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WOLSELEY'S SUCCESS.

THOSE journals which thought it was just the thing to *find fault* with Wolseley, the British commander-in-chief of the forces sent against Arabi, while he was cautiously yet certainly following up the Egyptian chief to a place where he could swoop down upon him like an eagle, are now playing another tune upon the name of the victorious general. He is now one of the most sagacious military leaders of the age; his apparent tardiness was only proof of his prudence; all his seeming faults are turned into soldierly virtues; and he is a great conquerer instead of a dilatory featherbed. Such is the influence of success.

The encomiums passed upon the victorious General are no doubt well deserved. Wolseley *is* a military genius. We do not use this term in the sense in which it is sometimes applied. He acts not upon sudden impulses or inspirational suggestions, but upon a policy well defined, based upon data carefully considered. He calculates and figures out his course and then follows it steadily and unhesitatingly. He predicted that the decisive battle of this campaign would be fought at Tel-el-Kebir, and that it would take place by the 15th of September. His foresight was remarkably proven by the facts. His night march and sudden overwhelming and unexpected attack upon Arabi's *forces* was not prompted by immediate occurrences, but was part of a thoroughly digested plan in which time as well as place form an ingredient. He crushed the Egyptian rebellion with a masterly hand, and is entitled to the praises which now ring throughout the civilized world over his achievements.

The cause which Arabi represented may now be considered lost. England is supreme in Egypt, and whether she will obtain that permanent control in its affairs which she desires or not, the National Party is doomed, if not dead.

NOT A "LOGICAL INFERENCE."

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, commenting on the decision of Justice Harlan in the Kellar case in Illinois, says it gives "comfort to the advocates of female suffrage." In substance is was decided that a minor born in a foreign country becemes an American citizen if his alien mother marries a naturalized citizen, and an alien female becomes an American citizen by marriage with a naturalized citizen. The *Courier-Journal* says:

> Kellar's mother is a citizen of the United States, and the logical inference from this is that she can vote, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that all women born in this country are also entitled to vote. If Kellar's *mother becomes* a citizen merely by marrying a naturalized citizen, native American woman must certainly have equal privileges."

This reasoning is on a par with that paper's ravings over the "Mormon" question. It confounds citizenship with the elective franchise. The laws of the United States regulate citizenship and naturalization, while the different States and Territories regulate the elective franchise. A judicial decision announcing that Kellar's mother is a citizen does not confer upon her the right to vote, nor does it follow, "by logical inference" that she had any more right to vote after than before the ruling.

There are millions of citizens of the United States that cannot vote. A child born in the United States is a citizen as soon as it utters its first cry. Native-born women are citizens just the same as native-born men. Alien women may, by naturalization, become citizens just the same as alien men. And they have this advantage, as plainly set forth in the ruling of Justice Harlan: That just as soon as an alien woman marries a native-born or naturalized citizen, she becomes naturalized herself without any oath, certificate, court proceedings or other formality than the marriage.

But this does not give her the right to vote. If she is under twenty-one years of age she cannot vote in Utah or Wyoming. And in the various States she cannot vote, whether native born or naturalized, if she is as old as Methusaleh. The suffrage is a privilege, citizenship is a right. There are certain conditions required of citizens before they can vote, and those conditions vary in different parts of the Union. They are prescribed by the different Legislatures, and without them no citizen can exercise the elective franchise.

Therefore the *Courier-Journal* is all abroad on this question, as it is on the "Mormon" question. The Kellar case gives no "comfort to the advocates of woman suffrage." They understood just as well before the decision thereon as since, that women are citizens, if the *Courier-Journal* did not. And they understand perfectly well, what that leading literary light of the south does not seem to comprehend, that it takes local law to endow citizens, male or female, with the voting privilege. That is what they are working for on behalf of women citizens, and their cause is just and rational.

THE ELECTRIC TOWER SYSTEM.

THE city of Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, is fooling with the tower system of electric lighting. Wherever it has been tried it has been a fatiure. The universal verdict is that in the immediate neighborhood of the towers there is a concentration of effulgence but the light is not sufficiently diffusive, and where *buildings* or trees are in the way of its radiance dense shadows are cast. This is pronounced by those who have had experience in experimenting with the system, "a great and vital *objection.*"

We pointed this out when the movement was agitated in this city. The disappointments which have come to other places demonstrate the truth of our warnings. As we said then, so we say now. Electric lighting by towers may do for open spaces, but it is not adapted for street-lighting, which calls for distribution, not concentration of the illuminating agent. Intense brightness in two or three spots, with dense darkness wherever the rays do not fall directly, is not the desideratum. The same volume of illumination distributed in various places would be of vastly greater value and utility.

If the Edison system, now making a stir again in New York, turns out to be what is claimed for it, the present tractable, safe and reliable illuminator—gas, will find the most powerful rival that has yet arisen to struggle for the mastery of night. The tower system is an expensive and illusive plaything.

THE TAX-PAYING QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.

