

too, if they are in rebellion they ought to be somehow coerced into obedience; and I am not now prepared to admit or deny that the Judge's mode of coercing them is not as good as any. The Republicans can fall in with it without taking back anything they have ever said. To be sure, it would be a considerable backing down by Judge Douglas from his much vaunted doctrine of self-government for the Territories; but this is only additional proof of what was very plain from the beginning, that that doctrine was a mere deceitful pretence for the benefit of slavery. Those who could not see that much in the Nebraska act itself, which forced Governors, and Secretaries, and Judges on the people of the Territories, without their choice or consent, could not be made to see through one should rise from the dead. But in all this, it is very plain the Judge evades the only question the Republicans have ever pressed upon the Democracy in regard to Utah. That question the Judge well knew to be this: 'If the people of Utah shall peacefully form a State constitution tolerating polygamy, will the Democracy admit them into the Union?' There is nothing in the *United States Constitution* or law against polygamy; and why is it not a part of the Judge's 'sacred right of self-government' for the people to have it or rather to keep it, if they choose?"

THEIR OBJECT.

SOME people seem to act upon the policy that everything is fair in pushing the new crusade against the "Mormons" vigorously along. The recent vile attacks upon the police of this city are all of a piece with, and made for identically the same purpose as, the slander, circulated concerning other municipal officials, and other prominent citizens. It is all for political effect, with the hope of wresting the power of government out of the hands of the people and their chosen representatives, and concentrating it in the hands of a very few men who do not represent the people, but who are, mostly, their bitter enemies, and who would never be elected, by the popular voice, to the most insignificant position of trust, honor, or emolument. That is the cause and the meaning of all the attacks upon the municipal and other local officials. It is to exert upon public opinion an influence to the prejudice of this community generally, and of the representative men of it particularly, to aid in the procurement of Congressional legislation which shall elevate the small and unprincipled minority into power over and at the expense of the overwhelming majority, in downright violation of every principle upon which the government of the Union was founded, of every principle of republicanism, and of every principle of justice.

The object and the animus of these unscrupulous conspirators being understood, no one need be surprised at the depths of infamy to which they dive in endeavoring to accomplish their nefarious purposes.

TOUCHING UTAH.

The following are from the *Woman's Journal* of Jan. 24—

In Committee.

On the 16th inst., Hon. George Q. Cannon, the Delegate from Utah, made an elaborate argument before the House committee on Territories, against what is known as McKee's anti-Mormon bill. He charged that it is in the interest of the United States Marshal and the District Attorney for Utah who, by its adoption, will reap a large pecuniary benefit; that its effect will be to destroy the peace and prosperity of the people of Utah, and compel them to remove from the Territory. Mr. Cannon showed from statistics, that the affairs of Utah are so managed, under Mormon rule, that taxation is lower than anywhere else in the United States, being a very small sum per head to every man, woman and child. He denounced the bill as monstrous in its propositions, and ruinous in its tendency, and especially unjust and cruel to the women of Utah.

The Indianapolis Women.

A memorial has been addressed by the Indianapolis Woman Suffrage Association to each Senator and Representative in Congress, from the State of Indiana, protesting against the proposed disfranchisement of the women of Utah.

The English Common Law in Utah.

The proposal to establish the English Common Law in Utah, which was condemned by the Faneuil Hall Meeting, and which Senator Frelinguysen disclaimed, in his letter to the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, has been revived in the House of Representatives. The telegraphic dispatches of the 15th inst., inform us that

"The subject of Woman Suffrage was before the House Committee on Territories to-day. Mr. Willcox, a delegate from the New York Woman 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.

"Mr. Willcox claimed that, enfranchisement was first proposed as the only practicable mode of extirpating polygamy, and it would have that effect if the secrecy of the vote was secured by abolishing the marking of ballots with numbers or otherwise; that till this secrecy was secured Woman had not had a fair trial, and said, farther, that the Woman Suffrage element was unanimous on this question, and that in the forthcoming political combination this element would be powerful.

"Miss Matilda J. Hindman, 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 the extension of the common law of 1776 over the women of the Territory of Utah."

"Mr. Carey stated that the Pol- and bill, which he would accept, simply operated to substitute the common for the civil law where not modified by decisions and legislation in Utah.

"To this Mr. Willcox assented, and Mr. McKee, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the Committee desired this and nothing more.

"Mr. 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 Mr. Cannon of Utah."

