EVENING NEWS AT FOUR O'CLOCK. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR. Mar. 3, 1853. Saturday,

Itsee

SINGULAR SENATORIAL REASONINGS.

THE debate in the United States Senate over Mr. Edmunds' latest piece of anti-republican legislation, to the report of which we again sur- a step in the direction at least of render much of our space, developed singular logic. Senator Edmunds' position, briefly defined, on the clause for the disfranchisement women of Utah was, that of the because they do not vote in the way that the Senator desires they ought not to vote at all, and when usked why he did not extend this principle and disfranchise the men for the same reason, he replied that object the suppression of polygamy, and as a means of accomplishing it he wanted to disfranchise wome who are not in polygamy.

S-nator Logan did not want to consider whether woman suffrage was right or wrong, to investigate charges that both omen in Utah are unand uress in political matters, der tate over the matter at all; ired to strike at "Mormonbut d to extirpate it and cut it out lam, by the roots, to destroy the power of the "Mormon" Church, and was not particular how it was done. He would make "universal destruction of it at one blow."

an extended argument on the power rage being given to the Mormon Congress over the Territories. Take of Congress over the Territories which he claimed to be absolute. advocate that Congress should do it, vision for the government of the On some pointed questions being but advocate that we should not un- Territory of Florida when Mr. Monput by Senator Vest, he had to ad-mit that this in your is limited: that right there. There is no one, either ate of the United States were found mit that this power is limited; that man or woman, in the Territory of the ablest men who were ever here, mit that this power is limited; that Congress cannot pass for any Terri-tory an *ex post facto* law or bill of attainder, or deprive him of liberty or property without due process of law; that in fact its authority is ilmited by the Constitution, and the restrictions of that instrument apply to the powers of Congress over the ferritories. And yet he argued that Congress could take away the vested political rights of the people, deprive them of legislative powers fosture of republican government that Congress could take sway the was been for conturies the excress to get the for conturies the excress the power of congress to do it. The ferritories is commonly known as the swe commonly understand it, the directed and who is not made obedi-ent to the dictates and mandates of the head of the church. No person the sever them allowed to hold at elective office in the Territory of Utah, where they had the power fosture of republican government ind destroy every fosture of republican government the sever been allowed to hold at the congress could take away the who did not hold it from the Mor-mon Church, and no one else can hold office there because of the sas been for conturies the excress the because of the that church. There never has been for conturies the excress long excreted, and destroy every power of that church. There never I will read no more. There was feature of republican government has been for centuries the exercise not a thoughtful man in this counfeature of republican government in a Territory, all of which would be in violation of the supreme law of so potent where it exists, according Congress gave the entire legislative to the the supreme law of so potent where it exists, according Congress gave the entire legislative the territory that has been for continuity to the the territory to the free inhabitants thereof, and I city and the District of Columbia to the free inhabitants thereof, and I would not undertake to administer the free inhabitants thereof the comb) Its numbers, as has been the in-fluence and power of the Mormon
c) Its numbers, as has been the in-fluence and power of the Mormon
c) Its numbers, as has been the in-fluence and power of the Mormon
c) Its numbers, as has been the in-fluence and power of the Mormon
c) Its numbers, as has been the in-fluence and power of the Mormon
c) Its numbers, as has been the in-fluence and power of the Mormon
c) Its numbers, as has been the in-theocracy.
c) Its numbers, as has been the in-theorem of the institutions in the open in the induce of the controp, against the institutions in the open institutions of the could at his ther have of the functed states for the uppression of this crimes and shormi-nation.
c) Its numbers has any length within the Constitution which he constinued confers that an-thority for the simple reason that the therefore in the simple reason that here and therefore in the her itsht to the in the or one of the constitution which he constitutional thinker with as therefore in Reference was made to the action he could not. His argument was that Congress had used that power and therefore they had the right to use it. Logio indeed! It does not matter if every Senstor agreed with Mr.Jones and would not "quarrel" with Mr.Edmunds on the powers of Congress; that would not alter the fact that the exercise of absolute power over the Territories is an assumption, and that the Con-stitution not only confers no such atthority, but according to estab-it, in that the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress is specially extended

of the enactment those who are not under Mormon duress on the avow-ed and undisguised ground that they will not vote in the mode which is in this particular by the au-

Mr. Ingalis called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. Mr. Brown. Mr. President, I am opposed to female suffrage, and if the question were submitted to the voters of Georgia, while I have a right to vote, I should vote against it; but I believe in the doctrine of local self-government; and I believe that either State or Territory that desires female suffrage has a right the bill. lation of sound constitutional princi-ples, and that it is equally unjusti-fiable whether we approve of suf-frage being extended to women or

