

"True labor reform. The ballot for women, the unpaid laborer of the whole earth."

"Man's work is from sun to sun, But woman's work is never done." "Taxation without representation is tyranny. Woman is taxed to support pauperism and crime, and is compelled to feed and clothe the law-makers who oppress her."

"Women are voting on education, the bulwark of the republic, in Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, California, Oregon, New Hampshire and Massachusetts."

"Women are voting on all questions in Wyoming and Utah. The vote of women transformed Wyoming from barbarism to civilization."

"Not wine and women, but women and temperance. Ring out the old, ring in the new."

"The financial problem for women, equal pay for equal work, and one hundred cents on the dollar."

### THE WYOMING WOMAN SUFFRAGE ACT.

We have been requested to state the provisions of the law of Wyoming defining the political status of women in that Territory. We therefore copy the act as it has been in force in that Territory for eleven years. The statements that it did not work satisfactorily have been contradicted in the newspapers by the Governor:

An Act to grant to the women of Wyoming Territory the right of suffrage and to hold office.

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming.

SEC. 1.—That every woman of the age of twenty-one years, residing in this Territory, may at every election to be held under the laws thereof, cast her vote. And her rights to the elective franchise and to hold office shall be the same under the election laws of the Territory as those of electors.

SEC. 2.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Dec. 10, 1869.

### TELEGRAPHS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

A TABLE showing the receipts and expenses of the telegraph in Europe and the United States during the year 1878, illustrates the fact that in the following named countries, in which the telegraph is owned and operated by Government, the extraordinary and ordinary expenses were considerably more than the receipts: Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands, Roumania, Sweden and Great Britain. France, Russia and Switzerland were the only ones given as having the receipts in excess of expenses. Germany not being reported in full, we make no reference to that country.

The length in miles of line operated in Great Britain in 1878 was 25,611, and length in miles of wire 113,734. The number of offices was 5,259, the total receipts for the year being \$6,734,460, and the ordinary and extraordinary expenses, \$7,236,835. The number of messages sent was 22,955,309.

In the United States the Western Union Company operated in 1878, 82,787 miles of line and 211,055 miles of wire, with 8,534 offices. Their receipts for that year were \$10,930,640, and ordinary and extraordinary expenses \$8,120,002, leaving their earnings as \$1,840,638. The number of messages sent by them during that year was 25,070,106. This of course does not include all telegraph receipts and the number of messages sent in the United States during that year, as there are other companies besides the Western Union which are not included in this statement, whereas in Great Britain all telegraphs being under government control are consequently included in that report.

This table goes to show that the Americans use the telegraph more, and realize more pecuniary benefit therefrom than any other people; as in France, for instance, with a population much in excess of the United States and an average cheaper rate, the number of messages during 1878 fell short nearly 14,000,000 of those sent by the Western Union Co.; and in Germany, with a similar state of facts the number was nearly 15,000,000 less than that of the Western Union Company. These facts are significant.

### INTEMPERANCE.

#### CHAPTER I.

During the past few years we have observed with much regret and apprehension the gradual growth of the pernicious habit of tipping. Some of the male youths of our community are pouring down their throats an "enemy which is stealing away their brains," and thereby unfitting themselves for the labors it is their privilege to perform in the great drama of the last days. They are feeding, and, in some instances, creating an appetite for intoxicants, which, unresisted will push its unfortunate possessor to terrible extremes, and cause him to descend very very low indeed to obtain gratification. The prayers, entreaties, and tears of parents, supplemented with the teachings of inspiration through the priesthood of the Almighty, are not sufficiently potent, at present, to induce every one to be sober; and one cause of weakness in this respect lies in the solemn fact that evil is not confined to the young, and the consequent fact that,

Example is a living law, whose sway Men more than all the written laws obey.

