

The Lesson of Utah.

The heartless indifference to the most sacred rights and interests of women, which is everywhere manifested by politicians, is painfully illustrated by Senator Frelinghuysen's letter to the Boston Daily Advertiser, in justification of his infamous Utah bill. We use the word "infamous" advisedly, because nothing can be more infamous than an attempt to reduce an unprotected class of citizens to perpetual political subjugation without argument or discussion, and without giving that class any opportunity to be heard in its own behalf. Mr. Frelinghuysen says:

"One word as to suffrage. That was not the primary object of the bill. Its object was the equal enforcement of the law. In view of the peculiar condition of the Territory the reason why Female Suffrage was prohibited is sufficiently apparent without explanation. In a senate that would not under ordinary circumstances interfere with the people of any Territory adopting, under the Constitution, such rules of suffrage as they saw proper, through a long debate, the report of which occupies from twenty to thirty pages of the Globe, I think there was not a word said against the limitation of suffrage, as provided in the bill in question."

This is a most startling and significant statement. "Not a word was said concerning the limitation of suffrage" to male citizens. The repeal of Woman Suffrage was not even alluded to during a long debate in the Senate upon a bill which disfranchises the women of Utah and which makes any future attempt by a woman to vote, a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment, and which prohibits the men of the Territory from ever again extending suffrage to women. This is, indeed, a conclusive evidence of the necessity of Woman Suffrage!

Think of it! Senator Wilson was present, who had himself introduced a Bill to give women suffrage in the Territories. Half-a-dozen other Senators, known to be in favor of Woman Suffrage, were present. And yet these men all sat silent and several of them voted for this bill which takes away suffrage from the women of Utah. Henceforth let women trust no man to represent their political interests who is not elected in part by the votes of women. It is a crowning evidence of the truth of the maxim that "no one class can safely be trusted to represent another."

But Mr. Frelinghuysen says that "the reason why Female Suffrage was prohibited is sufficiently apparent, without explanation, in view of the peculiar condition of the Territory." Why so? It is not apparent to any one who believes in the Equal Rights of Woman. On the contrary, in view of the peculiar condition of the Territory, Woman needs suffrage to-day in Utah more than anywhere else, and more than ever before. Look at the facts without prejudice, and see if this is not so.

The population of Utah is divided into two hostile classes, Mormons and Gentiles. The Mormon votes, even without the women, largely exceed the Gentiles in number. But this preponderance is increased by the votes of the women because almost all the women of Utah happen to be Mormons. Indeed, almost all the resident population, the farms, the homes of Utah, are composed of Mormons. They are a peaceable, industrious people, devoted to their peculiar observances, with a theology which not only permits but inculcates polygamy as an article of faith, and are characterized by the exclusiveness of social feeling, which sectarianism develops and persecution intensifies.

The Gentiles, on the contrary, are chiefly composed of miners—rough, reckless, frontiersmen, without fixed homes, without wives or female relatives. This floating population is naturally jealous of Mormon supremacy and impatient of restraints, whether salutary or otherwise. When a Gentile sees a Mormon and the women of his family cast several votes, he does not stop to consider that he might neutralize these votes by making a home and inviting his female relatives to leave the East and settle with him in Utah. Nor does he ask himself whether these women have not as much right to vote as himself, upon questions which equally concern all? He simply sees the momentary

numerical disadvantage, and appeals to the authorities in Washington to strike down the women. And such men as Senator Frelinghuysen are prompt to do his cowardly bidding.

But it is said, these women help sustain by their votes the semi-barbarous institution of polygamy. Well, suppose they do. And suppose this institution, for which they plead the Patriarchal sanctions of the Old Testament, is as unnatural and as injurious as its bitterest opponents represent it. And suppose that we concede without question that forcible interference by Federal authority is right and expedient and necessary. What then? Will not these poor women, the victims of a false theology and a mistaken sense of duty, need hereafter every right and privilege of citizenship more than women who are more happily circumstanced? If the United States Courts are to deprive these women of their so-called husbands, and declare them unmarried, and pronounce their children bastards, and compel them to rely upon their own resources for the future support of themselves and their children, ought we not at least to recognize and respect their equal rights of citizenship? Why give a vote to the man who is a polygamist and refuse it to the woman? Why increase the power of the strong and double the burthens of the weak? If any class of Mormons should be disfranchised, it certainly ought not to be the women. But

"Man to man so oft unjust
Is always so to Woman."

