

FEMALE RELIEF SOCIETIES.

THE various Female Relief Societies of this city have made their social parties a feature among the entertainments of this winter. The Female Relief Society of the Seventh Ward had a party in the Music Hall, in the 14th Ward, on Friday evening last, that was a very creditable and doubtless a very remunerative affair. The 14th, 17th, 19th and 20th Wards, and probably other Wards, have also had their Female Relief Society parties, which have been successful peculiarly, and have afforded much pleasure to all who have participated in them. It has been with more than ordinary gratification that we have noticed the earnestness and zeal with which the ladies have taken hold in the organization and the carrying out of the objects of these societies. The inspiration which led President Young to suggest the founding of such associations, like everything else connected with the plans for the advancement and development of our people and country, was most happy. The good that has already been accomplished by them is very great, and that which can be performed in the future is incalculable. There is a wide field of usefulness open for the ladies to operate in, and these organizations, in the hands of wise, judicious and energetic persons, can be made very effective.

Much of the success of these institutions is necessarily dependent upon the officers chosen to preside over and manage them. This is the case in missions, wards and every department of the Church. If a president, bishop, or other officer in charge, is a careless, indolent man, with but little spirit or life about him, the people are apt to partake of that feeling, and so also if he is the opposite of this. With unwise, ignorant persons to preside in Female Relief Societies, they would soon degenerate into schools of scandal and much mischief would be done by their tattling. But with officers of broad advanced views, with high conceptions of the good which it is in their power to accomplish, they can be made powerful agencies in the elevation of their own sex and in the amelioration of the condition of the poor in their vicinity.

A correctly governed Female Relief Society has it in its power to exert a controlling influence in all matters pertaining to the rearing and educating of children, to housekeeping, to the manufacture of articles of dress, to fashions, and, in fact, everything that comes within the range of woman's duties and labor. The health, morals and manners of their own sex, ought very properly to claim the attention and consideration of these Societies.

Already the idea is somewhat prevalent among some young ladies that labor is degrading. For a young lady to engage in domestic pursuits is, in the opinion of such persons, unfeminine and unladylike. Young men begin to urge as an excuse for not marrying that the girls have too many expectations. They want to begin married life with such an outfit that few young men feel themselves able to procure. Now, we do not wish to be understood as citing this excuse as a justification for our young men not marrying. We think the excuse contemptible, and no young man of proper spirit would urge it. But still there may be some truth in the statement. If there should be, the Female Relief Societies have an opportunity to correct the erroneous idea. They can, by their example and influence, dissipate this absurd pride, and teach young ladies that leisure and indolence and frivolous pursuits are neither lady-like nor refined, but that labor, and all exertion which contributes to usefulness and independence, are ennobling and dignified.

The ladies now have abundant opportunities of doing excellent service in the advancement of Zion. No fairer or more inviting field than they have before them can be desired. We are pleased to chronicle that they have made a good commencement, and we hope they will maintain their zeal and courage and persevere for the results will be most glorious.

THE MISSOURI "REPUBLICAN" AND THE UTAH PROBLEM.

THE Missouri Republican is troubled about "the Utah Problem." It is not the first time that it has been exercised about that problem. But it thinks now that the time for its solution is at hand. Government must study the Utah problem, it says, [as if it had not studied it] and solve it by diplomacy, or cut its Gordian knot with the sword. The vast lines of railway crossing the States from the Atlantic and from the Pacific oceans will converge in the valley of Salt Lake and meet at this city. The modern Christianity and civilization which have been dragged in past years by warring trains of emigrants to this point are now to be borne here by the wings of steam; the suddenness of its descent upon us is to overwhelm us. When the railway shall have formed the links which will bind this Territory to the rest of the world, then the social and theological barriers which have

fenced us in, are, in the opinion of the Republican, to be broken down. But it does not think that all this is going to be accomplished without some difficulty. It acknowledges that "The men who have traveled three thousand miles across the ocean, and as many more across the land, to give their peculiar ideas 'a local habitation and a name' in this oasis in the desert, are made of no common stuff, and inspired with no common zeal. They spring from precisely the same stock as the Puritans who landed on Plymouth Rock; and, however gross the errors of their creed, ordinary charity should induce us to give them credit for sincerity equal to that of their illustrious predecessors. They have founded in Utah a theocracy more stringent even than that which once existed in New England, and they have placed the reins of unlimited and irresponsible power in the hands of a man fully capable of wielding it, and possessing brains enough to be dangerous."

