

FEMALE SUFFRAGE—ENDS TO BE GAINED BY IT.

THE mails have been sadly delayed by the blockade of the Union Pacific Railroad, and we have not received our exchanges or letters from the East with customary regularity for some time. This has prevented us from receiving any intelligence respecting the origin of the movement to confer the right of suffrage on the females of this Territory. A clipping from the Washington Chronicle of February 28th, for which we are indebted to our Delegate in Congress, Hon. W. H. Hooper, throws some light on this subject.

It seems that on the 27th of February Professor J. K. H. Willcox appeared before Messrs. Ashley, of Ohio, Cullom, of Ill., and Hotchkiss, of Conn., of the House Committee on Territories, on behalf of the Universal Franchise Association, to urge the passage of Mr. Julian's bill for the enfranchisement of the women of the Territories. A number of invited guests, mainly ladies, also attended. It was claimed in the address that the unequal distribution of the sexes in the nation, with its attendant evils of low wages and lives of ill-fame, would be much lessened by enfranchising the women of the Territories. Give them the right of suffrage in the Territories and they would have greater security in person and property than exists elsewhere, and this, it was argued, would induce the emigration of women from the overcrowded East.

Another point was, the condition of Utah. All measures yet tried had failed to destroy polygamy; but, it was claimed, that polygamy only existed where women were degraded. How, then, could women be elevated? was the question. By giving them additional political power, and by this means polygamy would be destroyed. This was a new method of solving this vexed question, and to those present the suggestion seemed a very happy one; it met with decided favor, and it was stated that a bill to enfranchise the women of Utah would probably be introduced this month—which has been the case—and it would be very likely to pass.

Two ends are to be gained, it seems, by conferring the rights of suffrage upon the women of Utah.

This Woman's Rights question is one that politicians must sooner or later meet. The sentiment that urged the enfranchisement of the negro cries loudly for the removal of all disabilities from the female sex. The advocates of this idea are persistent and energetic. They clamor loudly for a practical realization of their doctrine, and politicians who have floated into place and power on the popular tide which has set so strongly in favor of the colored race, find it difficult to refuse their mothers, wives and sisters those rights which they have had no hesitation in conferring upon the ignorant freedmen of the South. By enfranchising the women of Utah the experiment can be tried, and the feeling which has been aroused on this subject will be for a while allayed. The ladies are supposed to be very numerous here, and if the project succeeds, the right of suffrage can be extended to the sex elsewhere; but if it does not, it is only the "Mormons" who will suffer; they will have all the trouble, and the people of the East can look calmly on until the question is settled. This is one end that will be gained.

The other end to be gained is the gradual abolition of polygamy. It is thought that in this Territory the females greatly outnumber the males, and as it is well known that they are keenly alive to their own interests, and it is imagined that they can not look with favor upon a marriage institution which permits a plurality of wives, the hopes entertained that by giving them the right to vote, the obnoxious institution would gradually disappear.

A CRYING EVIL.

We have heard numerous complaints from various quarters about the manner in which wood and coal are vended in our market. We have alluded to this subject before in our columns; but as the evil still exists, we touch upon it again. The price of fuel has been extravagantly high through the winter, and there have been many times when citizens have been glad to purchase wood and coal at almost any price. Those who have dealt in these articles have had every thing their own way. Their principal difficulty has seemed to be to know what to ask, for the price has not been regulated in the least by the time and expense that have been devoted to the procuring of wood or coal; but by the necessities of the people. We have heard other classes who have taken the course that wood and coal haulers have done during this time of scarcity of fuel, frequently censured; the advantage they have taken of the people's necessities, in such cases, has not passed out of remembrance very quickly.