The utter indifference of Congress to the rights of the women in Utah is in singular contrast to its almost morbid sensitiveness in regard to the rights of colored men. Suppose that the Senate Judiciary Committee, in view of the very "peculiar condition" of South Carolina, had quietly reported a Bill, the effect of which would be to deprive colored men of suffrage? Would a long debate have taken place without a single allusion to the proposed "limitation of suffrage" to white men? On the contrary, Mr. Sumner would have exhausted the resources of eloquent invective, and every Republican Senator would have denounced the proposition as a conspiracy against liberty.

Let us hope that the day will come when the rights of women will find as many and as earnest defenders in the Congress of the United States as the rights of colored men find now. But that day will never dawn until the women of America are armed with the ballot. H. B. B.

—Woman's Journal.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.—Washington, January 14. —The subject of woman's suffrage was before the House Committee on Territories to-day. Wilcox, delegate from the New York Woman's Suffrage Society, said that woman suffrage in Utah originated in an address before the same committee five years ago. Delegate Cannon of that Territory admitted this statement was substantially correct. Wilcox claimed that enfranchisement was first proposed as the only practical mode of extirpating polygamy, and it would have that effect if the secrecy of a vote was secured by abolishing marking of ballots with numbers or otherwise; that till secrecy was secured, woman's suffrage had not a fair trial, and he said farther that the woman's suffrage element was unanimous on this question, and that, in the forthcoming political combination this element would be powerful. Mrs. Hieneman of Pittsburg, agent of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Society, said if suffrage could be taken from women it should be taken from men for the same reason. She objected to extension of the common law of 1776 to women of the Territory of Utah. Carey stated that the Poland bill, which he would accept, simply operated to substitute common for civil law and was not modified by decisions of the Legislature. To this Wilcox assented, and McKee, chairman of the committee, stated that the committee desired this and nothing more. Carey said the Mormons enfranchised the women of Utah to out-vote the Gentiles, and they had no purpose or desire to elevate their women thereby. This latter allegation was emphatically contradicted by Cannon. —Sacramento Union.

BAIN WAGONS!