The article winds up with two very important questions: "Will the Mormons themselves submit quietly to a virtual annihilation of their religion? And if they will not, must they be driven into exile or swept from the face of the earth?"

If anything was wanting to satisfy us as to where this article was written, these two last questions would be sufficient to convince us beyond a doubt that it was penned in Missouri. The cold-blooded atrocity of the ideas embodied in the question: "If they will not, must they be driven into exile or swept from the face of the earth?" compares so well with the murderous treatment which the Latter-day Saints received while in the State of Missouri that we should pronounce it at sight to be the emanation of a brain trained in the mobocratic school of Missouri. The Republican talks with as much coolness about driving the inhabitants of a Territory into exile, or sweeping them from the face of the earth, as it would of killing a nest of prairie dogs. Lilburn W. Boggs himself, the once-Governor of the State of Missouri, held the rights and lives of the Latter-day Saints residing in the State of Missouri in no greater contempt than does the Republican. If such men had their way, God-serving, pure and humble people would stand but a poor show in this world. But God lives, and for the knowledge that He does we are thankful; for in view of that great truth such men as the writer of this article, appear but as moles in the sunlight.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Cameron introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac road; referred.

Morton reported the action of the joint committee to notify Grant and Coffey of their election, and submitted the replies of those gentlemen, accepting the offices.

Howard, from the joint committee on ordinance, made a long report, accompanied by a bill to consolidate the ordinance department with the artillery department.

On motion of Sawyer, the Senate considered the bill to pay the officers appointed in the South by the Secretary of the Treasury who could not take the oath. Sawyer spoke in favor of the bill. Connors was willing to pay loyal men but was opposed to indiscriminate payment. A colloquy of some length ensued between Sawyer, Connors, Nye and other Senators. Fessenden and Harlan explained the reason why those men had been appointed, and said Congress should not hesitate to pay them. The discussion was continued by several Senators, when further consideration was postponed and the Senate took up the Indian Appropriation bill. Numerous amendments were reported by the committee which were agreed to. Harlan said that other amendments would be proposed by the committee, and on his motion the bill was laid over. Several private bills were passed after which the Senate took a recess.

Senator Morgan presented the memorial of Donahoe and Kelley, of the London and Erie bank, and other influential parties, advising the passage of Stewart's bill, excluding refunding from the operations of the mint; referred to the Finance Committee.

HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced were one to pay the women in the Government Departments the same as men; one directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell thirty millions of the surplus coin; one proposing an amendment to the Constitution concerning electoral votes; one providing that no subsidies shall be granted to railroads or other corporations while the national debt exceeds \$500,000,000.

Hunter introduced a joint resolution for giving the consent of Congress to a Northern Pacific Railroad and to issue the bonds to secure the same by mortgage for the purpose of raising funds.

A bill for a road from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, also a branch from Portland, Oregon, was passed.

Fuller reported a joint resolution to prevent the further sale of public lands, except as provided in the pre-emption and homestead laws; referred to the committee on public lands, 103 to 70.

In reply to an inquiry Schenck said he expected to get the tax bill through both Houses this session if the members would attend the evening sessions. Farnsworth said a contrary impression prevailed.

On motion of Boutwell the rules were suspended, and the Senate amended to the joint resolution proposing a Constitutional Amendment were taken up. Boutwell said he considered the Senate amendment was impracticable, and moved that the House non-concur, and ask for a Committee of Conference. Several members stated their views in

regard to the proposed amendment. On motion of Schofield a separate vote was taken on the Senate amendment. The first vote, non-concurring with the Senate in the amendment with regard to the suffrage, stood: yeas 37, nays 182; the amendment being non-concurring in a Committee of Conference was ordered.

Wilson, of Iowa, Dawes being in the chair, reported the action of the joint committee to notify Grant and Coffey of their election; the report was ordered entered in the Journal.

Paine, from the committee on reconstruction, reported a bill for relieving a large number of persons from disabilities; but without disposing of the bill the House took a recess.

The evening session will be devoted, exclusively, to the discussion of the tax bill.

