

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Thursday October 4, 1877.

SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

To-morrow at 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, general public meetings will be held in the New Tabernacle for all the Saints and others who are desirous of attending them.

On Saturday, the 6th, Conference will open at 10 a.m. and at 2 p.m. It is expected that on Saturday afternoon the Authorities of the Church will be presented to the Conference, and it is deemed advisable that upon that occasion, a General Assembly of all the Authorities of the Church be called and that each quorum be seated by itself, so that it can be called upon separately, to vote for the Authorities of the Church as they shall be presented to it.

The Twelve Apostles will be seated in the upper and second stands, with the Presidency of this Stake of Zion and the Presiding Patriarch. The third stand will be occupied by those of the First Seven Presidents of the Seventies who shall be here, and by the Presidency of the High Priests and Elders Quorums of this Stake. The next or lower stand will be occupied by the Presiding Bishop and his Counselors, and such other Bishops as may be invited to be seated with him. Upon the platform to the right or south of the stands, the Presidents of the various Stakes of Zion with their Counselors; and the High Councilors from all the Stakes, and the Presidents and Counselors of the various High Priests' Quorums and the Patriarchs will take their seats. Upon the platform to the left or north of the stands, the Bishops and their Counselors, and the Presidents of the various quorums of the Lesser Priesthood with their Counselors will be seated. The Seventies will occupy the body of the Tabernacle, bounded on the north by the centre aisle and on the east by the aisle running north and south, if it will contain them, it is not other seats will be appropriated. The High Priests will be seated in the centre of the Tabernacle, their seats being bounded at the south by the main centre aisle and on the north by the next aisle running east and west and on the east by the main aisle running north and south. The Elders and the Lesser Priesthood will occupy the side seats at the north of the main body of the Tabernacle.

Placards, however, will be placed in conspicuous points to indicate where the various quorums will be seated, and the ushers will be instructed in their duties so that each man can readily be directed to his place and find a seat. The congregation will occupy the eastern part of the body of the Tabernacle and the galleries. It is hoped that pains will be taken by the Presidents of the various quorums to have their quorums so instructed that they will readily fall into their places and avoid all confusion.

Probably to prevent confusion in the afternoon, and that all may understand exactly what is expected of them, it will be well for the congregation to be seated in this order in the forenoon, but the present intention is to present the Authorities to the assembly in the afternoon.

THE LIBERTY OF WOMAN.

An article in the *Woman's Journal* commences thus: "This beautiful, interesting world is a prison for Woman." Then follows a lot of stuff in support of the ridiculous statement, which is not worth reproduction.

It is such nonsense as the above assertion that damages the cause of Woman Suffrage. The advocates of the right of women to vote, tacked on to their movement so many inconsistencies and vagaries and wild social theories, that the point they wish to gain is lost sight of, and the public mind condemns the whole cause in consequence.

This world is no more a prison for Woman than for Man. In some respects women have greater liberty than men, and vice versa. If women have household duties which confine them much at home, men have their various avocations, most of which involve close attention and regular, plodding toil. Many women, no doubt, stay in the house too much, and their bodily health and spirits suffer as the result. But there are just as many men who are confined in workshops, factories, warehouses, offices and stores, who have as much reason to complain on this score as the women.

Each sex has its own peculiar trials and its own individual privileges. Either is as honorable as the other in its own sphere. But neither is fitted to take the other's place, and a masculine woman is as ridiculous as an effeminate man is repulsive.

In the same paper from which we have quoted the remark about the world being a prison for Woman, we find various announcements which prove the contrary. We will copy a few of them out of a great number of a similar character:

"Two women law students have entered Iowa College."

"Two ladies have been elected members of the New Hampshire School Board."

"The Emma Whitaker, of Seymour, Ind., has taken charge of the schools at Rolla, Missouri."

"Eight ladies have entered for a rowing regatta at Madison, Wis."