The Lord has blessed His people in the vales of Utah and adjoining Territories and States with a numerous posterity, and they will continue to come to His faithful sons and daughters in an ever-increasing ratio, until they are as numerous as man as the sands upon the sea shore. Their work is important, and their destiny is great. Knowing this, the adversary has introduced modern civilization, with which to allure and destroy by making them drunkards, and setting traps for their drunken feet, into which they may walk and corrupt themselves in body and mind, rendering them unfit to fill their life's mission, and robbing them of the glorious destiny which awaits them. Hence, we wish to exert an influence with the younger portion of the rising generation, to induce them to shun bad company, to contract no bad habits, and to live pure before God; and with the elder portion, who may be too rapidly forming within themselves monster appetites for tobacco and intoxicating drinks, to stop self-destruction in every respect, and preserve and exercise their God-given physical and mental powers in the great work of a world's renovation, that they may stand as saviors and not as destroyers upon Mount Zion. We would do this, and labor in faith too, for we feel assured that the labor will be of benefit to many, and not without effect upon any, for the "bread cast upon the waters will be seen after many days," and God will bless the precious seed sown by the honest sower, and cause it to produce celestial fruit to His glory.

"Then sow, for the hours are fleeting, and the seed must fall to-day; And care not what hands shall reap it, or if you shall have passed away, Before the waving corn-fields shall gladden the sunny day."

We have connected tobacco with intoxicating drink, because the habitual smoker is frequently an habitual drinker, or is likely to become such, for an appetite for tobacco often produces a thirst for liquor, and the customs of the age favor the use of both. The time was when smoking was not customary as at present. During the last quarter of the 16th century, Sir Walter Raleigh took tobacco from Virginia and introduced it into England. One day his servant entered his study with a tankard of ale for him, and saw Sir Walter for the first time with a pipe in his mouth, and enveloped in the clouds of smoke he was puffing out. The servant, having never seen anything of the kind before, and believing his master was the subject of an "internal conflagration," dashed the ale in his face with a view to extinguish it, and ran down stairs alarming the other inmates of the house with the cry that his master was "on fire, and would be burned to ashes if they did not hasten to his aid." Not much alarm created to-day when a man is emitting smoke from his mouth and nostrils, too!

An anecdote of Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh may not be out of place here. Raleigh told the Queen one day that he could tell her what "the smoke weighed of every pipeful of tobacco he consumed." She laid a considerable wager that he could not, but he proved the fact, by weighing the tobacco

before putting it into his pipe, and weighing the ashes after he had smoked the pipeful, showing that the difference was the weight of the smoke. The Queen admitted that he was correct, and jocularly remarked as she paid the bet, "that she new of many persons who had turned their gold into smoke, but he was the first who had turned smoke into gold." Young men, do you convert gold into smoke? And, viewed from a financial standpoint, does it pay? Benjamin Franklin says that "What maintains one vice would bring up two children." Reflect seriously upon this matter.

In regard to the use of tobacco producing an appetite for strong drinks, we will introduce the testimony of one who ought to know: "A French physician has investigated the effect of smoking on thirty-eight boys, between the ages of nine and fifteen, who were addicted to the habit. Twenty-seven presented distinct symptoms of nicotine poisoning. In twenty-two there were serious disorders of the circulation, indigestion, dullness of intellect, and a marked appetite for strong drinks." Man says it softens the bones, injures the brain, corrupts the blood, and robs the human system of muscular and mental energy; and God says: "It is not good for man." When men are in training for the prize-ring, for the billiard match, for the foot race, and for other purposes, requiring the best physical condition, so that the best and most that is in man can be got out of him, whether the purpose for which these God-given powers are used be good or bad, they are not allowed to use liquor or tobacco, although they are apt to indulge excessively at other times. And if man desired to put forth his best mental efforts, his system needs to be free from the influence and effects of alcohol and tobacco. This statement is supported by a declaration published in 1874, as follows: "No man who has graduated at the head of his class in Harvard College, within the last 55 years, has used either spirits or tobacco in any form." Of course this is equivalent to the assertion that no man who used these things had graduated at the head of his class during that period. What a powerful testimony against its use! If the physical and mental powers are injuriously affected by these articles, how fares the spiritual? And can the young Elder in Israel, who requires the fullest strength of all the powers of his being, expect to graduate at the head of his class in the kingdom of God—the University of Heaven—and reach a celestial crown, if he persists in paralyzing and destroying those powers by which alone he can win and wear his crown?

