

Constitution of the State of Deseret was nobly loyal on the woman question. The fact is, there is no noble loyalty in the shutting out of women from the suffrage or any other question.

OREGON is blessed. Oregon is well blessed. Oregon rejoices in the possession of a precious piece of femininity, described by a contemporary in the following glowing style—

A mother of five children, on the sunny side of forty, above medium height, blue, soft and penetrating eye, rather high forehead and very wide in the region of ideality, complexion bordering on the blonde, possessed of a varied and extensive business and literary experience, self-reliant and self-poised, rich in varied mental resources, quick to perceive, prompt to execute, ready and rapid with the pen, fluent, logical and persuasive on the rostrum, an earnest reformer of a liberal type, glowing with enthusiasm and blending in admirable proportions, business tact with extraordinary abilities.

This prizable lady is Mrs. A. J. Duniway, editor and proprietor of the *New Northwest*, Portland.

Mrs. Duniway found herself one of 240 delegates to the second anniversary of the Oregon State Temperance Alliance at Salem last month. The lady said she intended to throw a bombshell into the ranks of the Alliance, and she did too. This is a sample of her vigorous and vivacious manner—

"Mr. President, Gentlemen and Ladies: I have always wondered what it was that took up so much precious time in our Legislative bodies. I understand now. Gentlemen, you talk too much. Act more,—talk less. I have listened patiently to your debates and your speeches and my head is aching terribly from the racket and din of your loud-mouthed orators. You have been talking all the day long, and now I think it but right that you should listen to some resolutions I have prepared." [Here Mrs. Duniway read a set of resolutions which could not be heard in the great merriment.—Rep.]

"I fear,—yes, I know,—you are very tender-footed. You are cautious,—afraid to 'face the music.' 'That's what's the matter' (tremendous burst of laughter and applause) about these resolutions of mine. Now don't act hastily, gentlemen. Judging from your action here to-day, I apprehend there is but little danger in that direction. \* \* \* You have been wasting precious time and breath to-day, and now I would like to have a chance."

Gradually the debate drifted from Temperance and things to Woman Suffrage, at which a not over cautious delegate (Mr. Driver) became indignant, and thus gave vent to his indignation—

It has been urged here that if women were but allowed the ballot, drunkenness and vice would speedily disappear. Woman rules the world, and has always ruled mankind. By her great influence in forming the characters of men she moulds the nations to her will. Why have they not accomplished this great work? I dare to say that if the instincts of women were right there would be no drunkards. Consider the danger of giving to women the power of the ballot in this matter. In New York city alone you will find 25,000 prostitutes, whose influence, whose votes would support the liquor traffic. There are 2,000,000 such women in our land. Then go among the higher classes, and you will find it no easy matter to banish the social glass of wine from the fashionable dinner parties of upper-tendom. Again, the better element of womanhood would never be represented at the polls. Talk as you may, one-half of the women of the nation oppose the extension of the franchise.

Mr. Driver had reckoned without his host. Mrs. Duniway's womanly spirit glowed within her, and she asked the indulgence to address herself to the unfortunate Mr. Driver, whom she annihilated thus—

He had come into the convention and said that women ruled the world, that if woman would but do her duty as mother, sister or wife, there would be no drunkards. Do you mean to say, sir, that we, as mothers and wives, are responsible for every whisky blot? [Sensation.] How dare you shift upon the shoulders of noble, sacrificing women the responsibility of this abomination, which they, upon bended knees, in the agony of tears and heartache, supplicate this nation to wipe out! [Tumultuous applause.] You tell us of

2,000,000 fallen women who in their fallen state would vote for the perpetuation of this evil, and for this reason the virtuous and upright should be denied the right. But what say you, sir, to the 20,000,000 male prostitutes by whom they are supported? [Enthusiastic cheering.] I pronounce your libel upon womanhood a slander so vile that if we were but voters you would not dare to utter it.

Mrs. Duniway further said—

I have warned you, gentlemen, that I came here to throw a hot shell into your camp. Mr. Conser fears that this action will defeat the bill before the legislature. If we expect to work in the future with the old, rotten, rum-soaked timbers of your past legislature, this might be true. But I tell you, gentlemen, that we expect a new element. There will be honesty and virtue among the men at your next session, and perhaps there will be some women there to enact laws. Some have attempted to fix the ignominy of the liquor traffic upon woman. I deny the slander; and looking upon these honest faces, I realize that the large-brained, honest-hearted fathers and brothers here are with me. Only a few wire-working politicians, and occasionally a preacher are against me.

