

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - MAY 21, 1873.

THE PRAYER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN.

THAT petition of the Massachusetts women for the legislature to accord them the privilege of marriage, excites considerable attention. Of course so startling a proposition is received by the public with more or less protest, although the justice and seriousness of the ground of complaint are generally conceded.

"Matron," of Washington, D. C., writes to the *New York Graphic* for the especial benefit of "Anna L.," that married women, as well as single women, have skeletons in their closets, only the married women say little about them; that "Women are formed to love and to minister to men, and no woman but a coquette is or can be normally happy who is not wholly devoted to some man," but a woman wants all of a man or none; that the ladies who signed the petition either don't know what it is to get married, or they very much want to know; that "With all the teachings of religion, of morality, and of honor against them, men by thousands blight the lives of their wives by flirtatious and infidelities, as it is, even when the latter do not know all the truth." "Matron," however, can't imagine anything worse than the answered prayer of the Lowell women, but she talks out like this notwithstanding—

"Anna L." apparently sees no charm in virtue for its own sake. She has had no principle in her life, and all she has done has been merely in obedience to what society has told her to do. It is not wonderful, then, that she should now be turning round and asking society what it is going to do for her. But could society speak it would probably answer her questionings by confessing that it is in a transition state, and that therefore nearly everybody in it over thirty—married and single—middle-aged wives or middle-aged maids—are more or less uncomfortable. Modern manufactures have taken away women's old-time occupations, and modern education has awakened them into self-consciousness. Up to our own age, women were told, and they believed, that they were made simply for men. But now they are discovering that the law of their own nature, as well as the revealed will of God, fits them for only one of these places—that, namely of the wife, of the most intimate companion, the most trusted friend and co-adjutor of man.

But this noble and joyful end will never be attained for the sex or for the individual until the mothers of the race recognize that marriage is the great end—not of women only, but of man—and until they educate the sexes in day schools and day colleges together and for each other.

But one-half of the educated world is slung bodily round the neck of the other half! No wonder, then, that the times are out of joint, and that many women are in no homes at all, while many others are in worse than none. But dear little "Anna L.," breaking the laws of God and some other woman's heart won't help matters any. It is such women alone as you, who, even though they be in sadness and loneliness, are honestly earning their own living, and setting a good example to their men-supported sisters, that are practically helping to solve the social problem. And if the hill be long and steep and the way dusty, remember that the sheet anchor of good women in all ages has been, that at the end a loving Father stands ready to receive his faithful daughters, and to welcome them into a world ruled to all eternity, not by human ignorance and selfishness, but by Omnipotent Love.

"Matron" forgets that "breaking the laws of God and some other woman's heart" is not in the petition. The idea is to fulfil the laws of God and mend women's broken hearts, or rather prevent them from being broken. That is what the petitioners wish to have the privilege of doing and of having done.

Next comes "P. N. B." of Brooklyn, and she tells the *Graphic* world that she too is not happy. She is especially severe upon the men, of whom she talks like this—

"Anna L." very well puts the case of women who have to get their own living, and I wonder that men who manage things, and who make the laws, are not ashamed of themselves for so favoring men and so imposing upon women. Here in Brooklyn, a man school-teacher gets \$2,500 for doing \$1,000 worth of woman's work. I suppose it is the same in all the places where women are employed. I believe it is so in the Government service. Shame on the men! I say, who at the same time talk loudly of man's protection of woman. Man is very willing to offer protection when woman can protect herself, but when she cannot, his aid is that of the hard, grinding employer to the neccessitous laborer, or like that which the wolf offers to the lamb.

Then "P. N. B." talks about her

self, and grows very pathetic before she gets through, in this wise—

Thank heaven, I do not belong to that unfortunate class of unmarried women who are so imposed upon through their necessities of food and clothing, but I do belong to that class of unsatisfied souls who realize that we do not live by bread alone, and this is why I am talking to you.