But dealers in wood and coal are not

so much to blame for the prices that are charged for these articles at present, as the contrast between these prices and those of former days would seem to indicate. Team-work has been much higher this winter than it has ever been known before in this country. This is partly owing to the demand there has been for teams to work on the Railroad, and partly to the extravagant prices at which all kinds of forage have been sold. The price of fuel has been submitted to as a necessary consequence of the enhanced rates at which everything has been sold. This we have not heard many complaints about; but the complaints are that when a citizen wishes to buy a load of coal or wood, in many instances the man who has the article for sale peremptorily refuses to have his coal weighed or his wood measured. The purchaser must either take the coal at the weight he asserts it is, and the wood at the measure he declares it to be, or go without fuel. This evil has been so long and often complained about that it must have some foundation. Can not the City Council devise some plan to remedy this? Any measure that could be effectively adopted to accomplish this object would be satisfactory to purchasers, and it certainly would be no wrong to sellers; they would soon acquiesce in the arrangement, and good feelings would be preserved where, sometimes, as things are at present, there are heart-burnings and a sense of injustice.

The Washington Evening Star gives an elaborate description of the Inauguration Reception Ball on the 4th instant in that city. The confusion that existed in the cloak rooms is described as something fearful. The arrangements for checking and delivering hats, overcoats, etc., were very defective, many having to go home without their hats or overcoats, and others having to wait for hours to get theirs. Horace Greeley was at the Ball, and he was a conspicuous object wherever he moved, though somewhat, it is said, like a cat in a strange garret. Slow in motion, he was continually being scoured and hustled and crushed by the pretty women revolving about him, but this he rather liked. He had, however, to go into the cloak rooms in quest of his white overcoat and was jostled and jammed for two hours there, and while there "Jenkins" says he swore a good deal in the oddest and most miscellaneous style. He adds that one would as soon expect a bullet from a rose-bud as an oath from Horace Greeley, but he certainly did curse most ferociously, on that occasion.

There was one point about this affair that is worthy of notice. The ball was held in the Treasury building, and the dancing was to be in four different rooms and on different floors. As a single programme was to be observed in the order of dancing and selections of music, it became a question how to secure uniformity of time, etc. To accomplish this, telegraph wires were introduced into the several ball rooms, and the master of ceremonies communicated his orders simultaneously to each by electricity, and by this means prevented confusion. This is a new and novel use of lightning.

A young white man, by the name of Jas. Ingle, was killed in a boarding house at Washington City by a colored woman on the 6th instant, by hitting him on the head with an axe as he lay on a sofa. After committing the deed she took a street car and went to the Police Station, where she told what she had done, and gave herself up. Her statement was that he had seduced her, she was *eniente*, and he had threatened to kill her. If her statement be true she served him right.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The bill to enforce the 14th amendment in Georgia was reported from the Judiciary Committee, which also reported the claims of Joshua Hill and H. V. Miller, senators from Georgia, recommending that they be on the table till action is taken on the Georgia bill. A bill was introduced granting lands to a railroad to be built from the southern boundary of Kansas to the Pacific. Also a bill for continuing the educational and collection departments of the Freedman's Bureau until January 1st, 1871. A large number of other bills were introduced.

The joint resolution relative to light houses on the coast of Oregon was passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was taken up.

Edmonds resumed his argument against its repeal. Thayer offered a substitute, declaring that the law was inoperative, but requiring the President to send to the Senate, within ten days after the beginning of the session, all appointments made during recess which require confirmation.

Sherman spoke in favor of repeal. Cole advocated the substitute. Carpenter argued in favor of keeping the law on the statute books.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned. Washington.—The Judiciary Committee reported back Edmund's bill, repealing the act admitting Georgia to representation, and establishing a provisional government therein, without recommendation. The discussion over the bill promises to be very protracted. The Ways and Means Committee have determined to recommend separate action on the tax bill relating to tobacco and spirits.

HOUSE.