Mr. Driver meekly "rose to set himself right before the Alliance," and avowed himself "an uncompromising advocate of woman's suffrage." Of course he was, after such a caution from Mrs. Duniway.

Mr. Wooden, however, was not that sort of a man. He had felt the bombshell, felt sore under it, and he was determined to kick against it, which he did in this decidedly vicious manner—

I think this woman suffrage question a damnable outrage. One woman has come into this Convention and kicked up more fuss than all the other delegates, and I don't go a cent on letting her talk so much. I am a Good Templar, and those who know me know that I am a worker and will do as much as anyone to help temperance along. But if you are going to pass this woman suffrage resolution I shall get disgusted and want my name stricken from your rolls.

For a twelvemonth the Alliance will not be afflicted with another bombshell from the lady. But then they may expect a little more of the same sort.

THE impression having been widely received in the community that the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington would render a decision in a case involving the question of the legality of Judge McKean's manner of impaneling juries, the public mind has been on the *qui vive* all the week, if not "waiting for the verdict," at least waiting for the judgment of the court upon the question. However, as we write, there appears to be no certainty as to the precise time when the decision of the court will be given, and of course the question of what that decision will be must be left to the future to answer.

There can be no two opinions on the matter as to which way the decision will go, if equity and the merits of the case be the determining points. But if they be not, and technicalities and informalities be taken as the basis of the decision, then the matter may well be enveloped in much uncertainty, and astute lawyers be almost as badly puzzled as common people to prognosticate confidently concerning the nature of the expected decision.

However, no matter what way the decision may go, the world will continue to wag along much as usual—the wicked will continue to do wickedly and those who desire to do right will continue their strivings after a better life. A righteous decision, that is, one favorable to the integrity of our local laws and municipal ordinances, would not put a stop to the vicious endeavors of those whose only apparent desire is to destroy the peace, morality and good order of the community and introduce confusion, strife, bitterness, drunkenness, lewdness, lawlessness and anarchy, where the contrary virtues have long prevailed. In success or in failure, so far as appeals to courts or any kind of earthly tribunals are concerned, the proper business and the best policy of our citizens is to continue unwaveringly to pursue an upright course, and by and by, if not now, their uprightness will be acknowledged and it will eventually bring its own proper reward, while those who have sought to bring evil

upon the community and nullify the beneficial tendencies of the general good conduct of our *bona fide* citizens will sink out of public sight and remembrance, or if remembered it will only be with the remembrance of shame and ignominy, unless they repent.

AMONG the recent sensational dispatches sent hence to the New York *Herald* and other papers by persons evidently interested in the crusading ring, is one containing such matter as the following—

Judge Haydon predicted the admission of the State would be followed in six months by bloodshed in the streets of Salt Lake City. The Mormon theocracy could not remain in supreme power without collision with the Gentiles, who must fight or flee. Gilchrist analyzed the State constitution and showed it was an instrument to perpetuate the power of Brigham Young and the priesthood criminals, the foes to republican institutions and to the peace and welfare of the Gentile citizens.

One Gentile was sent to Washington to work against the insidious scheme of Young, Hooper, the Cannon Mormons and the Fitch-Fuller clique—paid Jack Morris to put the Territory under the heel of the priesthood.

Merchants and business men are leaguely together to resist a further collection of taxes until some account is rendered by the Church officials.

The courts will be asked to intervene to compel them to follow the law. An animated and exciting legal contest is anticipated.

We publish the above extracts for the purpose of reminding the public of the devilish animus that is couched under them, the undigested penchant for litigation and bloodshed which pervades the whole of the dispatches that are sent from this city in the interest of the ring, a penchant that essays its manifestations under the ill-fitting mask of republicanism, loyalty, and the like.

In the above extracts three purposes are plainly put forth—

1. To drag religious matters in with the view of prejudicing Congress and the public at large against a State organization for Utah.
2. To push the opposition to bloodshed, should Congress grant a State government.
3. To continue to defy and override the local laws and ordinances, under the presumed protection of the Federal judiciary.

As to the first of these purposes, it is altogether unconstitutional and in opposition to all constitutional law, and to the very spirit of republicanism, to mix up religious questions with the question of the admission or non-admission of a Territory into the Union as a State. Under the Federal government every citizen has the inalienable right to enjoy his own religion, and Congress has no right to legislate with prejudice to any religion. If every citizen in the Territory were a "Mormon," inflexibly true to his religion, it would be in opposition to the spirit of the constitution and American liberty for that fact to be mentioned in the view of prejudicing Congress against conferring a State government upon the Territory. The inhabitants of this Territory have just as constitutional a right to be "Mormons" as they have to be Methodists, or Baptists, or Catholics, or Infidels, or Spiritualists, or nondescripts, or soreheads.

