

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

A contemporary, discussing the recent election in Brigham's dominions, says: It is possibly worth noting that this canvass, which wound up with a grand riot on Saturday night, was none the less bitter on account of the part taken in it by women—whereas it has been claimed that woman's participation in politics would diminish election riots. A second reflection is that the Mormon vote was not lessened apparently by any "bolting" of the wives. The great Gentile argument for establishing woman suffrage in Utah was that the Mormons, who were secretly disgusted with the faith, would find in the ballot a panacea for their lot and a way of escape out of it by overthrowing their rulers. Possibly this may yet prove true; but thus far such Mormon women as have voted at all, and the proportion is very small, seem to have invariably supported the straight Mormon ticket without "scratching." Possibly, among the vast majority who do not vote, some may refrain because they will not sustain the church ticket and dare not vote any other; possibly, also, were a decisive issue to be made against polygamy, some would take courage to declare against it, who will not now incur suspicion and persecution by voting for the Gentiles on less important issues. But both these suppositions seem to us rather forced, and the truth appears to be that the Mormon women support their husbands' tickets out of free choice. Hence woman suffrage is no more a cure-all for Mormonism, a panacea for polygamy, than for sundry other ills to which the modern political doctors would apply it. The question arises, when we see all the Mormon women voting the ticket of the Mormon men, and all the Gentile women voting the ticket of the Gentile men, whether this is not a token of what may be expected everywhere under woman suffrage.—*Chicago Post.*

THE canvass in Utah did not wind up with a grand riot. There was no riot in this city connected with the canvass, and the election passed off with entire peacefulness. The fact was that a number of demagogues called an open air political meeting, to which of course the public were free. The speakers made unwarrantable attacks upon some of the best and most respected members of the community. The audience did not relish such abuse, and in order to drown it made a large noise than the stump orators. Adherents of the abusive stumpers were not satisfied with this, and some of them, being armed, talked threateningly. The public did not relish such threatening, and did not seem disposed to see the threats carried out without some preventive effort. The contest being a wordy one, and the audience being as anxious as the stumpers for free speech, the meeting adjourned to a hall, where the stumpers and their admirers had things pretty much their own way. This is about the substance of the "grand riot." We never heard of the least damage to life, limb or property. The hardest missiles projected were wordy ones, so far as we have heard, and in this wordy contest the audience had the advantage of the stumpers in the matter of volume, though in the matter of venom we must concede the palm to the stumpers.

Personally we are favorable to a quiet hearing of any public speakers, or of peacefully retiring, but when highly aggravating and slanderous things are said it is difficult here as in other places to find an audience who have their feelings in sufficiently perfect control to hear such abuse quietly. One of the most galling situations for an army is to be fired at furiously without the privilege of returning the fire, and audiences are in a corresponding situation when grossly insulting and abusive things are hurled at them and their most esteemed friends without the chance of talking back. People will talk back under such circumstances, when their tongues are not tied, literally or figuratively. In the case in question, we believe the adherents of the stumpers did talk of physical force at the time, and they certainly did subsequently talk so in a threatening manner, did threaten riot and fight, but the major part of the audience and the public generally manifested much better sense.

An election day could scarcely pass off more quietly than did the last in Salt Lake City, when women voted for both tickets (not the same women of course), so the argument of our contemporary on that point is of no force.

"Were a decisive issue to be made against polygamy," we presume both men and women would vote according to their convictions. Some whom we know, of both sexes, certainly would, and those who would not would be unworthy of the respect of any community. If men and women vote according to their honest, unbiased convictions of truth and duty, that is all we ask, and that is precisely what we like to do when we vote.

Of one thing the *Post* may rest assured, "Mormon" men and women are not so wonderfully anxious to "vote for the Gentiles," either on main or side issues, as some people affect to suppose they are. Most of the "Gentiles" who run for office in Utah are scarcely handsome enough, especially morally, for "Mormon" women to hanker after or vote for. When they vote for a man for office they like to have a man to vote for, unless a woman can better fill the place, and then she may be preferred, as wherein a woman can do as well as a man she is very likely to do better and be more acceptable.

Our contemporary concludes that woman suffrage is not a cure-all for "Mormonism," a panacea for polygamy. Of course not. We could have told that before trial was made. Women are magnanimous, but they are not going to vote against their own welfare and their best friends after that fashion. Not that men or women either care greatly about polygamy one way or the other, but the men and women were made for each other and are admirably adapted to each other, and each other they will have, polygamy or no polygamy. That's what's the matter.

