

EDITORIALS.

HOW IT WORKS.

THE New York *Independent* thus talks about woman suffrage and woman office-holding in the neighboring Territories of Wyoming and Montana—

Gov. Campbell again pronounces Female Suffrage "an unqualified success" in Wyoming Territory. The fact, of which we are assured, that scarcely twenty-five women voted at the last election need not be considered a disproof of his statement; for, even if they do not often vote, the possibility that they may at any critical time flock to the polls is a great preventive of bad nominations. We have been assured by the marshal of Montana that in one of the most disorderly settlements in that Territory an uncommonly vigorous woman was elected constable, periphrasis in joke, but qualified, the marshal himself standing as her bondsman. She happens to be one of a dozen or two women, who, by a peculiar provision of Territorial law, have the right of suffrage in Montana, and the very successful way in which she has performed the constabulary duties has considerably improved the condition of the settlement. No man, we are informed, could be more efficient.

The *Woman's Journal* makes the following comments upon the above—

The New York *Independent* is so sincere and candid a friend of Woman Suffrage that we are sure it will gladly modify the above statement that few women vote in Wyoming. This, we are assured by Governor Campbell himself, and by two other citizens of Wyoming, is a mistake. It may be true of some particular locality, but it is not true of most localities. We are also glad to learn from residents of the Territory, that the voting of women has now become a matter of course. It has ceased to attract attention or awaken any sense of incongruity. And there really seems to be, no longer, any opposition to it, either on the part of the Legislature or of the people.

In reference to woman suffrage in Utah, many people are anxious to know how it works. It works well enough, as a matter of course. How could it be otherwise? There is no trouble, no difficulty, no excitement here about woman suffrage. The wives and daughters of our citizens, either at home or abroad, have some idea of propriety of conduct. They know how to go peaceably and quietly to the polls and deposit their votes with womanly dignity. In fact, the great majority of our citizens, whether male or female, have always been in the habit of transacting their election business quietly and peaceably and orderly, the same as they transact any other business. Why not? They have always had good sense enough for that. It is native to them. Those beautiful concomitants of "civilization"—rowdiness, riots, drunkenness, profanity, and abuse at election times, were never dreamed of here previous to the advent of the rampaging, office-hunting anti-"Mormon" element, and such is the force of habit, of custom, that that discordant element even yet has little power to incite the amount of disorder and confusion it delights in.

Woman suffrage never has created any great excitement here. Before women had the suffrage in Utah, that bad clique were very anxious for such suffrage to become the law. Not that the members of the clique cared a fig about the women of Utah or their having the suffrage, but the hope was seemingly indulged in that by giving the women the suffrage the end of "Mormonism" would speedily come. That hope having proved as delusive as many others centering in that profanely wished for consummation, the clique have repented of their former tactics, have changed them, and now they deary woman suffrage in Utah, and urge Congress to abolish it. The existence of woman suffrage, or its non-existence, is nothing at all to that clique, only as a means to an end, and that end the annihilation of "Mormonism." To accomplish that, the clique would leave no stone unturned, would stick at nothing, would sacrifice right, justice, law, constitution, every principle of American government, woman suffrage and woman too. They would trample in the mire every sacred right, every dear-bought privilege of both man and woman, if they could only crush out the "Mormons," so base and so ferocious are that clique. Even Senator Frelinghuysen does not hesitate to acknowledge that although the abolition of woman suffrage is provided for in his Utah bill, and in several similar bills, yet that was not the main object of the bill, it was only a side issue, a means to an end. Even he, pious as he is, does not hesitate to sacrifice

the fully accorded rights of the women in his insane crusade against the "Mormons."