I was brought up as society demands—marriageably—but it has not fulfilled its duty, and so I am adrift. I had a gentleman acquaintance who visited me, and seemed to think more of me than of a mere friend. He said once, that he liked the society of certain young ladies for recreation, but none for rest and aspiration. About this time a schoolmate of mine came to visit me; a very showy dashing girl, good-natured, but superficial in character as well as in education. She took captive my lover, if I may call him such, and in a few months they were married. I was surprised, because he was superior in mind and education to most of the young men we meet in society, and she was superior in nothing but in the art of making imposing toilets. I knew that their happiness would be brief, they were so unsuited to each other. I was right in my judgment, for they are two miserable, disappointed creatures.

Yes, I will say it, I would rather have a little baby of my own to love than to have the throne of England; but never by being the second or third wife, as the Massachusetts women propose. I could get along without a husband, but never with part of one.

Mr. Editor, if you should see me chatting gaily at an evening party, you would not imagine my mind occupied with such ideas, and I would not have you, or any one else, know it for anything in the world, although I know many other girls feel the same, for I am not unlike other women.

Can denying me the development as a woman I have a right to, advance the good of society? I ought not to be untrue to myself, and I dare not disregard the demands of society, and so I am far more punished than the other two. I sometimes think that if the perfect development of woman comes only through the exercise of her whole nature, by denying her the right of such exercise she may lack, not only in this life, but in heaven also—I don't know that it is so—but I feel that heaven will be less heaven when loved ones are gathered together, and there is no one to call me mother. There is nothing more sad in all the thoughts that come to me than this.

An exchange advises "P. N. B.," "Anna L.," the Lowell ladies, and all others similarly situated, in the sentiment of the *Tribune*, "Young women, go west."

Ere we close the subject, we may as well insert the following from the *San Francisco Golden Era*—

Just as Utah is showing signs of a willingness to abandon (?) polygamy, a movement is set on foot in Old Massachusetts, having in view the adoption of polygamy in a modified form. The *Call's* "Boston Letter," of last Sunday, says, "A petition has been actually prepared for submission to the Legislature, signed by many of the best married women in the State, which, in substance, declares that the law which now governs society says, practically, that women should be married, should engage in work at their homes, and should look to their husbands for support. But the census shows that it is impossible to carry out this unwritten but recognized law, that prejudice and custom have decided in favor of restricting the husband to a single wife, yet without justice or authority, as the petitioners believe; that in the book which lies at the foundation of all law, there is no injunction against a plurality of wives; that the law against the marriage of a man to more than one wife, in cases where the wife does not object, and it is evident that the man is able to support two wives, should be abolished." This is a singular petition to come from woman in any State, but one in which religion has educated the sex to believe in the divine origin of the doctrine of polygamy.

Now it is a question if the social law has a right to forbid a woman to become a mother without marriage, unless it renders marriage possible. It is denying the woman the most sacred privilege of her existence. The law which presumes to regulate the conduct of individuals becomes responsible—not for their happiness but for possibility of happiness—for the chief elements of happiness. Thus a law that forbids a man or a woman to become a parent without marriage should make marriage possible to every man or woman not incapacitated by nature. Where there are more women than men or more men than women, a monogamic marriage for all is of course an impossibility.

Thus it will be seen that the common if not indeed uniform conclusion is that a woman has an inalienable right to have children of her own, and the law and society ought to allow it, but the grand problem is—how is this devoutly wished consummation to be brought about honorably and yet nobody's musty traditions be hurt? There's the rub. But the public discussion of this subject shows that the world moves, if slowly. One thing is very remarkable—few persons are willing to subscribe to the petition of the Massachusetts women, but nobody suggests a better practical remedy for the evil of which they complain.

THE NEW CANADIAN ELECTION LAW restricts the suffrage in counties to land-owners of \$200 land value, others to \$20 annual rental, or a situation worth \$400 per year; in cities to land owners of \$400 land value, tenants with \$30 rental, occupiers of crown land valued at

\$400 with promise of purchase, or receivers of \$400 per year salary; in towns the figures in similar cases to the above are lands \$300, tenancy \$20, occupancy \$300, salary \$400. Judges of superior, county and district courts, revising, returning, and deputy returning officers and election clerks are disqualified. Government appointees compile and revise the voters' lists and decide claims. A property qualification of \$2,000 is required of members of the House of Commons. Women are expressly and ungalantly excluded from the privileges of the franchise.