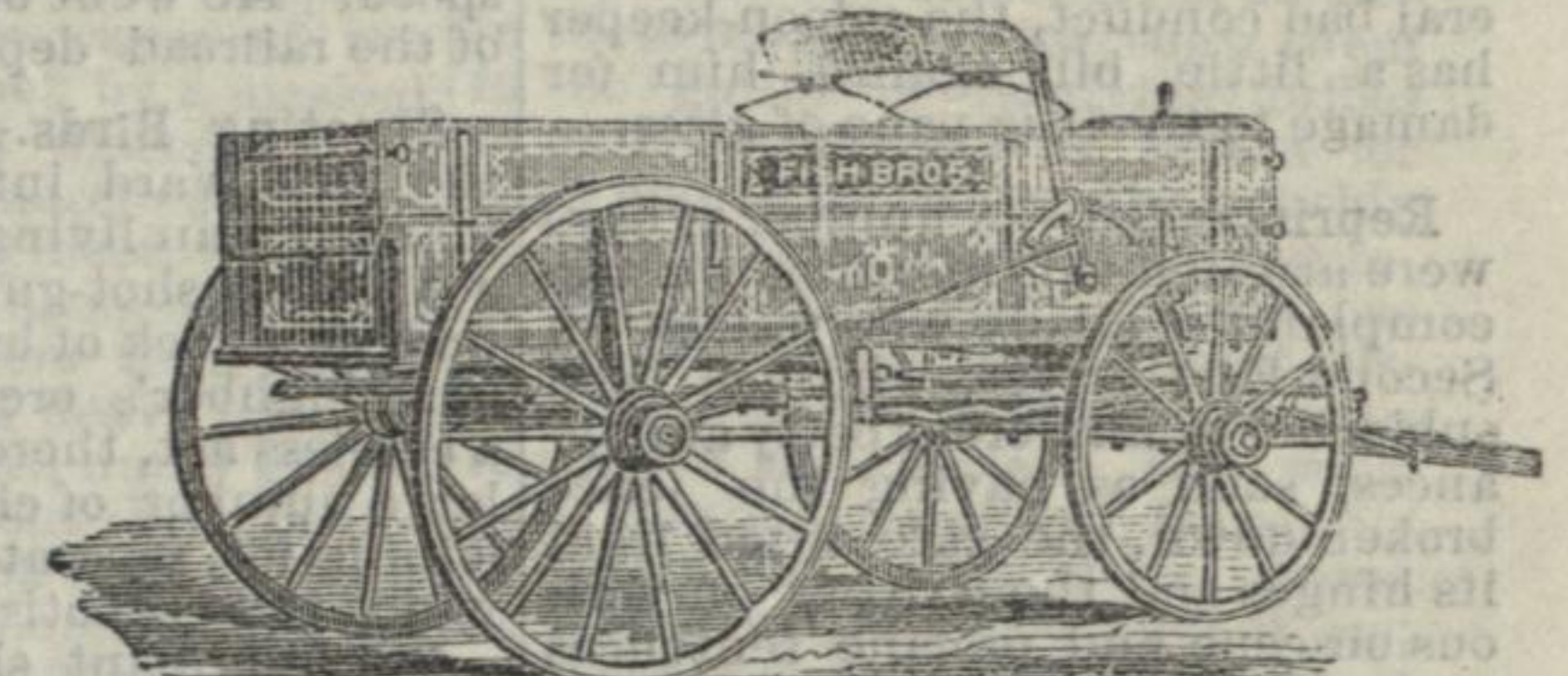
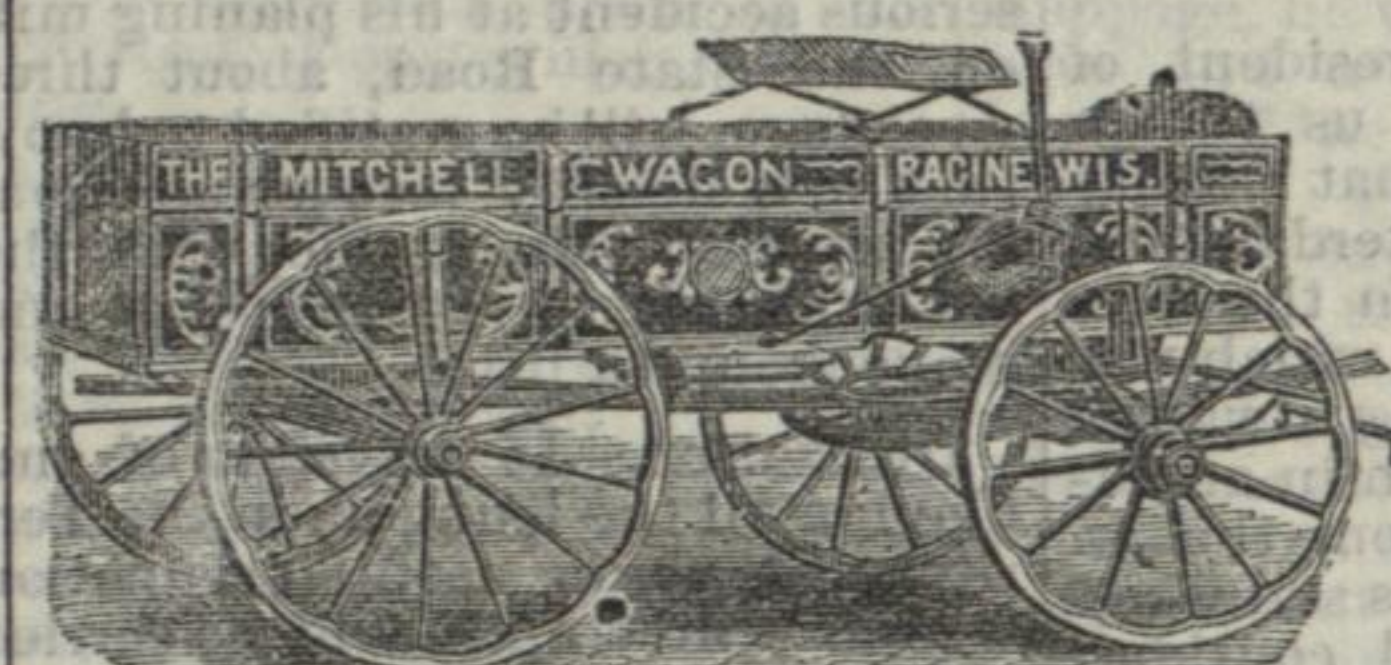
FACTORY ESTABLISHED IN 1852.



