

EDITORIALS

WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARDS.—A bill is before the California Legislature, declaring women eligible to constitutional offices. Some members favor the bill and say they think it constitutional, and others oppose it and say they think it unconstitutional. It was discussed the other day in the State Senate, and the San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "Sallie Hart didn't have a chance to say anything during the debate, but looked as if she would like to." "Such action as is provided in this bill has been taken in a number of the States, and the result seems to be satisfactory. Women take a deep interest in school matters, and ought to have a voice therein. The presence of a couple of intelligent women in the Board of School Directors of San Francisco would have an improving effect. The people of the city should try the experiment."

GERMAN JESUITS.—It appears that the Jesuits exiled from Germany by Bismarck's anti-ecclesiastical policy, and scattered through France, England, Belgium and the United States, have definitely settled upon Dillon Hall, for their English novitiate. Dillon Hall is about nine miles from Liverpool, and the use of the Hall has been granted to the Jesuits by Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton, of Rainhill. About one hundred priests and students, all German, are located there, and the novices are pursuing their studies as if in their own country. Others of the exiled have settled at Stonyhurst College, and at St. Bennos, near Rhyl, North Wales.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN MAINE.—Now they have a question raised in Maine as to the legal right of a woman to hold the office of justice of the peace. The Governor and the council have called upon the Supreme Court for their opinion upon the subject—first, whether she has such a right now under the constitution and laws; and second, whether the legislature is competent to authorize such an appointment of a woman.

The woman question, in one form or another, has been agitating things and disturbing the world ever since Edenic times, and the end is not yet.

THE ASHANTEE QUARREL.—This is the way, in brief substance, in which a writer in *Frazer's Magazine* puts the causes of the Ashantee war—"The English and Dutch proposed to swap some property that neither of them owned. The Ashantee tribe happened to live on that territory that the Dutch gave to England, and so they went with the farm. A little misunderstanding arose, and Atjempoa lost his fetish stool, a sacred and valuable religious article. In his search for the stool, a rival prince interfered, and then England's honor being at stake, she interfered."

NONE TOO SEVERE.—An eastern paper has the following commendable remarks upon a villainous case and its treatment by a New York magistrate—

Martin Higgins, the New York hackman, convicted of outrage on Mary O'Brien, a girl from Philadelphia, whose trunk he was employed to carry from the depot, has been sentenced by Recorder Hackett to twenty years in the State prison. The girl was a stranger in New York, having just arrived, and had placed her check for baggage in the hands of the hackman. The circumstances of the case were simply shocking, and a more righteous sentence never was passed. The brute offered in court to marry the girl, but she indignantly refused, showing thereby her good sense.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—An exchange gives the following as one of the methods whereby rich people sometimes suddenly find themselves poor, and poor people still poorer—

Extravagance does not pay. A piece of lace, fine as film and costly as diamonds, was offered for sale lately in Europe. Queens declined to purchase at the enormous price. The wives of great bankers passed by on the other side. An American

lady heard of it and sent a check for the amount. This was a year or so ago. Last week the estate of the husband of this American lady passed into the hands of trustees, and some savings banks, with moneys of the poor and industrious in their possession, were closed up.

That is a very suggestive answer to the questions as to where and how the money goes.

NOW FOR FROGS.—France is not likely to remain unrivalled in the practice of dining on frogs. Seth Green, having caused the abundant multiplication of fish, now proposes the multiplication and culture of frogs for food, and this is how he urges the frog question, "We have many stagnant pools about the country that are useless in their present state, and, believing that there is nothing made in vain, I do not know of any other use for them than to make them into frog ponds. I also believe it would make the man wealthy who could raise a million frogs and get them to market. All I would claim is giving him two years' experience in experimenting."

Now those who wish to become millionaires as well as philanthropists and benefactors of their country, and who do not possess souls above frogs, can take up Seth's frog proposition and thereby make fame and fortune.

