

# EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, July 8, 1881.

## WOMAN'S POLITICAL FREEDOM.

THREE of the prominent ladies in the woman's suffrage cause have prepared and published a book giving the history of the movement, commencing with an account of the first Woman's Rights Convention, which was held in 1848. The work takes up the question of woman's suffrage and presents the main arguments in its favor and those that have been urged against it, refuting the latter and thoroughly disposing of many silly objections which are frequently urged, more in a spirit of ridicule than from any real conviction on the subject. The book is the joint production of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Matilda Joselyn Gage. We have not seen the work, but it is attracting considerable attention and receiving numerous comments.

Notwithstanding the many obstacles in the way and the frequent rebuffs that the leaders of the woman's rights movement have met with, the progress of the cause cannot but be encouraging to its friends. One by one the shackles are falling that have kept women confined to certain conventionalities and specified spheres of action, and the world is beginning to perceive that ability to act in many useful callings once reserved to masculine effort, is not confined to the masculine mind. College exclusiveness is melting down; the medical profession is open to the gentler sex; women act as clerks, telegraphers, bookkeepers, postmistresses, school trustees and superintendents, and in many callings for which they were once deemed not only by public opinion but also by prohibitory laws. In Indiana the Governor is gallant enough to make some women notaries public, while the President of the United States has given to several ladies the position of postmistresses.

In a great many places women vote on local matters, particularly on school affairs, and in no instances have the absurd predictions uttered as to the certain consequence of such an innovation been fulfilled in the slightest degree. And our friends in Utah who think women ought to be allowed to vote but not to hold any office whatever, should mark this fact: That wherever the right of women to vote has been conferred in any degree, to the same degree the right to hold office has been also accorded. The two political powers are correlative.

In Utah women have held the right to vote, but not to hold office, for over eleven years. No real friends to popular suffrage and the welfare of the entire people will assert that they have not used the power conferred upon them well, or that any evils have grown out of the bestowment of that power. In Wyoming, woman suffrage has existed about the same time, while our neighboring Territory has been more liberal than Utah, the right to hold office being there, consistently, the companion to the other right. There has been some inquiry in the East lately into the workings of the law in Wyoming. Letters addressed to the newspapers in that Territory have invariably elicited favorable replies. The *Cheyenne Leader* declared:

"Wyoming is satisfied with woman suffrage. And the law conferring the right will never be repealed, in all human probability. It is an established institution, and belongs to the very foundation of the Territory. Wyoming has heard and considered all of the arguments advanced against woman suffrage, and her answer is that they are all wrong, and the best proof is the success of the Territory. Practical demonstration surpasses theory over and over. Having demonstrated the utility and value of woman suffrage, Wyoming is ready to recommend it to her sister States and Territories."

The *Laramie Sentinel* concluded an article on this question in these words:

"We here in Wyoming look with but feelings of pity and contempt upon the petty jealousy and tyrannical with which the men in surrounding States and Territories regard and treat the women and are disgusted with the silly, childish, futile arguments with which they attempt to justify their needless fears."

In addition to these journalistic commendations here is the confession of Hon. C. B. Colby, who was twice elected to the Legislature, and was twice chosen Speaker of the House:

"I frankly acknowledge that under all my observation it has worked well and been productive of much good in our Territory, and no evil that I have been able to discern. I am thoroughly convinced that it is the only true, consistent and honest method of exercising the right of franchise under our representative form of government, where we boast so much of intelligent freedom for the people. The only wonder to me is why the States of the Union have not adopted it long ago."

A leading eastern journal, commenting on this says:

"The popular assertion of theorists that the exercise of the rights by women would result in the neglect of domestic affairs, create domestic discord, and what is worse, degrade and demoralize them, has proven to be without foundation in fact."

The *Providence Star* says:

"We shall have better schools for the assistance of women in their active management, and our politics will be cleaner, and our politicians more respectable and sincere, than when women take an active part in all public affairs, as we have no doubt they will do in a few years."

Here is a paragraph from another influential paper:

"But while these are the statements of observing and reliable persons who, above all others, are competent judges of the results of women suffrage, it must not be supposed that the men who, in every age, presume to teach before they have learned, will come to be heard."

