

Those Utah Bills.

SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN AND THE UTAH BILL.

Senator Frelinghuysen has written a letter to Hon. Henry Wilson, which is published in the Boston *Advertiser* as follows:

WOMEN IN UTAH.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's attention having been called to the criticism; has addressed the following letter to the Vice President who is now at his home in Natick:

"WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 24th, 1873.

"Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President United States:

"My Dear Sir:—I thank you for calling my attention to the criticisms made on the bill introduced by me on the third instant, entitled 'A bill in aid of the execution of the laws in Utah, and for other purposes.' The Boston *Advertiser*, I observe, contains a resolution adopted at a meeting held at Faneuil Hall on the 15th inst., denouncing the bill because, as is alleged, it proposes to subject the women of all the Territories of the United States to the provisions of the common law as it existed before the Declaration of Independence, and also because it proposes to disfranchise the women of Utah.

"That meeting acted under a misapprehension. In the bill introduced by me on the 3rd instant, and in the bill reported by me from the committee on the judiciary at the last session, and in the bill as then passed by the Senate (and they are substantially the same) there is nothing relating to establishing the common law, anywhere, either as it existed before or since the Declaration of Independence, and there is nothing in those bills which applies to any place excepting Utah. The mistake no doubt arose thus: The President had urged Congress to adopt legislation for the enforcement of law in Utah. Congress was to adjourn in about twenty days and nothing had been done, when a delegate from one of the Territories, conversant with the difficulties in Utah, brought me the draft of a bill to introduce in the Senate, and for the purpose, as is not unusual, of thus bringing the subject, rather than the bill, without delay to the attention of the committee on the judiciary, I had it referred to that committee. The committee struck out all after the enacting clause, inserted instead the result of their labors as an amendment, and instructed me as a member of that committee to report the bill so amended and to urge its passage. In such a case, you know, the text of the bill as referred precedes the amendment in the print. It is in this original bill that the objectionable provision as to the common law is found. This provision no one of the judiciary committee approved; it was not reported; the senate did not pass it, and it is not contained in the bill introduced by me at the present session.

"One word as to suffrage. That was not the primary object of the bill. Its object was the equal enforcement of the law. In view of the peculiar condition of the Territory, the reason why Female Suffrage was prohibited is sufficiently apparent without explanation. In a senate that would not under ordinary circumstances interfere with the people of any Territory adopting, under the Constitution, such rules of suffrage as they saw proper, through a long debate, the report of which occupies from twenty to thirty pages of the *Globe*, I think there was not a word said against the limitation of suffrage, as provided in the bill in question.

"Thanking you again for directing my attention to this subject,

"I am very truly yours,

"FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN."

We publish, on our eighth page, the text of the amended bill introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Frelinghuysen on the 3rd of December last, and which has been read twice and ordered to be printed. We find that the clause which was contained in the bill originally introduced by him, last year, subjecting the women of all the Territories to the provisions of the English Common law, as it existed at the date of the Declaration of Independence, has been omitted, and we cheerfully give credit to the Committee for having done so. But the main charge made by the Faneuil Hall

meeting, still applies to the Bill as it stands, viz., that it disfranchises the women of Utah, who are now voters, and makes any attempt to vote on their part punishable with fine and imprisonment. It also prohibits women from serving on juries, etc., as will be seen by the following extracts:

"SEC. 19. That in all cases of election by ballot * * * and at all elections none but male citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, and who have resided in the county four months, and in the precinct or election district thirty days prior to the election, shall be qualified to vote.

"SEC. 22. That if any person not qualified to vote shall vote, knowing himself to be disqualified, at any election, or if any qualified voter shall unlawfully cast at any election more than one vote for any officer or officers, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in the district court of the proper district, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

"SEC. 5. That only male citizens of the United States over the age of twenty-one years shall be competent to serve as grand or petit jurors in any Court in said territory.

"SEC. 6. That the grand jury of said Territory shall consist of eighteen good and lawful men, twelve of whom concurring may find and return a bill of indictment.