THE decision of Judge Twiss in the woman suffrage case is given in our columns to-day. It will be observed that the validity of the Utah Statute conferring upon women citizens the elective franchise is not denied. The only point on which His Honor seems to differ from his associates on the bench is, the tax-paying clause. Judge Twiss holds that this governs the woman suffrage act as well as the act of which it is an essential part. In the decision rendered by the Supreme court of the Territory in the Tooele case, the majority of the Court took an opposite view and that is the one that chiefly obtained in practice; viz., that instead of the tax-paying requirement being extended to women voters, if any change is effected it is rather made invalid as regards male voters.

We fail to see how the clause of the act of 1859 defining the word resident "*within the meaning of this act,*" can be extended over the subsequent act, approved Feb. 12, 1870 which created a new class of voters with in some respects, different qualifications; especially when the latter act repealed everything conflicting therewith.

That the intention of the Legislature was to give women citizens the right to vote without the tax-paying qualification required of male citizens, is evident from the wording of the act of 1870 and the letter of the oath provided for in the registration law of 1878. A male citizen must swear that he is a tax-payer as well as a resident; a female citizen need not do so. This shows that the Legislature intended to exempt the new class of voters, created by the act of 1870, from the tax-paying qualification required of the old class. This being the case, if there is anything in the objection that the qualifications of all voters must be uniform, the exemption of women voters would rather extend to the male voters than the old requirement be extended to the new class.

But is not the notion that the Legislature is bound to require exactly the same qualifications of each class of voters a stretch of the imagination? We do not think the authorities will fully bear out the idea. We claim that the qualifications must be uniform in each class, but need not be so over the whole group of classes. That is bringing the principle down to present application, the qualifications for male voters—there being but one class of them—must be the same for all *males; if one male voter is required* to be a tax-payer other male voters must also be tax-payers; and if one *female voter is exempt from* the tax-paying qualifications—there being but one class of female voters—all of them must be equally exempt. The uniformity must be maintained as regards each class, but need not necessarily prevail over other classes.

This is illustrated in the laws of the United States concerning citizenship and naturalization. A male alien cannot become naturalized without five years residence in the United States, going into court and taking a certain oath, and obtaining a certificate of naturalization. A woman alien may become fully naturalized *by marriage to a citizen and need* not reside in the United States for any specified period, nor go into court, nor take any oath, nor obtain any certificate of naturalization. The minor children of an alien who becomes a citizen, are naturalized withous any ceremony at all. Here are three classes of citizens. The naturalization laws are not uniform over all, but they are and must be as to each class. The provisions for one individual must be the same as for another in his class, but need not apply to other classes.

This principle has been recognized in the laws of various States concerning the qualifications of voters. Naturalized citizens in some States have been required to have qualifications not demanded of native-born citizens, and other such like differences being established in reference to other classes.

We notice that in the latest opinion of Judge Emerson he takes advanced ground on this question. He no longer contends for uniformity over all classes of voters, but admits the right of the Legislature to create new classes with different qualifications. His Honor says, in his decision at Ogden:

> "One objection is, that the act of 1870 confers the right to vote upon females, upon different terms than that applied to males, in that the latter are required to be taxpayers while the former are not. Even if this should be found to be the fact I cannot think that this would invalidate the law.
>
> The Legislative Assembly proposed to confer this privilege upon a new class, not heretofore enjoying it, and in the absence of any inhibition to the contrary in the laws of Congress, I think they were at liberty to do it upon such terms and conditions as to them might seem reasonable and just, so far at least as no constitutional or organic rights of the males in the premises are restricted or abridged.
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> I think it would have been competent for the Territorial Assembly to have enacted that all female citizens of the United States over the age of 21 years, who could read and write in the English language, should vote, although this educational qualification is not required of the males."

This sustains the principle here advocated, and which we advanced at the time of the Tooele contest upon the same question. We do not believe it can be overturned. It is in accordance with national law and States laws and practice. We believe that on a fair test the tax-paying qualification can be required of male voters, while female voters are exempt therefrom. And we notice that the Commissioners, in the oath which they framed—whether with or without legitimate authority — sustained these separate requirements for the separate classes of voters, requiring the male citizen to swear that he is a tax-payer, and not requiring it of the female voter, thus following the Utah statute in these particulars.

The decision of Judge Twiss does not materially affect the main question—the validity of the act conferring upon women the elective franchise; it only shows a conflict of opinion between the Associate Justices on the application of the tax-paying qualification. In this disputs we fully coincide with Judge Emerson, and think that if the matter had been argued before the Second District Court as it was in the others, a different decision might have been reached on this point. The attorneys who conducted the case at Beaver were really all on one side, being interested in the "Liberal" or anti-woman suffrage cause, and no member of the People's Party appeared to have had anything to say on our side of the dispute.

