

POLYGAMY is having attention again called to it at Washington by the return of Dr. Newman and wife to that city. Since her return Mrs. Dr. Newman delivered, on the 10th inst., at Lincoln Hall, a lecture exclusively to ladies. We find it described in one of our exchanges in the following style:

"She described the aridness of the great American desert, with its sage brush, and countless prairie dogs looking out from their earth burrs; the gradual ascent of the Pacific road up the slope of the Rocky Mountains, as though Nature in her wonderful forethought had made provision for bringing this great veritable earth and had actually contemplated this road in advance. As for being scalped by the Indians she had no special relish, and seems to have placed more confidence in a little pistol which she carried in her reticule than in the doctor's armor of righteousness on her conversion—agreeing in this with one of our celebrated generals. She mentioned the case of a poor unfortunate, who, taking advantage of the stoppage of the cars at a way station, stepped to a spring a little out of sight for a drink and thereby lost his scalp. He was taken up by the next train, and so escaped. The condition of the Mormon women was a subject of much interest. Evidently Mrs. Newman has had little to say for Dr. Newman to add another Mrs. N. to his household, and is in no wise in love with polygamy; nor does she believe that the Mormon women themselves are in that happy and contented state in which they have been represented. She related a number of incidents to show the truth of this. In answer to a question from some of the women as to what she could do for them, a woman's Christian association was organized and a goodly number of names pledged to its support."

The report of the lecture exhibits sufficiently plain the design of its delivery. The "Mormon" women have been represented as living happy and contented in polygamy. It would never do to have that go uncontradicted. Just think of the consequences! There is a great want of something to improve the social condition of mankind in Christendom. The present social system is felt by unprejudiced, thinking men and women to be a stupendous failure. If it were understood that polygamy, as practiced by the Latter-day Saints in Utah, was a success—that the evils of the monogamic system did not flourish under it, and that women were happy and contented in its practice—what would prevent the people from turning their attention to it and from even looking upon it with favor? Mrs. Dr. Newman is determined to do what she can to prevent such a result. She does not believe, she says, that the "Mormon" women themselves are in that happy and contented state in which they have been represented! This, of course, ought to settle the question. She was in Salt Lake City with her husband a few days; but during that period was in no house, nor mingled with any families of Latter-day Saints of good repute. Not a woman who was present at her lecture, but knew as much about the actual condition of the women of Utah as she did. While here she heard the slanders of apostates and the vulgar gossip which in every community floats around, and which in this city, because of the peculiar system of marriage, is dilated upon by a certain class with zest. And this was all. Personal contact with respectable "Mormon" families, in this case, there was none.

But, then, we do not suppose that this makes any difference. When people have adopted their views about the condition of affairs in Utah, they do not want them disturbed. Such persons would not be suited with the truth. It would be to them a shocking revelation to think that there could be happiness and contentment here. A "Woman's Christian Association" is to be formed in Washington for the ladies of Utah's benefit! Ladies, take heart, you are not forgotten. But just here a query suggests itself. Which class of ladies is to be the objects of Mrs. Dr. Newman and the Association's attentions? The single ones? It can scarcely be them, for in Washington and other eastern cities, they fill houses of ill-fame by thousands, and their existence in that capacity is looked upon as necessary. Can it be that the married women are the objects of their solicitude? Are the married men's burdens here too heavy, that the ladies of Washington sympathize with them? We pause, awaiting further explanations.

## A NEW PLAN.

DR. NEWMAN is out with a plan for the benefit of Utah. It is astonishing how much thought this Astorion and its people receive. The Doctor has not it seems traveled through here in vain. He has had his wife with him. He now thinks he knows the very thing that will solve the "Mormon" problem. His lecture and discussion here having failed, his fertile brain has hatched a new project, which he desires to have adopted by Congress. He thinks a special act legalizing the birth of all "Mormon" children and prohibiting any future "Mormon" marriage contracts should be passed. An act like this, with the civilizing and commercial influences quietly at work, would, in his judgment, solve the problem.

