



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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WOMAN AND HER MISSION.

CO-OPERATIVE stores have sprung into existence in almost every place throughout the Territory where a store is needed. The idea of having such institutions has been eagerly seized by the people, and they meet with almost universal favor. So far, they have been successful; and if they are managed with honesty and care and upon the principle of the motto, that we see posted up in many of them throughout the country, "Pay to-day, trust to-morrow," they will continue to be so. During the recent visit of President Young and company to the southern settlements the policy of distributing the shares among the poorer classes, and not suffering the stock to be concentrated in the hands of a few men, was urged upon the people. The ladies were also recommended to take stock in these stores, and in many places they have done so to a considerable extent. The plan of enlisting the influence of the women on behalf of these stores we think an excellent one. Let every female in the Territory have an interest in these stores, and the trade will flow as naturally to them as water down hill, and if success depends upon patronage, it will be insured to them; for they will get all the trade.

In this city many of the Female Relief Societies of the various wards have taken stock in the Co-operative Institutions. This is well; but it is not sufficient that they should be interested collectively; the societies should use their influence with their own members, and with those of their sex who may not be members, to take stock individually in these stores. If the amount in their hands be ever so small, let it be deposited in the Ward store to their credit, and they will then have a direct interest in keeping the trade in that channel; and if they suffer their means to remain, their interest in the concern and its success will grow as their profits increase. Should they not have any money at their control, there are but few men in our community who would refuse to give their wives and daughters the needed amount to invest in this manner.

Women can wield a most potent influence in these matters, and it would be folly to ignore the fact. With woman to aid in the great cause of reform, what wonderful changes can be effected! Without her aid how slow the progress! Give her responsibility, and she will prove that she is capable of great things; but deprive her of opportunities, make a doll of her, leave her nothing to occupy her mind but the reading of novels, gossip, the fashions and all the frivolity of this frivolous age, and her influence is lost, and instead of being a help meet to man, as originally intended, she becomes a drag and an encumbrance. Such women may answer in other places and among other people; but they would be out of place here.

The more the subject of woman's duties and influence is reflected upon, the more important does it become. The organization of Female Relief Societies was a most timely movement, and if the gentler sex will identify themselves with them, and seek to promote the objects for which they were organized, an incalculable amount of good can be accomplished.

We were much impressed with the remarks of President Young on this topic to the Female Relief Society of Beaver. Among the other duties which he hoped to see them yet attend to was that of teaching young ladies to be good housewives—qualifications which are very rare in these days, yet indispensably necessary to happiness, especially in married life. Here is a field of usefulness in which the wise matrons of our Territory can labor with advantage to themselves and great profit to the community. They can increase the comfort and happiness of the peo-

ple to a wonderful extent by devoting attention to this subject. He who said that "cleanliness was next to godliness" might with truth have said that it was a part of godliness. Cleanliness among the Latter-day Saints should be universal, for no men and women who are uncleanly in their persons and their houses can be Saints in the true sense of the word. And we firmly believe that a man who is habitually compelled to eat badly-cooked food, served up in slovenly style, cannot be so faithful a man, so pleasant a companion, so good-tempered a husband as he would be if his victuals were properly cooked and served up tastefully. He is apt to become dyspeptic. Every woman in our community, whatever her station, should possess the art of making food wholesome, palatable and nutritious. She should be able to compete with the physician in cures and surpass him in the prevention of disease. A good, well-cooked meal—not a gluttonous feast—is a mighty civilizer; it brightens the faculties, helps the health, and produces good temper. It would be interesting to know how many cases of complaints of wives against their husbands are traceable to the women's uncleanly habits and wretched cookery. In the making of bread, without alluding to other articles of diet, there is wide-spread ignorance. A Female Relief Society that would teach the women of a settlement how to make good bread, and to dispense with the health-destroying practice of making hot, heavy biscuits, would contribute materially to the health and happiness of the people. A visible improvement in these respects would soon be perceptible.

If women knew how much of human health and happiness depends on good digestion, they would never rest until they had acquired the art of rendering food tender, wholesome and easy of digestion. Young ladies who are in possession of this art are far more likely to secure and retain the respect and love of husbands, when they get them, than if they were fully conversant with the round of fashionable accomplishments, and yet incapable of serving up a good meal. Before marriage love answers very well as food, in some cases; but, after that happy event, something more substantial has to be provided—the heart has had its turn, and the stomach steps forward and asserts its claims, and it will not be disregarded.