However, the issue is favorable in the main, and we do not think that the right of the women of Utah to the *elective franchise is likely again* to be disturbed, in the local courts, at least for some time to come. Now let the ladies who have the right all vote in November.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

AT the convention of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, in Omaha, Governor Hoyt, of Wyoming, made a speech strongly in favor of the movement. A synopsis of his remarks is thus reported by the Omaha *Herald*, a well known and powerful opponent of woman suffrage:

> Gov. Hoyt, of Wyoming, the principal speaker of the evening, delivered the most complete argument in favor of the woman suffrage question ever delivered in Omaha. He alluded to the benefit accruing to the people of Wyoming on account of woman's influence on the ballot, stating that the women of that Territory took an active interest in any new political cause arising and exercised their elective franchise purely with a view to the general welfare of the people. That their right of suffrage did not interfere in the least with their domestic duties and that the cause of equal political rights to all was the one thing needed to make the government of this country an unqualified success.

A LIBERAL SOPHISM SHATTERED.

WE have received a communication making inquiries in regard to the date of the passage of the first election law in this Territory. Our correspondent informs us that it is claimed by certain "Liberals" that no law was passed by the Utah Legislature on the qualifications of voters until January 21, 1859 That Judge Emerson having argued in his late decision on the suffrage, that "after the first election and until the Legislative Assembly acted, no person in the Territory had a right to vote," it follows that there were no legal voters to elect the Legislature of 1859, nor of any of the intervening dates, and therefore that body had no legal existence, and consequently there have been no valid laws passed in reference to elections, and so we have no legal voters in Utah, male or female.

This, in substance, is the position taken by certain prominent "Liberals" as set forth by our correspondent. He ought to have known that they will say anything and do anything to bolster up their cause. The whole flimsy fabric of this "Liberal" sophism is built upon a foundation of falsehood. The facts are these:

The Organic Act prescribed the qualifications of voters at the first election in this Territory. At that election, among other officers, members of the Legislative Assembly were elected. At the first session of that Assembly, "An Act Regulating Elections" was passed; it was approved by the Governor January 3rd, 1853. The law was in accordance with the Organic Act, which provided that at all subsequent elections (after the first) "the qualifications of voters and of holding office" should be "such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly." Some changes were made in the law in 1859, but until that date the provisions of the Act of 1853 were in force.

Thus the card house of the "Liberals" falls to pieces at the first breath of truthful explanation. And so it would be with all their sophistry and slanderous statements if honest people would take the trouble to blow upon them. But it would be an incessant labor to attempt to refute or even notice a tithe of their absurdities, falsehoods and calumnies. It is only when information is needed on important questions that we refer to their vagaries. Let them go on.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 22.

Bays.—If David D. Bays, supposed to reside in this Territory, will communicate with J. B. Goff, Esq., P. O. Box 786, Austin, Texas, he will, we are informed, hear something to his advantage.

Pleasant Journey — The immigrant company which arrived yesterday, had a pleasant and prosperous trip by sea and land. The only disagreeable weather encountered occurred on the last day spent on the ocean.

New Compendium.—We are enabled to state that a work entitled "A Compendium of the Doctrines of the Gospel," compiled by Apostle Franklin D. Richards and Elder James A. Little, is on the press, and will shortly be completed. It will be finished and on sale in time for the approaching General Conference.

The "Appointment" Question.—This afternoon U. J. Wenner called upon Judge Elias Smith, presented a commission from the Governor and demanded that he be installed in the office of Probate Judge of Salt Lake County, the request being refused.

Mr. Arthur Pratt called with a similar document and demanded possession of the office of Sheriff, together with the keys of the county jail, etc., which was likewise not complied with.

Funeral Services.—The funeral services over the remains of Sister Clara Y. Conrad were conducted by Bishop Pollard this afternoon. The Fifteenth Ward Hall of worship was filled with the friends of the deceased. President Angus M. Cannon delivered an instructive and comforting discourse, which was listened to with great attention. The singing was conducted by Brother T. C. Griggs. A very large number of carriages followed the remains to the cemetery under the direction of Sexton Joseph E. Taylor.

Sister Conrad was widely known and well beloved. May she rest in peace.

Illustrations.—Some kind friend has sent us the London *Graphic* of Sept 2nd, a highly artistic periodical. Among its illustrations is a copy of the photograph taken by Mr. Savage five or six years ago, while on a visit to Southern Utah. It represents an Elder of the Church administering the rite of baptism by immersion to a number of Indian believers in the gospel One of the dusky denizens of the forest is in the water with the Elder, while a crowd of others are grouped about the bank. The engraving is very good, but the comments on "Mormonism" thrown in incidentally in explaining the picture are of the usual "boshy," incorrect, unreliable type.

The same number contains an excellent group, consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, and Brigadier commanders of the army which achieved such an overwhelming and complete victory in Egypt lately.

Arizona Politics—The following appears in the Tombstone, A. T. *Epitaph*, regarding a political meeting at one of the Southern settlements:

> The democratic primary convention of St. David precinct met at the school house at 2 o'clock p.m. on the 2nd inst. for the purpose of