## The New York Herald says:

"This would be an appalling blow at the old pillars of the Church. It would leave their interesting families of from seventy to eighty children each on their hands, without a requisite proportion of mothers to take care of them. It would make each pater familias a multitudinous widower with a large family of interesting children."

Now, in our opinion it would be very interesting to have the births of the "Mormon" children legalized. They would all feel so good if they were told that Dr. Newman had persuaded Congress to say, officially, that they had come to this naughty world by authority. That, at least, would be satisfactory. But whether a prohibition, such as proposed would have the effect to keep any more from coming, only as they come to suit Dr. Newman's plan, admits of question. "Mormon" children are persevering. They will come despite obstacles. They do not have the fear of illegitimacy before them, and we think they would not wait for passports from Dr. Newman or Congress, and therefore we fear the prohibitory part of the Doctor's plan would result in disappointment to him.

The irrepressible and unchangeable, George Francis Train arrived at Yokohama, Japan, on the 26th of August. We received a letter from him posted at that place on Sept. 23rd. He refused to be interviewed when he arrived, saying that he was off for Yedo to see the Mikado. His object in going to China, as published by the Japan Gazette, is to get out of the way of the politicians (as the election is two years off) and to accomplish a few other labors, which to an ordinary man would be sufficient to occupy years, but which he is to accomplish in a few weeks.

"Before Dr. Newman left Utah, his wife organized an anti-Mormon society of women, with Mrs. Solberg as officer. A number of the Mormon ladies were present and evinced some interest. It is believed Washington ladies will be interested, also, by the influence of the prime movers. We confidently hope the belles of the capital will not persevere and groan in the effort to put down Utah polygamy in Washington."

We clip the above from the Chicago Evening Post. We have seen allusions to this "anti-Mormon" society in the papers; but little has been known about it here. The latest we have heard about its operations is the visit of one or more of its emissaries to the houses of poor people, with the proffer of aid to them if they will only renounce their belief in Polygamy. They are assured they can believe all the rest of their doctrines, and can have aid from the society, if they will only deny that doctrine! The conduct of the society and its agents is of a piece with that of the Devil, when he promised the Saviour that "all these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me."

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)  
By Telegraph.  
Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.  
ANOTHER BATTLE AT ORLEANS  
REPORTED!

An Engagement at Epinal!

FIVE HUNDRED FRENCH PRISONERS  
ESCAPE!Successful sorties of the French  
from New Breisach!THE FRENCH CAPTURE 400 PRISONERS  
AND A LARGE AMOUNT  
OF MONEY AND ARMS!

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Saw Mill Burned.  
PHILADELPHIA, 19.—Ashmeads saw mill at Germantown, has been burned. Loss, \$35,000.

## NEW YORK.

Captured and Brought Back—Fall of a Building—A Bomber Abandoned.  
NEW YORK, 19.—The paying teller of Winslow, Carter & Co., a prominent Wall Street banking firm, has absconded. He is a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000, lost in stock speculations. The firm refuses to give the name of the criminal, and is making no effort for his arrest.

The St. Laurent has sailed for Havre with forty thousand dollars and a large quantity of small arms, condemned cannon and howitzers, lately purchased from the United States Navy Department, for the French government.  
Five persons were injured by the fall of a building at East New York during a gale yesterday.

A Herald's cable, dated London 19, from a correspondent who visited Bazille, October 18, says that in a single house is left standing, and that eighty of the inhabitants perished in the flames kindled, the Germans say, by exasperated Bavarians, who were fired upon. Some of the people who linger in the ruins, declare the destruction entirely unprovoked. They are supplied with food by the Belgian philanthropists.

The young Democrats completed their nomination for the assembly to-night. Tammany to-night arranged its municipal ticket, namely, for Mayor A. Oakley Hall, sheriff, M. T. Brennan, county clerk, Chas. E. Lowe; coroner, Nelson H. Young, Patrick H. Kennan and G. Sherman.

