

EDITORIALS

FAMILY SUFFRAGE.

THE association of ladies averse to woman suffrage, one of whom recently addressed a Congressional committee on the same subject in Washington, have the following resolution cut and dried—

"Whereas, Only those who have sworn before God and man to 'protect and cherish' a family can have, by the assuming of the full responsibilities of manhood as husbands and fathers thereby acquired the proper knowledge of the reforms to be made in the powers to be given to a government;

"Whereas, Woman's influence to be pure must be kept from worldly contamination, to be powerful must be continually exercised in such ministrations of love as daughter, wife and mother as cannot but make her grow in grace; her holy sphere of action is home, sweet home;

"Whereas, 'Neither is the man without the woman, neither is the woman without the man, in the Lord' (1 Co. 1), and 'Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder,' 'for by marriage they should be one flesh,' on earth as 'being joined together by the grace of life' (1 Peter 3);

"Therefore, Be it resolved that the suffrage shall be restricted to married men, having a domicile, and of not less than thirty years of age."

The purpose of the above resolution is said to be to secure throughout the United States the representation of every constituted family, whose safety and welfare must be the paramount object of the government.

If necessary we could get along very well with family suffrage. But we may offer an amendment to the above resolution, that would seem desirable and justly deserved, to the effect that where a man is large-hearted enough to have more than one wife, and more than one family, he should have one vote for each family. That would be nothing more than right.

IRRIGATION MEMORIAL.

THE subject of Irrigation is eliciting considerable attention in the western country. The following is a memorial to Congress, upon this subject, introduced in the Colorado Legislative Assembly—

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

"Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives of Colorado Territory, would most respectfully represent to your honorable bodies:

"First—That there are, throughout this territory, many tracts of rich land, belonging to the government, worthless without irrigation, yet so situated that water cannot be procured without expenditures beyond the means of ordinary settlers, and that the improvement and settlement of such lands would be alike beneficial to the territory and to the government of the United States.

"Second—That your memorialists believe that such improvement and settlement can only be generally secured by a donation of a portion of the lands benefited to such persons or companies as will supply water for their irrigation.

"Third—For the purpose of securing the reclamation of such lands, your memorialists respectfully ask that a law be enacted, granting to such person, persons, or company, under such restrictions as may seem just and proper, alternate sections of the land that can be irrigated by any ditch, or canal hereafter constructed, to the extent of six miles in width along the line of such ditch, or canal; that such ditch or canal, to entitle it to receive a donation of land as aforesaid, should not be less than ten miles in length, ten feet in width, on the bottom, and three feet deep, with a fall of not less than one foot to the mile, and should be taken out from a stream affording

sufficient water, over and above that previously appropriated, to fill such ditch, or canal, during the season in which water is required for irrigating purposes, all of which should be fully proven, or properly certified, by some competent officer before title shall be given for the land granted."

BEWILDERED AND POSSIBLY DELUDED.—As the world did not and has not yet come to an end in accordance with the predictions and expectations of the millenniumists who congregated and waited on Terry's Island, Conn., the *Watchman's Cry*, their organ, betrays some astonishment at the result, as will be seen by the following—

"It is incomprehensible; we cannot tell why we are here to-day; and when we review the argument that we have presented we can see no flaw in it; we cannot see where there is any mistake; we are waiting for God to lift the cloud.

"After all, may it not be true that we are the simple-minded, foolish people the world at large esteem us to be, and our hopes a mere dream, a hallucination?"

"DOOMED."—The *Chicago Tribune* is happy in the thought that "polygamy is doomed." We have an idea that we have heard that expression before, yet polygamy always has existed, and we are inclined to think it always will, notwithstanding. There is no institution older than polygamy in Utah, and none more highly respected.

Correspondence.

The Temple—Schools—Big Carrots.

VIRGEN CITY, Kane Co., Utah,
Jan. 22, 1874.

