

The following article, on the action of the ladies of Utah on the question of Patriarchal Marriage, and on female suffrage in Utah, is from the London *Daily Telegraph*:

The subjection of women is the old, old, story. Surely the conclusion to which our dictators, owners and proprietors, came the other day at Utah is one of the most whimsical upon record. The public opinion of women, fairly tested, is in favor of polygamy. Three thousand women have passed such a resolution. No doubt Mr. Mill will be able to explain away the matter to his own perfect satisfaction, but it requires a good deal of explanation. He would probably tell us that the minds of these poor creatures have become so thoroughly dulled and disorganized by the inherited traditions of centuries, as well as their own immediate experiences, that they are lost to all sense of decency or propriety. Will the 25,000 women of Utah confirm the resolution of the 3,000? Even in that case, he would say that when 25,000 women are found to vote in favor of polygamy, it is as though 25,000 negro field-hands had held an indignation meeting in support of the cat-o'-nine-tails. Would women in the possession of ordinary intelligence arrive at a conclusion so repulsive to the moral sense? Well, we really do not know what to say about it. Speaking *a priori*, we should have thought it a difficult, not to say an impossible task to coerce 25,000 women into doing anything contrary to their own inclination. The British Paterfamilias, in his moments of candor, might perhaps tell us that it is not a very easy matter to induce even one lady to do what may not be pleasing in her own eyes. As for flying in the face of 25,000 Amazons, banded together and determined to have their own way, the thing is not to be thought of. Anything for a quiet life; under such circumstances, we should recommend surrender at discretion. The coercion of 25,000 women in a mass, even under the peculiar conditions of Utah, seems to be an extravagant supposition. One can understand that each Mormon Elder, separately, should keep a tight hand over those "of his own household." Cut off from Europe by the wide Atlantic, and by the whole breadth of the North American continent from New York to the Rocky Mountains, how could the twelve or twenty women of a single family hope to escape from the control of their stern taskmaster? This is true enough of a single household; and no doubt so long as the Mormon Elders could "divide" they might "govern." Whenever the slaves could coalesce, the power of the masters would be gone. Will any one affirm that 1,000, or even 2,000 men, acting in concert, could overcome the resistance of 25,000 women, equally acting in concert, so as to constrain their will or dictate their action? We cannot, of course, vouch for the strict accuracy of the intelligence, which we give as it is found in the American papers. We are told that on the 13th of January an indignation meeting was held at the Salt Lake City. It was attended by about 3,000 women; and all men, save the reporters, were excluded. The object of the meeting was, to protest, in the most earnest manner, against two bills brought into the Federal Congress for the suppression of polygamy. It is said that some of the ladies used what men call "very strong language" when speaking of their own sayings and doings. And why not? If the principle is good for anything, it is good to its full extent. Why should not women speak strongly, if they feel strongly? When men do so, we describe them as "earnest men;" and we are rather apt to feel respect for their outspoken adherence to their honest convictions. Now if these 3,000 ladies—the majority of whom came, no doubt, from Europe—after a fair experience of the two systems of monogamy and polygamy, had arrived at the deliberate conclusion that polygamy was the preferable course, why should they not say so? They might very fairly urge that their European sisters considered the point at issue only from one side; that their minds were torpid with habit, dragged by the inherited prejudices of centuries; that they were under the thousand subtle and baleful influences of the male despot, and had never given the system of polygamy a fair trial. The 3,000 had done so; and, with full knowledge of what could be said on both sides, they had arrived at a deliberate conclusion in favor of polygamy.