They will not "down," but will continue to be heard in every corner of the land, stirring the prejudices and blowing their five-cent tin trumpets with much ado, in opposition to any measure that might tend to bring about the political equality of man and woman."

The chief argument(?) now urged against female suffrage is that the majority of the women do not want it. The truth of this has never yet been satisfactorily determined. But granting that the majority of women do not manifest any anxiety on the subject, what has that to do with the main question? Woman is declared by law to be a citizen, the same as man. If she owns property, it must be taxed. Taxation without representation is acknowledged to be a violation of common right. Woman, whether married or single, is a separate entity. As a citizen she should have a voice in all that concerns citizens. The statutory provisions which debar her from this solely on account of sex, are contrary to the spirit and letter of the fundamental principles of our system of Government. No law ought to exist which prevents the exercise of human rights. Whether women generally are awake to their political rights or not does not affect the question. If it is right that women should be politically free, their acquiescence with or ignorance of the fact does not affect it. If it is wrong to give women any political power, it would not be right if every woman in the land clamored for and insisted upon it.

If political freedom were fully accorded to women, and most of them should refrain from exercising it, that would not alter in the least degree the rightfulness of that freedom, nor does the small number of those who demand it lessen the wrongfulness of withholding it. Those who recognize their rights and seek to obtain them, ought not to be refused because others seem to have no anxiety on the subject.

The same arguments that apply to the removal of the word "male" from the qualifications of voters, apply to its exclusion from those to hold office. Here we shall be met with objections similar to those against woman suffrage. There is nothing in them. People of intelligence should not confound the removal of a political disability with the conferring of some office which is only thereby made possible. It is by no means follows, if a very vivid distinction against the women of Utah were stricken from our statute book, that any woman would be clamoring for office, or that the people would elect her. The two ideas are separate and distinct. And it is as amusing and deplorable to see otherwise intelligent people excited in argument against one idea and thinking they are fighting the other, with which it has no necessary connection. The question here is not shall we confer office upon women, but shall we allow a word to remain in our laws which is a standing assertion of woman's inferiority?

We refer to this matter because it is connected with the question of woman's political rights, and because it has been so greatly misunderstood. That word "male" which would have been removed from our statute book, the qualifications for voting and holding office, if the Governor had not silently ignored the bill, is a glaring inconsistency. It declares that a woman cannot vote in Utah, while a later law says that she may. Being kept there it is not only a contradiction of the woman's suffrage Act, but it places woman before the law in this particular on a level with idiots, paupers, criminals and insane persons. It says in effect that a woman cannot hold the office of clerk, notary, trustee, director, superintendent, or any position whatever that is an office under the law. It is even against a woman's holding the office of postmistress, but this being in the gift of the President the territorial law is not preventive. Expanding that word, let it remember, is not conferring any office upon any woman under the sun, it is merely removing a disability. It confers nothing, but it strikes from woman a political fetter. It does not say she shall hold office, but it takes away that which says she shall not. It imposes no obligations upon woman, but merely makes her politically free.

These subjects should be considered intelligently and calmly, not in the mist and haze of prejudice and custom, but in the light of reason and progress. And as sure as truth will win its way and right will triumph, every chain that binds the souls of men and women will be melted, and political as well as mental freedom will be universal; while all matured persons of either sex who have not forfeited their rights by violation of law, will take part in the affairs of human government and be at perfect legal liberty to use all their powers for the benefit of their race and country. Everything that stands in the way of this grand consummation will surely be swept from the earth.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ASSASSIN'S INSANITY.

New York, 8.—The World prints interviews with medical experts touching Guitteau's insanity, which it says are properly limited by the physicians interviewed to the published accounts of Guitteau's crime, and as to any additional evidence which may become public hereafter. The opinions are, in fact, answers to the "hypothetical questions" experts are called upon to answer in court, the difference being the hypothesis is furnished by the newspaper reports instead of by sworn testimony. It is evident from their answers that there is nothing to indicate insanity in the case, and that which is indicated is simply that Guitteau is a very vain, very dissipated and very worthless person.