CONGRESSIONAL PAY FOR ILLEGAL WORK.—The Washington Star has the following—

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for former years, and for other purposes, namely:

Territory of Utah.—For current and contingent expenses of the Territory, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay the just expenses and emoluments of the marshal of the United States for the Territory of Utah, incurred and earned in the service of process and performing other official duties pursuant to the decision of the supreme court of said Territory, that it was the duty of said marshal to serve all process of said supreme and the district courts of said Territory, twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, that the accounts of said marshal shall be settled by the same officers and upon the same principles required by law in respect to his accounts as marshal of said courts when exercising jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States.

SALAD.—Now is the time for "green stuff." A contemporary says a perfect salad should be freshly gathered; if clean, do not wash it; if not clean, wash carefully, drain, and dry thoroughly between cloths. Salad should not be cut, but torn and broken to pieces. Eadie and lettuce should not be mixed. For condiments, water-cress, tanacon, burnet, garden-cress, chervil, basil, mint, marjoram, etc., may be used. Dandelion makes a good salad. Pour in, oil three parts, vinegar one part; pepper and salt to taste. Many people do not like oil. They need not take it. Some like sugar.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION.—The Chicago Tribune, has the following:—

The following decision was rendered by the Supreme Court to-day: Brigham Young, Trustee in trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, versus Godbe, error to Supreme Court of Utah. In this case Godbe had an account against the Deseret Navigation and Canal Company, and believing that Young, in his capacity as trustee of the Church, also represented the Navigation Company, he presented the bill to him as trustee. Young refused payment, claiming that, although he had the management of the company, it was in no way connected with the Church. On the trial the main question was whether the Church and company were one or separate things, and a witness was put upon the stand who testified that while clerk in a mercantile house he remembered to have heard a fellow clerk say that upon presentation to Young of a similar bill he paid it by giving credit on the titling account. This testimony carried the case against the Trustee in trust, and he brought it here, where the judgment is reversed, the court holding that the testimony in question was purely hearsay evidence, and should not have been admitted. Incidentally it is said for the benefit of parties in the new trial that the creditor is entitled to an interest on an overdue debt, and that where the account is stated the interest runs from that date, and that in the absence of any rate of interest prescribed by Territorial law to apply in such cases a reasonable allowance should be made by way of damages for non-payment.

A SCOUNDREL.—A Beardstown letter to the *St. Louis Republican* states that a well dressed stranger had been around the first named town, as an insurance agent, but he was chiefly concerned in the names, characters, and residences of the various young ladies he met. To such as he could obtain the address of he wrote, signing the initials "A. C. Y.," inviting the girls to meet him at the post office at a specified time, and go with him to another city, promising them fine clothes, plenty of money, and a life of pleasure. The girls showed the letters to their parents, who ap-

plied to lawyer and magistrate. Tangible proofs not being forthcoming, "A. C. Y." was discharged, and was taken by the police to an hotel, which the enraged parents surrounded, dragging him out, and beating him nearly to death with fists, clubs and stones. With assistance he escaped to the depot, but was again assaulted, but finally he was helped away. It is questionable whether he will recover. Served him right.

"A JUDGE AS IS A JUDGE."

THE Ogden Junction has the following—

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.—Judge Tindell presides over the Probate Court of Hamilton county, Ohio. Upon the application of the mother of a boy who was serving in the United States army, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued. The writ (return) was refused on the plea that the boy was a deserter. Immediately the Sheriff of Hamilton county called a posse comitatus and took the lad away. When the case came up for trial the shoulder-strapped gentlemen with a file of soldiers surrounded the Court House, with a view of coercing the Judge. But the Judge was not intimidated by the demonstration of the soldiers, and ordered that the officers be brought to his presence, when he administered to them a deserved rebuke, giving them to understand that civil authority was superior to the military. He fined the officers five hundred dollars each, and ordered the boy to be released, as he had enlisted when under age. That Judge understood his business, and Probate Courts have some power in the State of Ohio.