The admission of Utah as a State, is sought because it is right, it is just, it is lawful, it is constitutional, religion or no religion. The position and increasing importance of Utah entitle her to admission as a State. A State government is the natural destiny of a Territory, whether its inhabitants are "Mormons" or anti-Mormons, Protestants or Catholics, believers or unbelievers, religious or irreligious. If they really desire to have a State government, and are able to sustain one, and if they present a republican form of government, the great constitutional requirements are complied with. It is a mark of petty bigotry and prejudice, it is in fact treasonable in spirit to the constitution and to republicanism, for any man to urge the religion of the inhabitants as any argument against the admission of any Territory as a State in the Union. The matter of religion can not be introduced prejudicially to any person, in such a question, without doing violence to the Federal constitution and the genius of American liberty.

The second point, the purpose to push things to bloodshed if Congress grant a State government, may be merely in the way of a political threat, as such

threats, to the disgrace of the country and the times, are not uncommon. But if there be bloodshed, in the contingency referred to, it will be because such an issue has been persistently desired and intended and sought by the opposition. So far as the advocates of a State government are concerned, their ruling desire is the peace, good order, and prosperity of the Territory, or State if shall be so.

In reference to the third point, threatened overriding of the local laws, so long as the Territory is afflicted with a bigoted and unprincipled judiciary, such disloyal threats perhaps will be indulged in, but from the very moment when the Territory or the State shall be blessed with an upright judiciary, who will pay a decent regard to the laws and the constitution, we shall hear no more of public threats to defy the laws.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 19, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Having noticed in your paper the publication of an act for the preservation of fish and wild fowl, and defining the duties of the County Courts in relation thereto, and knowing that it is a new law to your subscribers, it may not be amiss to communicate to the public through your columns on the subject.

The propagation, cultivation and preservation of fish is a subject attracting the attention of many farseeing men of science and enterprise, who well know that if stringent laws are not faithfully executed the valuable fish in our mountain streams and lakes will soon be nearly extinct. Hence the necessity of the public being informed on the subject and shown the way to preserve and increase this wholesome and luxurious diet. If the law referred to is faithfully carried out the result will be that after a few years our rivers and lake fisheries will be largely increased, giving employment to a large number of men and furnishing a cheap supply of nutritious food to many people.

One of the important means for the preservation of fish now in our rivers is the construction of fish ladders over dams, as contemplated in the act referred to. It is the instinct of trout as well as most other fish, to seek the particular stream or rivulet in which they were hatched to deposit their eggs. To reach this particular spot or parent bed they will make every effort. Close observers have noticed that when impassable dams have been placed across streams, the fish will come year after year and leap hours to scale the falls, until utterly exhausted.

The fish ladder is ordinarily so simple and inexpensive that it would seem that men owning dams would, if informed, construct them without the requirement of a compulsory statute.

A good fish ladder in our mountain streams may be made in the form of a long box or plank, open at both ends, one end to be fastened at the top of the dam, the other extending into and fastened in the pool below. Inside the box and fastened to the bottom pieces of plank, should be placed transversely, say eighteen inches apart, more or less according to circumstances, to cause ripples. These ripple bars should not extend from side to side of the box but only about two-thirds across. For instance if the first bar is fastened on the right side of the box at a right angle to its side, the next will be fastened on the left side, each extending two-thirds across, and so on, alternating, until the top is reached. The water passing in at the top of this box, is caught by these bars and divided right and left by them until it reaches the pool below.

The fish coming up the stream to the dam seek and explore every crevice and opening where water is passing. If the lower end of the fish-way is placed near the centre of the pool, below the dam, they readily find it, and enter immediately. If the ladder is placed at so great an angle as 45 degrees, the fish have no difficulty in passing through it. They will jump through almost any current a distance of four feet. Each ripple bar gives them a resting place, behind which they recover for the next jump. A fish ladder should be made measurably to correspond to the size of the stream, the depth of the water in the box should be at least sufficient to float the largest fish that may elect to pass up.

Mill owners, with a very few exceptions, in this country are a body of intelligent men, who only require to have made clear to them the fact that the construction of fish-ways does not interfere with their business while it adds to the public good, to induce them to place fish-ways over their dams.

Respectfully, A. P. ROCKWOOD.