BIG WINDMILLS.—Seven large windmills are being constructed at Syracuse, N. Y., to crush gold ore on the island of Oruba, in the Caribbean Sea. The wheels are of the rosette pattern, thirty-six feet diameter, securing power equal to a twenty horse-power engine. Weight of each mill 7,000 pounds, cost of each about \$1,600.

Wind and water are the cheapest of all powers, but the latter is only available in places, and the former at times, very irregular times, too.

N. E. FOR PRETTY GIRLS.—In the U. S. Senate, Feb. 11, in the course of a debate on currency distribution, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said that until New England ceases to bring forth more maple sugar and more pretty girls than the other States in this Union, she could not escape reproach in this chamber.

By all means let New England continue to bring forth pretty girls, as many as she pleases, more than any other State if she chooses. Utah can be equally enterprising and industrious in bringing forth healthy and intelligent boys, so that none of the pretty girls may lack husbands when they wish to have such a handy article in the house.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.—A young lady of Lyons, Iowa, recently said, rather indignantly—

Some men are always talking about patronizing their own town—always harping on that duty—and yet they go abroad to get married, while here we all stand waiting! I do hope that some of these men who marry Eastern women will get cheated.

THE REAL ISSUE.—A great bone of contention in Congress is the financial question. At a mass meeting of Liberals in England, held preliminary to the late parliamentary elections, Mr. Gladstone, in the course of a speech, said, "The real issue before the country is finance." France, Austria, and Russia are said to be in a similar condition. The fact is, finance is the real issue almost everywhere, and with almost everybody, whether in a national, corporate, family, or individual capacity. Even the Utah "ring" is after the taxes.

A PLAGUE.—South Windham, Connecticut, is said to be in a fearful way, with small-pox in every house in the village. Several deaths have resulted, business is suspended, the trains on the New London Northern railroad are rushed by without stopping and no communication from the outside world is allowed. The disease is said to

have been introduced by a lady from Mystic, whose child was recovering from the malady.

It is not pleasant for a whole town to be quarantined, but that is better than to have such a loathsome disease multiply and spread to other towns.

THEY WILL VOTE.—The women will vote where they can, and why they are not generally allowed to do so everywhere is more than we are prepared to tell. Notwithstanding Miss Anthony's Rochester experience, the N. Y. State women do not feel disposed to give it up so, as will be seen by the following extract from the *Utica Herald* of Feb. 10—

The special election yesterday resulted in a victory for those who voted for bonding the city. The election was quite spirited, and votes polled without cessation from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. Quite a number of female tax-payers voted during the day. The majority of these cast their votes in favor of bonding. The total number of votes polled was 1,245. Of this number 853 were for and 392 against bonding. The party in favor of bonding thus received a majority of 461 votes. In other words, over two-thirds of the tax-payers who voted were in favor of bonding. This result was the preferable way; in fact, the only way of getting rid of the floating debt of the city.

TROPPMAN RIVALLED.—Everybody remembers the Troppman murders near Paris a few years ago, because everybody was horrified at the same. A series of crimes, similar and about as horrible, have been recently committed almost at the gates of the same city, being in or near Limours, department of Seine-et-Oise. Within a few months eight persons have been assassinated, all about six o'clock in the evening, all in the same manner, and all apparently by the same hand. Two maiden ladies were the victims the other day. After knocking his victims senseless, the assassin cut their throats until the head is nearly severed from the body. No clue has yet been obtained which could put the police upon the trail of this wholesale murderer, but the best detectives of Paris have gone out to Rambouillet, and are busily engaged in working up the case.

BRAN.—Now again it is bran that people ought to eat, or rather wheat meal, instead of superfine flour. The London *Dietetic Reviewer* agitates this bran question, and proceeds to prove, by scientific data, that wheat meal contains one-third more nutriment than flour does, from which the bran has been sifted. Fine flour, according to that journal, is not food at all, in the proper sense of the term; that is, the elements of the grain, which are separated in the process of bolting, being essential to perfect nutrition, those who use fine flour are obliged to subsist mainly on other things, or lose their health—and no one, therefore who makes baker's bread a principal article of diet can long maintain health, while those who use wheat meal bread, unfermented and unadulterated, can maintain their health with a very small addition of other foods.

