

within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The author mentioned argues that this article clearly defines citizens as persons born or naturalized to the United States, and accords to all such, irrespective of sex, equal political privileges.

The next amendment, declared to be in force in 1870, reads:

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

This amendment, it is pointed out, gives the women of the colored race the undoubted right to vote in the United States, since it expressly specifies that citizens formerly in bondage are accorded this privilege, and "citizens" are defined as "persons" born or naturalized in the Republic. The only question is therefore whether the women are "persons," and according to the unanimous testimony of lexicographers, that fact cannot be denied.

It is further pointed out that the question may be of great importance in the coming presidential election. There are some states in which the women will cast their votes for presidential electors. What will be done with the votes of these states? Will they be rejected in spite of the fact that they are cast under the sanction of the state laws? In case the election should be very close, these questions would be exceedingly interesting.

Mr. Harwood concludes that the right to vote can be denied the women only by the adoption of a constitutional amendment declaring that male citizens alone have the privileges contemplated in the granting of American citizenship.

UTAH WOMEN IN WASHINGTON.

The Midland Monthly for June, in the second paper by Juliette M. Babblitt on "Some Statesmen's Wives in Washington," pays considerable attention to Utah women at the national capital. There are portraits of Mrs. Arthur Brown and Mrs. C. E. Allen, with the following account of the wives of the three gentlemen who represent the new State in Congress:

The wife of Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, our newest State, is a native of Kalamazoo, Michigan. She and her husband, born but a few miles apart, almost grew up together. She was Miss Isabel Cameron, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander Cameron, of Scotch parentage, and an early settler of Michigan. On her mother's side she comes from Revolutionary and Mayflower stock. About sixteen years ago she went with her husband to Salt Lake, where they have ever since occupied a fine social position, their handsome home being quite famous for the number of guests of national prominence who have been entertained in it. Mrs. Brown is of pleasing appearance; dark haired and dark eyed; is a good talker and has excellent taste in dress. While taking a deep interest in politics for her husband's sake, she is not exactly an advocate of woman's suffrage; but when it was incorporated in the State's Constitution, she accepted the situation and the chairmanship of the woman's branch of the Republican committee, to form clubs devoted to the training of women in parliamentary law, etc., and gave many

weeks of her time to it. She is much more interested, however, in the Orphan's Home and Day Nursery, of which she is a director and one of the founders. This fine charity is worked for by people of the numerous creeds of the city. Senator and Mrs. Brown have one child, Max, a bright boy of much promise, about thirteen years old. Rev. Olympia Brown, the famous suffrage orator, is a sister of the Senator.

The wife of the other senator from Utah, Frank Cannon, was Miss Martha Brown, of Ogden, her present home. She is tall, slight and fair, with blue eyes and very quiet manners, and is devoted to her husband and children. There are three daughters and one son. All but one are at school at home. Thus far she has taken little part in society.

Mrs. Clarence E. Allen, wife of Utah's only member of Congress, was Miss Corinne Tuckerman, daughter of Prof. Jacob Tuckerman, a prominent educator of Ohio. She was educated at Mt. Holyoke and Smith's College, paying considerable attention to music. She is rather plump and of medium height, has dark hair and eyes, a sweet voice and agreeable manner. She takes a lively interest in woman's work, is president of the Ladies' Literary Club of Salt Lake—one of the oldest clubs in the West—and ex-president of the Federation of Women's clubs. She keeps house in Washington, but, coming very late in the season, has not taken much part in social matters. She has two sons and four daughters—the eldest, a pretty girl of sixteen, with much musical talent, already playing well upon the violin.

MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS.

We have nothing to say against the system in vogue here of selecting the major part of the teachers in public schools from among the fair sex. It is a special sphere of women to train young children, and quite proper that when qualified they should do it in public schools, at least until such time as they should be performing that duty in the home circle. At the same time it might not be amiss, even in these days of enlarged political privileges for women, to suggest that there should be a sufficient sprinkling of men teachers to act as a sort of balance wheel; for the "new" woman is not likely to get along any better without the men than did her honored predecessor.

The question of the relative value of male and female teachers in public schools is brought forward by the proposition of Prof. P. R. Boone, president of the board of education in a California city. At the meeting of the board on Tuesday evening he insisted that it was a necessity for the public schools that an increased proportion of male teachers should be employed, in order that the best results should follow. He had nothing to say, he stated, against female teachers, only he had learned by long experience and observation that when boys got to what is known as "the assertive, know-it-all" period of life—and girls too—the presence of masculine force and authority was necessary in the evolution of the schoolroom.

Prof. Boone was in a position to talk intelligently on the subject, hence his advice had great weight, and as a consequence the school teachers of his city, who are nearly all females, are somewhat agitated; for he would put at least one male teacher in every

school beside the principal, who might sometimes be a female; and then he would have an extra male member of the teaching corps. His counsel receives more attention from the fact that, as president of the Boone academy, a private institution of learning conducted entirely by male teachers, all the unruly pupils in the public schools for years past had been turned over to him, and he had had phenomenal success in making them obedient to discipline, without treating them roughly.

It is just possible that President Boone has not that full appreciation of a schoolma'am's ability that he might otherwise have had, if it had not been for receiving so many pupils to discipline because the women teachers had been unable to cope with them; but with due allowance for this there is merit in his suggestion. In the school experience of children there is needed the cultivation that comes from both male and female instructors—the natural provision which accompanies their parentage.

HERE IT IS.

GARDEN CITY, Rich Co., Utah.

June 3rd, 1896.

To the Editor:

In your Tuesday's (June 2nd) daily I notice an editorial headed "Registration and Election," which article, I see, was brought forth by request of a Mr. B. F. Blaylock. I also notice that the article states there will be no new registration until October. This being so, please state through the columns of the News what effect this will have on the woman vote? Can women vote in the July school election or not; and if so, how can they vote unless they are registered? Please give us a clear and definite explanation through the News at as early a date as possible, and oblige, yours truly,

EMIL VATERLAUS.

Citizens of the United States, male and female, over the age of twenty-one years, who have been residents of Utah one year, of the county four months, and of the school district sixty days, may vote at school elections, without the registration that is performed by a registry agent. The registration law provides that the time of the house to house canvass shall be between the tenth and thirtieth days of September, then the registry agent keeps open his office on Tuesday and Saturday during the week beginning with the second Monday of October, so as to complete his list. It is further stated in that law that "In the school elections to be held throughout the State prior to the 30th day of September, 1896, no registration shall be required."

This replies to the question submitted; neither male nor female citizens who have resided in the district the required time need to have their names on the regular registration list in order to vote at the school elections in July; the registration lists in the Territory are of no effect in the State. We might further suggest, however, that on school election day, so as to prevent any improper use of the ballot, the school law says "the judges of election shall register the name of each voter, at the time his vote is cast," and shall file such register with the clerk of the school