A Herald's special, dated Berlin 19, says the capitulation of Metz is reported. The ministerial organ declares that negotiations for peace on the part of neutrals is useless. France must, herself, sue for peace or submit unalterably to the terms already stated.

The Volkes Gazette was confiscated to-day for complaining of the illiberality of the government.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Election.  
CHARLESTON, 19.—The election, for Governor, Members of Congress and Legislature, and for county officers, took place to-day in this city. The contest excited extraordinary interest. Business was suspended and the day passed off quietly. The contending parties were Republicans and Union Reformers. Owing to some peculiar features of the election the votes will not be counted and the result ascertained until a week hence. It is, however, conceded that the Reformers have carried Charleston by a thousand majority. Both parties confidently claim the State. The contest in this district, between Bowen and his mulatto opponent, de Laige, for Congress, has been close. Both are Republicans.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Mill burned—Nomination.  
BOSTON, 19.—General Banks has been renominated for Congress. Runball's planing mill, in New Bridgeport has been burned. Loss 10,000 dollars, uninsured.  
General Butler was renominated for Congress to-day in the 5th district, with but one opposition.

## ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, 19.—The extensive confectionary manufactory of Page & Co., Twenty-one Michigan Avenue, was entirely destroyed by fire to-night. The loss to the building is fifteen thousand; on the stock 50,000, mostly covered by insurance.  
The weather for the past four days has been stormy and cold. There have been heavy frosts in most localities north-west. The disasters on the lakes are numerous, though full reports are not yet received.

## LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—The deaths yesterday from yellow fever were five.

## OHIO.

CLEVELAND, 17.—The storm on Monday night extended the full length of the lake, and was very severe. The propeller Tonawanda, one of the largest on the lakes, loaded with wheat, went down, about eight miles from Buffalo. It is not known how many persons were lost. A small boat, with the two engineers, a daughter of the captain and three or four others is missing.

COLUMBUS, 19.—The official returns from twenty-six counties show that the republican gain in the state is fourteen thousand six hundred. The democrats gain 4,400. The republican majority in the state will probably be a little over seventy-one thousand.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Unsuccessful Partisan sortie—Two Battles.

LONDON, 19.—The army of the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, twenty-two thousand strong, entered the city of Cologne on Sunday. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition were found. The bombardment lasted only four days. There is much surprise expressed that no more vigorous defense was made. It is said the people of the city insisted on capitulation. At Lille it is thought the surrender was due to treachery, and was brought about by the Bonapartists, who are known to be scheming with the allies on the island of Jersey and in London. The plan of the Bonapartists is to place the Prince Imperial on the throne with the Empress Eugenie as Regent.

An ammunition wagon was blown up yesterday near the castle at Sedan. The greatest consternation was created. The gates of the town were closed, the drawbridge drawn up, and the guards recalled to the castle, as it was thought an attack had been made. Order was soon restored, however. Three Bavarians were killed by the explosion and a great number were injured. The accident was caused by a spark from a smoke pipe.

On Friday, 14th, the Parisians made another sortie with several battalions of troops. They were repulsed. The French entrenched at Ville Juif were driven into the city.

Five hundred French prisoners, guards mobile, escaped on the 16th near Chateau Thierry, during an attack made by the Franco-Prussians.

Later.—It is reported a battle at Orleans has occurred. After six hours defense of the city the French fled. They evacuated the town so precipitately that they had not time to blow up the bridge over the Loire, which they had already ruined. The forces engaged were about equal. No further particulars are reported.

At Epinal, yesterday, a force of 3,800 Germans encountered 8,000 French, mainly mobiles. After a short combat the French were defeated and driven off.

The rumors of a conspiracy of the Bonapartists impede the national defense in France and promote the triumph of Prussia.

A dispatch from Versailles announces that General Pilsch, on the 12th, attacked and carried Retell, and drove out three thousand guards mobile.

General Von Werden reports that the enemy recently in his front has retired to Belfort and Dijon.

The Germans are now fed from supplies captured in Normandy and at Orleans. Railroad communication to the Rhine is now fully restored and provisions are coming forward from Germany.

