

EDITORIALS.

MARRIED OR SINGLE WOMEN.

THE question whether married women shall be allowed to teach in the public schools is perplexing the New York State Board of Education. It is held that matrimonial accidents and maternal duties would cause married women to be absent from school at least three months in the year, and involve serious inconveniences in the class rooms; that if such teachers be allowed and encouraged, the tendency would be to have the schools filled with married women, and that the married teacher would be more irritable and infirm of temper than the spinster.

On the other hand, it is argued that the probable in convenience attending the employment of married teachers could easily be provided for; that the discipline in schools taught by married women is excellent, and the actual inconvenience very slight, if anything at all; that it is wrong to tell girl teachers that if they get married they must quit teaching; after they have spent much time in qualifying themselves for the profession, and the debarment be merely because they do what all young women do or hope to do.

The Washington *Star* says the same question came up in that city some years ago, and, says that paper—

"It was found that a rule excluding married women as teachers would deprive the schools of some of the most useful and successful teachers. Usually, however, female teachers on marrying have left the schools, and the married teachers have been for the most part of middle age, having no pressing home duties to interfere with duties in the school-room. So far as the experience of our schools goes it is a mistake, we believe, to suppose that young unmarried women are more equable in temper than the married teachers. In fact, it has proved just the other way. As might naturally be supposed, the experience of the mother in the management of children has proved the best education to qualify the teacher to train the young with mild and sympathetic, but firm and steady rule. And in the physical training and maternal care for the health of the little ones in her charge, the mother-teacher, it must be conceded, is the superior of the spinster-teacher."

A PERSONAL CREATOR.

PROF. Ewing talks to his Chicago congregation on the "Origin of the Organic World" in this way—

"Mr. Huxley has just said that he speaks not about the cause of the universe, but only about the manner of the great event. Now, to these illustrations of organized material add millions upon millions of varieties, filling the surface of the earth with their bones and imprints and forms, and the scene becomes so vast and impressive that in presence of the spectacle all unbelief for the moment vanishes, the argument assumes the power of a demonstration and the soul seems to feel all through its depths the presence of the Almighty. The pageantry of life upon the globe is its most eloquent voice in favor of a God. One may look upon the great mountains and hills with delight and wonder, but he might feel that the earthquake made the hill and that the elements made the soil and the verdure; but when amid the shady pines one sees the cottage of man and the joyous children at the gate, hears them speaking a language or singing a song, the earthquake forces and all the elements must be set aside as causes, and a creative mind must come to help us explain the mystery. In this pageant of life lies the chief evidence of a personal Creator."

—In the London Divorce Court recently a woman prayed for dissolution of her marriage on the ground that she was insane at the time it took place. Her prayer was granted. Gracious goodness! If every marriage is to be dissolved on such grounds what Benedict is safe?

ENCOURAGEMENT TO SUBDUED THE DESERT.

ONE of the resolutions of the late Territorial Convention held in this city was to the effect that Congress be invited to make grants of land to irrigation companies, under proper restrictions, with the view of encouraging the reclamation of what are now waste lands, owing to the aridity of the climate.

For nearly thirty years the people of this Territory have been busily employed in reclaiming portions of this region, for it may all be classed as once waste land, for the reason that it was generally believed to be uncultivable, and for the further reason that even now but very few and small portions of it can be satisfactorily cultivated without being subjected to artificial irrigation. During all this thirty years, nearly a third of the most progressive country in the history of the world, the settlers of these valleys have done all this work at their own expense. In making all the miles and miles of costly canals and ditches, the dams and sluiceways, the pay therefor has come out of their own scantily lined pockets. Not a dollar has been appropriated by Congress and not an acre of the millions thus redeemed from sterility has been granted to the sturdy and enterprising pioneers who have made a Territory, and a State almost, out of a region once abhorred by all and considered a perfect and irredeemable wilderness.

This ought no longer to be. Public benefit ought to be acknowledged, and assistance rendered where necessary, or advisable. This is one of those very instances. There are yet many thousands of now waste acres in this Territory that could be made largely productive by the judicious use of waters available, though at considerable expense, for irrigation. Farms and gardens and towns and cities could be where they are not, and thousands of comfortable homes could be made and supported by means and labor applied in this direction. It is a noble enterprise, a laudable ambition, worthy to be encouraged and fostered by the Federal Government. The way proposed would not cost the Government a single dollar beyond ordinary government expenses. By the simple granting of a portion of the lands thus expensively reclaimed, other and adjoining government lands, in like manner reclaimed, would be made saleable and valuable, and the prosperity and the income of the General Government would be thereby materially increased, instead of lessened.

THE TIMBER QUESTION.

At the late Territorial Convention a resolution was adopted that the Delegate to Congress be requested to endeavor to procure such amendments and modifications of the timber law as would relieve the inhabitants of the Territories from the impositions of the stumpage system.

More than half a century ago laws were passed by Congress concerning timber on the public domain. By reading these statutes it will be discovered that the object of these laws was principally to preserve the live oak and red cedar for the use of the United States navy, iron vessels being then practically unknown. A few years subsequently other laws were made on the same subject, which incidentally mentioned "other timber" than live oak and red cedar as similarly forbidden to be cut and carried away. But still the principal weight of the law applied to ship timber. The penalty for the breach of this law was fine and imprisonment.

