

GEORGE O. CANNON,
BRIGHTON YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Thursday - December 12, 1877.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

ACCORDING to the brief statement of the nature of the vicious legislation sought in Congress the present session, as caused to be published in the papers by Judge Hemminger, the Utah ring's subsidized emissary in Washington, in addition to other things already commented on, the repeal of woman suffrage in Utah has a place.

We may as well say at once, what everybody knows is the fact, that the above proscription provision is of a persecutive nature, expressly designed to be so, and is intended as an effective blow at the religion of the "Mormons," or Latter-day Saints. As persecutive of religion, all such legislation is unconstitutional, religious as well as civil liberty being one of the primary features of the government of the United States.

The women of this Territory have enjoyed the right of suffrage for eight years next (February). It is not confined to "Mormon" women. It is enjoyed by all women of twenty-one years and over in the Territory, who have been six months residents therein, and are citizens of the United States, or are wives, widows, or daughters of citizens. This is a liberal provision, and highly creditable to Utah, a provision which her citizens ought to prize, and look upon with laudable delight and pride. With that high regard, courtesy and gallantry toward the fair sex, which are such distinguishing features of the character of "Mormon" men, in this provision they favored the women more highly than they had done, or have yet done themselves.

They allowed women to vote without requiring them to be taxpayers, while a man cannot be a legal voter unless he is a taxpayer. This was a generous and highly commendable act on the part of the legislature, for which corresponding credit should be awarded. It was a step forward of the general advance of even the most civilized nations as nations, the principal of which, however, are moving in view of taking such a step at some period in the future, more or less early.

When woman suffrage was first established in this Territory, the very class of people now anxious for its repeal were full of hope that it would further their ambitious projects. But that hope having failed them utterly, they now turn round and seek to destroy that foundation on which they once built such high hopes, and all this not from any sound principle, just motive, or generous impulse, but simply from the abundance of pure, ingrained selfishness, the sordid selfishness that will use or abuse anything and anybody to secure its own vicious gratification.

For nearly eight years, then, the women of the Territory have exercised the right of suffrage to the credit of the people of this Territory, and of "Mormon" in particular. During all that time, can any bad thing be urged against the women in the exercise of that right? Have they misbehaved at the polls? Have they abused any one there? Have they broken the peace in a single instance at elections? Have they gone to the polls drunk? Have they acted in a disorderly manner there? Have they filled the air with oaths, and curses and blasphemies? Have they been in any manner riotous? Have they conducted themselves in any way other than as good, orderly, peaceably disposed, respectable citizens, as Christians, and as honored mothers, wives, and daughters? No, they have not, and an apology is due to them for naming them in connection with such questions, which, however, only done here in for argumentative purposes.

On the other hand it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that in nearly every city in the land, outside of Utah, and in those cities in Utah where the anti-"Mormon" ring adherents abound, and sorry we are to say it, all these searching questions will apply to men. All the bad things named therein are largely indulged in at times by masculine voters, indulged in boldly, unblushingly, and not infrequently with much impunity.

In this Territory, with women voting, in all elections and settlements where the ring element has no influence, elections are conducted in a proverbially quiet, peaceful and orderly manner. There is nothing to specially offend the eye of purity or the ear of delicacy.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, the women voters of Utah must be disfranchised. Why? Simply because they exercise their inalienable heaven-born right of voting for whom they please, and they do not please to vote in any effective number for their enemies, the miserable minority. Belonging to the majority chiefly, they naturally and rightfully vote for the majority chiefly, and it is no crime in them that the majority happens to be "Mormon."

If the women of this Territory voted for their maligners and oppressors, this rabid anti-"Mormon" ring, would Congress ever be asked to prohibit woman suffrage here? Never, while the world stood, if the women continued to so vote. On the contrary, the ring adherents would again become the strenuous supporters of woman suffrage. It would then be everything good and beneficial, as now it is pretended to be everything bad and malign.

"Mormon" advancement? If a good thing is done, is it not creditable, and, if an evil thing is done, does not sin be at the door of the doer, no matter whether he be "Mormon" or Methodist, Protestant or Catholic, Jew or Greek, saint or Gentile. Good is good, and bad is bad, regardless of the name of the doer.

While the conferring of woman suffrage was a work of progression in civil liberty, the repeal of the same would be a work of retrogression, and in this instance history would proclaim to all future ages that the "Mormons" accomplished the enlightened work of progression, and their enemies accomplished the vandal work of retrogression. Such would be the indelible record, inscribed and emblazoned on the scroll of history for ever, to the everlasting honor of the former and the eternal disgrace of the latter.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The regular order of business, the consideration of the Colorado contested election case, was resumed.

Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, presented a petition of David T. Corbin, of South Carolina, asking that his claim to a seat from the State may be inquired into, and decided upon by the Senate. He moved that the petition lie upon the table for the present, and gave notice that he would call it up hereafter and move its reference to the committee on privileges and elections, so ordered.

Dawes introduced a bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic sea; referred.

