DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

[illegible] place Nov. 6, 1850.

The DESERET EVENING NEWS is published every evening (excepting on Sundays, Christmas and New Years) from the Business Office of the Publishers, No. [illegible] Main Street, Salt Lake City.

The DESERET EVENING NEWS is published by Thomas and Brigham Q. Cannon.

The DESERET WEEKLY is published every Thursday morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, per month	$ [illegible]
Daily, 3 months	[illegible]
Daily, 6 months	[illegible]
Daily, 1 year	[illegible]
Weekly, per month	[illegible]
Weekly, 3 months	[illegible]
Weekly, 6 months	[illegible]
Weekly, 1 year	[illegible]
Semi-Weekly, per month	[illegible]
Semi-Weekly, 3 months	[illegible]
Semi-Weekly, 6 months	[illegible]
Semi-Weekly, 1 year	[illegible]

Payments for Subscription always in advance.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give former as well as present address.

The News is on sale at the principal news stands. News boys are not permitted to leave papers unless ordering the extra sold by them.

Any Subscriber not promptly served by a News Boy should report the delinquency of any employee in the delivery of the paper.

All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 526. Dispatch Telephone 1030.

AS TO WOMEN VOTING.

With a profound consciousness of the risk incurred in differing on a vital proposition from the Salt Lake *Herald*, and in all awe and humility as becomes one who ventures to run counter to the opinions of that judicial editor, we still make bold to say that both good law and good sense are exemplified in the decision of the Territorial Supreme Court on the question of women voting. The agitation out of which many of the sex were made sincerely to believe they had the right to vote on the Constitution,—a view to which also a good many men appeared to be converted—was unfortunate and ill-timed in the highest degree. We adhere to the belief that it originated and has been largely stimulated in political or rather partisan anxiety to carry votes and win votes—in other words that it was a trick, not so plausible in what it was transparent, and not so magnanimous but West in other purposes could be discovered. We would not pretend to say that all who have stood for the affirmative side of the question of the women's right to vote have been actuated by ownership of improper motives; the proposition is unquestionably one on which there may be honest differences of opinion. At the same time many leading equal suffragists themselves have been strongly inclined to the negative of the proposition, and very reluctantly accepted the view which the court now rules to be incorrect. Among these is the NEWS itself, which yields to no party, paper or person in its conviction that women are entitled to suffrage, and which has been a consistent champion of their rights. As to the case in point, it has never seemed for a moment admissible that Congress in passing the enabling act contemplated that the voting strength of the commonwealth on the adoption of the Constitution should be nearly doubled at one stroke, the effect of which would be to stamp all legitimate opposition. The only doubt applies as to the Constitutional Convention itself—many of its members having since declared that in voting for equal suffrage they had no idea of authorizing the women to vote upon the charter which proposed to confer the right of the ballot. Lastly, there is the overwhelming argument that no matter what rights or privileges the Constitution may confer, they can only become available and may only be exercised when the Constitution itself becomes effective, which cannot be until it is ratified by the legal voters of the proposed state and approved by presidential proclamation; and this is an especially powerful argument in the present case because the beneficiaries of the equal suffrage clause are directly and unquestionably discriminated by an existing, unrepealed law of Congress.

This appears to us to be the common sense of the proposition, without regard to legal technicalities or quibbles; and hence we applaud the decision which gives it force and effect—a decision which will undoubtedly be affirmed by the court of last resort should the case be carried that far in time. Of course the vote for the adoption of the Constitution will be much smaller than if the women had voted, but it will be large enough, and above all else, it cannot be questioned on the ground of legality. When the result is certified up to the President and he issues his proclamation admitting the State of Utah, then, and not till then, may the gallant sex assert and exercise the priceless right conferred, and vote to their heart's content. We regret the decision of the Territorial Supreme Court seems to bring a grave peril from the path of statehood.

TO THE TOURISTS THIS WEEK.

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AVOID THE EARLY BOOM.

The political history of the past, say for a quarter of a century anyway, shows nothing more clearly than that it is best politically to test out your candidate for a term. The blight which sits and shrivels the premature boom has become proverbial, no matter how long and honestly it may have been cherished, no matter how well-conducted and healthy it may at last appear, a month or two of exposure too early in the season will generally suffice to cut it down as completely and leave as few remnants of it as if it had never had any promise at all.

Yet the papers for weeks and months past have been giving us great detail the plans and perspirations of various aspirants for the presidential nomination nearly a twelvemonth hence. Nearer home we have been bordered day after day with the names and pedigrees of candidates for local office. And not more surely does each day see a reduction in the favorable chances of many of these far-away candidates, than have the hopes of several of the Democratic lights been irretrievably blighted, while others have the same chilling prospect ahead of them. History has a habit—sometimes profitable and sometimes cruel—of repeating itself, in politics as in other things.

There is little in a boom of any kind to hold for any great length of time at the high notch of popularity. Some of the political variety may be well likened to a horse race. The animal has starts out from the flag with all his speed, every muscle straining to the utmost, at most empty "makes the pace" for the others. They are able, if wearily ridden, to "hold by his shoulders. Where it is "money going" they can be eased in, and get their wind a little, while fresh competitors strong, bravely but hopelessly, against the lost lead which their opening dashes is certain to explode. It need hardly be mentioned that the winner is not the one that keeps ahead for the greatest part of the distance—if he does by so much as a neck at the finish he is sadly long the first and all the way. Here, however, the simile will have to cease, for whereas the second and third horses have a chance of getting ahead of the winner, in the political race the second and third are generally put down forever in their pathetic strings—with money, at least, with all the time and pay into the respective publication offices and to the candidates who are thus made to be known as "generals."

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