

EDITORIALS.

THERE is one thing that ought to be done this very winter, and that is, to admit Utah as a State in the Union. This ought to have been done years ago. It is a long delayed act of well merited justice, not to say a word of generosity or magnanimity. Utah ought to have been a State before Nevada, before Nebraska. Utah has manifested indubitably that she has every element necessary to qualify her to become a State. She has a quiet, energetic, industrious, persevering, thrifty, public-spirited, peaceable, orderly, law-abiding population, that challenge emulation in these particulars by the population of any other Territory. She has less immorality and a lighter criminal record than any other Territory or State in the Union has, or can hope to have. She has exhibited greater forbearance and patience with scoundrel imported officials than any other Territory has, or would do. She has set the noble and much needed example of living within her legitimate income instead of running extravagantly into debt and taxing her people to an oppressive degree. Her people have done more, at greater expense and greater personal sacrifice, to develop and benefit the country, than have the people of any other State or Territory in the Union. Among her *bona fide* citizens may be found more married men, more "honest," married women, and more legitimate children, in proportion to total numbers, than can be found in any other State or Territory in the Union. Notwithstanding the base and persistent efforts of the crusaders and the special favors of the imported judiciary, Utah has, among her citizens proper, fewer men who would degrade women, and consequently fewer "unfortunate" women, fewer illegitimate children, fewer "hells" of gambling, drinking, or any other kind, than can be found in any other Territory or State in the Union. In no Territory or State in the Union is the Constitution more profoundly revered, or are good and wholesome laws more thoroughly respected. No other Territory or State has exhibited such a signal example of the power of satisfactory self-government as Utah has. No Territory or State in the Union, since the days of Penn., has had less Indian blood on her skirts than Utah has on hers.

We might go on indefinitely in showing reasons why Utah ought to be admitted this winter, as soon as Congress meets after the holidays, and without a single word of opposition, yea, without a single crusading cur wagging his tongue. But, out of considerate regard to the feelings of some few cross-grained people, we forbear, as we do not wish to present them with a stronger dose of virtue or justice at one time, than they can tolerably well endure. But we really are desirous that Congress do something this session, and do it early, in regard to Utah, that will be a credit and an honor to the great legislative body of this republic.

THE people of Greeley, Colorado, according to the *Tribune* of that city, recently held an election to determine the choice of the inhabitants of a person to be recommended for appointment as postmaster at Greeley. At this election the novelty of women voting occurred, and the *Tribune* thus speaks of the same:—

Another note-worthy feature of this election, was the voting of the women. The cause of woman suffrage in Greeley has some advocates, but probably not more than in any other community of like intelligence, nor has there been any special agitation of the subject. That women properly might vote in an election for a postmaster, seemed clear enough, and both candidates agreed their votes should be received. Perhaps the election was of greater interest for this reason, and more male votes were polled than on any previous occasion. The number of women who voted was ninety-eight. During most of the time Colony Hall was well filled, and every moment order and quiet prevailed. When a group of ladies appeared at the door, the house became silent, and politely stepped aside, and all eyes were turned upon the new partners in the political field. The ladies proceeded at once to the ballot box, led either by Mr. Gipson himself, or by some friend of Mr. Flower, and after depositing their votes, they immediately retired. Mr. Gipson was the first to send out a large and comfortable sleigh to bring in his fair patrons, which example was fol-

lowed by Mr. Flower. Toward night other sleighs were procured, and after dark both parties were extremely active in bringing in lady voters. It has often been stated that women do not want to vote, but this is certainly not true of the ladies of Greeley, probably it is not true of ladies in other places, for it now seems demonstrated that if women are allowed to vote, the different candidates will be anxious to get their votes, while the ladies will be quite willing to please them, to say the least. It was quite amusing to see men, who, hitherto have been decided opponents to woman suffrage, become remarkably active in getting them out to vote, indeed, some of those who worked hardest in bringing the ladies to the polls, were men who had been in the habit of speaking of the act as improper and indelicate. That the ladies voted about equally is true, but it seemed manifest that if women should come generally to vote, they would not refuse to vote for handsome young men, and it was interesting, almost refreshing, to see the young lawyer lead the young ladies to the platform, help them up the steps, then down and back to the sleigh, and all this brought to the occasion much elegance, refinement and idealism. It is to be remarked that the ladies dressed in their best, and that many of them favorably compared in their attire with their more favored sisters in Eastern cities."

