

## EDITORIALS.

## BRITISH PREMIERS.

On the resignation of Earl Derby, Feb. 25, 1868, on account of infirmity, the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli was called to the premiership. He was defeated by a large majority in the House of Commons, April 30, upon Gladstone's resolution "that the Irish Church, as an Establishment, should cease to exist." Disraeli clung to office and refused to resign. Parliament was prorogued in July, and dissolved in October. An appeal was made to the country, and a very exciting canvass and election took place on the 26th of November, resulting in a Liberal majority of about 112. Mr. Disraeli, contrary to usage, would not remain in power until the assembling of the new parliament, to give his successor time to construct a cabinet, but tendered his resignation December 2, and Mr. Gladstone was thereupon requested to form a ministry, which he did as follows: Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury; Right Hon. Lord Hatherley, Lord High Chancellor; Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lord President of the Council; Right Hon. Earl of Kimberley, Lord Privy Seal; Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, Secretary of State, Home Department; Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State, Foreign Department; Right Hon. Earl Granville, Secretary of State, Colonial Department; Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State, War Department; his grace the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State, Indian Department; Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Right Hon. H. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty; Right Hon. John Bright, President of the Board of Trade; Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster General; Right Hon. G. Joachim Goschen, President of the Poor Law Board. Hon. Austin Henry Layard was appointed commissioner of Works and Public Buildings; Sir Robert Collier, Attorney General; Sir John Duke Coleridge, Solicitor General; and Earl Spencer Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In an exchange we find the following list of British premiers, which is interesting at this juncture—

The resignation of office by Mr. Gladstone renders it interesting to recall the premiers who have held office for the last 114 years. The Duke of Newcastle came into power April 5, 1754, and held office for eight years and fifty-two days. The Earl of Butte took office May 29, 1762, and held it for 322 days. The administration of Mr. G. Grenville commenced April 16, 1763, and lasted for two years and eighty-seven days. The Marquis of Rockingham took office July 12, 1765, and held it for one year and twenty-one days. The administration of the Duke of Grafton, which commenced August 2, 1769, lasted three years and one hundred and seventy-nine days. The administration of Lord North was one of unusual duration, commencing January 28, 1770, and lasting twelve years and thirty-four days. The Marquis of Rockingham again came into power March 5, 1782, and held it for 182 days. He was succeeded July 12, 1782, by the Earl of Shelborne, whose term of power was 238 days. The next Premier was the Duke of Portland, who came into power April 5th, 1783, and remained in office 260 days. Then came a very long administration, that of Mr. Pitt, who came into power December 27, 1783, and held office for seventeen years and eighty days. Mr. Pitt was succeeded March 17, 1801, by Lord Sidmouth, who remained in office three years and fifty-six days. Then came the second Pitt administration commencing May 12, 1804, and lasting one year and 246 days. Lord Grenville took office January 8, 1806, and held it for one year and 64 days. The Duke of Portland again became Premier March 13, 1810, and remained in office three years and 102 days. He was succeeded June 28, 1810, by Mr. Spencer Perceval, whose term of power extended over one year and 350 days. The Earl of Liverpool's administration, which commenced June 8, 1812, was a very long one, lasting fourteen years and 307 days. Mr. Canning succeeded Lord Liverpool April 11, 1827, but only remained in office 121 days. Lord Goderich, who succeeded Mr. Canning August 10, 1827, also held office only 163 days. The next administration was that of the Duke of Wellington, which commenced January 25, 1828, and lasted two years and 501 days. Earl Grey commenced his administration November 22, 1830, and continued in power three years and 231 days. Lord Melbourne assumed the reins of government July 11, 1834, but only held them 123 days. Then came the second administration of the Duke of Wellington, which commenced November 16, 1834, but only lasted twenty-two days. Sir Robert Peel took office December 8, 1834, but only remained in power 131 days. The second administration of Lord Melbourne, which commenced April 18, 1835, lasted six years and 183 days. Sir Robert Peel took office a second time September 3, 1841, and held it for four years and ninety-seven days. Then Lord John Russell was sent for, December 10, 1845, but his Lordship only held office ten days. Sir Robert Peel returned to power December

20, 1845, and remained in office 183 days. The second administration of Lord John Russell, which commenced June 26, 1846, lasted five years and 239 days. The Earl of Derby came into office February 22, 1852, and held it 300 days. The administration of the Earl of Aberdeen, which commenced December 10, 1852, lasted two years and forty-five days. The first administration of Lord Palmerston, which commenced February 5, 1855, lasted three years and seventeen days. The second administration commenced February 21, 1858, and lasted one year and 111 days. Then came Lord Palmerston's third administration, which commenced June 13, 1859, lasted six years and 128 days. On the death of Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell became Premier for the third time, but his Lordship only held office on this occasion 240 days. The Earl of Derby's third tenure of power commenced June 27, 1866, and terminated after the lapse of one year and 241 days.