The New York *Post*, referring to the bill of Senator Logan relative to the territory of Utah, says that it contains provisions for taking away the political and personal rights of women and the revival of the common law of England; that under the common law of England a woman was considered simply as the chattel of her husband; that if she were industrious and thrifty, the fruits of her labor and of her good management belonged to her husband; that she had no right to any part, and if he chose he had the power under the law to make her ingenuity, skill, industry and frugality, all minister to his laziness, his vices or his avarice. The *Post* adds that the attempt to revive this odious system of law in Utah Territory by express statute, to say the least, requires explanation, and that the repeal of the laws by which the women of the Territory now possess the right to vote and to manage, under certain limitations, their own property, may fairly lead to a difference of opinion; yet that if all of the wives in Utah invariably vote as their husbands do, and if the husbands continue to use their political power for the maintenance of polygamy, then obviously, the proposed withdrawal of political rights from the women of Utah is both wise and decent, but that this is by no means certain. On the contrary the same journal believes that nothing would be more natural than that the "Mormon" wife should arraign the system that thus defrauds and hurts her; that she should examine it in the light of her own sad and bitter experience, and that she should use the political power which has been given her for its utter uprooting and overthrow.

Thus it will be seen that the *Post* goes the same way—it would freely abolish woman suffrage in Utah, for no other reason (but against its sober conviction and better judgment otherwise) than as a means to abolish "Mormonism," that is, as instrumental in aiding an infamous religious crusade. O consistency!

Woman suffrage in Utah needs no defence. It is not attacked on its own account, on its own merits or demerits, but only incidentally, sneakily, apologetically, for the accomplishment of another and a very different object.

THE RAYMOND AND ELY.

A SHORT time since, the San Francisco *Chronicle* had some sensational articles upon the Raymond and Ely mine, Pioche, Nev., to the effect that it was "ruined," "bankrupt," etc.

The *Pioche Record* takes exception to this representation by the *Chronicle*, and hints that the latter paper was well paid to traduce the leading mine of the Pioche camp, which may or may not have been the case.

While not claiming to know of a certainty how the mine has been managed of late, the *Record* says that it does know that, for the last year, it has been controlled by the same gentlemen, who, by their honest and efficient management, made the Raymond and Ely the foremost dividend paying mine on the coast, before it became involved in costly litigation; that there is no truth in the *Chronicle's* charges that the mine is worked out and that the bullion now being produced is from the working of old tailings; that there is not a doubt that there are large bodies of ore yet unbroken in the Raymond and Ely mine, and, whenever the Company is ready to do so, it will be made to yield its millions in the future as it has done in the past.

The San Francisco *Stock Report*, upon the same subject, says,

"The Raymond & Ely mine has disbursed more in dividends than has been collected in assessments by all the mines located in Ely District, that are upon the list of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board. To those who have held the stock since its first issue it has given \$102.50 per share, aggregating \$3,075,000, while the total amount of assessments levied by mines in this district, is about \$2,750,000, or \$325,000 less than the 'Ruined Mine' has paid to its

stockholders. The Meadow Valley has paid \$1,200,000 and Pioche \$60,000, which gives a balance in favor of Ely District of \$1,585,000.

"Had we the space to spare, and the time to devote to go into a thorough explanation as to what the mines in Ely district have cost us; how much we have received in return, also as to its future prospects, a more considerate feeling would prevail toward a section that has dealt so kindly with us. For every dollar we have loaned it to develop its resources, we have received in return it back with interest, not including the trade we have obtained from its merchants.

"Raymond & Ely and Meadow Valley are the principal mines in this district, and notwithstanding the hostility of a few who would traduce this mining camp to the greatest extent within their means, there is steadily gaining the confidence of the masses, the belief that all of its wealth has not been developed, and that its riches are yet to be distributed."

SAN JUAN.

PEOPLE will migrate, even though in going further they fare worse. So our Pioche contemporary seems to think, and consequently, concluding to help along, or at least not to hinder, the San Juan rush, publishes the pith of some letters bearing on the subject. As there may be some persons hereabout who are looking San Juan-ward, the information may be also useful to them.