"SEC. 7. That whenever a judge of any District Court of said Territory shall determine that a grand or petit jury will be needed at a term of such Court, the said judge, the clerk of such Court and the United States Marshal shall make a list in writing, of two hundred male citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, residing in said district and shall offer thereto their certificate to the effect that the same is the list from which the grand and petit jurors are to be drawn for the term of such Court, to be holden within the year next following, etc.

"SEC. 24. That the acts and parts of acts passed by the legislative assembly of the said Territory are hereby modified, controlled or repealed as follows:

" . . . The act entitled 'An Act conferring upon women the elective franchise,' approved February 12, 1870; . . . also section 5 of the act entitled 'An Act regulating elections,' approved January 3, 1853; also section 3 of the act entitled 'An Act concerning the property rights of married persons,' approved February 16, 1872, are hereby repealed. And all acts or parts of acts so far as the same are inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; and no act shall hereafter be passed by the Legislature of the said Territory inconsistent or in conflict with the principles of the repealing provisions of this act."

Thus Senator Frelinghuysen coolly proposes not only to cancel the political and civil rights of the women of Utah, but to forbid the Legislature of the Territory from ever restoring them, thereby rendering this disfranchisement of women perpetual. And this, in flagrant violation of the Fourteenth plank of the national republican platform, which declares that "the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction."

Last year, this same Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senator Wilson's Bill to extend suffrage to women in the Territories, reported adversely, upon the ground that Congress ought not to interfere with the local legislation of the people of the Territories by enfranchising women. Now, Senator Frelinghuysen asks Congress to interfere for the purpose of disfranchising women. "It is a bad rule that will not work both ways."

We hope that this bill will be defeated or else radically amended by striking out the word "male" wherever it occurs, and by leaving unrepealed the Territorial "Act conferring upon women the elective franchise." H. B. B.

ANOTHER UTAH BILL.

On the fourth day of December last, the day following the introduction of Frelinghuysen's amended Utah Bill, Senator Logan, of Illinois, by the unanimous consent of the Senate, obtained leave to bring in another Utah Bill very similar to the other one. It contains all the objectionable provisions

named above, and, in addition, the following:

"SEC. 23. That the common law of England in force in the colonies of America at the date of the Declaration of Independence is hereby extended over, and declared to be in force in, the Territory of Utah, so far as the same is applicable."

This shows that the deep laid conspiracy against the equal rights of the women of Utah is in no degree abandoned or modified. If Frelinghuysen's bill passes, women will be disfranchised and excluded from juries by Congressional despotism. If Logan's bill passes they will also be robbed of their persons, property, children and earnings. Illinois has totally repealed the common law disabilities of women. How then can Senator Logan seek to subject the women of Utah to cruel proscriptions which people of his own State will not suffer to exist? H. B. B.
—*Woman's Journal*, Jan. 10.

DON PIATT AND FRED GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12.—This morning I was surprised, as was doubtless many readers of Piatt's *Capital*, to read the following card at the head of the editorial columns:

"As it is not customary in civilized communities to call one to a personal account in the presence of his family, and as there are painful and imperative reasons why we should object to such a course, we wish to say that we are regular in attendance, during business hours, at our office. We are there every day, prepared to see any one disposed to call on us; and hereafter whenever an aggrieved person attempts to call us to account in our own house, such persons will be met by the police. There are no police, however, about our place of business, and we [say to] all such an entrance will be unobstructed whatever the next [pretext?] may be."

Thinking thereby there might hang a tale, I took the pains to call upon Colonel Piatt at his residence, to learn the meaning of the card. From that visit I learned a full explanation of the card.

Don Piatt publishes the only independent paper here, that is in any way independent. His criticisms of people are in general very sharp, and it is a wonder he has thus far escaped with a whole skull. Upon the occasion of the death of Mrs. Grant's father, Col. Piatt took occasion to compliment her very highly upon her devotion to her father, and her loving care for him in his last days.