Boutwell, Shellabarger and Eldridge were appointed a committee of conference on the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

During the evening session in a committee of the whole, the amendment extending the time of the withdrawal of spirits from bonded warehouses from April 20th '89 to the same date in '70, also requiring that whisky, kept in bond after the first date shall pay a cent monthly per gallon were agreed to. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

Washington.—In the Supreme Court today, Chief Justice Chase, in delivering an opinion, decided that gold contracts must be satisfied with coin; and that when the kind of currency is not mentioned legal tenders are lawful. Davis and Swaine gave a qualified consent, but Miller dissented.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Spangler and Arnold, Dry Tortugas prisoners, will soon be argued.

The President has sent to the Senate the treaty negotiated by Caleb Cushing for the Isthmus canal.

Scranton, Pa.—The Methodist church parsonage and another dwelling house were burned to-day.

Newark, N. J.—Pionbill & Co's melodeon and organ factory, at Bloomfield, was burned to-day; loss \$50,000. Eighty mechanics are thrown out of employment.

Washington.—The remains of Harold, assassin and conspirator, were given on Saturday, by order of the President to his mother, and interred in the Congressional cemetery. An order has been given for the delivery of the body of Atzerott to his friends. Booth's remains will also be given up for interment at Baltimore, near the grave of his mother.

New York.—An immense mass meeting of citizens in favor of the freedom of Ireland and the liberation of American citizens who are prisoners in England was held this evening at the Cooper Institute. Mayor Hall presided. He made an eloquent speech denouncing the disregard of the rights of American citizens by England, and claiming that a further exhibition of apathy on the subject will be disgraceful to the United States, as a nation. Other speeches were made and resolutions were adopted affirming the rights of foreign born citizens to the protection of our flag.

St. Louis 15.—General Sheridan is expected here soon. General Sherman will return from the south this week; he started on the 7th. The cavalry will be withdrawn from the Indian country.

Mrs. Cady Stanton and Susan Anthony lectured at the Mercantile Library to-night to an immense audience. Mrs. Stanton will address the Illinois Legislature on Friday on woman's suffrage.

Charles Bigford and James Quick, charged with murder, were taken from the Jefferson county jail, at two o'clock this morning by a mob and hung.

Boston.—Fether's Jewelry store was robbed of \$1,000 worth of jewelry last night, by two men, who seized a tray of rings and made their escape.

Charles W. Leedham, of Brooklyn, died of hydrophobia yesterday; a little dog bit him in the hand a month ago. Two children, near Flatbush, also died last week of hydrophobia. Several more cases are reported in the vicinity of Brooklyn.

The President has pardoned John Dralin, who was convicted of whiskey frauds about a year ago.

A man in Patterson, New Jersey, who was bitten by his own dog on New Year's, died of hydrophobia yesterday. The wound was a mere scratch.

The treaty negotiated by Caleb Cushing for the Government of Columbia, conceding to the United States the exclusive right to construct an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and that any point may be selected by the United States. The Columbian Government cedes six miles of land on each side of the canal, the half for our benefit and the other for that of the party undertaking the construction of the canal. The Columbian Government is to receive ten per cent of the net income during the first ten years, and after the canal is paid for, twenty-five per cent of the net profit. The treaty is to be ratified by the United States within six months. The surveys are to be made within two years after its ratification. The canal is to be begun within five years and finished in fifteen years after the ratification, otherwise it falls. The charter is to run one hundred years. The canal is to be under the control of the United States, and Congress is to fix the rate of tolls. Navigation is to be open to all nations in time of peace, but closed to belligerents who may seek to avail themselves of its advantages. The estimated cost of the canal is \$100,000,000. A company not long ago was organized in New York, under the charter of that State, Peter Cooper, President; and it is said, on distinguished authority, that this company is ready to commence the work. Congress, however is at liberty to give the preference to this or any other private company, or the United States itself, can undertake the construction of the canal.

Chicago.—The Republican's special agent Huntington, of the Central Pacific railroad submitted statements to the Congressional Committee yesterday, in which he claims that the Union Pacific company are not making what the law requires, about the class of the road, but are constructing a road with the view of getting as many bonds as possible. He further claims that the Central Pacific Company have complied with the law, and are therefore entitled to proceed east to Ogden, where the junction of the two roads ought to be made. The Union Pacific Company are now within about 30 miles of this point, while the Central Pacific is upward of 200 miles distant. The Committee had a long discussion on the subject, but no

conclusion was reached. The subject will be resumed at the next meeting, when a report may be expected.