"A lady of Umassilla has obtained a patent for a new kind of carpet netting."

"Miss Bertha Von Hilborn was successful in her recent exhibition walk in Springfield, which was to accomplish 30 miles in 36 hours. The last mile was made in 12.21, and the greatest endurance. She accompanied her lack with about 11 minutes' repose."

"Mrs. Abbie C. Cutter, of Louisville, Kentucky, has established a Physiological School for Women in that city."

"The woman's war against the liquor sellers at Clatskanie, N. H., shows no abatement of energy on their part. They are pushing their prosecutions of illegal sellers with great vigor, and the proprietor of one of the hotels has fled to escape arrest for his third offense."

"A number of philanthropic ladies of Chicago have prepared the following call for a State Women's Congress to be held in that city on the 4th and 5th of October. 'No women in the world spend so much money for hosiery in proportion to their other expenditures, as the American. Often \$75 or even \$100 a dozen is paid for choice silk embroidered and clocked silk and lace thread hose, and even larger prices for those elegant novelties with point lace insertions. 'There are many women now at work on the telegraph, many are compositors in printing-houses, many are book-keepers. 'Miss Catharine Gontcharoff, a young Russian lady, has passed a brilliant examination before the Paris Polytechnic. 'Dr. Kate Parker, of Newark, N. J., who last year had charge of the out-door practice connected with the New York Infirmary for women and children, made during eleven months, 1,834 medical visits to 538 patients. 'In many hotels in England women are clerks, book-keepers, stewards, and general managers; they form a large proportion of the telegraph operators; and they do all the floor business of theatres, selling the tickets, checking the garments, ushering the guests and waiting on refreshments after they are seated. 'Miss Cordelia Meek edits a religious paper in Kentucky. 'Miss Margaret Jenkins has been appointed postmistress at Whatcom, W. T. 'The University of Pennsylvania, says the *Evening Telegraph*, has determined to throw open its doors to women students, and its current announcements to that effect will be read with pleasure by all friends of education."

These are a few samples of items in the *Woman's Journal*, which show that if women are imprisoned in this world there are a great many doors open to let them out. In relation to a medical and surgical college in which there are classes for ladies the *Journal* says: "Women are to receive the same instruction, at the same time, on the subject named, as the young men."

The trouble with these manly women, who seek to breed discontent among their own sex, seems to be that they cannot do everything that a man can perform. Not content with the freedom of their own sphere, they wish to take liberties with man's. A medical college for women alone does not suit them at all. Private classes for women in a mixed college is not sufficient. Studies and experiments examinations and dissections must be performed in the presence of both sexes, or they set up a howl about the bondage of Woman.

The weaker sex exercises an immense sway in this lower world, and if she is not appointed to stand at the head, she can gain her object generally by the means best suited to her, and accomplish by persuasion, tears, tenderness or those arts which seem to be natural to her, much more than by attempting to command, or assuming a position for which she is not appointed or adapted either by physical organism, intellectual constitution or the Divine economy.

As the companion, partner and helpmeet to man, woman shines as brightly and wields an influence equal, though different, to the glory and power of the sterner sex. But when she is not content with womanly opportunities, and tries to crowd into the position as well as the garb of man, she becomes disgusting, and makes a miserable failure. The world is decked with beauty, and there are joys in it which counterbalance its griefs and shadows. These are as free to woman as to man; and if there are some pleasures inaccessible to one sex, there is compensation in those delights unattainable by the other. Let ladies be content as women, and not try to unsex themselves, and they will find liberty enough and opportunities enough in this world of mingled pain and pleasure, for the exercise of all their capacities and their growth and unfoldment, in preparation for the perfection of bliss in a higher sphere, where their crowning glory will be the diadem of true womanhood, always the counterpart but not the substitute of the perfected immortal man.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4.—The *World* says yesterday, in the *St. Louis*, from Havre. Being interviewed by a reporter, he said he had been abused in the papers without cause. He hoped to refute the slanders before Congress at the coming session. He described and justified his course from the beginning, while in Samoa, and says he has come home to obtain official recognition of his official position as representative of the United States. He said he was very desirous to obtain possession of the islands, and attempted to buy Steinberger, but the latter was too much of an American to accept.