There is no cure-all for "Mormonism," and the only perfect cure for polygamy is marriage, for every body can see that when the women are all married there will be no more polygamy perpetrated, at least until more women are created. This is the best consolation we can give.

THE women of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, have beaten the butchers. After a sturdy contest the dealers in meat have succumbed. The women resolved to buy no more high priced meat, the butchers defied them, the women stuck to their resolution and the butchers, after trying to flank them by buying cheap cattle, lost, cried *peccavi*, and agreed to come down to the women's prices, finding that when a woman says she won't she won't, and there it is wise to make an end on't. The females will now doubtless, flushed with victory, go forth conquering and to conquer.

BESSEMER, of cheap steel fame, proposes the manufacture of a cannon twenty yards long, with a bore of thirty inches diameter and walls of eight inches in thickness, and capable of throwing a five ton shell, of which, it is presumed, one would be sufficient to sink the largest ironclad afloat. It is proposed that the charge be distributed in different cells along the gun, to explode in succession, each explosion giving addition impulse to the projectile.

This sort of a gun would far exceed in size, power, and weight of projectile the English, Krupp, Russian, or Turkish heavy guns, and, if practically serviceable, would create another revolution in naval warfare.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 26.—The London *Times* of the 15th says the Paris papers publish the following text of the invitation issued by the grand council of the International Association, to its adherents, to attend a general congress which is to be held at the Hague, September 2: Citizens, the grand council of the International Association sitting in London, having resolved, in consequence of the events which have recently occurred in France, to introduce great modifications into the statutes of the association, has determined to invite all adherents to the great principle to meet in general congress at the Hague. You are, therefore, invited to that meeting, where Carl Marx will read a report upon the various labors of the French, German, English and Russian associations. Citizen Rouer, ex-member of the Paris commune, and citizens Andrew, Brelley, Royer, etc., will address the congress.

ATCHISON, Ks., 26.—The Atchison

and Nebraska railroad was completed on Saturday to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. To-day the trains commenced running. The completion of the road to Lincoln makes a direct short line from St. Louis to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—The weather was fearfully hot to-day. Three hundred cases of sunstroke are reported, and that number will probably not cover more than half that actually occurred. Seventeen inquests were held, and sixty-five burial permits issued to-day.

A Madrid letter says that Nathan Peake, of New York, has been unjustly imprisoned in Spain. More work for the diplomats.

CHICAGO.—Kane Higgins, an old farmer, living near Uinetta, Ill., was found murdered in the road yesterday. No clue to the assassin. The body was not robbed.

The weather to-day much cooler. The heated term has been unprecedented throughout the States. Hundreds daily have been prostrated by the heat.

NEW YORK.—Dr. Vanderpool says all fear of yellow fever is now dissipated. All patients, with the exception of a few of the crew of the *Numancia* at Westbank hospital, have recovered and returned to work.

The committee of seventy ask the appointment of 1036 inspectors of election.

A letter via Copenhagen from R. W. Bryan, astronomer in the *Polaris* expedition, says the health of all on board is good and they are confident of reaching the pole soon.

Greeley starts on another eastern tour Sept. 10, passing through Rhode Island, delivering the opening address at the Vermont State fair on the 20th.

The *World's* White Sulphur Springs special claims that the result of the West Virginia elections is still in doubt. The eastern counties have given an unexpectedly large majority for Camden.

The *Sun's* Washington correspondent re-affirms the statement that a truce has been arranged between Forney and Cameron. Thurlow Weed, in a published card, says the nomination of Gen. Dix meets Judge Robertson's hearty approval.

Arrangements are completed for furnishing excursion tickets at half rates to Louisville convention from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. A special train of palace cars will leave Jersey City on Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

A Washington special says much lawlessness and violence prevail at Salisbury, N. C., owing to the political feeling running high. Deadly encounters are expected between Henderson, internal revenue assessor, and H. H. Hemple, editor of the Greeley paper, and their respective friends.

NEW YORK.—Policeman Wm. J. Aiken was arrested this a. m., while committing a burglary on his beat. He confessed to seventeen burglaries within a few months. Another officer was arrested as an accomplice.

MEMPHIS.—G. W. Martin, of Ripley Co., Tenn., who a few days ago murdered his wife and threw her body into a pond, was taken from jail on Sunday by twenty armed men and shot to death.

PHILADELPHIA.—Robt. Deal, his grandchildren, Miss Snyder and coachman, were all killed at a crossing near Tacony last night by a locomotive smashing their carriage.