If Mr. Willcox "assented" to the proposed substitution of "the common for the civil law, where not modified by decisions and legislation in Utah," he made a very grave mistake. And for this reason: the common law regards marriage as a relation between servant and master, a relation of servitude on the part of the wife, and of supremacy on the part of the husband. That is the foundation principle which the common law lays down, and which underlies all statutory legislation concerning the domestic relations. Gradually, during the past century, the growth of public sentiment has compelled the legislatures of many States to modify the common law by statutes which concede personal and property rights to married women. Wives are thus partially protected against absolute subjection. But after all this is only patchwork legislation. The principle of the law is against the rights of married women everywhere, and wherever lawyers and courts can find a loophole, the authority of the husband is sustained and the individuality of the wife is sacrificed.

Now this common law theory of marriage contradicts Nature, Reason, Justice and Common Sense. It is at variance with the principle of Equal Rights and the Golden Rule of Christianity. A true marriage is a noble and permanent partnership of equals with reciprocal rights and duties. It is the most tender and sacred and intimate of human relations; but it is a relation of equals. There never existed a thoroughly happy marriage where supremacy was practically asserted by the husband, or submission consciously yielded by the wife. This false theory of domestic despotism is a prolific source of discord and a most dangerous foe of domestic peace and happiness.

To remand the unfortunate women of Utah into political disfranchisement would be an outrage upon their rights as American citizens. It would do to women in Utah precisely what a law abolishing negro suffrage would do to colored men in the South. But, to subject the women of Utah to domestic slavery, under the old English common law, would be equivalent not only to taking away the negro's right to vote, but to restoring him to the authority of his master.

We protest against the proposed legislation, as destructive to the public morals. If the proposed Bill should become a law, Congress need not be surprised if the women of Utah should refuse to enter into legal marriages. If they can only do so by submitting to the disabilities of the common law, if subjugation is made the alternative of polygamy, Woman may be driven to repudiate the shameful sanctions of this debauched and cruel government, as her only refuge from bondage, and her sole guarantee of individual liberty. Is it wise to place her in so cruel a dilemma?

In 1872, the Republican party, at Philadelphia, declared itself "mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom," their admission to wider spheres of usefulness was "viewed with satisfaction," and their honest demands for additional rights were declared worthy of "respectful consideration."

Women accepted these declarations as sincere, and helped to elect the Republican candidates. But if Republican Senators and Representatives disfranchise the women of Utah and subject them to the cruel disabilities of the common law, 1876 will see a very different state of feeling, and may witness a very different result. "Whom the gods seek to destroy they first make mad." Let us hope that the warning will be heeded.

H. B. B.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY FEB. 3.

Australia.—We have been courteously accorded the perusal of a letter from Elder Robert Beauchamp, dated Sidney, Dec. 19, 1873.

Progressing.—We are informed by Brother George Halliday, of Pleasant Grove, that his son George, who met with a severe accident on the Utah Southern R. R., a few days ago, as published in the News at the time, is progressing favorably, the hopes of his speedy recovery being strong.

Cheap.—Who says that coal is not cheap now? Mr. Geo. Nebeker advertises that from the Wasatch mine at \$6.50 per ton by the car load. This presents a good chance for neighbors and others to club together, purchase a car load and rejoice in consuming cheap fuel.

This coal is from a new mine, connected with the Wasatch, which has just been opened.

A Peace Disturber.—Last night a large, powerful looking man created a stir at the Theatre by hooting and yelling at the top of his voice. Two policemen took him in charge. He suddenly broke loose from one of the men who had him in charge and swung the other round so that the latter and himself rolled into the ditch together. He was finally lodged in jail and, this morning, he was fined five dollars.

Now it is Flippers.—Chickens stand no chance at all—they are all the time especial objects and aims of the flipper boys, and legs and wings are flippers and snapped recklessly. Windows have a poor chance likewise, and we do not know that any human beings are safe when they take their eyes out of doors, if the flipper boys are anywhere around, except it be the flipper boys themselves. Boys, this flipper game will have to be checked, and the sooner it is stopped the better.

Editor Deseret News:

I received, to-day, a specimen of Calcite, from Gilbert Thompson, Esq. He states that it was found in the side wall of the canyon of Kanab Wash, near the Colorado river, Utah, in 1872. It may be that this point is in Arizona, but the same has been found in Utah, although I have no other specimen than this, and only from this locality.

The specimen is Calcite, the variety known as "Iceland Spar;" it

has the "double refraction" quality and is very transparent.

Yours very truly,

JOS. L. BARFOOT.

Museum, Feb. 2, 1874.

