

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, March 2, 1870.

THE LADIES' MASS MEETINGS—THEIR TRUE SIGNIFICANCE.

On the 13th of last month the first indignation meeting, to protest against the bill in Congress designed to suppress the patriarchal marriage system in Utah, was held by the ladies of this city. Since then similar meetings have been held in the principal cities and settlements of the Territory, and we have received the reports of the same from: Pleasant Grove, Salem, Millville, Richmond, Wellsville, Springville, Nephi, Grantsville, Milton, Fairfield, Kanab, Hyrum, Fillmore, Willard, Scipio, Rockville, American Fork, Farmington, Mount Pleasant, Springtown, Fountain Green, Tropic, Albia, Albia City, Porterville, Franklin, Moss, Spanish Fork, Mant, Cedar City, Payson, West Jordan, Beaver, South Jordan, Clarkston, Logan, Brigham City, Clifton, Paris, Parowan, Hebron, Pico, Pine Valley, Centerville, Weber City, South Cottonwood, Minersville, Newton, Virgin City, Kayville, Smithfield, Washington, Adamsville and Greenville.

Several of these reports we have published in a condensed form, in the columns of the News, and should be glad to publish all, but lack of space and a fear that a repetition of sentiments exactly similar, would prove tedious to the majority of our readers, compel us to refrain. We intend to publish the names of the officers and speakers of the various meetings, believing that they deserve to be remembered, but instead of that, we shall hand them all, with the reports of the speakers they have furnished us. To President Geo. A. Smith, Church Historian, that they may be preserved to the archives of the church. A number of ladies who have attended the meetings amount in the aggregate to not less, we feel confident in saying, than twenty-five thousand, and twenty-five thousand women voluntarily assembling for such a purpose, to endorse patriarchal marriage and to protest against legislation designed to suppress it, is without a parallel in the world's history, and furnishes an irrefragable proof that the women of Utah, when brought to the test of principle, can be as firm and decided in their integrity as the sterner sex.

An impartial person, on perusing these speeches printed in the News, will at once discard the idea that the ladies of Utah are the degraded, spiritless and ignorant creatures that their traducers have represented them. Their utterances, on the contrary, have evinced as much intelligence and culture as the same number of ladies chosen promiscuously from any community in the world would have done on this or any other subject. While to suppose for a moment that such a number of women can be degraded, or that they are so completely devoid of the refined instincts peculiar to woman, as to vote for the spread of female degradation is simply preposterous. The comments of the press on these meetings have, in many instances, been very flattering, and have proved that the protests of the ladies of Utah have commanded a large share both of attention and respect.

Unprecedented as are these meetings in character and object, we regard them as possessing far more significance and importance than the mere gathering together and the passage of the resolutions at first sight evince. The ladies of Utah in carrying out this programme have well earned and deserve the respect and thanks of their sex throughout the whole world, for they have inaugurated the first efficacious movement for the social redemption and elevation of the female sex.

Prostitution, or the "social evil," as it is called, which is corrupting the vitals and undermining the foundation of every nation in Christendom is exciting much fear, and scientific and philanthropic men in every nation are more than ever in earnest seeking a remedy. But they all admit that they have little hope. The ladies, too, in this country and in various parts of Europe, painfully aware of the increasing degradation of their sex, are striving in their way to elevate it to a higher plane; but their labors have effected little good. Judging by the pertinacity with which they are laboring to secure female suffrage one might be led to suppose that they regard that at least as the chief ingredient of a panacea for the ill that the sex labors under. But with the suffrage in their hands we fear that they would fail in effecting the reformation they desire.

