficulties that have recently been made between them, tend to create a better feeling in the minds towards Utah, and serve to prepare the way for statehood in due time.

It is stated that the President did disposed to do so that he could in the way thought, but who in some doubt as to his powers in the premises. The Edmunds Act provides for amnesty, on such terms as the President shall prescribe, or whenever commanded by the passage of that law. And some quarter serve as to his authority in regard to exist acts promulgated since the passage.

But the powers of the President in this respect are independent of any law of Congress, as they are derived from the Constitution itself.

"He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."—U. S. Const., Sec. 2, p. 1.

We believe this matter has been decided by the highest judicial authority in the nation, and that the President is declared to have authority to pardon offenses at any stage of proceedings against the offender. And the only exception to his power is "in cases of impeachment."

Anything that will bring Utah into proportionate harmony with the rest of the union should be promoted and encouraged. It is believed that a general amnesty would materially assist to this desirable object. Therefore the cooperation of all true friends of the people of this Territory may be in this instance expected, and we would be sorry to see anything occur which would question the motives or throw doubt upon the sincerity of any gentleman who has given his aid to this important movement.

THE DEFINITION OF "DEUSEREL."

When the bill to change the time-honored name of the University of Deseret in the University of Utah was under discussion, Mr. Gregory, of Carbon, made a strong plea against the change. In the course of his remarks, which we are sure will be received by a very large majority of the people, he explained the meaning of the word "Deseret." Next morning the "Liberal" organ struggled to ridicule both him and his definition, and further to deceive in this way:

"The capitals were added by the editor and show Deseret meaning 'honey bee' as correctly altogether, for by no possibility could the word mean anything of the kind. Deseret is a little dessert only that, and nothing more."

Next morning Mr. Utter, the special Dutchess minister, addressed the annexed communication to the Tribune:

Editor Tribune: In your issue of this morning I read: "The capitals were added by the editor, showing Deseret, meaning 'honey bee.' . . . . . Deseret is 'little dessert,' only that and nothing more." As this word is not found in any dictionary in any language, right or wrong, I ask either as to how its meaning should be determined. The definition of the word will lack many of its excellences if it is a diminutive of "dessert," and yet you have the energy in Utah, for such a diminutive, been defined or used. Why, according to the meaning of a word before you, by what rule do you decide what it is? Now, for the use of the word in the Book of Mormon (Ether, chapter 2), where it is said to mean a honey bee. The language is which: "Do we well to have that meaning in the original language? Yes, the meaning of the word is Deseret, and Deseret is a honey bee. Is it not a beautiful figure of Adam and Eve. And if this word is to be received as true, we have in the word "Deseret" the only enclosure of the primitive language. Is it not proper and well to be the only one in the city who can read the ancient Book of Mormon this morning? I believe I am right.

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The Tribune made no answer at second to reply, contented "ridiculing" this and said: "It was made for him to go to the Book of Mormon on a question of philology."

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THE SUGAR FACTORY.

In this issue we give space to a correspondence in relation to the Utah sugar industry. We unfortunately come with the wind on the point of the enterprise so long a monopoly, and we hardly believe that a writer of Mr. Cunningham's intelligence is correctly informed when he is represented as a competitor. There has existed for a number of years a sugar factory in the United States. The manufacture flourishes, the industry encouraged of the country, become the employment of experienced and given the benefit of monopoly to that department of industry.

In such a case it is reasonable to establish and encourage the branch of manufacture in its initial stages without making it a consistent money. The result is that without increase from the people, capitalists would decline to invest. The benefits at large derived by the entire community from the establishment of the sugar factory is topical questions. It makes the keeping of a large amount of money at home—a point of exporting it for importation of a single article of extensive consumption—to be invested in other directions. It not only furnishes employment but also employment, and contributes largely to the general sum of prosperity in other directions, such as the development of the country.

ABOUT THE SUGAR FACTORY.

An Enterprise Worthy of Support Even Very Disinjoint.

Editor Deseret News:

My attention has been called to the remarks of Representative Cunningham in the Legislature, called forth in a discussion on the manufacture and importation of beet sugar, last Tuesday.

The report of Mr. Cunningham's speech, taken from the columns of Wednesday's *Herald*, is as follows:

"Mr. Cunningham made the only statistical speech of the day, being opposed to the measure, both on the ground of its efficacy as shown by last year's outputs and the price. He thought it had already encouraged trust, by holding on the importers to the farmers which were not made good.

"They got the beets, the beauty and all the sugar free, and if them they can't run to it go down and come to stay. He characterized it as a monopoly."

The Liberal organ has at the head of its editorial columns in the morning date of the late municipal campaign: "Shall the Mormon Leaders are in the company of Mormons?"