We will conclude our reference to the use of tobacco, by introducing an anecdote on the filthy habit of chewing, entitled "A Kansas Spitter," from the Boston Commercial Bulletin: "As the train stopped for ten minutes, and that individual who goes along tapping the wheels with his hammer was passing rapidly by the smoking car, one of the windows was hoisted and a torrent of tobacco spittle was ejected which completely deluged him. The machinist paused for a moment and wiping some of the stream from his person, said to the offender, 'Mister what part of the country did you come from?' 'Me,' said the spitter, puckering his lips for another expectoration, 'I come from Kansas.' 'I thought so,' said the machinist, 'for if you had lived in Massachusetts or Connecticut, they would have had a waterwheel in your mouth long ago.'"

To be continued.

### CACHE VALLEY QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

January 31st and February 1st, 1880.

10 o'clock p. m. Present on the stand: President F. D. Richards, the presidency of the Stake, Elders D. M. Stuart and Samuel Smith, a number of the Bishops of the Stake.

After the opening services Pres. Preston made a few introductory remarks, intimating his desire to hear from the Bishops in regard to the condition of their wards.

A number of Bishops responded, reporting the majority of the Saints increasing in good works, and that general good health prevailed.

Benediction.

1 p. m.

After devotional services Counselor C. O. Card read the list of Temple

donations of this Stake of Zion, as also the donations of Logan Temple district, after which he referred to the building up of the Logan Temple, and suggested many important items in regard to that work, and set forth the advantages that would accrue to the Saints and mankind.

Counselor Merrill read the statistical report of the Stake, and continued, making some remarks upon the importance of the Bishop making correct reports from time to time, and gave excellent instructions to the young people; he recommended that the gospel be preached to them in such a manner as will reach their hearts and convictions.

Pres. Preston expressed his satisfaction in saying in his humble judgment the Saints of this Stake were increasing in the work of God, and set forth the object of our gathering together; encouraged the Saints to be diligent and energetic in attending to those labors that will conduce to their welfare, and referred more particularly to their temporal duties, in providing themselves with such facilities that tend to build and happy Zion, in reclaiming the waste places thereof, by conducting water from our streams, and making homes thereon. He urged the importance of having a thorough quorum organization, by which means the gospel might be preached. Alluded to the several duties of the lesser priesthood, and gave excellent instructions in relation thereunto. Stated that an increase in the 50 cent cash monthly donations would be necessary in order to carry on the work of the Temple.

Pres. Richards was pleased to feel the good influence felt here. Referred to settlers going north, to Southern Idaho, and remarked that such a proposition had the approval of the Twelve Apostles. He made reference to the preaching of the gospel at our homes, by the priests, and contrasted the difference between the converts made abroad, with our children born here in the mountains, and showed how easily the latter could be made good Saints. He recommended that a conference be held in each ward once a year, at which may be presented the quorums of the lesser priesthood.

Benediction.

Sunday morning, February 2nd, 10 a.m.

Present upon the stand in addition to those previously mentioned—Bishop E. F. Sheets, Elders Thomas Wallace and F. S. Richards, and Judge R. K. Williams, of Ogden.

After the opening services, Elder D. M. Stuart addressed the congregation. He knew well he was standing before a people who were well acquainted with the spirit of God, and it was futile for him or anyone else to undertake to speak to the edification of the people without the guidance of the Holy Spirit. He narrated his first acquaintance with our worthy President, Brother Preston, whom he found in California many years ago, and taught him the principles of the gospel, and was now glad to note the reward of his labor, in finding him the president of one of the Stakes of Zion. The speaker went on to show the great results that would accrue to mankind through the propositions of the gospel, and dwelt upon the harmony and beauty of the kingdom. Showed the fallacy of faith without works, and stated that the sects proposed to save mankind in their sins which cannot be done, while the Latter-day Saints propagated the doctrine that saved them from their sins. He dwelt upon many choice and interesting topics pertaining to the gospel which from the manner and pathos in which they were delivered were highly appreciated by the saints.