Here are we in England discussing our petty parish matters, in and out of parliament. The French people and

their Emperor, the North Germans and their King, are doing much the same thing; and, so to speak, we are all giving ourselves airs as though we were engaged in business of some importance. Our small matters, however, weighed in the balance against the solution of the tremendous problem recently under discussion in Utah, sink into absolute insignificance. Change the constitution of the family, and you change the face of the world. What is to be done when it comes to our own turn? We think of the usual expedients for shelving a question, but only to reject them. How is Mr. Glyn to stop the stately advance of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 ladies by the most dexterous party management? Of what avail is "the previous question?" What would be the good of referring the demand of 8,000,000 resolute women to a select committee, or even to a Royal Commission? If it ever comes to that, we poor men can do nothing more than call for our knitting-needles, and amuse ourselves by watching Niagara. We do not, however, as yet quite give up the matter in despair. There is a rent in the cloud—there is a gleam of sunshine—there is a ray of hope. That which we have been long anticipating has come to pass. It was not for us to make the suggestion; but great is the force of truth. At the Salt Lake City indignation meeting the other day, we had a John Stuart Mill—nay, many John Stuart Mills—let us hope all but 3,000 John Stuart Mills—on our side of the question. These friends in council—these ladies in deliberation—expressed themselves in the very strongest terms regarding the subjection of men. One of the ladies declared that they had met to agitate not for women's rights, but for men's rights. Well may Mr. Mill exclaim, "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" Rightly or wrongly, men fancy that from the cradle to the grave they are in the hands of women, and that the balance of power is with the gentler half of creation. Of course men monopolize the enchanting privilege of cutting each other's throats. They have the exclusive right of burrowing below ground in mines, of enjoying storms off Cape Horn, and, generally speaking, of working twelve hours a day for the best years of their lives, and being anxious the other twelve. No doubt—and more is the pity—there are plenty of bad men; are there no bad women? Surely an average Englishman who has delved and dug, has spun and ciphered, for half a century, must be thoroughly astonished in his own mind at two things. He finds himself held up to the world as the stern taskmaster of women and the oppressor of Ireland. We will say nothing about Ireland just now, beyond the expression of an humble wish that the time may soon come when we may be allowed to give a little thought to matters directly of English interest. But what about this suggestion that Englishmen are tyrants, and Englishwomen slaves? It has certainly appeared to most people that, until a certain age, the average English male child remains in complete and very proper subjection to his mother, grandmother probably intervening on the feminine side of the question. The child becomes a boy, the boy a youth; and his first thought is to throw himself insensibly under the yoke of some fair Anna Maria or Louisa Jane, whom he ultimately conducts to the hymeneal altar. As Paterfamilias there is an end of him—the rest of his days must be devoted to providing sustenance and comfort for Louisa Jane and the olive-branches. Should he unfortunately survive her, his eldest daughter is there to take her mother's place, and be what is called "a comfort" to him—which means, in other words, to lead him her own way with a silken string. Let a man try to keep out of the usual groove by any one of the half dozen expedients familiar to strong-minded men; he will simply be owned by a scheming vulgar woman in place of a lady, and will die a happy and careless bachelor, having made a will in favor of his housekeeper—the "good soul" who has surrounded his declining years with attentions of the most delicate and disinterested kind. Depend upon it, that clear-sighted woman—our Mr. Mill—was not so far wrong the other day at the Salt Lake City.

The third and final point in the astounding intelligence from Utah is, that on the 7th of February the Legislature of Utah passed a bill giving women the suffrage. The calculation is, that 25,000 female votes will be found within the limits of the Territory, and that they will actually outnumber the male voters. If the 25,000 female voters should indorse—as they most probably will—the resolution of the 3,000, what is to be done? Will Congress treat the result as owing

to undue influence, and trample the polygamists under foot? The ladies of Utah might affirm, that there is undue influence on the other side. We are far indeed from saying that Congress at Washington will allow the female opinion of Utah to prevail. By the light of the terrible experience gained during the contest between North and South, we know now that the term "States' rights" has no serious value on the other side of the Atlantic. The will of the collective majority must prevail; and, if the will of the majority of men in the United States be against the toleration of polygamy in a legal sense, no doubt they will take their own way. Whether the Mormonites will do as they have done before—that is, shake the dust off their feet, and go farther afield in search of independence—or whether they will reluctantly submit to the decrees of Congress, we cannot say. That is a question which the American people must settle amongst themselves. To the European observer it must, however, remain a startling result, that 3,000 women—no matter how they may have been influenced or manipulated—should meet together and declare polygamy to be what women desire. The conclusion is so abhorrent, so subversive of all that we have esteemed pure, holy and noble, that we recoil from it in astonishment and dismay. If the 25,000 women should agree with the 3,000, the phenomenon will be one of the strangest on record in the history of our race.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the absence, on a visit to the Southern Settlements of our Territory, of two of our number, and the probability that the gallery which is being built in the New Tabernacle will not be finished by the day on which our Annual Conference are usually held, we have deemed it wise to postpone said Conference from Wednesday, the 6th of April, to Thursday, the 5th of May. This is, therefore, to give notice to the various authorities, quorums and to the Saints in general, that the next Annual Conference will convene at 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 5th of May, 1870, in the New Tabernacle, in Salt Lake City.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
DANIEL H. WELLS.