Upon the popular elective method of selecting candidates for appointment as postmasters, the *Tribune* has the following sensible remarks:

That some towns in the States have adopted this method of nomination is known, and it has resulted in general satisfaction, but Greeley is the first town in the Far West which has acted upon it. While it is highly proper that the Department should have every Postoffice under its immediate control, it is equally proper that the people should indicate the man they prefer. Members of Congress are often embarrassed in deciding between two applicants, both are personal friends, and both have influence, and must be a great relief that the people themselves assume the responsibility by entering into an election. Farther, Postmaster is far more likely to attend to his duty if his place is dependent upon those he serves. That insolence, neglect and general inefficiency are often exhibited in Postmasters who hold their place through the influence of friends or for services done to a party is well known, and perhaps such give greater exhibitions of the irresponsibility and insolence attached to kingly and aristocratic rule than any other offices in our government. There are thousands of Postmasters in the country who retain their office because they have influential friends in Washington, but who would not be retained a day if the people were to decide. That the people may and can decide, there is no question; that is to say, where political considerations do not intervene, but we are free to say that politics ought not to, and that the people themselves, whether Democratic or Republican, should decide for themselves, because in securing responsibility, attention and civility, much more is gained than is possible in the triumph of any party.

Now it would really be a good thing, we have no doubt of it, if this method of choosing postmasters were to be adopted all through the Union. The people have an interest, a greater and more legitimate interest than politicians or any other kind of speculators can have, in the appointment of men of probity and of an accommodating disposition as servants of the public. The public pay the salaries of those servants and ought to have the controlling voice in their appointment, and not too indirectly either.

Why cannot this method of choosing postmasters be adopted? And further, why cannot choice by the popular voice be adopted in regard to all federal appointees for the Territories? It certainly is the fundamental right of the people in this Union to have a voice in the choice of their rulers—why are they, in the Territories, so persistently and effectually deprived of this right? There would not be half the necessity nor the desire in the Territories for a mission as States if the people had a voice in the choice of their rulers, and it would shut up many avenues and prevent many opportunities of political corruption. Many officers sent to the Territories prove themselves enemies of the people, utterly unworthy of their confidence or respect, utterly incompetent, and unfit to be invested with any public authority, or to speak in the most

favorable terms, of the particular authority which some of them receive.

Congress, this very winter, should make a law, either that the people of the Territories elect their own rulers, or that they elect candidates to be appointed by the President of the United States for those places of power, the incumbents of which are now appointed by him for the Territories. This would be nothing more than justice has long required, and it would be a boon as well as a right to the Territories. This concession of right by Congress would do more to settle this Utah question than all the imported officials that President Grant could send to Utah. If Congress should not feel disposed to make such a law, President Grant would be acting perfectly within the limits of the law if he were to adopt a rule of procedure such as we have indicated. He would gain credit and popularity thereby, for he would prove himself the most just and even generous President, to the Territories, that ever occupied the Presidential chair.

THE winter has not been severe thus far, in this valley, and that has been a blessing to those who are not very highly favored with this world's goods. The mildness of the weather after the first fierce snap of winter has been light upon the fuel piles, although, as it is, coal has been unwontedly scarce at times. But notwithstanding the geniality of the atmosphere, it can hardly be otherwise than that some families and individuals in this city have privations to endure in this winter season of the year, privations which a little thoughtful action on the part of others who are more abundantly favored would materially mitigate.

In addition to the regular population of the city, at this season a floating population comes from the mines to hibernate in the city, some of which element is not overburdened with the needful. The consequence is, as has already happened, a break out now and then of the nature of personal robbery or burglary, or some other illegitimate and occasionally desperate method of obtaining the means of living.

In view of these things, perhaps the city fathers and other prominent citizens who may have means at command, would pardon and possibly adopt the suggestion that it would be a good thing and a public as well as private benefit, if employment of some kind or other were devised for needy persons, so that they might have the privilege of earning their own bread, and thereby be relieved of all excuse for resorting to crime to sustain life tolerably through the winter, until the mines and the promising regions for prospecting are once more generally accessible, and available for further operations.

It is very much better and, all things considered, it is cheaper to furnish people work at some sort of living wages, than to let them go destitute and be thereby impelled to commit criminal actions to enable them to pull through until spring comes and labor revives. If no better work was devisable, it might have been a good and useful thing during the late muddy time to have had gangs of men at work scraping the streets and hauling off the mire compound. Of course for work thus enforcedly devised, a high rate of wages could not be expected, but then to a destitute man in the winter time, high wages can hardly be considered a *sine qua non*, for half a loaf is better than no bread, it is better also than prison allowance.

