

ledge of home and domestic life would prove most beneficial in the legislative department of the State. As a juror she would be both merciful and just. Her devotion to the cause of temperance would strongly tend to promote sobriety and thrift. Her love of peace would hasten the time when national differences would be settled by arbitration, instead of war. Even though she were not in office herself, the fact that she had a vote would make the representatives of the people considerate of her wishes and mindful of her welfare.

"Political equality means civil, social and religious liberty." We can all do something towards attaining it, if we will. The glorious achievements of the past are due to united effort. Every name added to the suffrage roll gives prestige to the cause and is felt at Washington. A few years ago Congressmen scoffed at the idea of woman suffrage. The other day one of their committees reported a constitutional amendment providing for its Of us but little is asked; let a generous response be given.

The fear has been expressed that such a change in woman's status would endanger the quiet of home and create discord. The absurdity of this idea was demonstrated during the fifteen years that women voted in Utah. The same objection was once made against the higher education of women, but experience has shown that feminine charms and graces are not lost by the study of Latin and chemistry. On the contrary, learning and mental discipline add system and competency to the performance of domestic duties.

The great majority of women do not care to hold office or engage in public life. To them the powers of womanhood are consecrated to the hallowed precincts of home; but, while they are content to modestly shine there, they would insure to their less fortunate sisters who have to earn their own living, as well as to those who engage in the contest from choice, equal chance with men to obtain the comforts of life and the rewards of excellence.

In all my acquaintance I do not know a woman who wants political office, but I do know many who believe their sisters have equal rights with men to strive for the blessings of life, and who think that the quantity and quality of work done should determine the compensation, without regard to sex.

We are seeking the elevation of woman, morally, intellectually, socially, politically—in fact in every way. We would not destroy or impair a single womanly instinct. We would cultivate and improve every attribute that forms a part of perfect womanhood. We would not sow seeds of discontent in any heart that now enjoys the sweet tranquility of home, but we would place in the hands of women who are battling among men for existence, the ballot, to make them equal in the fray. Intelligence, refinement, purity and grace are first among the gems we seek. Equality and justice are the watchwords of our cause. May they find lodgment in your hearts and utterance from your lips in favor of human freedom.

The address was received with much applause.

Mrs. Agnes Olsen Thomas sang with fine effect an original song by Mrs. Augusta Joyce Crocheron, set to the music of the "Star Spangled Banner."

A sketch of the influence and power of woman in public and

private life from the standpoint of biblical history, by Mrs. M. Isabella Horne, was read by her daughter, Mrs. Mattie H. Tingey.

This was followed by music from the band.

Mrs. Bancroft, of Dakota, delivered a lengthy speech on the reasons why women wished to vote, and in reply to objections raised by opponents of woman suffrage.

A song, written for the occasion by Mrs. Emily H. Woodmansee, was beautifully rendered by Mrs. Nellie Druce-Pugsley.

President George Q. Cannon, having been requested to speak, made a few pointed remarks commendatory of the exercises and in favor of woman suffrage.

Then the audience repaired to the supper tables, which were tastefully arranged, and refreshments were partaken of by all who desired, the charming young ladies who waited upon the guests adding a special zest to the enjoyment of the hour.

Dancing, on a smooth floor erected for the occasion, to the music of an excellent band, occupied the attention of the young folks, while others strolled through the grounds engaged in social converse and discussing the questions raised by the speakers of the evening. The entertainment was in every way successful, was applauded throughout, and the various committees deserve all the encomiums passed upon them by the delighted assemblage.

We add our congratulations to all who assisted in this pleasant entertainment, and hope that the ladies of the Association will be encouraged to persevere in their praiseworthy efforts for the improvement, elevation and enfranchisement of women, until victory crowns their labors in every part of the world:

NO SUPERINTENDENT OF COUNTY AFFAIRS.

July 12, the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah rendered a decision on the application of G. W. Bartch, probate judge of Salt Lake County, to be paid salary as superintendent of county affairs. The opinion was delivered by Judge Anderson, as follows:

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

George W. Bartch, appellant, vs. John C. Cutler, clerk of the county court of Salt Lake County, Utah, respondent.

This is an original proceeding in this court, in which the plaintiff prays that a writ of mandate issue herein, against the defendant as clerk of the county court of Salt Lake County, requiring him to issue to plaintiff a warrant on the treasurer of said county, for \$206.33, as salary, alleged to be due plaintiff for services rendered in the month of December, 1889, as "Superintendent of County Affairs."

The plaintiff alleges in his petition that he is, and since October 23rd, 1889, has been the legal and acting probate judge of Salt Lake County, and as such probate judge, a member of the county court of said county. That on the

10th day of November, 1889, by resolution of the county court, he was appointed the superintendent of county affairs, and that his duty as such superintendent was and is "to have and exercise supervision and control of the public buildings of said county, and of its public roads and bridges, and work done upon the same; the supervision, care and maintenance of paupers and insane persons, and to generally exercise such active supervision over the affairs of the county as is by law required of the county court aforesaid, outside the regular attendance upon the sessions of said court; all of such acts and duties being and to be subject to the order and approval of said court."

It is further alleged that the plaintiff's salary, as such superintendent, was fixed by said county court at \$2500 per annum, and that in consideration thereof he entered upon and has performed his duties as such superintendent, from the date of his appointment, up to, and including the 31st day of Dec., 1889. It is alleged that, "the labors connected with such position are arduous and are such as are by law laid upon the county court," and that in performing them plaintiff has acted "merely as an employee of said court except in the matter of examination of cases of insanity, and the approval of the bonds of county and precinct officers, and that it is impracticable owing to the nature of the duties to be performed, to have more than one member of the county court designated to perform said labor."

Plaintiff presented to the County court a bill itemized and verified, for his salary as superintendent for the month of December, 1889, for \$206.33, which was allowed and defendant as clerk of the county court, was ordered to draw a warrant in favor of plaintiff for that amount upon the county treasurer, which the defendant refused to do, and plaintiff prays that a writ of mandate issue out of this court against the defendant, requiring him to issue said warrant.

The defendant having been served with notice of the application for the writ appeared and demurred to plaintiff's petition, on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Section 178, vol. 1, Comp. Laws, 1888, provides that: "Each county shall have a county court consisting of a probate judge of such county and three selectmen."

Section 184 provides that "The county courts must be held at their respective county seats on the 1st Monday in March, June, September and December in each year, and oftener if they deem it necessary."

Section 187 provides that "The county courts in their respective counties have jurisdiction and power under such limitations and restrictions as are prescribed by law."

Section 201 provides that "No member of the court must be interested, directly or indirectly * * * in any contract made by the court or other person in behalf of the county, for the erection of public