Security of Croton Water.

All reports agree that considerable alarm is felt in the city at the security of Croton water. If another large fire should occur before heavy rains set in it might be impossible to control it. The lakes and reservoirs are much lower than they have been for years. A stringent police order has been issued to prevent any waste. Street sprinkling has been entirely stopped. At this hour, 3.30 a.m., a light rain prevails. The only floating fire engine in the harbor now on the docks for repairs. Affairs in Brooklyn are not much better.

The Gilman Forgery.

The Commercial Mutual Insurance Co., loses \$40,000 by Gilman, and the American Exchange Bank \$30,000. The deputy sheriff still holds his position of Gilman's office. It is believed a large sale secured by a combination looks contains papers which would throw light upon all Gilman's operations. This sale will be forced open upon proper legal authority. A note from Gilman's confidential clerk was taken to Gilman on Tuesday morning by an office boy named Hancock.

550,000 Fire.

DERRY LINE, 4.—Studders Hotel and the covered walk at the Stannard were burned; loss \$30,000, partly insured.

Fall of the Marble Ceiling.

WASHINGTON, 4.—This morning one-half of the marble ceiling of the portico of the Patent Office, on the north side, fell. Nobody was hurt.

Another Bank Suspension.

BOSTON, 4.—The Wellfleet Savings Bank, at Cape Cod, superseded yesterday, owing to a heavy run. There is a general panic on Cape among savings bank depositors, and probably all the banks will close until confidence is restored.

Drowned.

T. R. Cooper, John C. Hunt, and Charles H. Pierce were drowned while boating.

Political Events in France.

CHICAGO, 4.—The *Times* Paris special says, the city is reported very quiet, but with sort of calmness which has a passionate feeling beneath it. The French people have been so long on the eve of grave, political events, that business is almost at a standstill, and the Bourse is weak. The three days prayer for the success of the Government is regarded in a very grave light by a section at least of the French liberals. Last evening's Debates say, that the proceeding is most serious, as showing plainly to all beholders that the seat of the Government of France is not at Paris nor at Versailles, but at Rome.

FOREIGN.

CREAT BRITAIN.

The Railroad Frauds.

LONDON, 4.—The truth about the gigantic frauds on the Midland Railroad Company is, that some of the men on the construction, Settle and Carlisle Branch, appropriated materials, made false returns of the number of men under them and the amount of work done, etc. Three have been arrested.

Bank of England.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £208,000 the past week. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 37 per cent.

Rate of Discount.

The bank of England discount rate advanced to four per cent.

Eastern War News.

According to unofficial accounts, the Russians, under Grand Duke Michael, have been successful in driving the Austrians back, and two Russian Generals were killed. The Prince of Montenegro has decided to consider this year's campaign terminated with the occupation of the district of Bazar. The Prince has written to the Czar that he had succeeded in obtaining his principal object, namely, the deliverance of the population of Upper Herzegovina, and did not intend to go beyond.

Calumnious Reports.

Shall I be trespassing too much upon your generous courtesy in asking you to insert in the columns of your Journal, the following letter addressed to his Honor Judge Pyper, together with the accompanying statement? Judge Pyper, most kindly and considerably, allowed me to place this statement on file at the time the occurrence took place to which it relates, and he has now, most obligingly, had it transcribed and has affixed to it his official verification, upon my having apprised him that the contingency has arisen, which renders it desirable that I shall have the evidence which it furnishes, in order to make use of it in refuting an unjust calumny, which has been propagated in London, with view to my injury, by a maliciously disposed person, whose conduct has received its very hard case indeed, when "the good we do is evil spoken of."