This might be all very well, past a certain point of use necessary to settlement of the country, in flat, or rolling, or slightly mountainous, thickly wooded regions, where one had nothing to do but drive one's wagon or sleigh right into the timber and cut and haul away the same without any other trouble or expense. But that situation does not exist in this region.

In the first place, this whole Territory and mountainous region, when those laws were made, was considered waste, desert, scarcely habitable land.

In the second place, costly experience has proved that in regard to that matter those early views of this region, if not wholly, were very largely, true.

In the third place, there is no timber in this Territory of easy access, excepting in a very few instances, and that is scarcely fit for anything but firewood and a little perhaps for fencing, and consequently can hardly be dignified with the name of timber.

In the fourth place, such timber as there is in this Territory, and can properly be called such, is situated, in almost every instance, on the precipitous sides of the mountains, up steep and rugged cañons, inaccessible except at the outlay of enormous means to make roads and keep them in repair for many miles up the cañons.

The Pacific railroads are accounted a wonderful triumph of the ingenuity and enterprise of man? Why? Surely not because miles and miles of track were laid across the plains with scarcely any grading at all! No. But because of the difficulties encountered in crossing the mountains and going through the mountain defiles. Now all these difficulties, to a very great degree, were previously encountered and overcome by every city and settlement in Utah, merely to obtain firewood to keep the settlers warm, and such knotty, gnarled, scrubby timber as the adjacent mountains afforded to build houses and bridges and make fences. In consequence of this condition as to the timber supply, the ancient timber laws in question were considered hereabout, in courts and out, as practically obsolete, dead, inapplicable to this region. There is hereabout no live oak or red cedar, no timber suitable for naval purposes, no timber to export, not timber enough to supply the settlers with fuel, fencing, and housework. Millions of feet of lumber have been imported to Utah, and much is imported every year.

This virtually obsolete and really inapplicable old law, however, it appears, has been resurrected by the land office, and by the spite of federal officers who have been sent here, but who have no sympathy with the struggles, trials, welfare, and prosperity of the citizens, nor any interest in common with them in building up and developing this naturally forbidding and inhospitable portion of the country.

We said resurrected the old, obsolete law. But such does not appear to be strictly the case. Rather have a series of regulations been instituted which allow private persons to take timber for their own individual use, and provide stumpage rates for timber cut and sawn for sale. But these stumpage regulations are not administered with fairness and impartiality. They are rather administered with irrational partiality and fitful spleen, made the means of venting partisan spite, the basis of oppressive exactions and mean official tyranny.

The attention of Congress, therefore, to this subject is really demanded by the exigencies of the situation, so that legislation may be had of a nature more fitly applicable to the character of the country, and which shall be shaped in a manner to give less opportunity for the infliction of the oppressive exactions, the manifestation of the petty tyranny, and the playing of the fantastic tricks of men dressed in a little brief authority.

—One John Humphrey, of Appleton, Maine, who died a short time ago, was a miser. He married a sharp trading woman, and in their marriage contract there were many curious stipulations, one of which was "never to boil any meat that could be fried."

—When these dreadful elections are over, give us a rest.

—A San Francisco letter says, "It seems to be a penchant among our millionaires to squander their money on hotels, opera houses, and fast women."

—The following is passing around—"How soul-soothing to think that, if there is in this broad land a Young Men's Christian Association, which, for any reason, has been obliged to give up the ghost, Schuyler Colfax can always be relied upon to come and breathe into its nostrils the breath of life."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—An exchange says, "Captain Bates and his wife, formerly Miss Anna Swan, whose marriage in London attracted so much attention several years ago, have retired from show life and built a fitting residence near Rochester, New York. He is seven and a half feet high, she is an inch taller, and each weighs over 400 pounds. The rooms of their house are eighteen feet high, and the doors twelve feet. Their bedstead is ten feet long, and all the furniture is proportionately large."

—Bayard Taylor, writing to the *Cincinnati Commercial*, says of Professor Huxley, "He is incarnate honesty." Of course it is needless to state that Mr. Huxley is not an American.

—It is said that in consequence of the demand in Ohio and Indiana for stump-speakers the supply is "running to emptyings."

—An exchange remarks—"Captain Cameron, who has had a large experience as an African explorer, says that the best way to get on among savages is to treat them like gentlemen. He attributes his success to the fact that he regarded even barbarians as human beings, and acted accordingly. The savage breast appreciates kindness, and a gentle word or a small present is better for the explorer than a couple of bayonets."

—It is said that Alsopp, the Burton ale man, visited Bass, the Burton ale man. They went fishing on the loch, at Inverness, and were playing a trout when they both fell out of their boat and were nearly drowned, thus both becoming cold water men.

—One of the wires from Denver must be two-thirds republican, and another wire must be decidedly democratic.