The key to the solution of the social problem, and the extinction of the "social evil" has just been given by the ladies of Utah in their protest in favor of, and their expressed determination to support and spread plural or patriarchal marriage. The world, after taxing the resources of their wisest and best, is still crying aloud for this great boon; but in Utah the problem has been solved, for in a community numbering not less than from

a hundred to a hundred and fifty thousand members, possessing all the passions and frailties of their fellow creatures elsewhere, the "social evil" and what are termed "sexual diseases" have been trodden down and out of existence and a system instituted under which their development is rendered impossible. We know that thousands, when talking about polygamy in Utah, will manifest their ignorance and prejudices so far as to talk about "legalized prostitution." But this is sheer nonsense. Let them turn their attention to those countries where prostitution is legalized and they will find the same results there as in the United States where it is not sanctioned by law. In those countries as well as in this there are thousands of walking pest houses spreading diseases which are destroying the stamina and corrupting the life blood of the whole race, and this is the result of prostitution, whether sanctioned or proscribed by legislative enactments. But no such results follow patriarchal marriage, and those who declaim against it, as instituted in Utah, and compare it with legalized prostitution, might, with as much propriety, compare the odor of the full blown rose with the abominable stench of the skunk.

God, through the Prophet Joseph Smith, revealed the plural marriage system, and the great design of its revelation was to relieve the earth from that terrible curse that now threatens it with destruction. The world with all their philosophy and science will fail to find any remedy for their "social evil." This is a remedy of which God is the Author; all others will fail. Its efficacy has been demonstrated here, and, sooner or later, all mankind will gladly acknowledge it in their faith and practice in order to escape destruction.

Viewed in this light, and this is the true light in which to view them, these demonstrations of the ladies of Utah possess deep significance; and in making them they have done more to provide a remedy for the curse of the age than all the social science congresses that ever assembled, or than all the combined efforts of the "strong-minded" have yet accomplished; in fact they have laid the sure foundation for the social and physical redemption not only of their sex but of the whole race, and in time to come they will receive the thanks and honor to which such a step entitles them.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Religious by law.—Petition for equal rights for colored men.

Wilson introduced a joint resolution for the better observance of Sunday in the military and naval departments.

Revels presented a petition from the colored men of Philadelphia for the passage of a bill to secure them equal protection of the laws.

HOUSE.

More about the sale of Cadets' tips.

The Senate amendments to the post route bill were concurred in.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether the Cherokee or other tribes of Indians are citizens of the United States, under the 15th amendment, and whether a treaty can be made with them.

Logan, from the military committee, reported the testimony in the case of Dewese with a resolution setting forth that Dewese had made cadet appointments for pecuniary considerations, and declaring that his conduct shows him to be unworthy of a seat in the House. The testimony was read by the clerk, also a statement by Dewese, acknowledging the receipt of money, but that at the time he did not know there was any wrong in it, but as soon as he realized that he had done wrong he returned the money. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Logan asked instructions as to what the committee on military affairs should do in the investigation of sales of cadets' tips by the members of a former Congress.

Woodward, Bingham, Banks and Logan thought the House had no jurisdiction. Various suggestions and resolutions were offered and modified, and it was finally resolved, on motion of Garfield, that the military committee be reinstated to continue the investigations of the purchases or sales of cadets' tips by any member of the forty-first Congress, or any person holding any executive or judicial office.

Garfield presented the testimony taken in the gold panic investigation, with the report agreed to by the committee.

Cox presented the minority report of himself and Jones. Both reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed and recommittees. This gives the committee control of the matter, so as to call it up at any time.

WASHINGTON.

No news from the Onida.—Fashionable marriage.—The public debt statement. Report of committee on Gold Panic Investigation.—The Franking Privilege.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The navy department has not yet received any particulars of the Onida disaster. It is impossible to obtain a perfect list of the officers and crew of the vessel, the reason being that she was about to leave China for the United States, and some transfers both among officers and men of the squadron to which she belonged,

probably took place, particularly among the men who had yet to serve some time of their enlistment, while others, belonging to other United States vessels of the same squadron, whose terms had expired or were about to expire, would be transferred to the Onida for the home passage.

President Grant, Secretaries Fish and Boutwell, and several Congressmen, today attended the marriage of Winfield Scott Smith, a prominent newspaper correspondent with Mrs. Dupont, of Washington.