Your most obliged humble servant,

LYCOURGUS EDGERTON.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 4, 1877.

Room 69, Townsend House, Salt Lake City, Sep. 17, 1877.

To His Honor Judge Pyper: In the case of the People against Monte Men (O'Brien and others) which came before your Honor in July last, and in which I appeared and gave my testimony against the prisoners, I placed on file in the records of your court at the time, a statement of the circumstances under which I gave my evidence and of my motives in doing so. My object in placing on record the personal statement referred to, was to guard against any malicious use of my connection with the matter to my prejudice. The contingency which I apprehended might arise in the premises, has arisen, and an evil disposed person has attempted to use the statement of my evidence in question to my detriment in London, and my object in addressing your Honor this communication, is to request, most respectfully, that you will have furnished to me your signature, and under the seal of your court, a transcript or certificate—in such form as your Honor may deem proper—of the proceedings, showing that no statement whatever, to my prejudice was charged or intimated in the proceedings, and that my action was prompted, solely, by considerations of the public good, and that I was so appreciated by your Honor, and by the community in general, that I have the honor to be your Honor's obedient servant,

L. EDGERTON.

May it please your Honor.

As I am a stranger and in a strange land, and not represented on this occasion by counsel, will your Honor kindly permit me to state a few things in connection with this case before I proceed to repeat the testimony which I gave before this Court, on Friday, last, the 13th inst.

I came into this Court, your Honor, to give my testimony in the case of the People of Salt Lake City, against T. O'Brien, O. S. Briggs, and others, from no other motive, and for no other purpose, than to subvert the ends of justice, and in the interests of public morals, and thereby to aid in bringing these men—offenders against public morals and public law—to confession of their guilt, and to punishment. I had no private wrong or injury to redress, for I had suffered neither; but I came before the Court, purely and simply, as every good man and good citizen should do, under similar circumstances, no matter what may be his country or nationality—in the hope that by doing so I might assist in the conservation of society, by making an example of these misguided young men who have so wickedly and foolishly offended against its proprieties. It is evident that they have perverted talents and abilities of no common order, to low, base and unmanly purposes, and I do not hesitate to say that if these men had employed the gifts which a kind Providence has endowed them with, in noble, honorable and useful pursuits, that, at this moment, instead of standing here as offenders against the law, of the most contemptible and ignominious sort (for they practice simply, a low and mean species of cunning, falsehood and deception, to inveigle and entrap the unwary and unsuspecting, or, as in my case, by appealing to the generous and sympathetic offices of friendship, solicited in behalf of the pretended nephew, a violent friend) instead of standing at the bar of this court as criminals, these young men, might, I repeat, be occupying places of honor and trust in the community, esteemed and respected by the virtuous and the good.

It is sincerely to be hoped that they may mend their ways, and, hereafter, do right by and by following the ways of wisdom—whose ways are pleasantness, and whose paths are paths of peace, regain the position in society which they have so seriously compromised. The personal appeal which I would make to your Honor in my own behalf is this: That your Honor would kindly caution the reporters of the public journals, who are here present, from indulging in unkind and ungenerous comments of the subject of my appearance before this court as a witness, as I am pained to say, was the case on the former occasion of my giving my testimony, which I will remind them, I might have withheld, and which I only gave, as I have stated above, for the public good.

For this reason, and as a stranger entitled to the rights of hospitality, I claim at the hands of this court, and from the public press, due honor and respectful consideration. Shall they be accorded to me?

L. EDGERTON.

Filed July 15, 1877. (Signed) ALEX. C. PYPER, Justice of the Peace.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, Salt Lake County, City of Salt Lake.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and correct copy of the statement of L. Edgerton, Esq., in the case of Salt Lake City vs. T. O'Brien et al.

ALEX. C. PYPER, Justice of the Peace.

Salt Lake City, September 20, 1877.

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4 "	5.25	5.50	6.00	6.50
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