—In Japan a bankrupt is rarely allowed to live, but if he does manage to get out alive he is not permitted to associate with decent classes. It is different here in America, where bankruptcy is something of a passport.

—The Washington *Star*, of Oct. 5, says, "President Grant, during his recent visit to Ithaca, N. Y., is reported to have said that he never had had what he could call a home, as when he was an army officer he had been forced to move from place to place; and that he had lived longer in Washington than in any other locality. He added that when he retires from the Presidency he intends to make a trip to Europe, and possibly around the world with his family."

—An exchange says, "The use of oatmeal as an article of diet has fully quadrupled within the past ten years, and is still on the increase. At many of the restaurants it is a favorite dish, while in a great number of families it is regarded as much of a staple as potatoes. If the young could be prevailed upon to eat more oatmeal and more of the preparations of corn, together with an abundance of milk, we should have a stronger and harder set of men and women for the next generation. Either is more nutritious than wheat, the one makes bone and muscle, the other makes fat."

—Dr. McCosh agrees with Martineau that it is impossible to evolve anything out of nothing. It is easy to say everything has developed from an egg, but he wants to know where the original egg came from.

—A reckless engineer, at Tatesville, on the Ohio and Susquehanna R. R., recently ran over and killed a printer named W. J. Lee. The engineer excused himself by saying that he thought the printer and two other men were waiting on the road to rob the pay car attached to the engine. The idea of a printer robbing anybody!

—The London *Examiner* says, "So long as Englishmen prefer the chance of twenty per cent. to the certainty of five per cent., so long will there be periodical times of trouble, and political economy must remain a dreary science while its teachers pretend that they can juggle away these facts by the manipulation of pieces of paper." A hint of this kind might be useful in this country.

—T. W. H., in the *Woman's Journal*, says his impression is that "Nature is endeavoring to take a new departure in the American and to produce a race more sensitive, more pliable, and of more nervous

energy; that this change of type involves some risk to health in the process, but promises greater results when established." This is a pretty good idea, but is there not ground for fear that in this change of type, so far as it has gone, one essential ingredient is lacking—a saving degree of honesty? It is to be hoped Nature will not forget that.

—A hen shot a man at Pains Hill House, near Cobham, England. The loaded gun was on the top of a corn bin in the stable. The hen got on the trigger, the gun exploded, and an old man named Collis was shot in the face, losing one of his eyes.

—The Montana *New North-West* says, "We have never yet been able to see why an Indian has any more right to be deprived of his liberty of person, or any more right to steal, burn and murder than a white man. If the United States is not able to administer justice to 300,000 Indians, it had better take down its shingle as a great power and buy a sheep ranche."

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 17.

Justice's Court.—William Sellers was to-day convicted of purloining a coat from Reggel's clothing store, and was fined twenty-five dollars.

Good Sales.—The traffic in umbrellas was unusually brisk at the various stores this morning, thus verifying the old adage—"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Recalled.—We take back what we said about the storm having broken; at least, if it has, a very considerable has found its way here and seems in no particular hurry to get away.

A Gay Wedding.—Cupid seems to be unwontedly active just now. We are informed that there was a gay wedding at Centerville on Monday between Hugh Thomas and Miss Rose, aged 76. The happy innocents were serenaded in the evening.

Something Like a Storm.—The storm to-day was a notable one. The rain commenced sometime in the night and continued steadily and rather heavily till mid-day, after which the clouds cleared away and the sun came out brightly. The soil has had a pretty thorough soaking.

Woman's Exponent, for Oct. 15, contains "Never Give Up," "Our Home Here and Hereafter," "Books for a Home," "R. S. Reports," "Woman's Record," "The Wife to Her Husband," "Hope and Custom," "Sisters, Be in Earnest," "A Woman's Convention," "Human Science and Divine Revelation," "A Vindication of Women," "Positive People," etc.

The Way of It.—*Harper's Weekly* has a cartoon representing Tilden's manner of spelling "reform." On a blackboard he has written the words—"The Lion's Share for me;" of which he has crossed out all the letters before "re" in "share," and the last letter in the sentence, leaving the word "reform." This is about the way the ringsters hereabouts propose to reform Utah.

The Juvenile Instructor for October 15 contains "A Fox Hunt;" "Entomology;" "A Trip to Our Antipodes;" "Neptune's Arbitration;" "Questions and Answers on the Book of Mormon;" "Editorial Thoughts;" "Study for Leisure Hours;" "Hawaiian Mythology;" "Ancient Harvesters;" "The Wine Cup;" "The Contrabandist;" "Joseph Smith the Prophet;" Music—"Glory to These Latter Days," words by "Hugh Knough," music by J. J. Daynes; "Sunday School Lessons for Little Learners."

Conductors' Excursion.—The Grand International Division of the Conductors' Brotherhood meet in Omaha Nov. 7th, and they expect to make an excursion to Salt Lake and San Francisco, leaving Omaha on or about the 12th of that month. The excursionists will consist of conductors and their wives, to the number of two or three car loads. They will be welcome to Salt Lake, although they will not come at a time to see this city and region at its best.

For October.—The *Utah Musical Times* for October is full of entertaining and instructive matter for