Let us all eat bran with our flour, or rather wheat meal.

MARCHING ON.

SUSAN B.'s soul seems to be marching on. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, according to our dispatches, has decided in favor of the women, elected members of the School Board of Boston, to serve in that capacity.

In the California Legislature an act to make women eligible to educational offices has passed the Senate. The San Francisco *Chronicle*, in reporting the Senate proceedings at Sacramento, thus speaks of the passage of the bill by that house—

The bill to make women eligible to educational offices was up in the Senate again this morning. Laine made an argument against the constitutionality of the proposed legislation, as well as against its policy as affecting the welfare of society. Hendricks read a brief speech in opposition to the bill, while Perkins, his colleague, favored it. Farley argued that the provisions of the bill would be unconstitutional. Roach said that in England women are

holding educational offices, with good results. Finney made an impassioned appeal for the improvement of the condition of woman, and defended the women who are advocating and urging Woman's Rights against the rather severe reflections of Laine. Edgerton favored the bill, as did also Pendegast.

Farley moved that the bill be amended, so as to leave women ineligible as county school superintendents; but the motion to amend was voted down.

While Laine was talking, eloquently, ably and ponderously, about logic and constitutional provisions, Little Sallie Hart was busily buzzing Senators, illogically, no doubt, but very satisfactorily. "The result was," as the Senator would say, that the blandishments of the little red-headed syren, "going," as Laine said, "from seat to seat, like some blazing comet, shading a kind of fascination from the twisted hair," outweighed the able argument of the Senator, and the bill was passed by the following vote: Ayes—Bartlett, Beck, Boggs, Crane, De Haven, Edgerton, Evans, Finney, Garratt, Gibbons, Goodale, Graves, Hopkins, Irwin, Kent, Keys, Martin, McMurray, Pendegast, Perkins, Roach, Spencer, Turner, 23. Nays—Bush, Duffy, Dyer, Eakin, Farley, Fraser, Hendricks, Laine, McCoy, McCune, McKusick, Neff, O'Connor, Tuttle, 14. Duffy changed his vote to aye, and gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

The Legislative Assembly of this Territory, yesterday, elected two ladies to the office of notary public. And thus the work goes bravely on.

YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION

THE Yellowstone Wagon Road and Prospecting Expedition, consisting of 150 men and 200 wagons, provisioned for six months, and fully equipped to thoroughly prospect the country between Bozeman and the mouth of Tongue River on the Yellowstone, and the adjacent country, was to leave Bozeman, Montana, on or about Tuesday, Feb. 10. The rendezvous, before fairly starting on the journey, was to be at Quinn's Ranch, about fifteen miles out on the Yellowstone Road. The expedition was expected to travel not more than ten miles a day for the first twenty days, and couriers would be sent back at regular intervals. The outfit of the party proper was furnished by the Association. All additional recruits were expected to furnish their own outfit. The object of the expedition was to open up the Yellowstone country for settlement, and develop the mines of that region. A dispatch on Saturday said the expedition started on the 12th.

When the expedition should have reached the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, the purpose was to lay the foundation of a town, to be the county seat of Big Horn county. Carpenters, blacksmiths, a competent surveyor, with mechanics' tools, and a saw mill, were to go with the expedition.

Similar expeditions were expected to start early from Cheyenne and Bismarck, toward the same region.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE recent death of King Lunalilo throws the little kingdom of Hawaii into another crisis, in regard to his successor. The Legislative Assembly was ordered to meet on the 14th instant in view of this contingency. Lunalilo was elected by a large majority of the people.

Among the more prominent aspirants are David Kalakaua and Queen Emma, though the latter appears to have little chance, as the Privy Council repudiate her, while the prospects of the former are excellent. The advocates of both candidates work heartily for their favorites.