We trust the Female Relief Society will see the importance of this subject, and, as soon as practicable enter upon the teaching of house-wifery to the young ladies of this Territory. In this and in many other ways, which will readily suggest themselves to them as they proceed, they can render efficient service and accomplish a vast amount of real good.

CHINESE LABOR IN THE WEST.

THE completion of the great continental highway, which brings the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans, and all the intermediate territory, into such close connection, is likely to force the question of Chinese labor upon the attention of the country. Already in California it has become a subject of considerable interest. Many see little to hope but much to fear from the influx of the Chinese. If their views be correct, it is a peril which not only menaces California, but the whole country. The railroad brings the Eastern states into such close connection with San Francisco and Asia that only ten to fifteen days more will be required to import laborers from China than are now necessary to bring emigrants from Europe. They have come by thousands to California, and though driven from the mines that Americans and Europeans deem valuable, they contrive to live and save money by working in the streams and placers which the dominant race has deserted.

Such a current of emigration will not remain stationary in California. It will set eastward. The force of circumstances will push it in this direction. The European laborer in the East will not work for less than two or three dollars a day; but the Chinaman will work for less than a dollar. The latter is frugal and patient, and as industrious as a beaver. He will live where one of the so-called superior race would starve. His food is a little rice, and he eats meat but seldom. He indulges in no dissipation; but is simple, abstinent, and very economical. In the building of the Central Pacific Railroad he has been found a most efficient and reliable laborer. The San Francisco Times says that there are Chinamen, who have

been on that work, who are better at aligning roads than many white men who have been educated in the business, and they will strike a truer line with the unassisted eye, than most white men can with the use of instruments. It is said, too, that they are not the inferior of the white laborer in point of strength and capacity for work. This point was tested by the Central Pacific Company. A party of Irishmen and a party of Chinamen were pitted against each other in blasting through hard rock for a tunnel. Bets were freely made that the white men would come out winners; but at the end of the day, when the work of each party was measured, it was found that the Chinamen had burrowed further into the rock than the others, and were, moreover, less fatigued.

The presence of Chinese in large numbers in the Western States and Territories will inevitably work a great revolution in labor. Works will be accomplished, which without their aid, and as labor now costs, would be left unattempted. They are adapted for almost any species of labor; as cooks they are said to be better than any nation save the French; as mechanics they are remarkably skillful, and as clerks they are reliable. These are excellent qualities, and as a race they possess them to a wonderful extent. Their good temper, patience, docility and intelligence are themes of comment among those best acquainted with them.

Yet politicians in California are particularly hard on the Chinese. Their popularity depends upon refusing them every privilege and right which other races, however profligate and worthless members of them may be, enjoy to the fullest extent. The prejudices of the voting people govern them, because their election to places of profit and power depend upon them. Hence in that State they are treated like dogs. They are chased, abused, robbed and abominably maltreated by men and boys, their terror affording only amusement, and even the dogs are set upon and taught to bite them. And yet those who thus torture this race call themselves Christians and mock and denounce them as idolaters and heathens!

We have seen it urged against the Chinese that they are bound fast in the swaddling clothes of superstition, from which they show no disposition to emancipate themselves. But who can expect them to do otherwise under the treatment which they receive? The very name of Christianity must be disgusting to them with such examples of its fruits before them, as they are too often compelled to experience. Cling to their heathenism? They would be little less than idiots not to do so under the circumstances. Men may prate to them about American civilization, free and enlightened institutions, the spirit of progress and advanced Christianity until doomsday, but they will fail to respect or attach any value to these high-sounding phrases and professions while they are treated like wild beasts.

Humanitarians will doubtless take up this question. It is one that will force itself upon the attention of the nation. The decision must come. The true and only correct method of settling it is to treat them as human beings, and as fast as they prove themselves capable, grant them the rights of citizenship. These Asiatics are willing to work, and work cheap at any kind of drudgery. If the Anglo-Saxon is the superior being which he affects to be, he can with safety assume the direction of this class of laborers. He can employ them to good advantage, and instead of living a life of drudgery himself, he can cultivate his brain and direct and manage their labor to his own and their advantage. If he treat them kindly, and pay them honestly, he will do more to convert them to his religion and ways than years of preaching with a contrary practice would do, and he need not be afraid that their degradation, vices or barbarism will hurt him.