First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

NOTICE!

TO whom it may concern; that cash entry, No. 131, for the townsite of Springville City embracing section 33, township 7 south, range 3 east, also lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in township No. 8 south of range No. 3 east, containing 800 acres and 42 hundredths.

This is to notify all claimants that on the 30th day of April, 1870, at 10 a. m. I will appear at the U. S. Land office, Salt Lake City, U. T., to make further proof and show that I am entitled to have the entry of said land confirmed under the town site Act, of March 2nd, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person may appear and attest.

CYRUS SANFORD.

Mayor.

MAPLE LEAVES!

IS the Cheapest, the Best, and the most Popular Magazine published. It contains Stories, Sketches, Useful and Scientific Articles, Stories for Boys and Girls, Merry Moments, Puzzles, Illustrations, etc., etc.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR!

Specimen copies six cents. SUBSCRIBE NOW and get all your friends to do the same.

O. A. ROORBACH, Publisher,

102 Nassau st., N. Y.

BEES! BEES!

I WILL HAVE a few more colonies of the Common Bees for sale. Persons wishing them can have them by depositing twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars in Cash or Grain, with

BASSETT & ROBERTS,
Salt Lake City.
JAMES McGAW,
Ogden, or to
F. MACDONALD, Provo.

By the time the Bees arrive.

Wm. D. ROBERTS.

dics w8-3ea

ESTRAY.

CAME into my corral on or about the 15th of January, one Black, three year old HEIFER, white under belly, white legs, star in forehead, lower half of tail white, swallow fork in left ear, no brands, has a calf by her side.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY.

w9-1

North Ogden.

NOTICE!

HAVING entered at the U. S. Land Office Salt Lake City, U. T., June 5th, 1869, the following as town site of Ephraim:

South-west quarter of north-west quarter, west half of south-west quarter, sec. 3, south half of north-east quarter, south-east quarter of north-west quarter, east half of south-west quarter and south-east quarter, sec. 4, north-west quarter of north-west quarter, sec. 10, north half of north-east quarter, north-east quarter of north-west quarter of sec. 9, in township 17, south of range 3 east; containing 640 acres. Cash entry No. 212.

This is to notify all claimants that, on the 9th day of May, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. I will appear at the U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, U. T., to make further proof and show that I am entitled to have the entry of said land confirmed under the town site Act of March 2nd, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person may appear and contest.

GEORGE TAYLOR,

Mayor.

w9-1m

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That where-as I will appear, on the 6th day of May 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the U. S. Land office, S. L. City, U. T., to make cash entry No. 2073, for the town site of Heber, embracing south-east quarter sec. 31, south-west quarter sec. 32, township 3 south, range 5 east, and lots 1 and 2, sec. 6, lots 3 and 4 sec. 5, township 4 south, range 5, east.

Also; cash entry No. 505, for the town site of Midway, embracing north half, south-east quarter, sec. 34, north-west, south-west quarter section 35, township 3 south, range 4 east.

Also; cash entry No. 2074, for the town site of Wallsburg, embracing south-west or north-east quarter of sec. 18, township 5 south range 5 east.

To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have the entries made under the Town site act of March 2d, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and contest if they see proper.

ABRAM HATCH, Proctor Judge,

Wasatch County.

w9-1m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have

tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery or Diarrhoea**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a **Dinner Pill**, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DE. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

SOLD BY

GODBE & CO.,
SALT LAKE CITY,

And all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.