Chicago, 16.—The authorities of Havana refuse to recognize the American consul, except as a commercial agent. Naturalized Americans are being imprisoned without charges or trial, and the consul must leave, unless supported from Washington. Americans are desiring to leave the island, but their departure is obstructed by the government.

Washington.—Connors is moving heaven and earth for a Cabinet position. Every man in California who can be induced to support him is sending letters to Grant. Connors and Billy Carr are now in New York, seeking the influence of Marshall Roberts and other politicians. Grant is adverse, but the pressure is heavy.

FOREIGN.

Montreal.—A heavy snow storm prevented service last night; the roads are blocked. It is reported that the late snow storm entailed an extra expense of \$100,000 on the Grand Trunk road.

London.—Late dispatches state that a combat had taken place at Swatau between the Chinese inhabitants and the crew of the British gunboat *Grasshopper*; the soldiers fought desperately but were overwhelmed by the natives, whose numbers were constantly increased, and were compelled to retire to their ship; eleven of their number were wounded.

News from Japan via Shanghai, says the Mikado received the Ministers of the foreign powers at Yeddo with great ceremony, and showed an earnest desire to maintain peaceful relations.

Madrid.—The arrests of Carlists continue in this city and different parts of the country.

Regiments of the regular service and large numbers of volunteers daily offer their services to the Government for the suppression of the revolt in Cuba.

Constantinople.—The Sultan has appointed Ali Pacha grand vizier and minister of foreign affairs; Rushid Pacha, minister of the interior; Mehadi Pacha, Governor of Bagdad; Omar Pacha, and Governor Commander-in-Chief in Candia.

London.—Detailed advices from Rio fully confirm the previous report of the evacuation of Ascension by the Paraguayan Government and army and the flight of Lopez into the forest.

Havana.—The city of Trinidad, in the Western Department, has been declared a state of siege. An engagement has taken place between the troops and the revolutionists at Manacorga. Official accounts claim the victory for the government; there is no report of losses on either side.

Madrid.—Olaga has resigned his seat in the Constituent Cortes, and has accepted the appointment of ambassador to France.

Ex-King Ferdinand, father of the reigning King of Portugal has accepted the candidature for the throne of Spain.

New York 16.—A Havana special says a thousand more troops have arrived from Spain. The *Gazette* says that no disturbance is likely to occur from the withdrawal of the amnesty.

FIRE IN HELENA.—We are indebted to M. Croxall, Esq., manager Western Union Telegraph Company's office, for the following:

A fire occurred at Helena, M. T., yesterday evening, commencing in MONITOR & Co's assay office. Six buildings were destroyed entirely, and Humphry & Bentley's stone block partially. A number of other buildings were seriously damaged. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. A light wind was blowing at the time and the city was only saved from destruction by the stone structures on each side of the buildings consumed.

Special Notices.

BAILED HAY, for sale at Faust & House. 17

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Billiard Rooms. 413 3m

THEATRE.

Leases & Managers.—H. E. Clawson & J. T. Cairns.

Engagement of the Favorite Artist.

MISS ANNIE

LOCKHART

BENEFIT

Of the popular Comedian,

MR. P. MARGETTS

This Evening,

TUESDAY, FEB. 16th,

The performance will commence with, for the first time in this city, Dion Boucicault's Great Sensation Play, originally played by MADAME CLESTER, at the Adelphi Theatre, London, for nearly 200 consecutive nights, entitled

JANET PRIDE!

In 3 parts—being a Prologue in 2 Acts, and a Drama in 3 Acts.

Janet Pride.....Miss Annie Lockhart

Dicky Trotter.....Mr. P. Margetts

Supported by

A GREAT CAST OF THE COMPANY.

The performance will conclude with the laughable Farce entitled

FEARFUL

TRAGEDY

IN SEVEN ACTS!

Mr. Timothy Slampington, a retired Butcher

man.....Mr. P. Margetts

CHANGE OF TIME:

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7 1/2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Small Profits and Quick Returns!

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