Last Sunday's *Capital* contained an article criticising the President's wife very severely for taking part in the New Year's reception, as she only received, during the presence of the Cabinet officers and diplomats and then retired. Piatt stigmatized this disrespect of her father's memory by mingling in a public reception only a week after his death, as indecent. He said that two years ago no New Year's reception was held out of respect for the death of Mrs. Belknap. If proper respect was shown on the death of the wife of a cabinet official, how much more proper was some such token of respect when the deceased was the near relative of the President's own family. The article was quite sharp, but in no way could anything be found in it that could be regarded as an attack upon Mrs. Grant's character.

Upon the following Monday night two men armed with clubs, and evidently under the influence of liquor, called at Piatt's house and rang the bell.

A colored boy came to the door. The callers asked if Colonel Piatt was in.

The boy retired to see and told Banning, member of Ohio, and brother-in-law of Piatt's, that there were two men in the hall asking for Piatt, who refused to give their names. "But," said the boy, "one of them is Fred Grant; I know him."

Banning went out and asked the callers what they wanted.

They replied in gruff tones, with a firmer grip upon their clubs, Col. Piatt.

Banning said he was not in, when the men turned to go. Banning asked them if they wished to leave any name. They refused, saying they would call again, then going out. It was afterward found out that Col. Casey—the custom house Casey of New Orleans—was

Fred. Grant's companion. They had come with the intention of beating Piatt, and as the Colonel was unarmed they might have murdered him without his being able to make any resistance. His wife, who is a great invalid, was nearly frightened out of her senses by the call.

Piatt made complaint to the chief-of-police in accordance with the terms of the card above, and last night he received the following communication from the superintendent:

"COL. DON PIATT:—My Dear Sir:—The young man who was the subject of conversation between us last night has reconsidered his proposed action, and will repress the emotional attacks under which he was laboring yesterday.

"Very respectfully,

"A. C. RICHARDS,

"Mayor and Superintendent."

The affair has been kept very quiet, and has not been published. However, it was a matter of talk at the hotels to-day, and is therefore bound to come out.

Banning will introduce a resolution in the House to-day asking, if the President is entitled to two hired assassins, how many should a Senator or Representative have? He will also ask what Fred. Grant and Casey are doing in this city away from their posts of duty. The scandal will be a big one.—*Pittsburg Leader*.

"Stocks Booming."

In the present time of stock excitement, when there is most temptation to investment and the skies are brightest with promise, it behooves the innocent outsider to resist the seductive wiles of the winsome sharps on California street and accept our good advice, to the effect that, when everybody else is "going in," is about the best opportunity which could be chosen to "keep out." To those unaccustomed to the shoals and reefs in the treacherous current of stock speculation, we wish to say, "Beware!" Look not simply at the delusive quotations, but at the actual worth of the mines of which the stocks seem most rapidly increasing in public favor and demand. In one, it will be found that the richest lead ever struck has been assessments, and in another, lawsuits. This is purely mythical; that is subject to claims which will prevent its ever yielding a dividend to its stockholders, however many rich dividends the manipulators of its fortunes may reap from the stockholders. Even in the best of the second-class mines, or those lower still, in which movement is most active, but which are not actually worthless, what is any outsider permitted to know of the dark mysteries of their management?

It costs \$500 to put a stock before the public on the "big Board"—nothing on the "little Board." Launched in either it is a net spread for the unwary. In one Board its meshes are fine enough to catch the "small fry;" in the other, they are strong enough to hold the "big fish." Dollars in one case, "bits" in the other, mark the due proportion of the adaptation of the game to the resources of those playing against it. In either, the grand result is that embodied in the old saying of the dicer—"The more you put down, the less you take up."

