

EDITORIALS.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT.

As a gentleman was conversing with a lady, travelling between New York and Boston, upon woman's rights, in the course of the conversation he asked her what she thought about woman suffrage, to which question she replied very sensibly as follows—"Neither suffrage, nor better wages, nor higher education would ever make a woman thoroughly satisfied or happy. What she needs, most of all, is the right to have a husband and children of her own."

It is not so very certain that even a husband and children of her own would make a woman thoroughly happy, for old Cobbett very shrewdly indicated a great fact when he wrote that most women are at times misery-makers. Many of them do indeed seldom seem to be happy except when they are miserable, and, if they have no troubles of their own to fret and stew about, they are very forward to fret and stew over the troubles of their neighbors. This appears to be a constitutional peculiarity of most if not all women. But there is another fact in this connection, and that is, that very few people, either men or women, know how to make themselves happy, even when they have most favorable opportunities and abundant resources. The bee extracts honey from every flower it visits, but human nature seems to be so perverse or so weak and so destitute of wisdom as to pass by the sweets of life, some of which may be found perhaps in every condition, and to linger around and feast upon the bitternesses, which also one need not go far to find at any time, whatever one's station or circumstances may be. Take the first man and woman one meets, with fair physical and intellectual endowments and capable by daily labor of earning a comfortable livelihood, and instead of that man and woman making the very best of their positions, employing their time and energies in developing their own legitimate resources and enjoying the happiness which is certainly within their reach, ten to one the first thing we know we find them the slaves of their own endowments, their own passions, indulging in murmuring, complaining, and repining over their own lots, and envying the condition and advantages of others, and thus doing what they can to make themselves miserable. How foolish this is! Yet, as a rule, it is a folly that everybody, male or female, is guilty of, more or less, so that this idea of being thoroughly happy, if really representing an attainable condition in this mortal life, is very far from being realized, and in most cases it is this unwise course of the individuals themselves that keeps them from approaching very much nearer than they do to a realization of this ideal but much yearned for thoroughly happy condition.

Notwithstanding all this, there can be no doubt that well ordered marriage, with the natural olive branch results thereof, do afford to a woman a vast amount of satisfaction and no little happiness, and it can not be denied that the desire for those blessings is a controlling passion, a most powerful instinct with all well endowed women. It is the duty of the legislature and of the State to see that this instinct, this passion be not unnecessarily checked, hindered, or perverted, but that it have fair and free course, under judicious regulations, for development and satisfaction. This desirable condition exists in very few communities in the world. What is commonly termed civilization does not favor it, but in many respects exerts an influence in the reverse direction, which we are sorry, very sorry to see.

The *Woman's Journal*, in noticing this subject, admits that to have a husband and children of her own, is one of the conceded rights of woman, as a congenial partner and a happy home are an inestimable gain both to men and women; but urges that society does not offer sufficient opportunities of obtaining those things; that thousands of men and

women live single from want of social opportunities; that next to the abuse of alcoholic stimulants, celibacy and its concomitant, licentiousness, are the greatest bane of society, yet that an unhappy and unsuitable marriage is far worse than none; and that marriage can be promoted and ennobled by institutions which bring the sexes together in the daily pursuits of life.

We may remind the *Journal* and the public generally also that these vexed questions no longer vex the souls of the women or the men in this Territory, as woman suffrage is a fact here, and in no community is the right of marriage and of having children more freely conceded to women than in this Territory. In the first of these matters Utah stands the second commonwealth in the Union, and in the last and most important she stands a clear head and shoulders above every other community in America; or in Europe, or in the "civilized" world.

A GOOD WORK.

THE company of five hundred emigrants from Europe, who arrived in this city yesterday (Thursday), constituted the last installment of about 2,500 who have been brought across the ocean and the continent to Utah the present season. This is a material addition to the population by that source, being at the rate of about two per cent. to the whole population, or at about the rate of 800,000 persons for the whole country. We are safe enough in asserting that no other Territory or Pacific State, and probably no western State can make any such showing.

This good work for Utah has been accomplished mainly through the self-sacrificing labors and devotion of the people of the Territory. Indeed many of the emigrants have been brought wholly or partially by means of cash sent for the purpose by the people residing here.

If the people of other Territories would follow the example of Utah, instead of spending so much of their means in useless personal extravagance, they might add tens of thousands to their population every year, and some of them, California for instance, appear to be very anxious to increase their population by emigration as fast as they can, provided it be from Caucasian and not Mongolian peoples. This emigration to Utah is from Caucasian peoples and from the most desirable of the Caucasian nations too. California boasts incomparably greater agricultural resources than Utah, and if her people had made as well directed exertions as the people of this Territory have done in this direction, California might this year have increased her population by an emigration of between ten and twenty thousand souls, not objectionable Chinese, but the most desirable Europeans—Anglo-Saxons and Teutons.

This is not the only year in which this good work has been carried on by the people of this Territory. They have been engaged in it, more or less, annually during the quarter of a century since the settlement of Salt Lake, and every year has brought its corresponding results, all accomplished notwithstanding the oftentimes greatly superior attractions presented to emigrants by other Territories and States, and also, notwithstanding the bitter opposition, the malignant lies, and the shameful slanders of certain parties in and out of the Territory, some of them federal officials, to their disgrace be it said and held in remembrance.