David M. Channsey, a brother of Daniel Channsey, president of the Mechanics Bank at Brooklyn, died Tuesday. He was for some years a resident of Brooklyn, from a complication of diseases. He was 68 years old and was one of the foremost "big game" sports in California. He was for some years a collector of Sacramento County and was also a member of the California legislature.

Augusta Bryant, of England, challenges any body in this country to a 20 mile race for \$5,000 a side, and the challenge has been accepted in behalf of an unknown. The *Standard* of the Times attributes the ill-fortune of the Cornell oarsmen to the shameful harrassing treatment they received in England, which interfered with their training. The Cornell crew will remain at Vienna, and there is great fever there; 2,500 gulden have been subscribed for the prize twice over. The celebrated painter Canon, contributes a magnificent trophy of honor to the winners, worthy the victory and worthy his art.

Doctors Say.

Dr. Hamilton says: While a wound in the liver will increase the President's danger, it would not necessarily kill him. Blood poisoning is not likely to manifest itself in the most principal difficulty to be apprehended. Dr. Wines, an eminent authority, says weeks, perhaps months, of nursing and nursing care before the question of recovery can be positively settled.

Rumors of compromise.

The *Sun* says: It is stated Conkling has received more threatening letters, but is not the least alarmed thereby. It is rumored that yesterday efforts were being made to compromise between the stalwarts and half-breeds, and Commissioner French went to New York for the purpose of compromise on one half-breed and one Conkling. It was reported that Dutcher and Dennison arrived yesterday and told Conkling the half-breeds would compromise altogether. Some stalwarts say rumors of compromise are unfounded, but the legislature will be adjourned. It was hinted that Conkling might meet with Arthur might mean something in the way of harmonizing the party.

What the Lesson Should Teach.

The Board of Trade and Transportation adopted resolutions that the attempted assassination of the President should, even though not political, teach such civil service reform as would relieve a president from the personal solicitation of office-seekers; also that such constitutional amendments should be adopted as would make life attempts punishable with an ignominious death.

Corkhill Denies the Accomplice Theory.

WASHINGTON, 8.—District Attorney Corkhill says: Nothing will be done in the Guitteau case till the issue of the President's wound is known. Guitteau's papers, written by himself, only contain a full detailed history of the crime from its inception. They will be made public eventually. They are, I believe, a true record. I am besting my people naturally anxious to know all about the facts. It is proper to say there are no startling revelations in the papers. The assassination of the President was a cold-blooded attempt at murder by a man who knew what he was doing and the consequences would follow. I have no question he is rational and sane. I will say in addition, I think it cruel, considering the favored state of the public mind on this subject and the horror with which every man regards the assassin, that any man's name should be mentioned in connection with him. He is egotistical and presuming, a dishonest man, attempting to seduce people, claiming an acquaintance with persons whom he only knew by the fact of his going to them and then speaking to them, speaking of persons as his friends whom he had no acquaintance with at all, attempting to obtain money by representing himself as a man of great political influence, both here and New York. To mention the names of other citizens in connection with this crime is improper and unjust. While every citizen should have anything about this man at all has been perfectly willing to detail to me his entire relations with Guitteau, still there is scarcely one of them but had requested his name to be kept from the public.

The Grand Army's Sentiment.

Boston, 8.—The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic promulgates the following: Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Boston, July 7, 1881.

General Order, No. 4. Awaiting the faithful issue which hangs like a pall over our land, grateful for a glimpse of sunshine through the dark cloud, the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic tender their comrades in arms, the traitorous President, their sympathy and love. What lies behind the veil of the future, we may not seek to know, but remember, guided us to victory, and we have fallen comrades, let us cast out all our fears and send to the throne of grace not a cry of despair, but a prayer of hope and faith in the divine wisdom and love.

(Signed) GEO. S. MEHRITT, Commander-in-Chief. Wm. W. OLSEN, Adj. General.

A Catholic Pastoral.

CLEVELAND, 8.—To-day's Catholic *Universe* contains a lengthy and forcible pastoral by Bishop Gilmore on the attempted assassination of the President. It begins, "Of all crimes murder is the most terrible, known to society, but when the life of the chief magistrate of a country is assailed there is not only the malice of murder in the act, but an attack on authority. Now, authority is of God, kings and magistrates hold it from God. Their power is from God, not from the people, except indirectly. Hence an attack upon the magistrate as a magistrate is an attack upon God. The letter closes, "Ask God to grant us peace and unity and an increase of religion and virtue among all, there will be added for one month, the prayer of all masses and in all churches of the diocese will be recited for the same time and intention five 'Our fathers' and five 'Hail Mary's' immediately after all public services."