## A WOMAN'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

MRS. Elisabeth Cady Stanton takes up President Grant's inaugural and refreshes his mind with a gentle hint or two concerning the obligations of the Republican party not to forget her sex in political matters. This is her letter which we find in an eastern contemporary—

## President Grant.

HONORED SIR.—As you are the first President, and yours the first party in whose triumph the women of the nation have ever taken an active part, I read your "inaugural address" with more than usual interest, and considered its many admirable points with profit and pleasure. In stating, as you do, on the one hand, that our army, navy, and the war spirit are gradually decreasing, and a more humane policy controlling our foreign relations, as well as oppressed classes at home; and, on the other hand, that universal education and commerce are quickening thought, railroads and telegraphs annihilating time and space, and thus melting the nations of the earth into one; you show how clearly the march of civilization towards republicanism or self-government depends on the laws of physical and moral science alike, ever keeping step and time. To those who see the hand of the "Great Maker," or eternal law, in all things, your prophecies of the future unity of the race are not vain imaginings, but mathematical certainties. As the history of nations through the long past has been one struggle for equality, we know this must be the struggle of the future until all are free and equal. When congratulating you, Mr. President, on the wisdom and humanity of your "inaugural address," I would remind you that, in making many generous pledges to the three classes of oppressed citizens, namely, laborers, negroes, and Indians, you forgot to mention the 20,000,000 disfranchised women who are classed in all the State Constitutions with idiots, lunatics, paupers, and criminals, who are taxed without representation, arrested, imprisoned, hung, though denied a right of trial by a jury of their peers, a voice in the laws they are compelled to obey, a choice of the judge who may decide their fate, and the sheriff who may perform for them the last deadly deed. I trust, on mature consideration, honored sir, that "you will stand committed to the correction of these wrongs, so far as Executive influence can avail," especially as the party you represent pledged itself in the fourteenth plank of its platform, in national convention, to a "respectful consideration of the rights of women." If your prophecy "That our Republic is to be the guiding star in the pathway of nations" is to be fulfilled, you must make good the declaration that "no just government can be formed without the consent of the governed." In referring to that millennial day when war will be no more, and all nations bound together by the cords of love, speaking one language, with one religion and one government, it would have been graceful and chivalrous for our great American General to have hinted that, in this blessed work of regeneration, the women of the Republic would share in the work and the glory; that in this grand oratorio of liberty and equality the voices of all humanity would blend sweetly and triumphantly together.

Very Respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.  
Highwood Park, N. J., March 10.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—The order of "Patrons of Industry" is of recent institution and appears to be spreading popularly among the western people. It is a mutual benefit association specially for and among the farmer class, and aims to defend and conserve the interests of that portion of the community, not only in the refining particulars of social intercourse, but in the economic matters of co-operative control of purchases of farmers' necessities and conveniences, and the disposal of farm products, so as to do away as much as possible with the expenses and extortions of middle men and monopolists, particularly of the railroad species.

In regard to the technical organization of the order, the branches of which are termed "granges," and embrace a State or a village, the

"Illinois State Grange," may be cited as an example, the officers being as follows—master, secretary, lecturer, overseer, steward, assistant steward, chaplain, treasurer, gatekeeper, purchasing agent, (the four following being filled by women) cerea, pomona, flora, L. A. steward, an executive committee and a liberal list of general and local deputies.

THE BUFFALO.—Buffaloes are gradually becoming fewer in numbers, as the limit of their range for food is restricted by the advances of the tide of human emigration over the plains and valleys of the great West, and the final extinction of this class of wild beef animals in North America is regarded as certain at no very distant day, unless the needless and wasteful slaughter thereof is in some manner put a stop to. In the earlier years of the settlement of Utah, it was the standing policy and custom of the emigrants coming to settle here to kill no more buffalo than were actually required by each company for meat. This commendable policy, however, was not followed by all crossers of the plains before the times of railroad conveniences, nor is it now. Some of the papers are taking up the subject and urging the adoption of effectual restrictive regulations concerning the slaughter of this animal. The New York Sun thinks the subject one worthy of careful consideration, and of congressional action to prevent wasteful and unnecessary slaughter, and that it might be found advisable to withdraw from pre-emption and sale a portion of the wilder and more desert public lands included in the buffalo range, at least until the more fertile portions of the country are appropriated by bona fide settlers. The buffalo has its uses, and they are many. The abuse of it by unnecessary slaughter should be prevented if possible.