In the State of Ohio, yes, if not in Utah. Probably in that State the superior judges are not "judges with a mission," as they should not be, but ministers of law and justice, as they should be. When a judge is anything but a judge, it is pretty sure to taint his judgeship.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MAY 15.

NO COMPLAINT.—We have not heard anybody complain of drouth the last two or three days, neither are sober people anxious to irrigate.

HABEAS CORPUS RAIDS seem to be in order again, and criminals rejoice. They would have a hard time in Utah, if there were no Federal judges to befriend them, liberate them, and turn them loose upon society again. Great is the law, or what is made to pass for law.

SOLDIERS COMING.—Several companies numbering five hundred men will arrive this evening on their way to the West. They are from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and it is supposed they are on their way to relieve the troops now stationed at the Lava beds.—Ogden Junction, May 14.

FALSE RUMOR.—It has been reported in this city several times lately, that some of the Arizona missionaries had been killed by the Apaches. To ease the minds of any who may feel otherwise about this report, we publish the following, received to-day by Deseret Telegraph:

"KANAB, May 14, 1873.—We have had no such report here. The last we heard was all peace and quiet. I think it is a false rumor."

"STAR WAGON" AGENCY.—N. C. Matthiessen, Esq., well known in this city, from having been connected with Mr. Barron, lumber merchant, has procured the agency for this Territory for the sale of the "Star Wagon," manufactured at the Company's works, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Matthiessen's place of business is on East Temple St., a little north of the Walker House. He has shown himself an enterprising business man, and parties who wish to purchase wagons might find it advantageous to call upon him.

ST. GEORGE.—R. Bentley, Esq., of St. George, reached this City last night, ten days from home. He reports that the peach and apricot crops is almost wholly destroyed. Grapes will be the principal fruit crop raised there this season.

President Joseph W. Young was recovering from his late severe illness. The new Tithing Office and other buildings were being pushed rapidly toward completion.

LOGAN 14.

Corinne and U. N. all graded and piles all driven for the Bear River bridge. The ties are on the ground and the iron is at Ogden. It is expected that the connection with Corinne will be made by June 1st.

A fine rain with spurts of snow fell in Box Elder and Cache Co's. this a. m.

Left Salt Lake at 5:50 a. m., and reached here at one p. m. This time will be improved when the U. N. road bed is settled a little more.

The large stone, iron front, wholesale and retail Z. C. M. I. store, at this place is up one storey and progressing finely. Fine pasturage and fine crops are the features along the railroad.

A. M. M.

FAREWELL SURPRISE PARTY.—Last night a surprise party consisting of about forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen, the latter his fellow clerks in Z. C. M. I., visited the residence of Elder John Clark, in the 15th Ward, who leaves to-day on his mission to England, to bid him farewell, and to present him with some tokens of their esteem and good will. Brother Clark was entirely ignorant of anything of the kind until the party presented themselves at his residence, and hence the demonstration, as may be supposed, was all the more welcome and appreciated. The visitors were entertained with the hospitality and kindness for which

Elder Clark is proverbial, and the meeting was evidently highly enjoyed and will be long remembered by all who participated. The guests bid their host and friend good-bye and left for home about 12 o'clock.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MAY 16.

TOOELE RAILROAD MEETING.—The delegation of gentlemen interested in the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioche Railroad enterprise, who intended taking part in the Tooele railroad meeting, left this city by stage for the latter place yesterday morning. It is probable that the party will not return till to-morrow.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—Thomas McGuire was tried by Justice Clifton this morning, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The evidence against the accused showed that he presented an order to Mr. J. J. Thayne, lumberman, for \$27 and purporting to be signed by the latter's foreman. When McGuire presented the order he represented that his name was Smith. Mr. Thayne afterwards discovered that the order was a forged one and McGuire was arrested by officers Livingston and Alexander Burt. The charge was fully sustained and the accused was fined \$50.