The public debt statement shows the total debt to be two billions, six hundred and fifty-one millions, six hundred and sixty-eight thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-three cents. The amount in the Treasury, in coin, is a hundred and two millions, four hundred thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents. In currency ten millions, two hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty cents. The decrease for the month is \$6,484,811.75. Since March first of last year, the decrease is \$37,189,782.84. The bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, with interest payable in lawful money, the amount out standing is \$64,407,320; the interest accrued and not yet paid \$637,541.20; the interest paid by the United States \$6,881,664.96. The interest repaid by transportation \$994,074.61. Balance of interest paid by United States \$4,887,590.35.

WASHINGTON.—It is reported that extensive frauds have been committed by white men, not citizens, in the Cherokee country, who have established tobacco factories in the nation, near the borders of Kansas and Arkansas.

The Postmaster General, in his reply to the Senate resolution, says the number of blank petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege, sent out, was 75,000; the number accompanying the circulars, was 25,000; total cost four hundred ninety-nine dollars and sixty-six cents, to be defrayed by the office of the Congressional printer. The petitions and circulars were prepared under the direction of the Postmaster General in accordance with the views expressed by the President in his late message, in response to what he believed was the very general wish of the people for the abolition of the franking privilege. The returns from 454 post offices, for January, show that the number of franked letters was 666,901, the postage thereon at the regular rates \$11,739,973. The weight of printed matter sent was 346,194 pounds. The total cost of free matter sent from 454 post offices was \$15,970,497 and estimates show the number of dollars for the total amount of free matter are two hundred thousand monthly. He renews his recommendations for repeal.

The President, Vice President, Gen. Sherman and others have united to request Mr. C. F. Hall, the arctic explorer, to deliver a lecture here to develop plans for a third arctic voyage.

Garfield, from the committee on banking and currency, reported to-day, on the gold question. The report gives a circumstantial history, and makes the following points:

First, prominent bankers and merchants, who testified before the committee, were nearly unanimously of the opinion that there was no sufficient reason for the existence of a gold exchange, and that they were a source of measureless evil, and ought to be destroyed.

Second, The gold conspiracy dealt a heavy blow at our credit abroad by shaking the faith of foreign capitalists in the stability of our trade and in the honesty of our people; and at home the country was injured by the numerous defaulters that shortly followed, which were clearly traceable to the mad spirit of speculation.

Third, The committee find that a wicked conspiracy to involve the President and his family, utterly failed. The report is severe on Corbin, who it says, under a worse hypocrisy than that which puts on the guise of religion and patriotism, used all his arts to learn something from private conversation which could be made practicable by him and his fellow conspirators. The report relieves Mrs. Grant and Gen. Porter from suspicions of gold gambling and says that all public funds entrusted to Butterfield were faithfully accounted for. It is not conclusively proved that he was concerned in the conspiracy, though the evidence on this point is conflicting. Gould swearing personally that he bought, altogether, a million and a half in gold for Butterfield, who, on the other hand, denies the statement under oath. It is proved that, during the panic, two firms of brokers sold gold on Butterfield's order for his profit, and that during his whole term of office, he was dealing largely in United States bonds on his own account. The committee recommends the adoption of resolutions that the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill levying such a tax on gold exchanges and on gold exchange clearings as, in their judgment, the interests of the country demand; and that the committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to define and punish conspiracy against the credit of the United States, and the business of its people; and that the committee on banking and currency be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation be necessary to prevent the improper use of certified checks by the national banks.

Messrs. Cox and Jones unite in a minority report. They contend that the gold plot was involved in the appointment of the Assistant Treasurer at New York and was encouraged by changing the policy of Secretary McCulloch, that sales of gold, if made at all, should be regulated by law; that the committee refused to investigate the conduct of persons, including the President, in Washington, therefore the investigation was a partial one.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IRELAND.

Violence in Tipperary.—DUBLIN.—Intense excitement exists in the Tipperary district, arising out of the election of the candidate to succeed O'Donovan Rossa. Bickham, who was supported by the Fenians, and known to be Rossa's choice, was defeated by only four votes. The successful candidate, Mr. Heron, who was present at the polls, was only saved from the mob by the police. An attempt was made to attack him at Clonmel, and he was pursued far beyond the town by armed bands of Rossa's friends. The police

continued to protect him until he passed the limits of the town.