Elder F. S. Richards stated that man may do many things successfully without the spirit of God, but preaching the gospel could not be accomplished without the guidance of that spirit. He thought that if mankind knew us aright we would not receive the contumely and persecution that we do. He dwelt upon the great work of redemption devolved in baptism for the dead, and spoke of the satisfaction a person must feel after having officiated for the dead.

Benediction.

1 p. m.

Singing and prayer, after which the sacrament was administered.

President Preston presented the general authorities of the Church, as also the authorities of the Stake, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

Elder O. C. Ormsby, superintendent of Sabbath Schools, gave a brief report of the doings and progress of

the same, which showed the schools were in a healthy condition and doing a good work, after which

Elder Thomas Wallace addressed the Saints in regard to the work being accomplished in our Sunday schools, among our children, and dwelt upon the results of our labors upon them. Spoke of our mission upon the earth and referred to the importance of training up our children right.

President F. D. Richards next addressed the Saints dwelling at length upon the building up of the Temple and set forth the great importance attached to the completion of that house. He showed the difference between building temples by tithing and by the free will offerings of the Saints. In our case we were required to build a Temple by the free will offerings of this Temple district, and intimated that a change of arrangement this season would be necessary in regard to procuring a steady corps of men to work upon that building.

Suggested the propriety of parents' making their homes attractive by providing good books, etc., for the entertainment of their children, remarking that we should not be alarmed at the vivacity and pleasantry of our children, but should endeavor to control it in a proper manner. He eulogized the City Council of this city, at the stand they had taken in prohibiting the sale of liquor, and hoped we would be able to continue that state of affairs.

Pres. Preston asked the Saints of this Stake to support this city in their endeavor to suppress the sale of liquor, and remarked there were some persons here who clandestinely sold liquor to those who would use it, and asked for an expression of the Saints, as to their willingness to support the undertaking. The response and vote was unanimous. He concluded by saying that he preferred building school houses to jails, while if liquor was sold here more jail room would be needed.

During the conference the weather was very cold. On Saturday the attendance was slight, but on Sunday the upper room of the Tabernacle was filled. An excellent spirit prevailed among the Saints, and the several speakers were animated in their remarks. The Logan choir added to their previous prestige by discoursing most excellent music and singing, under the leadership of Bro. A. Lewis, accompanied by Bro. Eyan Stephens.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. LEISHMAN,  
Clerk.

**THOMAS CARTER,**  
82 MAIN STREET,  
Dealer in  
**Guns, Pistols, Ammunition,**  
Cutlery, Fishing Tackle,  
Billiard Implements, Cards,  
and Sporting Goods Generally.  
Also a Fine Line of  
**PLUG and SMOKING TOBACCO.**  
The Largest Stock of  
Cigars and Cigarettes in the City.  
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Every Description.  
When you are in the city give me  
a call.

### NOTICE.

PROBATE JUDGE'S OFFICE,  
St. George, Washington Co., U. T.  
January 26 1880.  
Notice is hereby given that I, John M. MacFarlane, Probate Judge in and for Washington County, Utah Territory, have on the third day of January, 1880, made cash entry at the U. S. Land Office at Salt Lake City, U. T., of the following described lands situated in said County, for and in behalf of the citizens and inhabitants of the town of Pine Valley; to wit: East half of the Southeast quarter of section Fifteen (15) and the Southwest quarter of Section 14 of Township 39, South of Range 15, West of Salt Lake Base and Meridian, containing 240 acres.  
And that each and every person or association or company of persons or corporation claiming to be the rightful owner of possession, occupant or occupants or to be entitled to the occupancy or possession of such lands, or to any lot, block, share or parcel thereof, is required to appear, or by agent or attorney, to sign and deliver to the Clerk of the Probate Court of Washington County, Utah Territory, a statement in writing containing an accurate description of the parcel of land claimed within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice; and that all persons failing to sign and deliver said statement within the time herein specified and according to law, shall be forever barred the right of claiming or recovering such land, or any interest or estate therein, or in any part, parcel or share thereof, in any court of law or equity.  
JOHN M. MACFARLANE,  
Probate Judge of Washington County,  
Utah Territory.