The Gaulois admits that the Prussians are passive through a humane desire to avoid useless bloodshed, and believes they point upon making short work of Paris when the guns are all placed in position; besides, as Paris is known to be short of food, why may not Bismarck prefer to await starvation as his ally?

## FRANCE.

Prussian Requisitions at Orleans. Chateaufort Taken by the Prussians.

Tours, 19.—The following is published by the Minister of War: Vendôme, 19.—Chateaufort was captured

last night by the Prussians, after a siege lasting from noon till ten o'clock at night. It was defended by troops of the nation, garde and franc tirailleurs, who retired disputing every foot of ground. The Prussian forces were 8,000 strong. They are well supplied with artillery.

From official news from the two large armies confronting each other near Orleans it is understood the French are slowly falling back. The Prussians seem to be returning towards Orleans, thus defeating the plan of the French general to draw them on.

Tours is filled with French troops just arrived. A band of Irish and American volunteers reached here. They are now marching through the streets, carrying their American and French flags.

The journals, to-day, publish the details of the occupation of Orleans by the Prussian army. The requisitions enforced were enormous, not only in provisions, but all the guns and horses of the city were taken. The soldiers who were quartered upon the inhabitants fed greedily, drank the best wines, and wasted what they could not eat. Bishop Dupaulup constantly interfered in favor of the citizens. He went himself to the Prussian commander to obtain a mitigation of the exorbitant requisitions, but was entirely unsuccessful. The correspondents of the journals, in their details, say the Prussians were well provided for, and seemed to be comfortable.

It is understood that the Germans have almost entirely evacuated the left bank of the Loire, to concentrate on the right bank of Orleans. Many German tobaccoists, bakers and provision merchants were there, but these men were not disturbed. The richer inhabitants were shot and the soldiers were quartered upon them, who willfully ruined the finest furniture and objects of art. Some of the most splendid residences of the city were gutted, and the greatest indignation existed during the siege.

It is rumored that the Prussians are retreating towards Paris, seemingly to avoid combat with the French forces gathered on the right bank of the Loire.

A Papal Nuncio is expected here to-day.

It is reported that the Americans now in Paris, at the request of Minister Walbourn, will be allowed to leave the city.

The news from Marseilles is unfavorable; the garde civique is troublesome. It is expected that a commissioner will go forward from Tours to suppress the disorder.

Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has ordered the R. E. companies to have trains ready for the movement of troops, at a moments notice, day or night.

The statement that Bourbaki accepts the command of the army of the Loire is incorrect. It is rumored that he desires a reverse of the fortunes of France, and favors peace on the best terms obtainable, as the only provident course.

The bark *Erro*, which has been under seizure for some time for violation of the revenue laws, attempted to go to sea, to-night, but was intercepted by the revenue cutter, *McClulloch*, and towed back and anchored off Wexham. The Captain was not on board and no one seemed to have charge.

## AUSTRIA.

Prussia would like a settlement of the war question.

VIENNA, 19.—The correspondence of the Standard says: It is generally believed that Prussia would now gladly accept any intervention which would tend to relieve her from a winter campaign. Prussia has encountered immense difficulties in providing clothing, shelter and supplies; and blame is laid on Bismarck's repudiation, for the prosecution of the war to the death. It is now said that Thiers never asked the neutral powers for any intervention, further than was necessary to sustain some form of government in France.

The correspondents at Versailles are unanimous in the belief that a general bombardment will not be opened for at least a fortnight, until every gun is in position. The Prussians find severe measures necessary in order to repress lawlessness among the French in their rear and around them.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheapest Sugar ever sold in the Territory.

Just received, direct from our Plantation on the Sandwich Islands, a supply of

## SUGAR.

Packed in double Sacks, expressly for this Market.

For Sale at the NINETEENTH WARD CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

Arrangements have been made to receive a period of every day a fine box of condensed milk, direct from the Plantation; every month.

GEO. NEEBEER.