The vast importance of this good and great work, so prudently and persistently carried on by Utah, cannot be easily estimated and can hardly be overestimated, but it is a work which deserves national recognition, for without doubt it has accelerated the building of the transcontinental railroad and the development of these mountain and Pacific Territories and States a full generation. If other Territories and States would make half the exertions in this way that Utah has made, we should never hear of hundreds of artisans and newly arrived emigrants fleeing back from America to Europe in disappointment, disgust and dismay.

ONE THING NEEDFUL.

MR. MEDILL, writing from Europe to the *Chicago Tribune*, says—

Whatever hard things may be said of British institutions, those entrusted with official positions do not disgrace them by embezzlement and defalcation, by Credit Mobilier bribery and back salary grabs. No member of Parliament is in disgrace for dishonest conduct; no alderman of any city is under indictment, or in jail, for levying blackmail, or receiving bribes; no postmaster or revenue officer are defaulters. Great cities are not robbed of their revenues by Bill Tweed Rings, and municipal governments are not driven to the verge of bankruptcy and repudiation by thievish scoundrels, whether carpet baggers or native scallawags, who administer their public affairs.

In the matter of fidelity to public trust and honesty in the discharge of official duty, American office-holders have much to learn from their British counterparts, which, if put in practice, would redound to the credit and reputation of the United States throughout the world. After comparing the conduct of the governing classes in the two nations, it puzzles an American to refute the proposition that "That form of government is best which is best administered."

The *New York Graphic*, on an other subject, has the following—

The most serious objection to the postal savings bank scheme is that we have not a set of postmasters and post-office clerks who can be trusted. Every day we read of defalcations and tamperings with the mails. Most of our postmasters are mere politicians, and as unfit for the proposed duty as common barbers for bank presidents. The English institutions work well because the civil service system has weeded out of the Post-office Department most of the dishonest and incompetent material with which it was overrun. A real and energetic civil service reform in this country would have given us a set of officers whom the people would trust; but, as it is, the people will look a good while at their dimes and dollars before they part with them for ever, and the general impression is that the Government has about as many horses in harness as it can handle with safety or drive anyway.

In another part of to-day's NEWS, is an article from the *Sacramento Union*, in which that paper dilates more fully upon the low rank which this nation takes in regard to winking at corruption in high places, and encouraging honorable and faithful conduct in life.

These three testimonies do not come from aliens and can not be charged with being the bilious eruptions of the inhabitants of other countries, but they originated with Americans, and were written for and published in influential American newspapers. They are therefore the confessions of intelligent Americans of the inferiority of Americans generally in the essential matter of official, business, and social conduct, and the comparative superiority in these things of the old, "effete" monarchies and nations and peoples of Europe. These testimonies are of a nature that ought to induce serious thought, among the inhabitants of this extensive, energetic, and boastful republic. It is hardly consistent that the foremost nation in the world, in many things, should be self-confessedly in the rear rank of nations in the highly important matter of integrity of character, especially in public and other offices of trust. Such a condition is certainly a deep reproach to what is termed "civilization," and unless something effectual is done to counteract existing tendencies, the downfall and disintegration of this proud republic is but a matter of time.

The one thing needful in American government and in American society is high-mindedness of the right sort, of the most exalted kind, of the most perfect type, the true nobility of human character—honesty, faithfulness to every trust, integrity incorruptible, that needs no cloak, nor explanation, nor excuse, but that fully entitles its individual possessor to the appreciative plaudits, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Good and faithful, because he has done good and faithful work, not as an eye-servant, but at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances, having been perfectly upright, conscientious and trustworthy, in every condition, beyond the shadow of a doubt. This is a necessary lesson which America has yet to learn, or has forgotten, judging by the numerous recent instances

of untrustworthiness in public and in more private life.

Perhaps much of the unfaithfulness and corruption of American official life may be the result of the practice of a change of incumbent with every change of party and in some cases oftener, utterly regardless of faithfulness or unfaithfulness, partizanship ruling where competency and integrity should be the chief consideration. Under this partizan practice, good service and trustworthiness go for nothing. Hence appointees to public office have come to consider that their chief business while in office is, not to discharge the duties thereof faithfully, but to make their "pile," that is, their pecuniary fortunes, during their probably brief term of office, and they learn to be not very scrupulous about the means of doing so. On the contrary, in some of the European governments the rule in many instances is for an official to continue in office during good behavior, and, upon such continued good behavior in office, increased salary is given, with a pension after a term of faithful service. This policy is a great stimulant to integrity, one that might be advantageously adopted in this country. One thing is evident—that it is about time that the faithful discharge of duties was made one of the first points in the disposal of any office, and rewarded as such, while unfaithfulness should be followed with prompt dismissal. A policy of this kind would help much to pacify American public and business life.

A WIDER APPLICATION.