A Summary of the President's Symptoms.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The President got through the day with the physicians. They say they could not reasonably have hoped for more improvement in the last 24 hours than the President's condition indicates. There were very few at the White House last night, fewer than at any time since Saturday. The cabinet ministers went home early.

Secretary Lincoln said the feeling of hopefulness increased considerably yesterday, but those around the President realize it is not yet out of danger by any means.

Dr. Boynton said to a press reporter, last night, he felt gratified and hopeful at the condition of the President, taking into consideration the dangerous nature of his wounds. He says President Garfield grasped him firmly by the hand and gave it a cordial squeeze which showed he had strength left. The President wanted to talk considerably but was forbidden by his doctors. The President made inquiries about his mother and two boys at Mentor. The doctor said she was unshaken in faith of his final recovery and bore up remarkably. The President asked Boynton what he thought of this case. Boynton replied that the President was doing well and he believed was going to pull through. The President answered, "I am so, and intend to do my duty towards pulling through. Boynton says the President's power is strong and that physical weakness has not taken him. He is entirely calm and cool and prepared for any fate, though Boynton believes the President seems much more hopeful of his own recovery than he has been hitherto. He renewed hope of the doctors and faith of friends has inspired the President with something of that feeling. Dr. Boynton says the attending surgeons have no doubt whatever of the correctness of their theory of the course of the ball, and Boynton agrees with them that the bullet passed through the right lobe of the liver, having struck the rib and deflected. This deflection prevented it from going through the lung, which would have proved fatal without delay. The President's continued improvement has caused many surgeons who have not seen the President to form the opinion that the attending surgeons had made a mistake in this theory. To-day, jaundice, or yellow color of the skin, supervened, proving, says Boynton, that the liver is touched. This yellowness covers the entire body, and shows more in the eyes, but no more than is customary in cases of torpid or disordered liver. The President's normal pulse is good. Everybody seems to have been lulled into a false belief of the President's recovery, and business, public and private, has resumed again.

To-day's Bulletin.

Executive Mansion, December 8, 6:30 a.m.—President Garfield's condition this morning is reported by Dr. Bliss as favorable. He was somewhat restless during the early part of the night, complaining of soreness in his legs, but this quickly disappeared and he slept well during the latter part of the night. He awakened this morning greatly refreshed. His general condition is better than any time. His pulse at 6:30 a.m. was 82.

11 a.m.—The President continues to improve. A strong wind is blowing and broken clouds obscure the sun at intervals. The day is not as uncomfortable as expected.

Official bulletin 9:15 a.m.—The condition of the President continues favorable. He is more comfortable than on any previous morning. His pulse is 88, temperature 99.2, respiration 23. The wound is beginning to discharge laudable pus.

Signed by the Physicians.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* reports the President's pulse 94, respiration 22, heat normal. The term "laudable" as applied to pus means a healthy sloughing of the wound without infection or abscess. His appetite continues to lead his bill of fare several lengths. He is always hungry. The day is intensely hot.

A discharge of healthy pus set in this morning. No fever may not make its appearance for two or three days yet and Dr. Bliss says in this case he thinks there will be no complications from this source. At an official examination the pulse was found to be 96, temperature 99.1 respiration normal.

The progress of the President continues favorable, pulse 108, temperature 101.4, respiration 24.

Signed by the doctors.

The President's pulse, this morning, receded again, though he did not seem as good a night as the night before. The storm yesterday evening seemed to have some depressing effect, but towards morning his symptoms showed a rallying from that. Dr. Bliss said, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, everything was most satisfactory and the next bulletin will show a continuation of favorable symptoms.

The increase in the pulse and temperature of the President since morning is attributed by the attending surgeons to the heat at noon and the supposition which is going on in the wound near the surface of the body.

DR. KELLOGG'S.

Mercury 95 to 100 in St. Louis.

The missing *Vandalia* has arrived at London all well.