Encouraging the Children.—A resident of the 2nd Ward informs us that Saturday was a gala day among the Sunday School children of that locality. Dancing commenced at 1 o'clock, and, after an indulgence of this kind of exercise for a couple of hours, there was a recess and feasting on fruit and candies. Dancing was resumed and continued till 5 o'clock, at which hour all did what justice they could, which was considerable, to a bounteous repast. After more dancing Brother Goddard amused and entertained the little ones in his peculiarly adaptable style, by the propounding and answering of questions, singing of songs, &c.

Later in the evening the bigger folks of the Ward enjoyed themselves in the dance.

A United States Case.—Yesterday a deputy U. S. Marshal arrived in this city, bringing with him a man named Peter Roberts, who, the deputy alleged, had committed an offense against the United States revenue laws. Roberts is a resident of Goshen, Utah County, and it appears the deputy stayed all night at his house and while there alleges that he discovered that Roberts manufactured either beer or liquor. The matter was brought before Judge McKean yesterday, who informed the Marshal that it was the business of each particular district where offences against the U. S. laws were committed to attend to the cases, and Roberts will therefore have to be taken back to Provo, to be examined before Judge Emerson.

General and Business Directory.—The S. L. Herald Publishing Company purpose soon to supply what has been felt to be a public want—a "Directory of Salt Lake City and Utah Territory." So far as relates to this City, the directory will be both of a business and general character, and it will be business so far as relates to the principal cities of Utah outside of Salt Lake City. The book will contain a considerable amount of chronological and other information with regard to the history of the Territory, as well as statistics concerning its resources, &c. The work is being compiled by Mr. E. L. Sloan, and is expected to be ready for distribution among subscribers about the beginning of April. Particulars concerning it can be gained from the advertisement, in another column.

Concert.—Last evening the members of the Bountiful Tabernacle Choir gave a concert to the inhabitants of that thriving settlement. The building was well filled, and the audience appeared pleased with the efforts of their brethren and sisters of the choir, to make the evening's entertainment pleasant and agreeable. This choir is making steady progress under the able leadership of brother Edward Thomas. The chair was occupied by brother John Evans. Good order and regularity prevailed during the whole evening. Among the audience were Bishop John Stoker and his counselors. Near the close the Bishop came forward and gave a few words of counsel and advice to all present, thanking the chairman, the leader and the choir for the manner in which they had made the evening pass away so pleasantly.

The Children.—Parents, why do you allow your children to be out so much at night after dark? They there and then learn many things which they would not at home, and which are nothing to their benefit. When boys and girls are verging on manhood and womanhood, and scarcely understand their new feelings, some of them are apt to be headstrong and wilful, and will not be controlled nor advised by their parents or other elder friends. But the younger children should have a little healthy parental restraint thrown around them, particularly as regards this out-at-night business. Young boys and young girls, who ought to be at home and in bed, are strolling around at night in each other's company, and there is smoking by the boys and in all probability language indulged in that would not be permitted at home, and should not be heard anywhere. Just look after these little ones, and have self-interest enough not to forget the proverb

about "as the twig is bent," etc. Save the little ones, whether the bigger ones will save themselves or not.

Bound Over.—This morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. T. B. H. Stenhouse appeared for examination, before Justice Clinton, on a charge of assaulting and threatening to kill Mr. Derby. Mr. Tilford, on the part of the latter, stated to the court that he was willing that the matter should drop without further proceedings, providing Mr. Stenhouse would pass his word that he would not harm him. The Justice remarked that complaint had been made that a crime had been committed and he could not take upon himself the responsibility of dismissing the matter, and referred Mr. Tilford to Prosecuting Attorney Snow. An examination was waived and Mr. S. was held in \$500 bonds to appear before the grand jury of the Probate Court, and to keep the peace towards Mr. Derby.

The circumstances which led to the affair are, we understand, of such a character as to cause the sympathies of those acquainted with them to be greatly in favor of Mr. Stenhouse. Both the latter and Mrs. Stenhouse had emphatically forbidden Mr. Derby from having any association with their daughter, who is quite young, and notwithstanding this he married the girl clandestinely, a few days ago. Public sentiment is justly antagonistic towards those who insinuatingly sneak within the sacred precincts of any other man's family circle.

We understand that Derby and the young lady went to a Justice of the Peace to get married, but the official refused to perform the ceremony, under the circumstances. They subsequently went to another, however, who did not demur. It would probably have shown more discretion on the part of the latter official if he had acted similarly to the one first applied to.

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