NEW YORK.—A Port au Prince letter to the *Herald* states that the American consul has been arrested by the Haytian authorities at Miragoas, on a trumped up charge of having counterfeited the paper currency of that republic, and he is now in a filthy prison. Minister Bassett demanded his release, which was peremptorily refused. On being asked why he did not request the aid of the American man-of-war, he said such a course was unnecessary.

The property of the Staten Island R. R. Co. at auction to-day was knocked down to Geo. Low for \$399,000. The steamer *Westfield* was sold separately, bringing \$46,000.

PHILADELPHIA.—An oil train was wrecked on the Reading R. R. this morning by the breaking of a bridge. The cars and contents were burned. Loss nearly a quarter of a million. No lives lost.

NEW YORK, 27.—The Tombs physician says Stokes is again shamming sick.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A scow with two boys aboard sank in the Niagara river yesterday.

A resolution to appoint delegates to Louisville, instructed to vote for Chas. O. Connor for the Presidency, was passed almost unanimously.

NEW YORK.—The meeting in Apol-

lo Hall, of the Democratic committee, was fully attended. Judge Spaulding, who was elected chairman in place of Wickham resigned, made a speech, strongly opposing Greeley. He said the Democracy looked to the Louisville convention for help.

Mayor Yura of Yeddo sailed for Europe to-day. He was feted by Mayor Hall yesterday.

It is stated that Attorney General Williams has decided that tobacco bonded between June 5th and July 1st pays a tax of only twenty cents a pound, instead of 32, as ruled by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Senator Henry Wilson, in a letter to the Germans of Brooklyn, says he never belonged to the Know-nothing party, but always opposed it.

The *Sun* this morning publishes facsimiles of two letters from Livingstone and Stanley to L. H. Noe, of Salville, Long Island, who was Stanley's companion in a tour through Africa, and who has recently written a letter denouncing Stanley as a fraud of the first water.

The *Herald* yesterday printed a facsimile of Livingstone's letters to Bennett, and the *Sun* says the three letters are taken from a number which Mr. Noe has put into our possession, all in Stanley's hand-writing, and all exhibiting a most startling resemblance to the letter in the *Herald*. This resemblance seems to us to afford a very strong argument against the authenticity of all the Stanley Livingstone letters, and against Stanley's whole account of his journey in Africa. In fact it is difficult to see how his pretension that he has found Livingstone, and has received from his pen and brought back to Europe a great mass of communications signed with his name, which have been printed on both sides of the Atlantic, can be sustained under the light thus cast upon it. No one, we think, can compare the Livingstone letter of the *Herald* with Stanley's letters to Noe, without being impressed with the opinion that every word and every line of all these are the work of the same hand, and that this hand is Stanley's. Such being the case, the whole framework of the deception falls at once to the ground. If this conclusion shall be confirmed by subsequent proofs, there will be no dispute that Stanley is the author of the most gigantic hoax ever attempted upon the credulity of mankind.

The *News* states that the \$10,000 bet on the election of Greeley, which has been announced in its columns for several weeks, was taken at Saratoga by a combination of men.

The *Times* says it is authorized to bet \$1,000 on each State in the Union going for Grant, a deposit of \$10,000 to be made.

The Methodist Book Concern, having complained of the Greeley banner in front of their premises, Commissioner Van Nortwick ordered its removal as no permit asks its erection. It is said the removal will be resisted.

EUROPEAN.

BERLIN, 26.—Great preparations are making here for the festivities attending the meeting of the emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria. The great day will be the 7th of September, when their majesties of Russia and Austria will be received. In the forenoon there will be a grand military parade, in the afternoon a state banquet, and in the evening a gala performance in the opera. The emperor Francis Joseph will arrive at Pesth, September 1st, and open the session of the Hungarian diet in person, on the 3d he will visit Dresden, and proceed to Berlin on the 6th.

BOMBAY, Tuesday morning, August 27, via London, 23 10-39 p. m.; received at Salt Lake, 11-15 p. m.—Cholera has appeared in the valley of Cholera, and is reported to be raging with great violence.

BERLIN, 27.—A brilliant banquet yesterday evening in honor of Admiral Alden, of the United States navy, was given by Bancroft. Alden went to Dresden to-day, and will return in time to witness the festivities attending the meeting of the emperors.

GENEVA, 27.—There is every reason to believe the arbitrators settled on the principal question of indemnity, and fixed approximately an amount as an award for vessels destroyed by the Confederate cruisers. It is probable the total damages awarded to the United States will be between three and four millions sterling.

CRICKET MATCH.—A match was to be played, in Jenkins' pasture, by members of the Salt Lake club to-day. This club boasts some excellent players.