As an illustration of one way in which the outside gudgeon is captured by the professional stock-gamblers, let us follow the progress of one supposititious and very probable case. Messrs. Sharp & Bitem, heavy stock operators, decide to throw a new stock upon the market. It is not without foundation, for it represents an actual claim to a mine, once made under the name of the "Flaming Tokay." The Courts having decided that the ledge of the "Flaming Tokay" belonged to the "Sequestered Podunk," or the "O! for a Lodge," or some other mine, Messrs. S. & B. have been able to buy up the "Flaming Tokay" claim "for a song," which is about adequate compensation for a myth. It is worth nothing as a mine, but is still "good enough Morgan" for stock operations. They hold it a little while, until the memory of its legal disaster has died out, then put it forth under the imposing name of the "Cordilleras" at a "bedrock" price of say \$3 25 per share. The "Cordilleras" shares number probably 28,000—of which 16,000 are held by Sharp & Bitem and 12,000 are to be used for purposes of speculation. Two or three thousand of these are put in the hands of brokers A, B and C to sell, and brokers D, E and F have their instructions to buy at an advance. Day after day the dealers and cappers of the little game are adroitly changed. The innocent public sees nothing of these manipulations, is able only to recognize the fact that the quotations of "Cordilleras" have gone up from \$3 25 to \$4.55, \$6, possibly as high as \$10, and seduced by this delusive promise, rush in to make fortunes on "Cordilleras."

Now, Messrs. Sharp & Bitem cautiously begin to "unload" a hundred shares here, a thousand there, and ten over yonder. Very quickly all they have to sell are disposed of. Then "Cordilleras" stands still, recedes, holds and wavers again. Reports come from the "Superintendent" of the mine—who has a happy faculty of adapting himself to circumstances as readily as if he were actually no further away than Montgomery street—which are less satisfactory than before. An assessment of \$5 per share is ordered—"Cordilleras" tumbles. Few who buy stock of this character do so with any purpose of holding for prospective dividends upon it. They are purely speculative. Hence the assessments are unpaid and the stock, forfeited, comes back to the deft hands of Sharp & Bitem. A little later, the voracious Superintendent will report "grand developments," and with beautiful sympathy for the wants of a public supposed to yearn for it, "Cordilleras" stock will simultaneously begin to float out on the market again from the hands of brokers A, B and C, and the former game will be played over once more, possibly with some new variations, but maintaining the same generally happy result so far as Sharp & Bitem are concerned.

This is one of the ways in which the unsuspecting and impressionable are victimized in these operations. The same principle runs through all "the tricks and the manners" of the stock manipulators. When "Cordilleras" fades from sight for a time, "Sequestered Podunk" or some other will take its place. If times are good and the market flourishing, the game may be played with "blue chips," as a gambler would say, the very high-priced stocks being the favorites; but when there is a wave, "white chips" of more modest denominations claim attention. The changes, too, are constant; "Cordilleras," only a "white chip" to-day, may be a "blue" a month hence, and vice versa.

After careful study of this peculiar class of business, few, if any, of our readers—except the "stock sharps"—will say that we are not right in warning them to beware.—*S. F. Chronicle*.

WESTERN NOTES.

The *Appeal* says there are some amazingly clever counterfeit half-dollars in circulation in Carson.

The Reese River *Reveille* (Austin, Nevada) charges the jury in the Sampson trial with having become religious, as they went to church twice on Sunday, and in the interval entertained themselves with singing hymns and playing pitch seven-up for the drinks.

The citizens of Truckee want a large and substantial jail built in that town, and are confident of their ability to keep it full of prisoners. Very nearly one-half of the criminal business of Nevada county has its origin in Truckee and its vicinity.—*Virginia Enterprise*.

A number of juvenile miscreants entered St. Paul's Church, in Oakland, on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, and disarranged the heaters, thereby filling the building with smoke. When the congregation assembled at the usual hour of worship, it was so dense as to preclude services being held therein. The church has just been refitted and improved at considerable expense, and by this act of vandalism material injury has been sustained.

William Shaw, Hollister, Monterey county, Cal., has secured a patent on a new style of type for use of printers. The device consists in making type with a smaller shoulder at some point of their length, so that in correcting a "proof" any letter can be readily removed by inserting a thin bodkin having a hook formed at its end, so that the hook will catch upon its shoulder and allow the type to be raised vertically without disturbing any of the adjoining types.