LEFT THIS MORNING.—Elders R. T. Burton and John C. Graham left this city this morning for Europe. They would be joined at Ogden by Elder John Clark, when the three would proceed eastward in company.

Accompanying the above named Elders were Bro. William Trost of St. George, for Philadelphia, and Bro. Freeman, of Ogden, for the States; Sisters Cobb, Sheets, Richardson, Mumford, Burton, and Cummings, of this city, and Crosby, of Bountiful, on visits to their friends in the States, Sister Douglas, of Payson, on a visit to her friends in Great Britain. A number of friends of the missionaries accompanied them to Ogden, and some as far as Evanston.

THE WELSH DONATIONS.—Brother Chas. Wright writes from Willard, May 15th, 1873, as follows:—

"On Sunday last a meeting of the Welsh brethren was called at this place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the ways and means of emigrating some of the Saints from their native land. There was a good turnout, and a good spirit prevailed. The Saints were addressed by Bishop Ward and others of this place, by Brother Reese, and Brother John Morris, of Brigham City, and by Brother Harper and others from Call's Fort. The discourses were short but spirited. The subscription raised amounted to \$300. The subscription list is still open. Another benefit of the meeting was that the Welsh brethren resolved to meet often and cheer each other, etc., by conversing in their mother tongue."

SINGULAR CONDUCT.—Elder Edward Stevenson, who was at Big Cottonwood last Sunday, informs us that while there he became acquainted with a singular circumstance which occurred the same day. He states that some boys, about fourteen years of age, while walking near the creek, about a mile above the settlement, came upon a man who was lying among the brush. The boys did not say whether they did anything to provoke this individual to anger, but he seized a revolver and fired several shots at them. To escape being hit the boys ran and dodged around the bushes, while they could hear the bullets whistle past them. The man had a green veil attached to his hat and over his face.

A short distance above the place where this occurred the boys found a horse, with saddle and bridle on, and a rope tied to its head and foot. The animal was supposed to have been left there by the man who fired the shots, and as it is not improbable that it was stolen from some other party we therefore herewith give its description: Bay mare, branded S on left shoulder and L C on left hip.

The same irascible fellow mentioned above was seen passing near a house the same day when he drew a pistol to shoot a dog because it barked at him.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAY 17.

HEALTHIER.—We had a call to-day from Brother Thomas Cottam, sexton of St. George, Washington County. He states that the mortality of that city is decreasing. From the time of the first settlement of the place the average yearly number of deaths had been about thirty. In 1872, however, only fifteen occurred, and there have been five thus far this year. Formerly the mortality was mostly confined to young children, which has not been the case recently.

(By Deseret Telegraph.)

PARIS, 17th.

EDITOR NEWS.—The grain crops are mostly in. It commenced storming here on Thursday morning and still continues raining and snowing alternately. There is some excitement here in regard to mines.

Bear river has overflowed its banks and still coming up. It is a general time of good health.

OPERATOR.

A GOOD COMMENCEMENT.—Mr. George Nebeker comes into the market with Weber coal at lower rates than it has ever been sold in this city before, for which he will, doubtless, have the gratitude of a fuel consuming public—\$7.50 per ton at the depot, and only a small additional charge when delivered. We understand Mr. Nebeker has just received his first consignment from the Wasatch mine, which he has contracted to run for three years.

It will be seen by advertisement that orders for the coal can be left at the tinners' and gasfitter's store of Mitchell & James, First South street.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Booth, editor and proprietor of the *Pioche Record*, called on us this morning. He arrived in town yesterday and expects to leave for the west this afternoon. He is a practical printer and an old Nevada newspaper man, having been connected with papers in Humboldt and Carson. His last visit to Salt Lake was in 1853, with his ox team, before the Temple Block was enclosed. He sees quite