MRS. A. J. DUNIWAY, of Portland, Oregon, writes to the *Boston Woman's Journal* in favor of Senator Hipple-Mitchell, that he is a man of splendid talents, and a staunch woman suffragist; that he says the sins of his youth, for which it will be his life-long endeavor to atone, would never have been committed, had it not been that the customary subjugation of woman made these things possible, whatever that may mean; that if he had not committed matrimony, his other acts would receive the sanction of silence among the very men who are to-day the loudest in their denunciation of his misdemeanors; and that in the place of Senator Mitchell was elected an anti-suffrage, anti-decent, anti-respectable gentleman, with antecedents of far more questionable nature than Senator Mitchell's, with an alias that nobody disputes, and a present life so disreputable that the ladies of Portland did not dare to attend and listen to his speeches, for she sent a reporter with orders to bring back a verbatim report of his address, but it proved too fearfully obscene for publication.

Everybody does not see with Mrs. Duniway's eyes, yet the above may be all true as gospel, and again it may be not altogether true. But the representation of filthy speaking therein credited to the elected senator reminds us of the character of the harangues of some of the promoters of that memorial in this section, the friends of which we think we should be about right in saying amount to a greater percentage of drunkards, adulterers, and patrons of prostitutes than is the percentage of practical polygamists among the people whose proscriptive the memorial was purposely gotten up to bring about.

There is another sharp thrust made by Mrs. D., the principle of which is aptly applicable to persons and circumstances connected with Utah. Speaking of the antecedents of the ex-senator mentioned above, that lady says, as we have previously noted, that "it is a lasting disgrace to our civilization that these things are true—if he had not committed matrimony, his other acts would receive the sanction of silence among the very men who are to-day the loudest in their denunciation of his misdemeanors."

Substituting the words principles and conduct for misdemeanors, we may say that, to the lasting disgrace of what is termed civilization, it is true that if the "Mormon" people would not persist in committing matrimony, their social acts, no matter how bad, would receive the sanction of silence among the very men who are to-day the loudest in their denun-

ciations of their mode of life, and the most forward in petitioning and urging Congress to disfranchise them and leave things hereabout so that their property can easily fall into the hands of said promoters and friends of that memorial.

ONE OF THE WICKEDEST.—The *New York Graphic* has the following, which is not applicable to New York alone—

One of the wickedest of wicked things which a wicked man will do is to throw suspicion upon the solvency of a rival. And there are some men in this little city, we are sorry to say, who are so desperately wicked that they have taken advantage of the present sensitiveness of the public mind to start rumors against the credit of rival houses and firms. It is needless to say that at this time of general suspense and uncertainty such conduct is doubly mean and detestable. It hurts the house the suspicion is thrown upon, and in some cases has actually precipitated a crisis which otherwise might have been avoided. It feeds the fever which consumes the public mind, and makes a return of healthy confidence impossible. The man who will resort to such a measure would pick a pocket or break a lock, and ought to be branded and shunned as a common enemy.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 18.

Mean Thieves.—There are thieves around this city mean enough to steal common pigeons, belonging to children.

Gone to Provo.—President B. Young left this morning for Provo, accompanied by Superintendent F. Little and A. M. Musser, Esq.

Convalescent.—Mr. Joseph Schofield, who has had a very severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, is now convalescent and able to be around again.

Too Often Too True.—A letter in the *New York Times* says, "The United States Marshals are not good men." Unfortunately in too many instances no proof is required of the truth of that remark.

Organ Grinder.—A man with a card in front of him, which announces that he has been blind for twenty-seven years, sits in front of business places on the streets, and grinds out music from a hand organ.

Portland and Salt Lake.—An Oregon paper says,—"Col. Chapman, of Portland, is preparing a prospectus on the advantage of a line of railroad from that city to Salt Lake, and how essential it is for the prosperity of Oregon to have such a road constructed as early as possible."

Transferred.—To-day the two men, named Deady and Leahy, charged with stealing fifty bars of bullion from the "Mountain Chief" smelting works, Sandy, last Friday, were transferred from the city to the county jail. Yesterday they were held in \$2,000 each, to the Probate Court, in default of which they were committed.

Recovered.—Joseph W., son of Captain Andrew Burt, has entirely recovered from the effects of the wound in his foot, received a short time since by the accidental discharge of a pistol, being able to walk around as well as ever, notwithstanding that the bullet still remains in the foot. His recovery has been most surprisingly rapid.

Little Emma.—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes; "A few days ago I referred to Gen. Schenck's explanation of the part which he had taken in disposing of the notorious Emma Silver Mine. That explanation has provoked an amount of criticism which it would be wise not to repeat; but this, however, is no secret, that strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the General in order to induce him to join a body of shareholders who contemplate taking legal proceedings against some of the most culpable persons concerned."

Favorable.—The friends of Mr. Hampton will be pleased to learn that his symptoms thus far are favorable, and that if he progress for a few days longer as satisfactorily as he has been doing since the occurrence of the accident the danger of inflammation will be measurably past, or at least will have greatly decreased. It is probable, however, that the sight of the injured eye is destroyed. When the eye is unbandaged by the surgeon, for the purpose of dressing the