Editor *Deseret News*:

The good people of this little burg are in good health generally, except our worthy bishop, who is rather weak yet, but is on the gain, and we have hopes of soon seeing him round again. Brother L. Lepson, his first counselor, is alive and wide awake to his duties, sending out hands and teams to work on the St. George Temple. Virgen City is sending her quota of hands to the work.

Our Co-operative store seems to be doing a good business, bringing the people such things as they need, but money is quite scarce.

Our Sunday School is prospering under the able and spirited management of Brother George Isom. Our day school is taught by a German, by the name of Siecle or Sicle.

The weather is quite cool this morning; no snow, but the wind blows cold from the north.

I saw in the NEWS a description of a large turnip. Well, we do not get many turnips, but we can raise the carrot to good advantage here. From sixteen square rods we got 120 bushels. Who can beat it? Some weighed 6½ lbs., and measured 17½ inches round, and were of good length.

Peace and prosperity prevail in this settlement.

J. L. WORKMAN.

More Farms—More Settlers Wanted—
Railroad Movement.

ZARAHLEMA,
Malad Valley, Jan. 27, 1874.

There is a determination here to settle portions of the surrounding country, and begin cultivating it as soon as spring opens. There are thousands of acres of what is conceded to be very rich productive soil, used at present only for grazing purposes, which would furnish locations for hundreds of homeless families. It is true this section, like other localities, will require irrigation, but the natural advantages in this direction will warrant the suggestion that, at comparatively moderate expense, every foot of arable land could be abundantly watered. The most important portion of the valley is situated between two rivers—Bear and Malad, and they could be intercepted at points at convenient altitudes, and by scientific management this entire section could be successfully irrigated. I do not hesitate in saying that ultimately, and *ere long too*, this will be done, and those who secure a farm now

will eventually be the best off. There is room, as I have said, for hundreds of families, and I feel justified in encouraging those in search of homes, to come where as good lands as the Territory affords can be settled upon and improved.

Some excitement is manifested about the Corinne and Oregon railroad. In reviewing past failures, some doubt is felt as to future successes for Corinne. However, if the road is built, it may be made an advantage to the country.

The weather has been uncommonly warm during the entire month, only freezing slightly at intervals. It has rained considerably, the side hills in places are bare, and the snow is on an average about four inches deep.

The health of the people is generally good, and prosperity smiles upon their quiet homes.

W. W. F.

The Weather—Schools—Meetings—
Library, etc.

PARIS, Oneida Co., Idaho,
January 21st, 1874.

Editor *Deseret News*:

During the last ten days the weather has been very changeable—thawing, snowing, blowing. At the present time it is very cold, which makes a good fire feel very comfortable. We have about fourteen inches of snow on the west side of the valley. On the east it is not as deep, and stock is doing well out on the range.

We have two day schools started, one taught by Brother George Osmond, of Bloomington, the other by brother George Passey, of Paris, and both are well attended. We have meetings twice on Sundays—morning and night—also on Thursday nights, and they are better attended than they were a short time back. We also have a Sabbath school in the afternoon, which is well attended. Great credit is due to the superintendent, Walter Hoge, and his associates, for the interest they take in trying to train up the children in the way they should go. Some time ago they got up a subscription to start a library for the Sunday school, and were very successful, considering the scarcity of money, as I learn they have sent east for over sixty volumes, which will be a great benefit to the rising generation.

We have a society organized, and called the Paris Literary Association, which meet every Tuesday night for mutual instruction. It is the intention to give some public lectures during the winter.

Prest. D. P. Kimball and wife and Col. J. C. Rich arrived home from Salt Lake City on the 17th inst., all well.

We are having a general time of good health in our settlement. Peace and quietness reign, as the march of civilization, so-called, has not reached us yet, for which we feel truly thankful. FELIX.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported unfavorably on the bill for arming and equipping the whole body of militia of the U. S., and the committee were discharged from its further consideration.