Kash's brewery, Newark, burned; \$75,000; insured.

In the first ballot at Albany, there was no practical change.

The President slept an hour and 20 minutes at noon to-day.

The House of Commons is still engaged on the land bill.

Guitteau denies saying after the shooting that he was a stalwart.

The Star route people, Brady, Dorsey and Price called on Conkling to-day.

A revised estimate of the Cincinnati flood makes the aggregate loss \$1,000,000.

The Mexican people evince much interest in the recovery of President Garfield.

Work on the railroad from Campeche to Calixte, Mexico, began a week ago.

The yield of wheat in Ohio this year will be about 80 per cent. of last year's crop.

Hopper, of the American legation to Great Britain, called on King Kalakaua yesterday.

A recent storm destroyed a vast amount of property in East Lancashire, 50 mills are stopped.

It is positively stated that Huntington has secured the control of the Houston & Texas Central.

If the President recovers, college owners in Iowa, author Springs, Ark., are prepared for a big jubilee.

Four were killed, two badly and four seriously wounded by the explosion of a boiler at a wheat thrasher, near Baltimore.

The roof of the Alameda Ave. church, Mexico, fell killing four and wounding 55 men engaged at work on the building.

The New York Senate, on Foster's motion, made bribery a felony with \$5,000 fine and five years imprisonment or more.

A rain in Iowa was very severe last night, some streams were higher than ever known before, much railroad track is washed out.

The Court of Cassation at Constantinople unanimously confirmed the sentences of Midhat Pasha and the other prisoners implicated in the murder of Sultan Abdul Hamid.

The coroner's inquest in the case of Gold, recently murdered on the Brighton Railway, England, concluded to-day. The verdict charges Lefroy with the murder.

The British Board of Trade returns show the value of imports had decreased by \$1,000,000, compared with the same month last year.

It is semi-officially announced that Blomack has written a letter to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs speaking very flatteringly of and adopting a tone of friendliness for Italy.

A new refrigerating and cooling apparatus is being devised for the President's room, the present method of being cooled by ice is being discarded. A large fan is worked by electricity.

The Texas Pacific has reached a point 60 miles west of Big Springs, Texas. It is going at the rate of two miles per day, and unless rain intervenes will reach El Paso by January 1st.

Italian newspapers publish reliable news to the effect that French and American delegates to the monetary conference are agreeing upon a formula for the readjustment of the gold standard.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Salt Lake Dramatic Association, Proprietors.

## GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

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MR. WM. DERR,

For Twenty Years Junior of the Salt Lake Theatre by the Members of the Dramatic Profession, Theatre-Calculation, Music, Entertainers and Employers.

Monday Eve., July 11th,

Will be presented, Bonick's Great National American Drama, in 5 Acts, entitled, *THE*

## OCTOROON!

OR—

LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

PRICES AS USUAL. No extra charge for seats. Box Office open MONDAY at 10 a.m.

In consequence of the great length of the Play, the Overture will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

Great care will be taken to make the Theatre as cool and comfortable as possible.

WANTED.

A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY AT Wm. Jennings, 15th Ward.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

THIRTEENTH WARD MEAT MARKET, with fixtures and tools complete. Also, BARED HAY and LOGS, and a good average span of MULES and WAGONS. For Terms apply to J. L. RYTHE, Corner of 2nd South and 1st East Streets, d 109

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Gloves cleaned and every kind of Dyeing business promptly done to order. d 109 km

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to Survey under Section 361, Sec. 362, and 363, will be advanced the required fees and their certificates taken at market rates, by the undersigned. Address: D. H. TALBOT, Sioux City, Iowa.

Reference—First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of James Atchison, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Atchison, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit to the undersigned their claims, with proper vouchers therefor, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his office at the County Court House, Salt Lake City.

THEODORE MCKEAN, Administrator of the Estate of James Atchison, deceased. d 110 4t o th

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EXPERIENCE

Disinfects, like rivers, spring from small causes. The cooling river may not be easily diverted from its course, nor the neglected house from its decay. Take time in time, disease, which is usually an interrupted function, may be averted by the use of Tarrant's remedy.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

It combines the medicinal properties of the best mineral waters in the world.

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