A PATIENT PEOPLE.—The patience of the people of this Territory under all manner of slander and vicious sensational reports elicits admiration abroad, as will be seen by the following from the Omaha Bee—

If the Gentile and Mormon inhabitants of Utah do not resort to violence, riot and revolution, it is certainly no fault either of the Utah press or the sensational telegraphic press reporters who are making day and night hideous with their constant appeals to passion and prejudice. What with this class of partisan organs and the rapacity of office hunters \* \* \* the people in Brighamdom evince a great degree of patience and good common sense in keeping their hands off each other's throats.

The above was extremely applicable a few weeks ago, ere Congress closed its session, and in all probability will be equally applicable as soon as the "partizan organs" and rapacious "office hunters" buckle fairly down to their work again.

ALKALINE LANDS.—Beets and pears on quince stocks have for some time had the reputation of doing well on alkaline lands. Now the *Alta California* has a paragraph to the effect that cotton does better on alkaline than on other lands. There is not much cotton land in Utah, but in Arizona there may be considerable, and the statement published in our San Francisco contemporary is worth remembering in view of experiments in this and adjoining Territories. Here is the paragraph—

P. A. Stine has samples of cotton from all the fields in our great alluvial valleys, where it was planted in 1872. He says the fibre shows that all samples are good, but the cotton grown where the soil is impregnated with the most alkali is in every case the best. The staple is longer and finer, and the crop matured earlier, and yielded more than on richer lands. The very best crop was raised on land so alkaline as to be unfit for general agriculture.

## CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND.

CO-OPERATION in England is a pronounced success for the very satisfactory reason that the co-operative institutions there are really co-operative rather than merely corporate, and are conducted on business and equitable principles, having the common good of the co-operators in view, and working faithfully to that end. The advantages of the co-operative efforts are tangible in cash and in the

quality and quantity of the articles co-operated in, and are pretty honestly distributed. In such case satisfaction to the co-operators is sure to ensue and the principle becomes a blessing for the best of all reasons—because amply vindicated by practice. Not only artisans, but clerks, government and others, have adopted the co-operative system, with the effect of securing superior articles at inferior prices, reducing the leakage and depreciation between the producer and the consumer. Naturally the middlemen do not like this—it operates against their craft, although it is a community and national gain by reducing the cost of distribution. The government clerks co-operatively opened a shop or store and sold groceries and provisions to members at a barely living advance on cost prices, and to the general public at a fair profit, but still at lower rates than other shopkeepers or storekeepers charged. This was unadulterated co-operation, and the storekeepers, enraged at their diminishing business, applied to Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, petitioning him to prohibit all government employees from connection with co-operative stores, a ridiculous request, which Mr. Lowe politely and sensibly answered by stating that the private affairs of the clerks were not under his control so long as they performed the duties of their offices efficiently.

## CUYLER ON BEECHER AND MONEY.

It is not the Woodhull alone that "goes for" Beecher and other great lights. The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler is also after the Plymouth Church demi-god, after him in the tenderest part, and with a rather sharp-pointed stick, after him for his glorification of cash, for, say what people will, the pocket is the one tender, more tender, most tender part as regards the main portion of poor humanity. The Rev. Theodore L. has an idea that the Rev. Henry W.'s lecture on "Money," and other of his expressed views of riches, have a very demoralizing tendency, and thus, in a letter to the *Interior*, does the former reverend gentleman "lecture" the latter reverend gentleman—

If there be any one peril that is more perilous than any other just at this time, it arises from the greed for money, and for the self-indulgences that money brings. In legislative halls, on the bench in the church and everywhere this sorceress of the purse is bribing men out of their consciences, and betraying their souls to perdition. Every generation has its peculiar snare; and the snare of the present generation in America is the greed of gold, and the lust for luxury. Against this growing demoralization it would seem to be the clear and binding duty of the pulpit and the Christian press to ring out their most emphatic and solemn admonitions. No voice reaches more ears than the powerful voice of my neighbor Beecher; none has spoken more clearly against popular sins than his in days gone by. But what "tarantula" has bitten our brother lately, we cannot divine. He goes to a banquet given to a somewhat skeptical scientist, and there speaks on "science and religion," in such a trifling tone and with such "bated breath," that evangelical men blush for him and for the cause of truth. He goes out to that West in which he once nobly toiled as a young, fearless, ill-paid frontier preacher of the Word, but now as the apologist for "fine linen and faring sumptuously every day." Perhaps another year of missionary labor in the school-houses on the prairies of Indiana would do my prosperous neighbor good. For certainly the man who truckled at the Tyndall dinner, and who gave that lecture at Chicago is not an improvement on the brave and devoted young revival-preacher who came to us from Indiana twenty-five years ago. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend." And if the man who reaches more ears than any man on this continent utters unwholesome words, then it is the duty of pulpit and Christian press to make frank and courteous protest in behalf of sound religion.

