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THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF IT.

The facetiousness displayed by some of our cotemporaries in dealing with the subject of Mrs. Lease's senatorial aspirations is puerile in some cases, indifferently humorous in others and quite funny in a few. The fact is, the question has never before been brought seriously to the people's attention, and they were consequently unprepared for it; it was thought, and in a good many cases hoped, that with the exercise of suffrage the women of the land would be satisfied, but it seems that they or some of them are beginning to understand, if they have not all along done so, that the right to hold office is a corollary of the right to vote and they might as well "pull" for the whole figure while they are about it.

One of the papers published in a community where probably the people are easily satisfied, and one or two evidently located where some sort of reasoning has to be resorted to, have been seriously considering the constitutionality of the case, and arrived at conclusions in each instance that Mrs. Lease cannot go to the Senate. To demonstrate this they appeal to the Constitution itself, which, referring to the qualifications of a senator, says "he" must be thus and so, the deduction being announced with so much of a flourish of trumpets as mute and pulseless type are capable of that if the great charter had meant or intended to include "she" it would have said so, the same being so easily said. This is, perhaps, as funny as anything that has yet been printed, and that, too, without intending to be so.

If the gentlemen of the fraternity would only go a little further in their legal researches and read up on the statutes or even the ordinances of their respective localities, we guarantee that they would find here and there a section forbidding the commission of certain acts, the penalty for violation being that "he" shall be fined, or "he" shall be imprisoned, or both; and if the offender happened to be a "she" would they make that a plea in her behalf? Hardly. Paying taxes and suffering punishment for the violation of legal enactments are two of the privileges common to mankind from which womankind are not debarred; and the mere absence of "she" from the Constitution could scarcely be considered as of much consequence in figuring on Mrs. Lease's chances for a seat in the Senate.

But there is better authority than comparison and precedent. If our journalistic friends will take up their evidently neglected Plinies or Murrays (of course they have them) and turn to the chapter on gender, they will there be informed that the masculine is the common wherever necessary, so that

the words "he," "him" and "his" embrace and include "she," "her" and "hers" if the subject requires it; this is not only a grammatical rule but a very convenient one, in that it avoids redundancy and makes it unnecessary to be wearily specific.

We do not think there is anything in the Constitution, or out of it except death, sickness or the Kansas legislature, that can keep Mrs. Lease away from the upper house of the national legislature as a member thereof; and yet we are not prepared to believe that she will ever look upon the interior of that place unless it be as a spectator.

A SLIGHT CORRECTION.

A cotemporary with an eye to the spoils heads its list of local offices to be vacated under the new administration with the following:

Governor—Present incumbent, Arthur L. Thomas; term expires May, 1893; salary, \$2,600, with \$1,000 for incidental expenses.

Territorial Secretary—Present incumbent, Elijah Sells; term expires May, 1893; salary, \$1,800, with \$300 additional as disbursing officer of the Utah Commission, and fees.

In these matters it is just as well to be accurate, and the foregoing does not meet that requirement. Governor Thomas' term does not expire until December 30, 1893; and Secretary Sells' term not only does not expire until the same date as the Governor's, but his compensation, in addition to "salary \$1,800, with \$300 additional as disbursing officer of the Utah Commission and fees," includes a comfortable item of \$1,500 for incidental expenses. Democratic friends who may have set their hearts upon the place will doubtless thank the News for the latter amendment to the statement from which we quote, even though they may be compelled, if tenure of office be permitted, to wait a few months longer before coming to the enjoyment of it.

A NEEDED REFORM.

We take off our hat, metaphorically, to the management of the Tremont theater, Boston, who are in the field with a pointed request asking the lady patrons of that house to take off theirs, literally. A copy of the programme for a recent evening contained in bold and displayed advertising type the following:

To the Lady Patrons of this Theater.

Will you aid the management in its work of hat reform?

Wear a small bonnet or remove your large hat during the performance.

The theater is well heated and protected from draughts.

Respectfully and gratefully,
 ARBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU.

A similar reform cannot be introduced in the Salt Lake theater a moment too soon. The ladies have but one reason to object, so far as can be learned, and that is that the convenience for leaving their headgear in the cloakrooms are inadequate. But if this is insurmountable to them, why is it not to the sterner sex also? No

one would think of justifying a man in wearing his hat during a performance by an excuse so childish; with one voice the audience would say that rather than destroy the enjoyment of those who were compelled to sit near him, any gentleman would hold his hat in his lap or even carry it in his hand during the whole evening. Why should not a lady be equally thoughtful of others' convenience, especially as she can with so much more ease sufficiently clothe her head while going to and from the building and bare it during the play? All that is needed is for the true ladies to set the example by wearing low hats or removing them altogether, and thus make it fashionable to be considerate of the comfort of their neighbors.

LESSON FOR DISHONEST BUILDERS.

On the third of April, 1885, a row of five-story brick tenement buildings in New York collapsed without the slightest warning, one man being killed and twenty of more variously injured. The houses were built by Charles A. Buddensiek and in order to save as much as possible he used mud instead of mortar, with the result stated. For this he was tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in Sing Sing for a period of ten years and to pay a fine of \$500. He was an exemplary prisoner and gained three years and seven months commutation thereby; his release took place on Friday last, and the fine was remitted.

The penalty imposed upon Buddensiek was none too severe, but perhaps all the ends and aims of the law had been accomplished in his case, and it is simply savagery to go beyond that. The object, so far as the public were concerned, was not revenge or any feeling of like character; but to give a lesson so severe that all others would take warning, and it is believed that this has been effectual. Certainly, if there are any more such buildings they have not of late developed the fact by crumbling.

There are Buddensieks everywhere and it is the duty of all good people to be on the lookout for them. Those men who for mere gain will jeopardize the lives of their fellows in the manner spoken of are no better than others who accomplish destruction by differing methods, and it is ever as much better that they be apprehended and their work stopped before a life is lost.

GARNER'S INTERESTING EXPEDITION

Some time since the scientific world was given a new subject to speculate upon in the departure of Prof. R. L. Garner for the interior of Africa, having in view a thorough study of the characteristics of the animal nearest to man in points of similarity physically considered, if not in intelligence—the monkey. The inevitable paragraphic designation of the professor's projected labors was duly forthcoming and they were termed a "monkey's academy in Africa." The feature more conspicuous than any other in the courageous man's project was, if possible, to throw light upon the question, "Do monkeys talk, and can a human being learn