Mr. John A. Bintart, who is well pleased with the outlook, writes from Denver, Jan. 17, and thus states the route from that city to the mines—

"From Denver, traveling almost due south, to Pueblo, is 115 miles by railroad, at which point the railroad terminates; from Pueblo to the Muddy river is 20 miles; thence to Huerfano, 50 miles; thence, passing over a mountain range, 20 miles to Fort Garland. Between Pueblo and the Fort the country is settled, and supplies are abundant. Fort Garland lies 90 miles southwest of Pueblo, with a good wagon road for travel. From Fort Garland, in a west by southwest course, to the Rio Grande, is 20 miles, over a sand prairie country; up the Rio Grande (east side) to Del Norte, 40 miles; thence up the Rio Grande 110 miles further to the mines, which are on the headwaters of the Rio Grande. There are on this stream plenty of grass and water, but the road is very rough, and there are no settlements. The mountains dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Colorado of the west are very high—so high that they reach above the timber belt."

Mr. Dolman writes from Del Norte, head waters of the Rio Grande, Col., Jan. 7—

"Parties fitting out at Pioche can take their choice of three routes. First, go up to the mouth of the Grand River, and strike for the Indian agency on the Uncompahgre; thence down the west side of the San Juan Peaks. From the agency down, wagons have passed over, or at least such statements have been made. Second, the way we came, in which case they will wish they had gone some other road. Third, by Lee's Ferry across the Colorado, following the Mormon road until the road leading to Ft. Defiance is found—following it to the Fort; thence to or near the mouth of the Animas, and following it to the mines."

"I have said a good deal about the routes that may be traveled. Now I will say something about the distances, feet, etc. Commencing at Pueblo, thence via Sangre de Cristo, or by the Abeyta Pass to Del Norte, a distance of 150 miles; thence up the Rio Grande and over a summit 13,500 feet high—distance 100 miles—making 250 miles of wagon road; that is, when it is finished, which will not be before next September. Some sixty miles of the road is completed, leaving forty miles of heavy work to be done. Travelers can find no feed, except a little grain, after leaving Pueblo until they reach the San Juan mountain. Grain sells at four cents per pound. The Rio Grande Valley is pastured off as bare as cattle and sheep can eat it.

"I have talked with a few men who are willing to acknowledge that

they don't know that any of their claims are valuable, but agree in his; that there are more lodes well defined, and more mineral than they have ever seen in any district before. A little may be good milling ore, but most of it is smelting ore. Furnaces must be built on the south side of the mountain, as it is plain to see that no ore, except the very richest, can ever be hauled up from 2,000 to 3,000 feet over a summit that is impassable six months of the year.

"Good coal has been found within fifteen miles of Animas City (or Hermosa, as it is to be called). The stage fare is \$20 from here to Pueblo, and \$10 from there to Denver. Everybody thinks we will have a rush, and I feel satisfied that many thousands will come here in the Spring. The mines will not be developed as fast as most people think.

"Parties choosing the northern route should start early, so as to cross the streams entering into Grand river, before or by the first of May. By following up the south side of Grand river until the Uncompahgre is reached, thence following up its south bank to its head it will carry you to the summit within a few miles of the mines. But the surest plan would be to leave the river and strike south across the San Miguel and Doloros, to near the head of the Mancos river. A good trail will be found up these streams, and a wagon road could be made without much difficulty. Besides, some very rich surface diggings have been found near the head waters of some of these streams. I have talked with three different parties who crossed this section of country last summer. They all think they can find good ledges, as well as pay gravel, if the Indians will let them prospect.

"The Little Annie, a discovery made last summer thirty-five miles north of here, and near the summit, has produced some of the richest quartz ever exhibited in any country—some of it more than half gold, and rock that showed no gold assayed very high. There is some doubt here among the miners about the true lode being found. However it is bonded at \$410,000.

"The winter and early spring route from Pueblo to the mines will be via Abiqua, on the Rio de Chuma and Tierra Amarilla to Animas City. This route, avoiding as it does the snow line and summits of the Rocky Mountains, will probably be the established freight route."