PRUSSIA.

Abolition of the Death Penalty.

BERLIN.—In the Reichstag Count Bismarck made a long speech against the abolition of the death penalty; he said the adoption of such a measure would be fatal to the new code. The Reichstag, however, voted in favor of its abolition by a majority of thirty-seven.

Special Notices.

WANTED.—Any one having for sale a building lot about 60x150 feet, centrally located, can find a cash customer by applying soon to
HUSSEY, DAHLER & CO.
d83-1w

TO THE LADIES.—Our lady readers, who desire a fair complexion, will find an efficient agent in Burnett's Kallistone.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported.

BURNETT'S COCAINE is the cheapest as well as the most elegant hair preparation in the world.

THE SUCCESS of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts is based upon half the cost. "The best are the cheapest."—*Principal Recorder.*

ASTHMA, Croup, and Hay Fever are cured by the use of Jones Whitcomb's Remedy. Druggists can bear witness to its extraordinary virtues.

To Housekeepers.

Bear in mind that DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER is not only the most reliable baking powder in market, but each can contains the full weight of quantity as represented. No ingredients enter into its composition, but such as are strictly pure, and as such the quantity will produce more satisfactory results than those of ordinary manufacture, it is really the cheapest as well as the best. DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER can be had at any Grocers.

WANTED.—At the Historian's Office, two copies of the Daily News, No. 296 of Vol. 1, Nov. 9, 1868.
d12-1f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

JUVENILE BALL!!

At the suggestion of many friends, the Committee have been induced to give

ANOTHER

JUVENILE BALL!!

THE LAST OF THE SEASON.

on
Saturday, March 5th, 1870.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

Commencing at 2 o'clock, concluding at half past 11.

TICKETS:

Juveniles under 18 years of age, to

dance, 50c.

Spectators, not to dance, 50c.

For sale at Theatre Box Office, on Friday and Saturday at 10 a.m.

BYANS' LONDON PORTER,
ARROL'S SCOTCH ALE, and
SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE.

On Draught at

Salt Lake Billiard Room.

d290-6m

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

JOE SIMMONS,

PROPRIETOR "REVERE HOUSE SALOON,"

is receiving daily, Fresh Oysters direct from Baltimore. Also Pig's Feet, Calves' Tongues, Old English and Scotch Ale, Porter, Brewed, Beas & Co.'s celebrated Ale, Wagoner's Ale and Lager Beer, Golden Crown Cigars, Premium Fine Cut Tobacco; in fact, to speak seriously you must call and see and taste for yourself.
d174-1f

HARDY GRAPE VINES!

THE

EARLIEST AND BEST VARIETIES,

That require

NO COVERING IN THE WINTER

Two, Three and Four year old, warranted true to kind and grown from

PERFECT AND RIPE WOOD!

—70—

RASPBERRY PLANTS!

THORNLESS BLACK CAP.

ELLSWALDE.

PHILADELPHIA.

BLACKBERRY PLANTS!

WILSON'S EARLY.

KITTATINNY.

LAWTON.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES

Produce Taken.

D. O. CALDER,

Twentieth Ward.
d80-2w

NOTICE OF MARSHAL'S SALE.

A T 2 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, A.D. 1870, I will expose to public sale, at Weber Station, on the Utah Pacific Railroad, in Morgan County, Utah Territory, the following property, to wit:—
One new Twelve Horse Power Steam Saw Mill, complete in every particular, now located in, and until very recently, in operation in Hardcastle Canyon, twelve miles south of Weber Station. Also one pair of Mules and One yoke of Oxen, being property taken by virtue of an execution from the Third District Court of Utah, at the suit of A. G. Gair & Co. against Neil Georgeson & W. U. Walton.
J. M. ORR,
United States Marshal.
d79-4f

NOTICE OF SALE!

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at private sale (3) three Utah Central Railroad Bonds, each of the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with six percent interest, payable semi-annually, with principal and interest, payable in U. S. Gold Coin.
Offers received until March 7, 1870. Terms Cash.
MARSHALL & CARTER,
Att'ys.
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