The Indian appropriation bill was made a special order for to-morrow. A joint resolution for supplying omissions in the enrollments and some general appropriation bills from last session

were reported. One requires the bonded warehouses to reimburse the Government for the salaries of storekeepers. Butler said this proposition had been unanimously agreed upon by the committee of Conference at three o'clock in the morning of the 4th of March, but as it took a million and a half from the pocket of the whiskey ring, of course it dropped out in the enrollment of the bill. A discussion ensued, Schenck defended the enrolling clerk from any imputation on his integrity. Butler called attention to the manuscript of the Conference Committee, with the omitted paragraph; he also commented upon the fact that the opposition to the resolution came from the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and from the gentleman from Kentucky, Beck, who represented one of the largest distillery districts in the Union, and from the Chairman of the Committee on enrolled bills, whose duty it was to see the bill properly enrolled. The discussion was continued at considerable length, the merits of the proposition being argued. Butler said the question was whether the enrolling clerk, by accident or design, should be allowed to change a law taking millions from the Treasury, and whether, when it comes back to the House for correction, the lobby can be brought into requisition to prevent correction. Some pretty sharp personal thrusts were exchanged between Butler and Schenck, in the course of which Butler promised a thorough investigation of Schenck's action at some future time. Finally the discussion closed, and Holman moved to strike out the paragraph about the bonded warehouses; rejected, 49 to 17. The joint resolution was passed 100 to 43.

On motion of Sargent the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish information as to what steps had been taken to separate the mineral lands from the lands granted to railroad corporations.

Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution to restore Duncan of Kentucky, certain land taken by the Government; without disposing of the resolution the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Washington.—This city is still over-running with office seekers, the number is increasing by every train. The Senators and Representatives are overwhelmed with letters and personal applications. Efforts are being made to secure the appointment of Eben Bassett, colored and principal of a school in Philadelphia, as minister to Hayti.

The Joint Committee appointed by the British and American Governments, to settle the Hudson's Bay and Puget sound difficulties, meets at New York to-morrow. The united amount of the claims of the two companies is \$6,000,000.

The President has sent several nominations to the Senate to-day; they were not of an important character.

Andrew Johnson left for Tennessee yesterday.

Memphis.—A negro has confessed to being one of the nine who formed a conspiracy to burn the town of Helena, Arkansas, to avenge the hanging of a negro last September for rape. Three of the party went to Gen. Hindman's house, one of whom murdered the General through the window.

A resolution was introduced in the Arkansas House of Representatives to-day, for deposing Speaker Price on various charges. After a bitter discussion the House adjourned without action.

Sleet on Sunday night destroyed the fruit-crop.

Washington.—The Senate has confirmed Frank Moore, of New York, Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Senate has indefinitely postponed the Constitutional Amendment.

Washington.—The first section of the amended bill to enforce Fourteenth Constitutional amendment in Georgia, reported from the Judiciary Committee by Trumbull, repeals so much of the act of June 25, 1868, as relates to Georgia. Section second revives military government in Georgia. Section third continues the Provisional State Government, and declares null and void the expulsion of the African members of the Legislature, and restores them to their seats, and commands the persons admitted to their places to vacate the same. It prohibits any person, disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment, to holding a seat in the said Legislature. Section fourth makes it the duty of the President to station such part of the land and naval forces of the United States in the said State as shall be sufficient to carry the act into full execution, and that all officers in command of such forces shall, on demand of the acting Governor, render aid and assistance in the administration of the government, and protection to life and property, and in the administration of justice.

Senor Garcia presented his credentials to the President, to-day, as Minister of the Argentine Republic, and was warmly received.

Albany.—The House has passed the Constitutional Amendment.

FOREIGN.

Berlin.—A bill has passed in Parliament securing freedom of speech in all the German Diets.

Madrid.—The Cortes will appoint four permanent Committees to supervise all its business. It is said that the draft of the new Constitution establishes complete civil and religious liberty, but retains Catholicism as the State Religion.

Havana.—There are rumors of unimportant engagements. A decree has been issued reducing the taxes one half; the export duties are raised under a foreign flag. The insurgents at Villa Clara have issued a currency, payable after the achievement of Independence.

City of Mexico, 10.—The people demand a general amnesty to restore quiet and confidence.

Madrid.—Serious disturbances have occurred in Andalusia, Xeres and Montoro. Minister Sagasta has advised the Cortes not to enforce conscription.

Correspondence.