HOUSE.

White, of Cal., presented articles of impeachment against Richard Busted; ordered printed and referred. The charges are that he is not and never has been a citizen, that he has never resided in any district of which he has been the judge, that he has failed to hold court terms as required by law, and that he compromised a libel suit against himself, with money taken from the registry of the court.

On a motion of Stowell, the House, by a vote of 164 to 68, suspended the rules and adopted a resolution authorizing the postal committee to report, on the 12th of February, a bill for the free distribution of printed matter, seeds, &c., and to make it a special order for that day.

The bill from the post office committee exempting from the operations of the law limiting the postal department contracts to one year, mail bags, locks, keys, stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards or newspaper wrappers, was passed.

The committee of ways and

means, to-day, agreed to report in favor of farming sugar beet seed free of duty for a limited time.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The public debt statement shows a total debt of \$2,262,755,113; total interest \$30,415,576; cash in Treasury, coin \$85,359,369; currency, \$4,781,206; special deposits for the redemption of certificates of deposit \$45,560,000; total in Treasury \$185,700,075; debt, less cash in the Treasury \$2,157,470,114; decreased during the month \$1,845,211.

Representative Tyner reported a bill in the House to-day, amending the postal laws, which provides for the free carriage of weekly newspapers to subscribers in the counties where they are published, also the free carriage of exchanges, and fixes the rate of postage on weekly papers outside the counties where they are published at two cents for every quarter of a pound; on papers published six times a week eighteen cents, dailies twenty-one cents; miscellaneous amounts of the third class, including books, patterns, samples, cards, etc., will be charged at the rate of one cent for each two-ounces or part of two ounces, and fixes the maximum weight of such parcels at four ounces.

NEW YORK, 2.—Dates to Jan. 2 are received from Central and South America. The U. S. steamer *Wyoming* sailed from Aspinwall, Jan. 14, having in charge the alleged filibustering steamer *Gen. Sherman*, sent to the United States for libel.

The U. S. minister Scouggs, refusing to take off his hat while a religious procession in the capital of Columbia was passing, was subjected to some offensive treatment by boys in the crowd, who regarded the refusal as a deliberate insult to their religion.

PHILADELPHIA, 2.—The ship carpenters who are on strike propose making direct contracts for the repair of vessels as well as for shipbuilding; they guarantee that all work shall be done in a first class manner, wages to be four dollars per day, the same as the owners now pay the firms, and the material used only to be charged for.

The Franklin Savings Fund closed its doors this morning, having been thrown into bankruptcy by orders of the U. S. Court; a large number of persons had money in the institution, as it allowed a larger rate of interest than most other saving funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—There is much excitement in this city over the arrest of B. F. Naphthal and A. Fitzgerald, printers and editors of the *Sun* newspaper, for a libel on the De Young Brothers, of the *Chronicle*, and their mother and sisters. The *Sun* people are in jail in default of five thousand bail each, with the exception of Naphthal, the author of the article in the *Sun*, whose bail is two thousand. The *Chronicle* published Fitzgerald as a bigamist and liar, and Naphthal as a frequenter of gambling-houses and houses of ill-fame; the *Sun* retorted in severe terms on the De Youngs and their mother and sisters. The latter will be arrested to-day for libel, and one of them for having demolished the office of the *Sun* with a hatchet while the libelous article was in the forms.

This afternoon B. F. Naphthal, editor of the *Sun*, was released on bail, and while walking along California street he was met by Augustus De Young, of the *Chronicle*, who drew a pistol and fired four or five shots at Naphthal without effect. He was overpowered, disarmed and taken to jail. Naphthal went there for protection, and was met in prison by Michael De Young, who drew a revolver and tried to shoot him, but was prevented by the guards. All the parties are now under arrest. These two cowardly attempts at assassination have caused great excitement.