IF YOU ARE GOING TO BUY A GOOD WAGON, ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR WHO HAS a Bain Wagon: He will tell you it gives BETTER SATISFACTION than any Wagon ever used in Utah.
Z. O. M. I. SELL the BAIN WAGON at OGDEN and LOGAN,
Having taken the place of the Schuttler Wagon, which is good evidence of its superiority
First Wagon Depot South of Theatre.
w24 yearly **SEBREE & ROBERTSON.**

INDUCEMENT TO FARMERS!

SALT LAKE CITY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1873.
FROM THIS DATE AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WE WILL SELL THE CELEBRATED and well-known Fish Bros' and Mitchell Wagons to Farmers
FOR GRAIN, AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!
We will warrant these Wagons, IMPROVED AS THEY ARE, to Farmers, for AS LONG A TIME AS ANY WAGON in this Market is Warranted.



The Mitchell Wagon! --- Fish Bros. Utah Wagon!
200 IN USE IN THIS TERRITORY -- 800 OF THESE WAGONS SOLD BY US
Last Summer and not one spoke or tire yet loose! We have not been asked to do a dollar's worth of repairs on the wheels! -- the last year which attests their well deserved popularity! Have made many important improvements in them in the last three months!

These two Wagons are confessedly the Best in the Market
NO ONE SHOULD BUY A WAGON WITHOUT FIRST TRYING US A CALL!
WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE

Jones Plow, the Best Plow in the World.

Look at them and you will say so. Try them, and if you don't agree with us we will take them back.
We have the Best and only Complete Stock of Hard Wood Lumber and Wagon Material in Utah.
AGENTS OF J. I. CASE & CO.'S
THRESHING MACHINES,
The Dorsey Combined Reaper and Mower, and the Iron Clad Mower.
JOHN W. LOWELL & CO.,
N. E. Corner 1st East and 2nd South Streets, Salt Lake City

WRAPPING PAPER.
JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY of a Good Quality of
Wrapping Paper,
BETTER THAN FORMER LOTS.
Size 26 x 36.
For Sale at this Office.
J. M. JOELSON,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE
And Manufacturer of
Upholsterv, Mattresses, &c.,
GROESBECK CORNER, opposite the White House,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
w49-tf

ANGUS M. CANNON
Has purchased the Entire Stock of
Milburn Wagons
From Mr. JOHN MILBURN,
AND proposes to sell everything composing said stock at such prices and on such terms as to ensure satisfaction to any one wishing anything from the
Lightest Spring to the Heaviest Freight Wagon.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SPRING SEATS
And a few
PLOWS
On hand.
Opposite Seventies' Hall,
STATE ROAD. w26 6m

NOTICE.
IN THIRD DISTRICT COURT, Salt Lake County.
To N. B. Evans and Edward McGarry, original locators in the Jordan Silver Mining Company Mine, in West Mountain Mining District, owners each of 24 feet therein:
YOU are hereby notified that there is now due the sums of \$180 from each of you, on your several interests in the Jordan Silver Mining Company Mine, in the West Mountain Mining District, for labor performed by me on said mine, which you are hereby notified to pay with ninety days. Should you fail or refuse to contribute, your proposition to comply with the 5th section of the Act of Congress, of May 14, 1872, entitled, "An Act to promote the mining resources of the United States," your interest in said claim will become the property of the company owners thereof, who have made the required expenditures.
JOHN W. KERR.
w40 low 90dys