Mr. Logan. Mr. President, I proose to give very briefly my reasons for voting for the substitute report-ed by the Committee on the Judici-ary, with the seventh section in that the Senator from Massachus-State, I will not vote to deprive any other State or Territory of the right to have female suffrage, or to pre-br vent its exercise in that State or 's Territory if the laws of the State or 're Territory justify or establish it there. Therefore, I shall vote t sgainst the amendment of the Sena-tor from Kansas, as I would not prohibit it by law in any Terri-tory. etts proposes to strike out. I voted for the law that was read at the Clerk's desk depriving persons who practice polygamy, either men or women, in the Territory of Utah of the right to vote or hold office. I did that as

in the Territory of Utah of the right to vote or hold office. I did that as a step in the direction at least of trying to reform if possible, or change in some way the influence of the priesthood upon the people of Utah. It does not seem to have had

of the priesthood upon the people of Utah. It does not seem to have had the desired effect. I believe that polygamy, as prac-ticed in Utah, or as practiced any-where (but we are dealing with Utah, and as applicable to the peo-ple of this country), is, if I may use such an expression, a cancer upon the body-politic. There is but one way to deal with it, and that is to put the knife to the roots of it and cut it out and destroy it. There is this would destroy local government and prevent the election of a Legis-lature He claimed to have for his constitution of the United States the Territories of the United States. Constitution of the United States that would be calculated to suppress polygamy in that or any other Ter-ritory that I would not vote for. This is not a strike, as has been said, at the right to vote. It is not a question whether female suffrage is right or whether female suffrage

is right or whether female suffrage withstanding I put myself in a postis wrong. It is not a question in this bill as to whether the principle of female suffrage might be applied in Massachusetts or in New Hamp-session that there was no Tarritory or in my own State, and in the Union that was controlled in whether it is correct or incorrect. It a more arbitrary way than the Teris bringing the question before Con- ritory of Florida under one of the ress as to what we may or can do to wisest administrations that ever exinfluence and affect the practice of lated in this country, and I had ocpolygamy.

tasion to refer to one of the early acts the "Mormon" Church, and was not particular how it was done. He would make "universal destruction of it at one blow." Benstor Jones, of Florida, made

pointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate rule the destinies of every inhabitant within this District and make laws for when it is not given to for instance the act of Congress ap their government. It is unrepub-lican, in my opinion; it is undemo-cratic, and it is unwise; and if I had an opportunity, I would record my others. I do not mean that they proved March 80, 1822, making provote against it; but no man questions the power of Congress to do it. Mr. Maxey. I would call the at-tention of the Senator from Florida

ment of the Senator from Kalsas, [Mr. Ingalis]. Mr. Ingalis called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. Mr. Brown. Mr. President, I am States as its wisdom dictated, and it States as its wisdom dictated, and it exercised it. Can you imagine a greater exercise of power than to give to thirtsen citizens appointed by the President and confirmed by the Sanate legislative authority over a whole people? Suppose that was attempted here by the Senator from Warment with respect toUtab: there State, if any set of people under took to set themselves up there in here mu that that power resides so fai SBY as the Territories are concerned in desires female suffrage has a right to have it. While, therefore, I would vote against it in my own State, I will not vote to deprive any other State or Territory of the right and however much I might be dis-posed to differ with my friend from Vermont in regard to the details of the bill having for its purpose this end, I will never quarrel with him as far as the power itself is any so far as the power itself is con-

> cerned. The Presiding Officer. The ques-tion is on the amendment of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Ingalls]. The question on Ingalis' amend

ment being put, after considerable colloguy it was rejected by a vote of 20 against 11, absent 45. The pre-siding officer announced that there was not a quorum voting, when a motion was made to adjourn, which was defeated by a vote of 16 against 18. Senator Edmunds moved that the Sergeant-at-arms be directed to request the immediate attendance of absent Senators, when another motion was made to adjourn which tive power over the Territories of the was again defeated, the yeas and United States.

