

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

Continue to be held in the Settlements. We present to-day a condensed report of the proceedings of some. The ladies of

KANOSH CITY.

held an indignation meeting on the 24th January. The building was crowded. After prayer, Mrs. Maria Burrows was elected President, Mrs. Cynthia Black Secretary. Mrs. D. S. Dorrity, Mrs. Mary A. T. Gay, Mrs. Wolsey, Mrs. Ann Hakes and Mrs. E. King were proposed and unanimously sustained as a committee to draft resolutions.

The first speaker was Mrs. H. Williams, who expressed her indignation at the Cullom and Craigin bills. She thought those gentlemen would exhibit more real statesmanship if, instead of framing measures against the practice of honorable plural marriage, as practiced in Utah, they would devote their time and talents to the perpetuity of that system, which shields the chastity of women. The women of Utah did not wish to marry their "grandfathers," or their "great grandfathers," and they felt perfectly willing to support that section of the bill prohibiting such marriages; but they expected to have the privilege of marrying the men of their choice. Having joined the Church in '33, she had passed through the trials which the Church had endured in past years, having driven a wagon with a yoke of oxen to these valleys, in '49.

Mrs. Betsy Barney was a believer in the patriarchal order of marriage and she felt to repudiate any attempt of men to infringe on the commands of God. Though she was indignant at the Cullom and Craigin bills, she thought there was yet sufficient wisdom in the nation to prevent the passage of such infamous measures. She prayed they might live faithfully, so that they might encourage and assist their husbands and brothers in keeping the commands of God.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Haddin felt to express her abhorrence at the measures proposed against the people of Utah. In speaking of the persecutions that have followed this people, she hoped that, should their enemies urge their measures to the utmost, rather than submit to the provisions of the Cullom bill and have their husbands severed from them, and their families broken up, these valleys might yet become as barren and desolate as they were when the Saints came here.

Mrs. Julia Ann Woolsey could not refrain from expressing her unison with the views of the previous speakers. Her progenitors fought through the Revolution and she claimed the liberty for which they fought.

Mrs. Cynthia Black was inclined to think the wisdom of the wise was coming to naught. Why did Senators try to suppress plural marriage, one of the greatest principles the world ever saw? Was it because there is corruption and depravity in Utah? No; the women of Utah have the privilege of becoming good and honorable wives, while the Eastern cities are swarming with poor, degraded, fallen women. New York has its 30,000 prostitutes, Chicago has its 20,000 of the same class, with a like proportion in every city of the Union, all leading lives of degradation and misery, without the privilege of becoming honorable wives and mothers. While these women are in the depths of degradation, the women of Utah are honored and respected. She urged the sisters present to be faithful and to trust in God, who has hitherto preserved His Saints and will not forsake them now.

The resolutions of the committee were then submitted to the meeting and unanimously sustained. They expressed great indignation against the Cullom and Craigin bills, denouncing the measures proposed in them as foul and unconstitutional. They also endorsed the sentiments contained in those passed by the ladies of Salt Lake City, the ladies pledging their lives to support their husbands and brothers in doing right.

Mrs. Dorrity had been led to inquire, after reading the bills against which they had assembled to protest, whether the glorious spirit, which actuated the pilgrim fathers, had wholly forsaken those who now make the laws of the land, that they have become so blinded to right, truth and justice as to urge measures against the Latter-day Saints, such as those contained in the Cullom bill.

Mrs. Elizabeth King and Maria Barrows followed in the same strain. Mrs. King was sorry that any necessity exists requiring the women of Utah to assemble in mass meeting to protest

against measures, such as those of the Cullom bill; and she considered that such meetings as that she was addressing ought to be a stern rebuke to all who are interested in the passage of such atrocious measures.

Mrs. Barrows protested with her sisters throughout the Territory against the passage of the said bill.

Benediction closed the proceedings. A similar meeting was convened on the 23rd of January, at

FRANKLIN,

Cache County, of which Mrs. S. Borthwick was President, Mrs. Martha Hickman Secretary.

The President explained that the object of the meeting was to protest against the Cullom bill. A vote of protest against the bill was put, which was unanimously sustained. A committee was chosen to draft resolutions, and during their absence, the interim was occupied by various ladies, whose views on the Cullom bill were not very eulogistic of Mr. Cullom's labors and those of his associates. The sentiments of the meeting were embodied in the resolutions drafted by the committee and unanimously carried.

The ladies of

MONA,

Juab County, ventilated their respect for Messrs. Cullom and Craigin, in a mass meeting, held on the 26th of January, of which Mrs. Margaret Kay was chosen President and Mrs. L. E. Love Secretary.

Speeches, strongly condemning the Cullom bill, were made and a string of resolutions expressive of the indignant feelings of the ladies in regard to all such interference passed. The resolutions condemned the measures proposed to Congress as unworthy the consideration of American statesmen; and the ladies expressed their determination to support their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons in discharging the sacred duties which devolve upon them.

The ladies' indignation meeting at

SPANISH FORK

was held on the 28th of January, over which Mrs. Rhoda Snell, President of the Female Relief Society, was chosen to preside. Miss M. A. McLean was appointed Secretary. As at all the other meetings of the same character, the ladies were explicit in their remarks and severely condemned the measures proposed against the practice of plural marriage, expressing their determination to sustain their husbands.

The ladies of

MANTI

held an indignation meeting on the 25th, Mrs. A. Washbourne, President. After several speeches had been made against the passage of such measures as those proposed by the bills against the people of Utah, resolutions embodying the sentiments of the meeting were passed. The meeting was soon after brought to a close.

On the 23d a ladies' indignation meeting was convened at

LEHI.