Various amendments to the following resolution, and gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday, Jan. 15, for the purpose of submitting some remarks thereon:

Resolved, That it is of the highest importance that the financial credit of the government be maintained, and in order to do so, the government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the resolution of Matthews to pay bonds in silver.

EASTERN.

NEW YORK, 13.—Specials from Paris say the crisis is ended and MacMahon has arrived at an understanding with the Left. A deputation of the Right waited upon him and told him that it was impossible to form a ministry.

The Times' Washington special says the silver men still intend to pass their bill in the Senate, this week. Matthews' resolution is ahead but will be laid aside the moment it is found to be in the way of the passage of the bill. The real reason it has not been laid aside is the confidence of the silver party that they can pass both the resolution and the bill, and they do not want to offend Matthews, who desires to secure a vote on his manifesto. Moreover, it is a part of his purpose to make a great dash all at once against the banded bondholders.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Dominico Costoni left San Francisco with his wife and four children, for New York on the way to Paris. On Tuesday evening they changed cars on the Erie railway at Hornellsville. The husband, who is not altogether sane, had all of their money, and he went to look after the baggage. When the train started Mac Costoni and his children were in the coach but Costoni could not be found. No tidings have since been received from him, and his family arrived in the city penniless. Mrs. Costoni is distracted with grief, and she fears her husband has been murdered, as he had a large sum of money on his person. The railway officials claim that Costoni mistook the train and was carried west.

The Western Election Case.

The World's Columbia special says the committee on federal elections in the State Senate yesterday reported adversely to a further action on the resolution to require Butler to present a report of the investigating committee on Patterson's election to congress, assigning as the reason therefor that the case is already before the courts.

The Times' Columbia special says Governor Hampton has declared himself firmly opposed to any bargain with Patterson. He says it would be a disgrace to the State if the criminal proceedings are not pushed to the utmost.

CHICAGO, 13.—The Tribune, this morning, publishes a call, signed by over 2,000 citizens of Chicago, for a mass meeting, to be held this evening, to discuss the recent necessity for the re-nomination of the silver dollar.

The New York Officials.

The Times' Washington special has the following: The President says, in regard to the action of the Senate, that he has no reason for changing his course of action. Nothing can be definitely stated as to his future action on the subject of the New York officials. His original intention was to suspend them at his first opportunity, and there is no reason to suppose that he will change his plan, even if he has to wait until next summer, when the Senate adjourns, in order to accomplish his object. He further intends to go on and nominate such men as he sees fit, and upon the Senate must rest the responsibility of rejecting them. There is no attempt to conceal the fact that the President is sorely wounded by the result of yesterday, but he is nevertheless disposed to consider a compromise impossible.

Gen. Ord and the Mexican Raids.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The House committee on foreign affairs, to-day, examined Gen. Ord, the chief postmaster of the United States, being that a cessation or diminution of the Mexican raids on the lower Rio Grande was attributable to the presence of a large American force, and the revocation of existing orders would elate the dangerous elements in Mexico, cause more raids, and be an obstacle in the negotiation of a treaty.

FOREIGN.

TURKEY.

War Notes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—A report prevailed, last night, that a great battle had been fought between Metchikie and Rastchuk, the result is unknown. Official reports from the Turkish headquarters only mention an affair with six Russian battalions.

Chakir Pasha, appointed to replace Mehmed Ali, has resigned his command on account of ill-health.

Calamities Over the Fall of Plevna.

The news of the fall of Plevna has been received with calmness and fortitude. The journals urge resistance to the last.

Opening of the Turkish Parliament.

The Turkish parliament was opened, to-day, by the Sultan. All the Turkish dignitaries and foreign ambassadors were present. The speech from the throne was reserved in tone and alluded neither to peace nor mediation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Suggestion.

LONDON, 13.—It is said the suggestion has been laid before the British Cabinet that Constantinople be made a free city under a guarantee of the European Powers.

Bank of England.

Bullion in Bank of England increased £312,000 the past week. Proportion of reserve to liability 47 1/2 per cent.

Stocks.

Consols 95 3/16 @ 7 1/8; 44 per cent. bonds 104 1/2; Erie, 95; New York Central, 117. India Council yesterday, sold two million pounds of bills at one shilling 8 1/2 pence per rupee. This is lower than was anticipated, and completely demoralized the silver market.

BRITISH AMERICA.

\$10,000 FIRE.

NEWCASTLE, ONT., 13.—The Royal Hotel and the block containing the principal part of town, was burned, last night; loss, \$40,000.

Nonpartisan Deputation.

A deputation from Bonapartists interviewed President MacMahon, to-day, and decided they could no longer support his policy.

FRANCE.

The Present Situation.

PARIS, 13.—Dufaure is stated to have submitted, last night, a list of parliamentary cabinet, including Barodet, Buffet, Bay, and Waddington. The republican papers express great distrust of these negotiations, and declare the left remains firmly resolved to obtain the execution of its whole programme.

Specie Decrease.

Specie in the Bank of France decreased 9,100,000 francs the past week.

Samuel Hahnemann.

How He Discovered the Homeopathic Mode of Treatment.