MANTI CITY, SAMPETRA CO., March 10th, 1899.
Editor Deseret News.—Sir,—Will you please tell the folks through the columns of your paper that the people of Mantia feel that some of them have done more than to die for want of bread. The weather is very fine here, and our farmers have commenced to put in their wheat. Most all our crops have been well summer fallowed and is

in good condition. We expect to reap a harvest next fall that will astonish the natives, foreign grasshoppers not excepted. About three thousand perches of good rock have been quarried out from our stone quarry during the past winter. A general feeling exists amongst the brethren to improve and build up a city that shall be worthy the name of county seat for Sanpete. There are as good people living here as can be found any where; and in addition to them we have good land, good water, good fire wood, good timber, good coal, good stone quarry and a good climate; and if any good folks want to live in such a place, why just let them come along, there is plenty of land and water.

Almost every sister in this place belongs to the Female Relief Society, and the institution is doing much good. Its members clothe and feed the poor and hungry, visit the sick, and mind their own business generally. I've heard some people say that "women can't assemble together without gossiping and meddling with every body's business," but that's not so. I visited one of their meetings about two weeks ago, they were all busy. Some were cutting and tearing rags for carpets, and some were making pantaloons; others again were cutting out blocks or squares for quilts and coverlets, and sewing and quilting, and all for the poor, of whom, thank the Lord, there are but very few in this place.

Our Co-operative store is in full blast. Judge Pesack and Tuttle & Fox turned in their stock of goods, and the brethren subscribed and paid in nearly three thousand dollars.

Yours truly,
ARTIST.

BANKS OF MISSOURI,
Feb. 16, 1899

Ed, Deseret News.—Since my last to you, I have visited some portions of this naturally fertile State. The ravages and effects of the late war are everywhere visible. In most of the towns and cities there are numbers of lawless men who live by preying upon their more honestly and peacefully inclined neighbors. This reckless class is mostly composed of bushwhackers and militiamen who were engaged in the war. I presume they then got used to a way of living that they have not since seen fit to renounce.

The negro portion of the inhabitants look more gloomy, ragged and careworn than I have ever seen them before. When they live in close proximity to sheep, poultry, &c, it is rather unhealthy for the quadrupeds and fowls. The darkies work only occasionally, and when they do, they get cheated out of their wages.

Politics absorb a great deal of the attention of the inhabitants of the places I have visited and a great deal of party feeling is manifested.

I am sorry to have to inform you that I find my sister in a dying condition being afflicted with cancer in the breast. My stay here will be longer than I at first anticipated. My own health is good. Yours respectfully,

H. J. FAUST.

Special Notices.

An enormous stock of fine SILVER WATCHES, from \$15 to \$25 each, warranted, at CARL C. ASSMUSSEN'S, Jeweler and Watchmaker, next door to the Post Office, Salt Lake City. d96 5w 4

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Engagement of the Distinguished Artist, MISS LUCILLE

WESTERN

And the popular Comedian,

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This Evening,

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DOORS OPEN AT 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7 1/2.

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U. P. R. R. FOR TRAFFIC TO OGDEN.

Our Mr. Calder, having had fourteen years' experience in all departments of the business, including that of the largest carrying company in Scotland, who owned railroads, steamships and sailing vessels, and being determined to give the utmost satisfaction to their patrons, they hope to receive the full support of the Merchants and Manufacturers of Utah.

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THIS INSTITUTION, having for its objects the consolidation of the Mercantile Interests of this Territory, and the distribution of General Merchandise to the people

At a Small Margin of Profit,

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Parties at a distance, wishing to order Goods, either by letter or telegraph, are assured that their Goods will be promptly and carefully packed, marked and forwarded, according to instructions,

ON AS GOOD TERMS AS IF THEY THEMSELVES WERE PRESENT.

(The services of Messrs. H. S. Beattie, John Clark, James Phillips, and other well known Businessmen are secured; which is a guarantee of satisfaction to the Patrons of the Institution.)

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H. B. CLAWSON,

General Superintendent.

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GRAPES.

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I recommend the above as the finest Euro-

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September, and are especially adapted to our

bench lands. Should be lightly covered with

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VERY FINE ENORMOUS CROPS EVERY YEAR.