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## IMPROVED SYSTEM OF FARMING.

THE difficulty of preserving good, clean, pure seed for agricultural purposes in this Territory has been painfully felt by many of our farmers who have had an ambition, in raising grain, vegetables, &c., to procure those of the best quality. For a long time this has been viewed as a great evil, and one which there should be measures taken to remedy. About this time last year this subject was agitated, and as the sugar cane crop is an important one in this country, and the seed of this plant had suffered very great deterioration through the planting of broom corn in close proximity to it, a committee was appointed to designate the lands on which each of these plants should be grown. It was felt that such a movement was absolutely necessary, or we would soon be unable to produce an article of sugar cane in the country that would be worth grinding. By confining the broom corn to a certain district a good article could be produced, and it could be improved, and the same also with the sugar cane; there would be nothing to prevent the production of an article that would be very rich in saccharine matter and that would amply repay the producer for his labor and expense in the harvest of sweet which it would yield to him. Farmers, from various districts, and some of them from the best cane-growing sections in this part of the Territory, were united in their statements respecting the deterioration of the sugar cane seed. There had been a great falling off in the yield of molasses to the acre of late years, which was clearly traceable to the hybridization of the seed through the planting of broom corn in close proximity to the sugar cane.

The committee acted upon the instructions which they received from the meeting, and designated the portions of the five acre lots on which the broom corn and sugar cane should be planted, and their lines of demarcation, we believe, were observed in last year's planting.

But though sugar cane and broom corn needed immediate attention, the object sought was not attained by their separation. To assign them distinct fields was but the initiatory step. The intention was to follow that up by similar measures until all our grains, vegetables and fruits, that were liable to hybridization, should be sown or planted on separate spots of ground, and the various kinds be kept pure and free from deterioration. No people can be better situated to accomplish this than the inhabitants of this Territory. The people are united, are laboring for one end, and are under the acknowledged control of Bishops in their several Wards. It is the province of the Bishop to look after the secular interests of his Ward, and by counseling with and calling to his aid the best practical talent under his jurisdiction he can effect great reforms in all these matters in his Ward. If one kind of wheat is better adapted for the soil of the settlement than another—and that can easily be ascertained by holding a public meeting for the purpose—let it be decided unanimously to sow that kind and no other. If there is a variety of soil, and it requires more than one kind to suit, let those kinds be decided upon, providing always that proper precautions be taken to prevent their admixture and deterioration. And so with other grains, and with vegetables and plants in all their varieties. When these are once properly attended to, the steps necessary to raise good stock, the best of their kind, will naturally enough suggest themselves to the Bishop, his counselors and the leading men of his ward. Then if a man expends means and labor to procure the best varieties of grains, vegetables, fruits and stock of all kinds, he will have some encouragement to persevere. Instead of his enterprise and foresight being, as they are now in

too many instances, only causes of annoyance and vexation to him, they will be sources of pleasure and profit.

The Bishops, in order to keep posted on all matters connected with the welfare of their Wards, ought to meet together often and give each other the benefit of their experience. They could by this means form themselves into a Mutual Improvement Society, or an Agricultural Society, that would be unequalled for its practical knowledge and power to do good and to effect great reforms. Bishops, to properly magnify their callings, should be men of intelligence and energy, and be the leading and most progressive minds of the community. Their Wards, where they reside in the country, should each be a model farm on a grand scale; where they reside in the city, they should be models of everything that is pleasant and attractive for a city. Farms, city lots, roads, lanes and streets, in a properly managed Ward, should not be filled with weeds, nor be cumbered with straggling and unsightly fences.

We allude to these subjects now, because we think them timely. Spring is upon us, and whatever is to be done this season in these matters ought to be done promptly. There is nothing difficult in the performance of all these labors. There is a right and wrong way to do everything, and though tradition or habit may cause the wrong way to appear the easier, yet the practice of the right way will soon convince every one that it is the more pleasant and profitable of the two. It is a pleasure to a man to have a farm or city lot free from weeds, and filled with the choicest varieties of grain, vegetables and fruits; besides, it pays. It costs no more to raise good grain, good vegetables, good fruit, than it does to raise poor; there is no more expense in raising a good, fine-blooded colt or calf, or lamb, than in raising a runt of the same variety; indeed there is reason to conclude that the fine-blooded animal costs less than the other.