4281-1m 475 2 w-8-2

ELGIN  
(ILLINOIS)  
Watches!

Observatory, ANN ARBOR, JAN. 22, 1870.

NATIONAL WATCH CO., Chicago, Ill.: The performance of the movement manufactured by you, and marked "B. W. Raymond, No. 19, 17," which I have carried in my pocket for a period of nearly three years, has surpassed in excellence that of any of the many fine watches which I have hitherto tested. It maintains its rate even better equal to a fine time piece made by Nagas, belonging to this Observatory. I have intended, when I shall have the leisure, to make a complete test of the time-keeping of the balance spring, and of the adjustment of the balance for poise and temperature. So far as I can judge by the performance of the watch, these adjustments appear to be nearly perfect. Permit me to congratulate you upon the successful manufacture in the West of movements which are fully equal to the performance of the pocket Chronometers by Jurgensen, Fordham, and other celebrated European makers.

Very truly, JAMES C. WATSON.

NO MOVEMENTS RETAINED BY THE COMPANY.

Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the Elgin Watches.  
Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company, 156 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
156 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
4281-2m 75 2 w-8-1

## Special Notices.

Great Western Watches for sale at the 13th Ward Co-operative Store. One dozen boxes for 75 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. 4281-6

Girl Wanted for general Housework. Apply at residence of Gov. Shaffer. 4279 5

A Splendid Chance for Profitable Investment.—WANTED!—A PARTNER in an Orange, Lemon, Lime, and English Walnut Orchard, in all consisting of 10,000 splendid trees, near Los Angeles, California. Also to take charge of 20,000 mulberry trees, feed silkworms, etc. Must have some means in cash, and give the best of references as to responsibility, etc. Inquire of DE. ROBERTS, Room No. 9, Omaha House, Salt Lake City. 4278-6

PIANO FORTE RAFFLE.—Tickets \$1.00 each. Apply to Mrs. Colebrook. 4282-12

The undersigned having removed his residence and Office to First South St., 13th Ward, a block and a half east of the Theatre, will continue to render his medical services on moderate terms, for which see his circular, to be had on application at his Office, from 10 to 2 o'clock, when he will be in attendance to receive patients. 15th Oct., 1870. J. P. MEIK, Homeopathic Practitioner.

Babcock Fire Extinguisher.—This wonderful little engine, perfect in its simplicity, is attracting universal attention wherever it is used. It is in daily use by the Chicago and Milwaukee Fire Departments, with growing satisfaction. During the past twenty months, since its introduction into the North-west, over 300 actual fires have been put out, and more than \$10,000,000 worth of property saved by its use.

About fifty towns and villages have bought from six to thirty, and have organized their Fire Departments with them.

Many of the leading railroads are using them, with most gratifying results. Steamboat companies, manufacturers, merchants, farmers and citizens, all derive more protection from the Babcock than from all other means of extinguishing fires. Insurance men agree that fully 80 per cent. of all the fires that take place are discovered in their first beginnings—at a time when this machine has ample capacity to put them out. Hence every person having the Extinguisher has 90 per cent. of all risk from fires under his full control. Every man should buy this protection.

One of the Directors of the Babcock Company contemplates a visit to Utah in a few weeks, when it is hoped leading men will be induced to adopt measures for the general introduction of the Extinguisher throughout the Territory. 4281-12 75-2

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Doors open at 7.30. To Commence at 8.

## SATURDAY EVENING,

OCTOBER 22, 1870.

## GLORIOUS BILL!

A MENSE SUCCESS OF  
the New Play!

## SCREAMING FARCE!

Will be presented, Frederick Phillips' original Play, in 3 Acts, entitled,

## A BIRD IN HAND

## WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH

With an Immense Cast.

To conclude with the New Laughable Farce, entitled,

## Did You Ever Send Your Wife

## TO

## LAKE SIDE!

With an Excellent Cast.

## REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Second Circle, Front Seats, 75c.; Second Circle, Back Seats, 50c.; Third Circle (all seats) 25c.