The following is Queen Emma's appeal—

"TO THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE:

"Whereas, His late lamented Majesty, Lunalilo, died on the 3rd of February, 1874, without having publicly proclaimed a successor to the throne; and whereas His late Majesty did, before his final sickness, declare His wish and intention that the undersigned should be his successor to the throne of the Hawaiian Islands, and enjoined upon me not to decline the same under any circumstances; and whereas many of the Hawaiian people have, since the death of His Majesty, urged me to place myself in nomination at the ensuing session of the Legislature;

"Therefore, in view of the foregoing considerations and my duty to my people and the late King, I

do hereby announce and declare that I am a candidate for the throne of these Hawaiian Islands, and I request my beloved people throughout the group to assemble peaceably and orderly in their districts, and to give formal expression to their views on this important subject, and to instruct their representatives in the coming session of the Legislature. God protect Hawaii.

"EMMA KALELEONALANI.
"Honolulu, February 5, 1874."

The following is the address of Prince David, with the interpretation thereof, as we find them in the San Francisco *Chronicle*—

"ENA MAKAAINANA ALOHA!

"No ka mea, ua hiki mai i-o'u ma ko oukou Peresidena la o ka Hala-wai Makaaianana a oukou i akoakoa ai ma Kawaiahae ma ka Poakolu, Feb. 4, 1874, na hoike ana no ko oukou manaio lokahi e like me ka oukou i hooholo ai—no ke koho ana mai ia'u i Moi no oukou, i makua hoi nana e malama i ko kakau aupuni aloha, a waiho aku i ka hooke ana mai ia makemake o oukou e o'u mau makaaianana na ka Ahaoalelo e kaheia ana ma ka Peaha ae nei, Feb. 12, 1874.

"No keia, e na makaaianana, ke haliu aku nei wau e like me ko oukou leo kahea, oia'i, ua hakahaka ko kakau Noho Ahi, aole hoi i kono ko kakau Moi i hala aku ia i Hooilina no ko kakau aupuni, e hooke no wau i ko oukou makemake, a e hui lokahi like aku hoi me oukou ma ka manaio hookahi.

"E ae no wau e lilo i Makua malama i ko kakau aupuni; a e hana me ka hoooponopono noiau ana i ke kulana o ko kakau noho'na kuokoa a'u e makemake nui nei e hoomau loa keia noho kuokoa ana o Hawaii nei, a e hoola i ka lahui Kanaka.

"E ola e Hawaii!"

KALAKAUA.

"Honolulu, Feb. 6, 1874."

REDUCED TO PLAIN ENGLISH.

"The president of the public meeting assembled at Kawaiahae on Wednesday, the 4th of February, 1874, has communicated to me the unanimous sentiment of that meeting as expressed in the resolutions adopted, in which you have declared your wish that I should be chosen as King of our beloved country at the session of the Legislative Assembly called to meet on the 12th of this present month.

"I sincerely thank you, people of my ancestors, for the expression of your confidence in naming me as the successor to the throne, and, knowing myself to be in sympathy with you, I shall study to carry out your wishes.

"His late Majesty died without nominating or proclaiming a successor to the throne, and it therefore depends upon the Legislative Assembly, under the Constitution, to elect a Sovereign.

"I accept your nomination of myself to this high and responsible position of guardian of the Government, with the earnest hope that that Government may be conducted wisely, and so as to secure and perpetuate our national independence and the preservation of our race.

"God preserve Hawaii!"

KALAKAUA.

"Honolulu, February 6, 1874."

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY FEB. 24

Frosty.—A hard frost last night. Bright and clear to-day.

Keen.—People say it is cold to-day, the "coldest of the season." It will soon taper off.

For St. George.—We understand that eleven masons left this City this morning by train for Provo, on their way to St. George to work on the Temple.

Fraternal.—This morning our sanctum was brightened by the genial presence of C. W. Penrose, Esq., the characteristically lively and able editor of the *Ogden Junction*.

Assaulting and Battering.—Henry Burnett assaulted and slapped Wm. Stevens. This morning Burnett had to pay \$10 for indulging in that kind of pastime, that being the amount of the fine assessed against him in the police court.

Fireman's Ball.—The Fireman's ball, for the benefit of Pioneer Company No. 1, at the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms last night, was a fine affair. The members of the