## A NEW PLAN.

OUR telegraphic dispatches to-day inform us very briefly of a new plan which is proposed for the discouragement of polygamy. It is worthy of notice, and we hope it will receive attention. The Bill proposes, with the view to check polygamy in this Territory, to give suffrage to the women. We like this suggestion. If carried out, and it should work as its originators hope it will, it would be a very easy method of settling this vexed question, and without the fuss and trouble which have heretofore attended the various schemes that have been proposed for that object; but if the ladies should exercise the right of suffrage and yet not discourage nor break down polygamy, then members of Congress would, perhaps, be satisfied to let the question rest, and to cease troubling themselves about an institution which those who are most affected by it hold as every way preferable to the monogamic institution and the execrable practices which flourish under its sway. In either case the passage of the Bill might be attended with satisfactory results, and, therefore, as an earnest advocate of Woman's Rights, we go in for it, and say let the ladies of Utah have the right of suffrage.

## FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

WE heartily congratulate our ladies upon the unexpected and unsought for interest which is felt in their welfare at the present time by members of Congress. Yesterday's dispatches informed us of Mr. Julian's introduction into the House of a bill to give the ladies of Utah the right of suffrage. To-day's inform us that the most grave and potent Senator from Kansas, Mr. Pomeroy, a gallant gentleman, has introduced a bill for establishing woman suffrage in Utah! He deserves the hearty thanks of our entire community, and especially of the fair sex. Verily the world progresseth. What better sign can be given of this than the spectacle we now witness? Gentlemen overwhelmed with the cares of office and the burdens of a large constituency, in the midst of the exciting scenes consequent upon the scramble to secure appointments under the new Administration, so patriotic and self-sacrificing that they bestow thought upon Utah and the rights of her daughters! It is wonderful. The plan of giving our ladies the right of suffrage is, in our opinion, a most excellent one. Utah is giving examples to the world on many points, and if the wish is to try the experiment of giving females the right to vote in the Republic, we know of no place where the experiment can be so safely tried as

in this Territory. Our ladies can prove to the world that in a society where men are worthy of the name, women can be enfranchised without running wild or becoming unsexed.

## WHEAT IN THE NORTH WEST.

WE learn from the *Chicago Tribune* that the price of wheat the coming summer is a subject of considerable interest just now to the people of Chicago and the North-west. Dealers in wheat have been completely deceived by the course of the market, the price has kept down so long. Speculation last June advanced the price of Spring wheat to \$2.20 per bushel. Immediately afterwards the price declined, and the speculators found themselves with a stock of wheat on hand and knew not what to do with it. They could not ship it, and prices continued to decline rapidly. Nearly every place where wheat could be stored was full when winter commenced. The price of wheat has fallen in the Liverpool market. Last year's crop of wheat in Great Britain was a plentiful one, and the crops in the East were good—so good that wheat is too low in New York to admit of grain being sent there from the West at a profit. Now the question in Chicago is, what shall be done with the wheat on hand? Is it better to hold on to it for higher prices, or to let it go at present figures? On every hand the prospect for enhanced prices looks dark. Great Britain is well supplied with what she lacks from the grain growing regions of Europe, and California is said to have a large surplus crop ready to export.

Dealers will probably sell their grain at any price they can get; but even if they sell on the most advantageous terms, they must lose heavily. The prospects for a good crop this year are said to be flattering. It is expected that a large breadth of grain will be sowed throughout the West this spring. The sowing of wheat in the Fall is being discontinued in that region. It is said that not a bushel of Winter wheat had been sold for the three months preceding this in Chicago, and flour made from such wheat is a drug with the dealers in that market. The manufacture of flour from Spring wheat has been so much improved of late that it answers every requirement.

This being the condition of the wheat market in Chicago, we may calculate with some degree of certainty that flour will not be so high again for some time in this Territory as it was this last Fall and early Winter. We chronicle this with some degree of pleasure; for it will give our people an opportunity to fill their bins again, which have been very generally emptied to supply the heavy demands for grain during the last twelve months. However plentiful grain may be with ourselves, or with our neighbors east or west, we who live in this Territory should never forget the counsel that has been so persistently urged from the beginning of our settlement respecting the storing up of our grain. The completion of the railroad and the ease with which communication is now had with the east and west does not deprive this counsel of its force. It should be our constant aim as individuals and as a people to reach a position where we shall have it in our power to, at least, board and clothe ourselves, independent of any other community.

