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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Woman Suffrage in the Senate.

DISCUSSED FOR & AGAINST.

"The Time to Ridicule it Has Passed."

BUT IT IS DEFEATED AS USUAL.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Farwell, the Senator-elect from Illinois, had the oath of office administered to him and took the seat recently occupied by Cullom, while the latter took that of the late Senator Logan.

Dawes, from the conference committee on the bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians in the various reservations of the United States and of the Territories over Indians, made a report.

Dolph inquired whether the limit of twenty-five years fixed as the time before which lands owned by Indians could be alienated had been reduced.

Dawes replied that it had not been. The time limiting the power of alienation had not been reduced. On the contrary, the President was authorized to extend the limit in particular cases. As soon as an individual Indian took up his allotment, he was to have a patent, which patent would be held by the Government for twenty five years, at the end of which time he was to get a patent in fee.

After further explanation, the conference report was agreed to.

Blair moved to lay aside the unfinished business and take up the proposed

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

constitutional amendment. Carried—28 to 16.

Following is the text of the proposed amendment:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

Brown addressed the Senate in opposition. He said woman now exercised an imperceptible influence in public affairs much greater than she could if female suffrage were enacted. It might be a gratification to a small minority of women, but it would be cruelty to the large majority of them. The most ignorant and less refined portions of the female population (to say nothing of the baser classes) would flock to the polls, while the refined, intelligent and virtuous women would stay at home. Thus there would be a vast preponderance of ignorance and vice at the polls.

Dolph favored the resolution. The stage of

RIDICULE OF THE MOVEMENT

was passed. This resolution might not pass, but the time was not far distant when, in every State and Territory, women would be admitted to an equal voice in the Government, whether the Federal Constitution be amended or not. No measure involving such radical changes in society had made such great progress as the woman's suffrage movement since the first convention in favor of it was held in 1848, at Seneca Falls, New York.

Eustis inquired of Dolph whether he did not think if women had the right of suffrage she ought also to be required to serve on juries.

Dolph said that it did not necessarily follow. There was no connection between jury service and the right of suffrage. But in Washington Territory, where women had the right of suffrage, they also served on juries, and to the great satisfaction of judges and lawyers.

Eustis understood that under all the State laws, these duties were considered correlative. He asked whether it was a

DECENT SPECTACLE

to take a mother from her nursing infant and keep her up all night sitting on a jury?

Dolph replied that there was nothing in that suggestion, because no woman under such circumstances would be required to serve on a jury. In conclusion, he said: "God speed the day when not only in all the States and Territories, but everywhere, woman shall stand before law, freed from the shackles riveted on her by tyranny and by ignorance, not only in relation to the right of suffrage, but in relation to every other right."

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State touching the correspondence on the subject of the proposed Nicaraguan ship canal. Ordered printed.

Vest spoke in opposition to the woman's suffrage resolution.

Blair made an argument in favor of the resolution.

The vote was then taken on the resolution and it was defeated—yeas 16, nays 34.

THE VOTE.

Yeas—Blair, Bowen, Cheny, Conger, Cullom, Dolph, Farwell, Hoar, Manderson, Mitchell (Oregon), Mitchell (Pennsylvania), Palmer, Platt, Sherman, Teller, Wilson (Iowa)—16.

Nays—Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Brown, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Coquitt, Eustis, Evarts, George, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Hawley, Ingalls, Jones (Nevada), McMillan, McPherson, Mahone, Morgan, Morrill, Payne, Pugh, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sewell, Spooner, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Whitthorne, Williams, Wilson (Maryland)—31.

Before proceeding with the consideration of the suffrage resolution, the chair announced his signature to the inter-state commerce bill.

Senator Allison presented the conference report on the army appropriation bill. He stated that most of the amendments were formed and that the total amount appropriated is $25,724,718, being $283,338 less than the appropriation of last year.

Hawley thought this a good opportunity to inquire of Allison what had become of the fortification bill of last session.

Allison suggested that Dawes, as chairman of the conference committee on that bill, could explain that matter best.

Dawes said that the conference committee on the

FORTIFICATION BILL

had held two or three sittings last session and had been unable to agree. Immediately on the assembling of this session the conference committee had been called together and had had several meetings without being able as yet to agree. He was not certain that it would be proper for him to state what the differences were. There was some prospect, however, that in some shape there would be an early agreement. The differences seemed to be radical. They seemed to be between doing substantially nothing and appropriating five or six millions to begin the work. He thought that if the conference committee could be induced to establish a new bureau for the purpose of executing the law, a good deal of difficulty could be got over.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was then agreed to.

On motion of Mahone, bills for public buildings were taken from the calendar and passed, as follows:

To complete buildings at Santa Fe, New Mexico, not exceeding $52,148; appropriations $150,000 for Los Angeles, California; the building at Charleston, South Carolina, not to exceed $100,000 for site and $200,000 for building; for Jefferson, Texas, not to exceed $50,000 for site and building.