## THE WHIP.

GREAT BRITAIN recently stamped out the garrotting epidemic in a short space of time by means of the whip well laid on the bare, quivering flesh of the backs of the ruffianly offenders. It was a good thing done, for it was an effectual remedy, it cured the complaint and no pity for the criminals. The passage of a bill inflicting the penalty of a public whipping upon wife beaters was lately presented in the Illinois legislature, but the committee to whom the bill was referred reported against it, and the House accepted and sustained their report. So the bill failed to become law.

Without advocating the punishment of flogging as a general thing, or flogging in public for any offence, still, it cannot be denied, that kind of corporal punishment has proved efficacious in the "tight little isle"

beyond the Atlantic in the connection before mentioned; and again without advocating the infliction of that mode of punishment on wife beaters, not that they are in any wise entitled to exemption from the brutal measure they mete to their better halves, still it might not be amiss to experiment a little with the whip on the nude shoulders of some classes of criminals, for instance rapists, acknowledged adulterers, and seducers, especially in regard to the last named when the crime is committed under aggravated circumstances or when desertion follows. There are a few other crimes for which flogging would be by no means a too severe penalty, but those mentioned might suffice for a beginning.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The legislature of Massachusetts this year as last rejected the woman suffrage amendment, nearly two-thirds of the members of the House being against it. The Boston correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* smooths over the vote in this way—

The vote was too bad. I will not now stop to speak of it, or of the lessons it conveys. I was not much disappointed. The contention of nonsense, so to speak, is as mysterious as the contagion of sense. The speeches in opposition to the measure were adapted to the average nonsense of the House; and unfortunately there were no very strong speeches in favor of the measure, except Mr. Cogswell's. If you try to answer folly by folly, you gain little or nothing. You have got to lift up your hearers above the plane of folly by an argumentative array. If Mrs. Livermore or Elizabeth Cady Stanton could have had the management of the debate on the other side, the vote would have been very different; or if Lucy Stone could have made one of her effective appeals.

THE EASTERN STARTING POINT U. P. R. R.—The long mooted question of the definite location of the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad was recently reported settled by the Attorney General of the United States. But this appears not to be the case. The *Washington Star* of March 21, says that the statement of a morning journal of that city that the Attorney General had decided that "the starting point of the Union Pacific Railroad is in Iowa, and that the bridge is therefore an essential part of the road, whose revenues belong to the common fund," is incorrect, that the Attorney General at that date had the subject before him, but had made no decision. Telegrams to the *Chicago Tribune* state that there seems to be a mistake about the announcement that Attorney General Williams had decided Council Bluffs to be the initial point of the road, as he has decided nothing but that the government has the right to repay itself out of the freights passing over the bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs, which incidentally makes Council Bluffs the legal terminus.

CO-OPERATION IN CALIFORNIA.—The co-operative movement seems to be spreading in California. The Farmer's Co-operative Union of San Joaquin Valley have filed their certificate of incorporation, says the *Sacramento Union*, capital stock \$300,000; amount actually taken, \$26,250, by 91 stockholders; principal place of business, Stockton; directors of the company, J. R. W. Hitchcock, Cornelius Swan, A. C. Paulsell, D. S. Campbell, J. N. Castle, James Garwood, D. Harrison, S. Dunham and J. L. Beecher; objects of the organization thus stated in the certificate—"It is formed for the purpose of trade and commerce, and conducting a general mercantile business, both for the account of the corporation and for others, on commission, in which shall be especially included storing, warehousing and buying and selling grain and other products of this country, as also shipping the same, buying and selling farming implements and machinery, and sacks."

A New Jersey company also has been organized, to emigrate to California as a co-operative body, with the design of locating somewhere on the line of the Pacific Railroad, in numbers sufficient to entitle them to have a depot and a post office, to carry on farming and other industries, and to possess property and reap the profits of their labor in common. The society is called the "Newark Co-operative Colony." The California papers welcome such accessions to their State. The only colony of the kind there already is the German one of Anaheim, Los Angeles County, which is said to be a marked success.