Miss C. Evans was President, Mrs. Rebecca Standing Secretary. Speeches and resolutions similar in spirit to those already referred to were made and adopted.

The following interesting sketch of the uses to which that most sagacious brute, the elephant, is put in India, has been kindly compiled from his notes of travel and furnished for publication, by Geo. W. Engleston Esq., a gentleman now in this city, who has travelled extensively in India, China, and other Oriental countries:

THE ELEPHANT.

The sagacity, tractability and docility of the elephant are themes often dwelt upon by the naturalist and story writer. In those countries of the East where the elephant is found in its wild state, it is tamed by the natives and educated to a remarkable degree. Perhaps as curious a sight as comes within the observation of the traveler is that of elephants working in the Teak lumber yards at Burmah. Teak is a kind of wood celebrated for ship building purposes, and is prized on account of its durability, the water having no decaying effect upon it; and vessels from all parts of the world are found in the East in search of it. It has another virtue—it is easily worked up.

The lumber in the yards along the Salwen river, lies sunk in thick mud,

from which it would require much labor and tugging, if not assisted by elephants, to remove it. The enormous logs are piled one on the top of another by these huge creatures with as much precision and regularity as a man could place them. They first tie a chain around one of these huge logs to draw it to its place, take off the chain with their trunk, and, if the log is not square when placed upon the pile, they make it so, seeming to possess a true mathematical conception. The elephants work harmoniously together and seem to know just what to do. They are trained to this labor and their actions are supervised by an overseeing elephant, which is to all intents and purposes their schoolmaster, not forgetting to punish any obstreperousness on their part. The superintendent elephant is generally the strongest and most powerful animal in the collection, and it frequently happens that he is obliged to severely punish his pupils for indolence and stupidity.

It takes about a month to train an elephant to the duties of the teak yard, and they speedily attain proficiency in their labors, rapidly learning their duties by the side of another elephant as a guide. Some of the teak yards have ten or twelve of these wonderful creatures working, and they are positively invaluable. We gazed from time to time in mute wonder at their actions.

The following incident will illustrate their sagacity:

Shortly before we arrived, one of them was severely maltreated in the yard by his keeper (not this time by the overseeing elephant). What should this unruly subject do, but walk straight to the office, against all the forces that could be brought to oppose him, and battering down everything that came in his way, he destroyed all the books and accounts of the concern.

At another time, one of them was taking his bath in the river—for they will not forego their daily ablutions—when a crocodile caught hold of his foot. The elephant immediately sank to the bottom of the river, holding the crocodile down with his foot until it was dead, and nothing could induce him to come out without first slaying his enemy.

In the interior of Burmah elephants are used in hunting lions and tigers; and in some places, where the implements of agriculture are rude, the natives sow seed in their footprints.

LEGISLATIVE.

January 27th, 1870.
COUNCIL.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. A communication was received from the Acting Governor, approving of "An Act for the relief of the Public Printer, for the 18th annual session;" also stating that he had signed and approved the joint resolution to the memory of the late Governor Durkee.

The petition of C. Merkley, for relief, on account of services rendered in 1855, in locating the Western Territorial line, was read and referred.

The petition of the citizens of Kane County, for an appropriation of \$1,000 to improve the roads in that county was reported upon favorably.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

House met pursuant to adjournment. A communication acknowledging the receipt of the freedom of the House, from Col. J. E. Tourtellotte, was received and read.

The House agreed to go into a Committee of the Whole, at two p.m., to inquire into the propriety of bringing in a bill granting the right of suffrage to the women of this Territory; also providing a law for the registry of votes.

The petition of Silas Hoyt and one hundred and nineteen others, praying for an appropriation to complete the new road down Ash Creek, Washington County, was read and referred.

The statement of Judge E. Smith, showing the work done in leveeing the Jordan, under the direction of the County Court, was read.

The Committee on Petitions were instructed to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing Congress to make such provisions as may be necessary to enable the Territory to dispose of land sections 16 and 36 for the benefit of schools, for which purpose they are reserved by the Organic Act. Several bills passed to their second reading.

House adjourned to two p.m.

Two o'clock, p.m.
House resumed its session, and went into a Committee of the Whole on the question of female suffrage. After the discussion of the subject the Committee asked for further time to bring in a written report.

House adjourned.

A Memphis bride deserted her husband the morning after her marriage because he refused to send her breakfast up to her room.

Died:

In Salt Lake City, January 10th, 1870, of inflammation of the kidneys, Susan Butterworth, aged 64 years.
Philadelphia papers and *Millennial Star* please copy.

In Salt Lake City, January 18th, 1870, of Dropsy, Mary Dougherty, relic of Daniel Dougherty, aged 39 years.

At New Harmony, Kane County, January 7th, 1870, of inflammation of the lungs, Louisa Christina, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Mathis, aged 2 years, 2 months and 12 days.

At St. Thomas, Pah-Ute County, Arizona Territory, January 16th, 1870, after an illness of three days, of inflammation of the lungs, Lucy Isabella, daughter of George B. and Leonora T. Spencer, aged 6 months and 12 days.

At Smithfield, Cache County, on Sunday, January 6th, 1870, Richard Moore, aged 79 years.

Also, at the same place, on Wednesday, January 26th, of childbirth, Martha, wife of Horatio H. Merrill, aged 18 years.

STRAYED FROM WILLARD CITY:

ON TUESDAY, 15th of January, 1870, One Sorrel HORSE, 8 years old, white stripe in face, branded X on left shoulder and thigh. One Black HORSE, 7 years old, grey stripe in face, branded A 9 on left shoulder, shod on front feet, both had head stalls on.

Any person giving information leading to their recovery will be liberally rewarded.
JOHN OSTERHOUT,
Post Office, Willard City.

Z. C. M. I.

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