Other parts of the House will remain as before.

BOX OFFICE open for the Sale of Tickets on the Day of Performance at 11 o'clock.

Another Splendid Bill for Wednesday Evening next!

## TELEGRAPHIC.

HEREAFTER THE DESERET TELEGRAPH COMPANY will charge 10 Cents on Messages of ten words and under; per each additional word.

A. MILTON MUSSES, Sup.

4281-1m 475 2 w-8-2

## W. H. HESSELER,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## Venetian Blinds,

Improved Rustic Window Shades.

No. 147 SYCAMORE STREET, between 4th and 5th, West Side.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

4281-3m

WANTED A limited number of Gentlemen's Suits.

H. B. CLAWSON, Sup.

Get the Best, Celebrated, Genuine

## CONCORD HARNESS!

All kinds and descriptions constantly on hand and made to order from the highest quality of material, and in every variety and style of mounting. None made except stamped with our name and trade mark. Free time and genuine quality. Address JAMES H. HILL & Co., Concord, N. H., Sole Proprietors and only

are delivered by R. E. Fast, Fremont, Neb. 4281-2m 75 2 w-8-1

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PEOPLE'S VERDICT!

Over Half a Million sold and in use!

4,000 made and sold per week!

## SINGER'S

New Improved Silent

## FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

ARE

## The Best in the World.

Because all of them are in constant use, while a very large proportion of other makes are not used, owing to their being partially or utterly impracticable.

## THE SINGER

## NEW FAMILY MACHINE

Has been brought to perfection, regardless of time, labor or expense and is now incomparably the best Sewing Machine in existence.

It is simple, compact, durable, beautiful, quiet, light-running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine; using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest material, or anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner.

The New Improved Attachments for Hemming, (any width) Braiding, Embroidering, Single Buttoning, Gathering and sewing on (at the same time) Self-Sewing, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

## Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Singer Machine, are in every variety of Wood, such as Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, Satinwood, and from the plainest to the most elaborate pattern and finish. The Machines themselves are plain or highly ornamented with panels or gold to correspond with their tables or cabinets.

In the Singer the work is fed or passed through the Machine in the natural direction, namely, from the operator, permitting her to sit in a natural and healthy position. In many other Machines the work passes from right to left, or the reverse, compelling the operator to sit in a bent and unhealthy position, and thus causing weakness of the back, etc.

The Singer uses a SHORT STRAIGHT NEEDLE, which is not liable to break or miss the stitches. Many other Machines use a long crooked needle, which is liable to break and to miss the stitches.

In the Singer Machine the Shuttle is carried, thus avoiding nearly all wear. It requires no oil, and does not soil the thread or goods. Other Machines drive their Shuttles, in a race, thus wearing and soiling the thread and goods.

On the Singer, the Tension on both the upper and lower threads is absolutely under the ready control of the operator, thus rendering the Machine always adjustable for good sewing, which is not the case with any other. Many so-called cheap Machines are really worthless, and give great trouble, but are readily and easily managed by those who utterly fail on other Machines.

## SINGER'S

## New Manufacturing Machines

Claim the same advantages over others of their class as the new Family Machines. These old and well-tried Sewing Machines are applicable to all kinds of heavy and light work, such as Clothing, Leather, etc., and run in the most perfect and reliable manner without trouble to the operator.

Without any previous advertisement, the Demand for the Singer Machine is so great that we have been unable to retain even one Machine on exhibit. All sold, but a large number are now on the way from New York, and

## WILL ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS.

They will consist of the Different Varieties made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and we shall sell at Eastern Prices, with addition of Freight only. To accommodate parties who cannot pay all down, we will sell on

## EASY MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS

So that all may possess one of these Blessings. For the convenience of our Patrons we have engaged the services of a gentleman who has had twenty years experience and is one of the most skillful experts in the world in repairing and adjusting Sewing Machines. He will put each Machine in complete and practical running order before it leaves the institution, and will also impart to the purchaser all useful instruction, so that they can at once commence work.