NEW YORK, 3.—A Sidney, New South Wales, letter, says reports from the new homes of the French Communists indicate continued disquiet. The wives of about 500 arrived at Noumea from Brest, and were in most cases permitted to rejoin their husbands, thus depriving them of one ground of complaint; a few, who had anticipated the privilege, had been delegated to the society of felons at the precipice, where the discipline has become more rigid, and they are placed in heavier irons, and made to endure other modes of punishment more elaborate and frequent. The officials evince their distrust of those at the Isle De Pines by keep-

ing a gunboat almost constantly stationed there.

Last week Her Majesty's ship *Dido* returned from a cruise, bringing as a passenger a seaman, the sole survivor of the crew of the bark *Piata*, a ship which left here for China with coal some months ago and struck a reef north of New Caledonia, the crew escaping in one of their boats, and making for Solomon's Island. On reaching their destination they were mercilessly slaughtered by the natives. The mate shot himself rather than be tortured by the savages, and the survivor was spared from the superstitious belief that, as half a dozen arrows, by which he was pierced, had not touched a vital part, it would be unlucky to attack him again. The *Dido* hearing of a white man being in captivity, rescued him, and arrested three of the principal murderers, one of whom committed suicide by poison the following night.

DENVER, 3.—A dispatch from Santa Fe says that last night's *New Mexican* says that A. H. Mills, Sheriff, and Mr. Patron, Clerk of Lincoln County, arrived here yesterday to see the Governor in regard to the troubles in that county; they report that the civil authorities are powerless to maintain order or to bring offenders to justice, that five more persons have been killed, including a man and his wife, who were shot while in bed.

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—The stock company at the Chestnut Street Theatre struck last night, and prevented the performance, as alleged, on account of the non-payment of their salaries.

HARRISBURG, 3.—Lewis Resentine and John Moody, convicted of the murder of a farmer named Behr, were sentenced to-day to be hanged.

PROVIDENCE, 3.—Smith's woolen mill, store and tenement and dwelling, in Millville, Mass., were burned this morning; two men were hurled to death, and two seriously burned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 3.—The machine shops of the Memphis and Louisville railroad, in the northern suburbs of this city, were burned to-night, with all the machinery, five locomotives and seven cars; loss \$130,000, no insurance. Five hundred men are thrown out of employment.

PROVIDENCE, 3.—A fire at Allen's print works to-night destroyed the calendering and steam dyeing buildings; loss seventy to a hundred thousand; insurance seventy-one thousand.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Sargent's bill for a health bureau proposes to establish at Washington, under the direction of the Interior Department, a bureau of health, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the U. S. useful information on subjects connected with the preservation of the public health, and to assist, whenever called upon, the several States and Territories in the establishment of efficient sanitary and quarantine systems and regulations; the bureau is to be in charge of a commissioner with a salary of four thousand per annum, and three clerks.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has filed a bill in the Equity Court, for an injunction to restrain Caleb Cushing from receiving patents and certificates from the Interior Department for some 68,000 acres of Louisiana lands which she claims to have deeded him in trust, and that he afterwards, in his own name, obtained a confirmation of the title, denying her right to any interest in them; Judge Wyle granted the restraining order, returnable on the fifteenth inst.

NEW YORK, 3.—The strike on the New York, Oswego and Midland Railroad, for several months' back pay, continues; locomotives, with a tender and mails only are allowed to proceed. The strikers have burned two water tanks, and threaten to burn the bridges. A car load of flour was broken open, to-day, at Summitville, and distributed to those needing it. The telegraph office has been taken possession of, and no telegrams are allowed to pass. The Sheriff, with a posse, is out, but is powerless to act against the strikers, who number 150 men at Summitville, besides quite a force at Ellenville.

A *Herald* London special says the elections, to-day, resulted in the loss of fifteen seats to the Liberals, the Conservatives thus gaining thirty votes in the House of Commons.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 3.—The fire in the Empire mine, which was