UTAH AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE Washington correspondence, Jan. 23, of the New York *Herald*, has the following—

"The House Committee on Territories, which has had under consideration for the last two weeks the various bills relating to Utah affairs referred to it, has, it is understood, come to a conclusion on the subject, and will shortly report back a bill embodying its views as to the proposed legislation which is needed in the matter. The Mormon probate courts, which, by the Utah Legislature, have been illegally invested with all the powers of district courts, and given, in common with these higher courts, common law and chancery jurisdiction, will be forbidden to exercise such powers, and confined entirely to their legitimate duty, that of probate matters. The United States Attorney and the United States Marshal will be made the prosecuting and executive officers of the district courts, not only in cases arising under the United States laws, but also under those of the Territory. This is done for the palpable reason that if the Mormons had the enforcement of the orders of the federal or district courts they could completely set at defiance or fail to carry into execution any judgment issued by such courts that might happen not to be to their liking. Give them the power to enforce the laws and they would care very little what the nature of those laws might be. The order of their theocratic leaders would be a higher law than the mandates of any Federal Court. The manner of voting will be so guarded that the ballot will be secret and the voter will be enabled to exercise his privileges without the restraining influences now exercised by the dread of Brigham's displeasure should he vote against the candidates selected for him by the church authorities. In the present mode in Utah the ticket deposited in the ballot box has a

number placed on it corresponding with that of the voter on the poll list, and it can be easily ascertained how each person voted at any election. The woman suffrage will be allowed to remain, in the hope that, with the protection of the secret ballot, their influence will be thrown against the Mormon leaders and their polygamic practices. The bill, when reported, will be pressed to early action, in order that the District Courts in Utah may at once commence to clear their dockets of the large number of suits, many of which involve large interests, now pending before them, all proceedings on which have been brought to a stand by the fact that in the present state of judicial affairs in that Territory no legal jury, either grand or petit, can be empanelled.

The above was probably instigated by the federal officers ostensibly "for Utah," but now, and for some time past, absentees from their places of duty, and logrolling and lobbying in Washington in the hope of obtaining special legislation, proscripively discriminating against nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the Territory, because of their religion.

The *Herald* correspondent, wittingly or unwittingly, in the above dispatch, tells outrageous lies and makes gross misrepresentations, some of which we will here nail to the wall—

1. That the "Mormon" probate courts are invested, legally or illegally, with all the powers of district courts.

2. That "Mormon" executive officers set at defiance legitimate decrees of the U. S. courts.

3. That the orders of religious leaders are superior to the legitimate mandates of the courts.

4. That nobody dare vote as he thinks best.

5. That all Federal court proceedings have been brought to a stand because no legal jury, grand or petit, can be empaneled in the Territory.

Legal juries, grand and petit, are empaneled, and persons are indicted and tried in two of the three judicial districts of the Territory. But in the third district, Chief Justice McKean refuses to have grand and petit jurors empaneled, because he would rather wait for congressional legislation, giving the procurement of juries wholly into the hands of federal officials. But even that obstructive judge, with all his bigotry, condescended to allow petit jurors to be empaneled according to law for the trial of civil cases, thereby stultifying his own prejudiced decision in opposition to the empanelling of juries. This shows that the majority of the federal judges, and all of them in some cases, allow that juries can be empaneled in Utah, giving the direct factual lie to statements that they can not be empaneled.

If legal proceedings have been brought to a stand in the courts of Utah, it has been caused, directly and indubitably, by the refusal of former judges, and of the present Chief Justice McKean in particular, to honestly administer the laws of the Territory; by their determination to ignore both Territorial laws and Territorial officers, and arrogate, not only supreme, but exclusive jurisdiction to United States laws and United States officials, excepting where the Territorial laws could be twisted from their manifest intent to subserve political purposes; and by the repeated reversal, by the Supreme Court of the United States, of said Chief Justice McKean's rulings and entire judicial policy. These are the facts—the contrary are the lies and misrepresentations.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND ILLEGAL.

THE *Herald* of this city offers the following timely extract from Mr. J. H. Barrett's *Life, Speeches, and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln*, the extract being a portion of a speech delivered by Mr. Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois, June 26th, 1857, in reply to Stephen A. Douglas, and in which the "Little Giant" certainly had the worst of the argument:

"I begin with Utah. If it prove to be true, as is probable, that the people of Utah are in open rebellion against the United States, then Judge Douglas is in favor of repealing their Territorial organization, and attaching them to the adjoining States for judicial purposes. I say