One of the greatest problems of political science is to find labor for those who are in necessitous circumstances, and to furnish the pay for that labor. Accumulated wealth should operate according to the natural law of re-distribution. In rains and snows and dews the clouds drop their accumulated fatness, obtained by evaporation from the earth below, and thus should the accumulated stores of capitalists, individual or corporate, drop fatness, or at least the equivalent of necessary sustenance, upon the community at large, and more especially would such dropping find grateful acceptance in a time of scarcity of work and pay.

THE time for speculation upon the coming man for the next Presidential term has commenced, and here is one of the guesses, rather positive in character, from the *San Francisco News-letter* of Dec. 23—

Last week we uttered the following prophecy: "George W. Julian, of In-

diana, will be the next President of the United States, and General Grant will be defeated if nominated by the Republican party." To-day we affirm the proposition and risk our reputation as a prophet on its fulfillment. Now and then it happens that the people make a President in spite of office-holders, rings and political juntas. There occasionally arises a spontaneous movement of the masses, and when the incident occurs it sweeps the nation like a storm. Log cabins and hard cider and campaign songs aroused the enthusiasm of the multitude as the preaching of Peter the Hermit stirred Christian Europe to the rescue of the holy sepulchre from the infidel Turk. Admiration for the military qualities of General Taylor enthroned the hero of the old white horse at the White House as President of the United States, while Clay and Webster and the banded intellect of the nation held back and scowled upon the movement. The abolition movement culminated in a grand success, stirred the Northern heart, swept the unknown lawyer of Springfield to the very front, leaving Seward and other statesmen drifting far behind.

Know-nothingism, secret grips and pass words "put none but Americans on guard," and overwhelming the national judgement elected an administration of national affairs. The labor organizations of the United States, catching the inspiration of the European enthusiasm, scenting the blood of the murdered communists, stirred by the oppression of labor in the old world, and, (perhaps unjustly), fearing the tyranny of capital, organized in advance to resist anticipated and threatened wrongs. Monopolies of land, associations of capital, purchase of judges, bribery of legislatures, conspiracies at Washington, rings and coalitions at Sacramento affright the people and drive them to distrust leaders and to despise politicians; they organize and band together through a common fear, and if they do move, not an alpine avalanche is more irresistible. This fear is upon the people; the dread has taken possession of them; the unknown terror is abroad.

George W. Julian is the Moses whom they think can lead them, and whom they think they can trust. There are more men organized to-day in California recognizing Julian as the coming man, than with clarion, drum and trumpet can be paraded for Grant. The movement is national and is formidable. The Democratic party cannot do otherwise than fall into this movement. The horse is cinched and saddled, and every intelligent leading Democrat recognizes the fact that he must ride the proffered steed or walk. The Democratic Convention will indorse Julian and then the race is ended. Disaffected Republicans may dream of a war against Grant within the party; office-holders and political conspirators may cajole and threaten, but they cannot intimidate. The people are never bribed and never frightened. Sumner, Greeley, Gratz Brown, Schurz, Trumbull and Wilkes, cease to guide the flood or direct the storm; they are but driftwood and flying leaves borne forward by the tempest. We are not in this movement, not for it, but we see it and are not afraid to proclaim its existence. The Press has its head in the sand; the politician thinks the cloud will not burst, but storms do occur even when they are not telegraphed from Washington. We see the mercury sinking in the political barometer, and we predict the political whirlwind that will drive the nation before it. Every indication points to Julian as the leader. At all events we rest our prophetic honors upon the prediction that General Ulysses S. Grant will not be the next President of the United States.

Young Sutton was son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was too hot-tempered for a bishop's boy. One day he went into Saunders & Otley's shop, very angry at not having received some books he had ordered. He "blew," indeed, until one of the partners intimated to him that his language was past endurance. "I don't know who you are," was the answer, "but I don't want to annoy you personally, as you may not be the one in fault; it's your confounded house that I blame. You may be Otley, or you may be Saunders. If you are Saunders, d—n Otley; if you are Otley, d—n Saunders! I mean nothing personal to you."

COAL AND WOOD!—The cold season is approaching, and now is the time for subscribers to the News to bring in their Wood and Coal, supplies of which are needed at this Office. Bring along the fuel.