Samuel Hahnemann was a genius. At the age of twelve he taught Greek and Latin, and his translations at that age were preferred by his teacher to his own. He acquired a wonderful talent for acquiring languages, soon becoming conversant with most of the tongues in which medical books were written. He graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, and after practicing for some time he became convinced that the heroic treatment then in vogue was sending more patients to their graves than it was rescuing from them, and he abandoned it, leaving a lucrative practice. Reduced to almost poverty by this conscientious action, he began the translation of medical works, that he might thereby keep the wolf from his door. He was a German and the power of the German mind for deep research, and close discrimination is proverbial. In one book he read an account of a person who had been poisoned by a certain drug, and it was noted that it produced before death. In another book, perhaps in a different language, and written a century after, he would find an account of a case of disease manifesting exactly the same symptoms as were produced in the person poisoned by the drug, and the physician, by the advice of the physician, or with suicidal intent, has taken the same drug, and, to the astonishment of all, instead of dying from its effects, was perfectly restored to health by the use of the same drug, and, to his astonishment, also found cases of disease which manifested the same symptoms as these drugs produced that were cured by the drug which could produce the same condition in a person poisoned by it. These cases were isolated and scattered throughout the books of centuries, beginning earlier than 300 B. C. These results confronted him time after time, when he began to believe that there must be some deep underlying principle in nature which could reconcile these facts, apparently so contradictory. He was a philosopher, and so to observe an effect and not presuppose a cause to him was a pleasure. About this time the medical world was being stirred by the discovery that cinchona (from which quinine is obtained) would prevent the recurrence of a paroxysm of chills and fever. Here was an opportunity. Would cinchona produce an attack of chills and fever in one who took poison, or does it? He would try. He did not care to risk death by taking one large dose, but took doses just large enough to affect him, so that he could observe the effect. He continued these small doses at regular intervals for several days, until the symptoms manifested in well-marked symptoms. First he had a violent chill, then a violent fever followed by a drenching sweat. This was certainly like a certain type of intermittent fever. This was not enough for his skeptical mind, so he continued these experiments under the name of each of the symptoms it produced. He took the drug cinchona; and when he had a case of spontaneous disease with the same symptoms as one of these drugs would produce, he gave that drug, and instead of being cured by it the patient would rapidly recover; even though the disease had been of years standing, it would disappear in a few weeks, or even days, and instead of being cured by the drug, it would produce a violent fever. He

then gave it to his fever patients, and found that under its action the fever would gradually subside in about two hours, leaving the patient almost entirely well. This alone was a great triumph in medicine, and produced the downfall of the heroic after a great deal of opposition. His fame spread throughout Europe, and patients came to him from different countries. He prepared and dispensed his own drugs, and the druggists, fearing that they would lose their business, incited the populace to such fury that they stoned his house and demanded that he should leave the city. He was driven from city to city, until he had changed his residence about twelve times. How true it is that "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." A few years after, when about to take up his residence in Paris, the populace of one of these places, who had once tried to drive him from their city, arose in a body and declared that they would not leave them. And before his departure the chief officer and council gave a public testimonial of their gratitude to him. One of the cities in which he was once so persecuted now holds a monument to his memory.—St. Louis Journal.

Valuable Invention for Horsemen.

The inventor and proprietor of the celebrated speed accelerators for trotting horses is a dry goods merchant of Brownstown, Indiana, the name of Wilber C. Benton. Like Bonner, he conceived the idea that driving would be conducive to his health, and the result was, "holding the ribbons" over quick steps not only cured him, effectually, of the rheumatism, with which he had been afflicted for years, but led to the discovery of an art or device by means of which the speed of the trotter is at once greatly accelerated without the use of cow-hairs or heavy shoes, great incumbrances to the horse, contracting his hoofs and stiffening his limbs. The accelerators give him the proper action for speed without injuring him. It is but the work of a moment to attach them to the bit and rein in such a manner as to steady him, give him an even, lengthy stride, and prevent him from hurrying and cutting himself while speeding, thus doing away with the various kinds of boots and appendages for the protection of the limbs, which so materially retard. This is to say nothing of their excessive cost and inconvenience. The accelerators sell for five dollars per pair, and are sent to any address in the United States or Canada, (charges prepaid), on receipt of that amount.

NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

December 11th, at the residence of D. B. Brinton, Big Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, Samuel Woods and Harriet Arnold, Bishop D. B. Brinton performing the ceremony.

MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

San Francisco, Dec. 13, 11 a. m.

Con Va. 34	Exch. 4.60
Cal. 25 1/2	8 1/2
Ohio, 45	8 1/2
Ind. 16	8 1/2
Ill. 16	8 1/2
Mich. 16	8 1/2
Wis. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
N. Y. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2
Conn. 16	8 1/2
Ri. 16	8 1/2
Mass. 16	8 1/2
N. Eng. 16	8 1/2
W. Va. 16	8 1/2
Pa. 16	8 1/2
Del. 16	8 1/2
Md. 16	8 1/2
Vt. 16	8 1/2
N. H. 16	8 1/2
Me. 16	8 1/2
N. J. 16	8 1/2