## FEMALE SUFFRAGE—ENDS TO BE GAINED BY IT.

THE mails have been sadly delayed by the blockade of the Union Pacific Railroad, and we have not received our exchanges or letters from the East with customary regularity for some time. This has prevented us from receiving any intelligence respecting the origin of the movement to confer the right of suffrage on the females of this Territory. A clipping from the *Washington Chronicle* of February 28th, for which we are indebted to our Delegate in Congress, Hon. W. H. Hooper, throws some light on this subject.

It seems that on the 27th of February Professor J. K. H. Willcox appeared before Messrs. Ashley, of Ohio; Cullom, of Ill., and Hotchkiss, of Conn., of the House Committee on Territories, on behalf of the Universal Franchise Association, to urge the passage of Mr. Julian's bill for the enfranchisement of the women of the Territories. A number of invited guests, mainly ladies, also attended. It was claimed in the address that the unequal distribution of the sexes in the nation, with its attendant evils of low wages and lives of ill-fame, would be

much lessened by enfranchising the women of the Territories. Give them the right of suffrage in the Territories and they would have greater security in person and property than exists elsewhere, and this, it was argued, would induce the emigration of women from the overcrowded East.

Another point was, the condition of Utah. All measures yet tried had failed to destroy polygamy; but, it was claimed, that polygamy only existed where women were degraded. How, then, could women be elevated? was the question. By giving them additional political power, and by this means polygamy would be destroyed. This was a new method of solving this vexed question, and to those present the suggestion seemed a very happy one; it met with decided favor, and it was stated that a bill to enfranchise the women of Utah would probably be introduced this month—which has been the case—and it would be very likely to pass.

Two ends are to be gained, it seems, by conferring the rights of suffrage upon the women of Utah.

This Woman's Rights question is one that politicians must sooner or later meet. The sentiment that urged the enfranchisement of the negro cries loudly for the removal of all disabilities from the female sex. The advocates of this idea are persistent and energetic. They clamor loudly for a practical realization of their doctrine, and politicians who have floated into place and power on the popular tide which has set so strongly in favor of the colored race, find it difficult to refuse their mothers, wives and sisters those rights which they have had no hesitation in conferring upon the ignorant freedmen of the South. By enfranchising the women of Utah the experiment can be tried, and the feeling which has been aroused on this subject will be for awhile allayed. The ladies are supposed to be very numerous here, and if the project succeeds, the right of suffrage can be extended to the sex elsewhere; but if it does not, it is only the "Mormons" who will suffer; they will have all the trouble, and the people of the East can look calmly on until the question is settled. This is one end that will be gained.

The other end to be gained is the gradual abolition of polygamy. It is thought that in this Territory the females greatly outnumber the males, and as it is well known that they are keenly alive to their own interests, and it is imagined that they can not look with favor upon a marriage institution which permits a plurality of wives, the hope is entertained that by giving them the right to vote, the obnoxious institution would gradually disappear.

## A CRYING EVIL.

WE have heard numerous complaints from various quarters about the manner in which wood and coal are vended in our market. We have alluded to this subject before in our columns; but as the evil still exists, we touch upon it again. The price of fuel has been extravagantly high through the winter, and there have been many times when citizens have been glad to purchase wood and coal at almost any price. Those who have dealt in these articles have had every thing their own way. Their principal difficulty has seemed to be to know what to ask, for the price has not been regulated in the least by the time and expense that have been devoted to the procuring of wood or coal; but by the necessities of the people. We have heard other classes who have taken the course that wood and coal haulers have done during this time of scarcity of fuel, frequently censured; the advantage they have taken of the peoples' necessities, in such cases, has not passed out of remembrance very quickly.

But dealers in wood and coal are not so much to blame for the prices that are charged for these articles at present, as the contrast between these prices and those of former days would seem to indicate. Team-work has been much higher this winter than it has ever been known before in this country. This is partly owing to the demand there has been for teams to work on the Railroad, and partly to the extravagant prices at which all kinds of forage have been sold. The price of fuel has been submitted to as a necessary consequence of the enhanced rates at which everything has been sold. This we have not heard many complaints about; but the complaints are that when a citizen wishes to buy a load of coal or wood, in many instances the man who has the article for sale peremptorily refuses to have his coal weighed or his wood measured. The purchaser must either take the coal