Now, I say, when it comes to a question of detail and expediency we may differ, but so far as the nays being called in each case. Mr. Edmunds' motion prevailed, but the Sergeant-at-arms failed to get a question of power is concerned, in my judgment there can be no ques-tion. I will not say the Constitu-tion of the United States does not quorum; when another motion was made to adjourn which failed on the roll call and Senator Edmunde operate there to protect the rights of property and of opinion in matters moved that the Sergeant-at-arms bring into the Senate a number of of religion, far from it; I say that it loss; but all that I assert here is Senators named by him. Again a the authority of the Government of futile attempt was made to adjourn, the Union as a general legislative authority extending over every Territory of the Union beyond the and this childish business was kept up through twenty-four different roll calls, and at length, it being imstates Why, sir, we abolished in this

possible to secure a quorum, at 7 District representative government, p.m. the Senate adjourned without and to-day, beneath the shadow of this Capitol, there exists a form of government which does not comaction on the bill.

mand my approbation. Who ques-tions the power? Three men ap-BY TELEGRAPH. PRE WESTERS UNION TRLEGRAPE LINE. AMERICAN.

> LATEST BY LIGHTRING. Edmunds Elected.

WASHINGTON, 3. — Senator Ed-munds was to-day elected President pro tem. of the Senate.

Destructive Fire. ALBANY, 3.-At 2 o'clock this morning the watchman at Dunlap's elevator saw a fire in the sixth story, and by the time it was extinguished there, the fiames had broken out flercely on the fourth floor, and sev-eral men caught in the sixth floor. Gary Bensor, watchman, and Louis J. Miller clerk of the fire depart-

ment rushed down stairs through the power. I question the expedi-ency, the justice, and the wisdom Fireman Samuel Atkins, and John Fireman Samuel Atkins, and John



CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

RETAIL DRY GOODS DEPTY

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY. 201

Our Large Stock of Retail Dry Goods

MUST BE CLOSED BY MARCH 20TH, '83.

We are Closing our Retail Dry Goods De-

partment, and propose to carry on an Exclusive

WHOLESALE BUSINESS in DRY GOODS and

GROCERIES, and in order to make room for our im-

FOR CASH!

mense Spring Purchases we offer our Stock

COST

ENNINGS & SOMS

to its numbers, as has been the in- power over that territory to fluence and power of the Mormon thirteen discret citizens not elected

There was leave the goverment of Washington missioners appointed by the repre-centatives of the States and the Presentatives of the States and the Fre-sident here. But no man questions the power to do this thing. It is unrepublican, it is undemocratic; in my opinion it is unwise, unjust to these people; but still the Constitu-tion gives the power.

So with regard to the Territories I have not any question in my mind to-day but that we have power to designate five men to rule out and to prescribe any code of laws which in their judgment they might deem proper for the good government of that Territory. If the Commissioners here violate rights of property, rights of conscience, they can be made amenable under our judicial system, and their action can be controlled by the supreme judicial power of the lesignate five men to rule out and to and their action can be controlled by the supreme judicial power of the Union. So in the Territories; but I say so far as the power is concern-ed nobody questions it. With re-spect to the expediency of it that may be another thing. I want it un-derstood that so far as I am concern-ed I have no doubt in my mind about the authority of this govern-ment to do everything that it may deem wise and proper to be done in may be another thing. I want it unment to do everything that it may deem wise and proper to be done in the Territories for the good govern-ment of them, as a general legisla-ture, independent of all these claims of the people for local rights, of which we have heard so much.

Every argument that may be made here in behalf of the privileges of suffrage and the rights of the people is one of expediency and cannot be directed against our power to control the Territories of the Union the Territories of the Union

I say there are some provisions in this bill which I might be disposed to question the wisdom of, which, with due deference to the Senator from Vermont, are open to question, because he asks us to alter the com-

Myers and Jas. Gilligan rally forced to come down hoisting chain outside the building the free inhabitants thereof, and I a distance of 100 feet. About 40 feet from the ground the chain was covered with ice and the men alid to the ground with great velocity, and were more or less severely injured. A strong wind was blowing and the whole of the fire depart-ment was called out. The fire spread rapidly through the mill and eleva-tor and enveloped the whole struc-ture. About four o'clock the upper

walls fell outward, part of it falling through Bridge & Da-vis' and Morrison's stores adjoining, elevator were destroyed. property belonged to the tate of Robert Dunlap the loss on the buildings is \$75,000 elevator. The loss of parties who had grain stored is about \$40,000, in-surance not ascertained.

DIED.

SARLL-In the fist Ward of this city, o riday, March 2nd, 1883, after an illness of about three weeks, Susannah Saril, in he 65th year.

TORONTO .- In the 18th Ward, of this city, March 3d, 1983, from the effects of an injury 26 years. The funeral will be conducted at 12 m.

Monday, March 5th, at the 18th Ward Chapel

On which occasion will be presented

GALATEA.

Opera House Orchestra