COLORED PRINTERS AND THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

MR. CLAPP, Public Printer at Washington, has disturbed the equanimity of the Typographical Union of that city by employing colored journeymen printers in the government office. At the latest accounts the Union had a long and very noisy meeting to consider his course, and adjourned with the idea that he would abandon his position. But Clapp says he considers it an absurd idea that a government institution should be controlled by any Union, and he declares he will employ colored men without regard to the action of the Union; and further, that he

expects to put in some colored apprentices.

The same Union has been disturbed by the application of Lewis H. Douglass, a son of Frederick Douglass, the colored orator, for membership in the Union. A preamble and resolutions were presented by a member at the meeting. The resolutions censured the Financial Secretary for granting Mr. Douglass a card permitting him to work until the society shall take action in the premises, and directed the Chairman of the office in which he is employed, to cause him to cease work. The resolutions were ruled out of order. The subject is causing considerable excitement, and it is believed, it will eventually be referred to the National Typographical Union. The colored men are too popular just now for the printers to make any headway against excluding capable colored printers from employment in printing offices, and we shall be surprised if they do not have to succumb.

Frederick Douglass made a speech at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York a few days ago; the subject was "What colored men want." He summed up his theory in the sentence: "Let the negro alone." He alluded to his son's case, in which thirty-six printers, employed in the Government office, were truly disgusted by the employment of one negro as a printer in that establishment. He understood that they had leave to retire, and he hoped they would retire. It is easier, he said, for him to-day to get his son into a law office at Rochester than to get him a place in a ship-yard to build ships. The reason is the higher you go up in the gradations of intelligence, the further you get away from prejudices, and the more reasonable men are. He found it less difficult to get along with educated men than with those who are uneducated. Rather flattering this to lawyers, in whose offices a negro can get comparatively easy admission; but rather a doubtful compliment to the printers.

Mr. Douglass says what he and his race want, and what they are resolving to have, is the right to be men among men—men everywhere. In the South the planters, owning their 15,000 acres of land, have banded together, and determined not to sell any large or small parcels to the colored men. Therefore, Mr. D. advocates, it is the duty of Congress or some other power—the present government at any rate—to see that the negro has fair play in the acquisition of land. Let him purchase land, and said he, let him work, and not say that you will not work with him. He gave the Democratic party the credit of being logical, and of seeing further than the Abolitionists. In the Senate it had been stated by that party that manhood suffrage meant the bringing of a black Senator into that chamber, to be seated in those chairs. Mr. Douglass said the statement was right; it meant all that, and he was just the man to go there. This statement of his elicited cheers from his hearers.

Let the negro vote, he continued, and he will be voted for. If voted for, he will go to Congress; there is no telling where he won't go.

We honestly think Congress is the best place they can go to.

NEWS FROM LIVERPOOL.—Elder A. Carrington, President of the European mission, writing from Liverpool on the 1st inst., says he had recently attended Conference at Nottingham, Tredegar, London, Swansea and Bristol, at which the audiences were large, numbers of strangers at most of the meetings, and great interest manifested in the proceedings. The health of President Carrington and most of the Valley Elders in the European mission was good, and the latter were working faithfully in their several fields of labor.

The Swiss, German and Scandinavian missions were in good condition. Elder Marcus Holling was laboring faithfully and patiently in Holland.

Emigration matters were pressing at the above date; from all points of the mission there were cries for deliverance; but owing to the depressed state of trade, so long continued, very few would be able to emigrate without assistance. The lowest fare by steamer, from Liverpool to New York, was £6 6s.—about thirty dollars in cost. President Carrington sincerely hopes to all here who are indebted to the Saints in England or to the P. E. Fund, will speedily discharge their obligations, and that those who may feel disposed to contribute to the P. E. Fund will do so speedily and liberally, that deliverance may be extended to as many as possible.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.—The case of The People vs. Foster progresses. Witnesses for the defense are under examination.