The disinfectant and much to be deplored derision was simply by his friends, and it is to be hoped, now well, however, that with politicians and parties the fundamental maxim are, "Only utter honestly if you can, but utter from time to time and the end justifies the means." But for Mr. Cunningham's speech there is no excuse in the shadow of justification. I come from the capital city of last October, and found business so completely paralyzed that so near to mid-winter, I was not a benefactor, so I had written to Mr. Cunningham, with whom I was personally acquainted, and had received a letter in reply, politely asked the kind of beet which I sought and offered to bring it in it was known. I could get absolutely nothing to do, and even the position of dish-washer. As a last resort I applied to the factory. The gentlemen in charge only suggest that I see Mr. Ryan, which, however, I see already. In the meantime I had the good fortune to get a job of work at very good cost. I had, of course, heard of the sugar factory, but was told it was a Mormon institution and that none but Mormons need apply. I finally called upon Mr. Jos. Jennings, the secretary, and received from that gentleman the first words of encouraging counsel I had ever received in that Lake.

Where he could not give assurance of work, he informed me of the possible chances, and referred me to Mr. Dyer in Lehi. I found it the entire guidance, meeting every unfortunate headed for that Lake, stating the circumstances. "A fellow being sent to the wonderful land," and I met in chief and question, satisfied them that that Lake was as bad for a workingman as the most benighted region.

When I asked if they had applied at the Lehi factory, the invariable answer was "No, it is a Mormon institution."

I mention Lehi to show how such applications existed with, being first supplied to the "Mormon city," and was treated in the unusually heartless manner which I have stated.

As a non-Mormon in the East I had lodged at the very best hotels, but after my Western experiences of two years I never appreciated the wonderful kindness of an hotel as in the Eureka lodging, the cozy mattresses, lighted buildings, and healthful and cordial reception by the Sugar Company's boarding house at Lehi. The officers of the company when visiting the works, of course, are entitled to the best of the accommodations, but there is no reason why such should not be given to any anybody.

I found good food, the hotel cook proved I have made any or nearly all inquiries. My "day" in the morning, seeing at least two meals, I received only

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity, of great strength, economy in their use, flavor as delicately and delicately as the fresh fruit.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will satisfy as to good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La-Grippe found it just the medicine to cure the hard cough and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at A. G. Hodgits & Co's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Price Economy

Is practiced by many people, who buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. Surely infants should be nourished by the best obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. E. PRATT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 6 Hooper Building, Salt Lake City.

RICHARDS & MOYLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Constitution Building, Salt Lake City.

DANIEL HARRINGTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 12 & 13 Constitution Building, Salt Lake City.

S. W. DARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.
Silver Reef. Salt Lake City.

T. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 11 & 12 Constitution Building.

RICHARD W. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Hour, Constitution Building, opposite P. O.

JOHN M. CANNON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 10 & 11 Post Office, Constitution Building.

J. B. KEYSOR,
DENTIST.
Room 5 and 6 Constitution Building, Salt Lake City.

CHARLES M. CANNON,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Rooms one and two Constitution Building.

MRS. M. E. VAN, M. D.
OFFICE—Office 222, Third Floor, Constitution Building. HOURS—9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.

IT MAY BE EARLY,

LADIES,

But we Want You to See,

IF NOT TO BUY,

—OF—

LOVELIEST LINE OF GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO UTAH.

Of Infants' White Hemstitched and Embroidered Robes, Slips & Skirts.

Of Misses' White Embroidered Dresses

For 6, 8 and 10 Years.

And of Child's Hemstitched Zephyr Dresses, Assorted Self-Colors,

For 2 to 6 Years.

We also Want You to See Our Newly Arrived

SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS,

In Bright, Safe Colors, and all the LATEST PATTERNS.

No Obligation to Buy you, we Simply Want to Show Them.

OUR NEW SEASON'S GOODS

Are Arriving Almost Daily. Our Friends Cannot Drop in Now Without Seeing Something

NOVEL, STYLISH, DESIRABLE OR OF INTEREST.

T. G. WEBBER, Sign.

F. AUERBACH & BRO

SILKS! SILKS!

SLAUGHTERED

THE :-: FIRST :-: GREAT :: SALE :: THIS :: SEASON.

Just Received from the Manufacturers, Novelties, which cannot be Duplicated; Effects never before shown, and never have better values been offered.

20 Pieces Black Pongee at 62c.	10 Pieces White Pongee at 62c.
10 Pieces Black Pongee at 50c.	10 Pieces White Pongee at 50c.
10 Pieces Black Pongee at 45c.	10 Pieces White Pongee at 45c.

120 Pieces of 22-inch Colored Pongee in Beautiful Shades, at 50c, worth 37 per cent. more.

50 Shades of Faille Francaise, all Silk, always sold at $1.25, now slaughtered at 75c. per yard.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

At Tremendous Reductions.

Good Gros Grain at 62c., 90c., 75c. and 50c., worth everywhere, 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Satin Rhadamas at 62½c., 75c., 87½c. and $1.00, worth $1.00, $1.25, $1.25 and $1.40.

Arnure Faille Francaise, Bengaline Satins, and Fancy Brocade at Correspondingly Low Figures.

NEW FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH NOVELTIES IN

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DRESS :·: GOODS

NEW SHADES, NEW PATTERNS, SPRING STYLES ARE ARRIVING DAILY

BLACK :-: DRESS :-: GOODS!

At a Heavy Reduction.

50 Inch all Wool Serge at 62½c. and 75c., worth usually 75c. and 90c.

Black all Wool Henriettas at 75c. and 75c.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

F. AUERBACH & BRO