Beck gave notice that he would tomorrow call up the railroad attorney bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Hiscock, of New York, appeared in the House this morning and was warmly congratulated by his colleagues upon his success in the Senatorial contest in New York.

The enrolled copy of the inter-state commerce bill was signed by the Speaker and after it has been signed by the presiding officer of the Senate it will be sent to the President.

Turner, of Georgia, called up the Rhode Island contested election case of Page vs. Pierce. The majority resolution declares the seat vacant, while the minority resolution confirms the right of Pierce to the seat. The majority resolution was agreed to, yeas 150 nays 133.

Hatch, of Missouri, reported the agriculture appropriation bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The "Figaro's" War Correspondent Wanted.

THE BIG FLOODS IN THE EAST.

The Woman Suffrage Convention Assembled.

JUSTICE BY THE CONFESSIONAL.

The New Jersey Deadlock.

TRENTON, Jan. 25.—A crisis was reached in the Senatorial situation this afternoon when the Democratic members of the Assembly, in pursuance of their caucus programme, forced a ballot. A call of the House was made immediately upon reassembling at 3 o'clock, and within a few minutes all the members were in their places except Throckmorton (Democrat.) His confreres were not satisfied with the reasons given for his absence. Still the Democrats had thirty members present to twenty-nine Republicans, and they resolved to proceed. The Republicans failed to secure an adjournment. A motion to proceed to ballot for United States Senator was objected to by the Republicans as illegal, the requirement being that the vote should be taken on the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature, and the Senatorial half of it was not organized. The Democrats replied that the failure to organize was the result of

REVOLUTIONARY METHODS

by the Republicans, and that it was unnecessary to discuss the matter further. The House then proceeded to vote on the question of taking a ballot, and it prevailed by the votes of thirty Democrats, the Republicans (except Hawkins) refusing to vote. Speaker Baird and two Labor men stood with the Republicans.

EX-GOVERNOR LEON ABBETT

was then nominated for United States Senator, and on the call of the roll he received thirty votes for this office. This included all the Democratic Assemblymen except Throckmorton, absent, and Baird, not voting. None of the Republicans or Labor men voted. The record was ordered to be entered on the Assembly Journal and an adjournment then took place till 11:30 a. m. to-morrow, when the Democratic Senators will join with the Assembly in formal voting for Abbett. When nine Senators, the Democrats would have, 39 votes, or two short of the number necessary to elect. They are hopeful, however, of having both Throckmorton and Baird with them in the final vote. The Republicans express no anxiety. The Senate has adjourned to Friday. They say, however, that the action of the Democrats is illegal and will not stand. They will all persist in refusing to vote. The Democratic State Senators-elect were sworn into office by Senator Livingston in the Attorney General's office this afternoon.

Sawyer Elected.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—At Madison to-day both houses of the Legislature voted for United States Senator. In the Senate Philetus Sawyer (Rep.) received 26 votes, John Winans (Dem.) 5, John Cochrane (Labor) 1. In the Assembly the vote stood: Sawyer 56, Winans 31, Cochrane 5. Sawyer was elected.

Cholera in Chili.

PANAMA, Jan. 25.—Great excitement prevails througaout Chili at the appearance of cholera on its boundaries. A strict quarantine was forced against vessels coming from suspected ports, and the passes on the Argentine frontier were closed, but the disease it appears, has surmounted all barriers and reached the Pacific slope. A correspondent in Chili says: "Time and space would fail me were I to attempt to discourse upon the curious decrees for the preservation of the public health which have lately been issued. From the Argentine Republic telegraphic news for some days past has been of an exceedingly alarming nature, and in Mendoza, at the foot of Cordilliera and its neighborhood, no fewer than forty deaths are reported in one day. They speak of bodies unburied, of houses abandoned, children attacked by disease and left to perish on the roadside by their relations who are fleeing South for safety. The Argentine Government has all along endeavored to suppress the knowledge of the true state of affairs, and official telegrams have differed widely from those sent to the Chilian press and private individuals. The brief and unsatisfactory comments also which appear in the Argentine press bear abundant testimony of official supervision, all of which things have a tendency to make us imagine here that matters are worse than they actually are."

Don't Notice It Much.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—The passage by the United States Senate yesterday of the Edmunds fisheries bill attracted very little attention here. None of the newspapers comment on the matter editorially.

Michigan Legislature.

LANSING, Mich. Jan. 25.—The Breen bill, for the suppression of vice in the Upper Peninsula, passed the House unanimously this morning. The disclosures of the dance-house horrors induced the House to give the law immediate effect. Its provisions are sweeping and applied to disreputable houses throughout the State. All persons keeping or resorting to such houses are subject to an imprisonment for five years in the State prison or $1,000 fine, or both. This is five times the former penalty.

Mr. Oger's labor bill, introduced at the Pinkerton detectives, passed the House. The bill prohibits sheriffs appointing a deputy not a citizen and elector of the county wherein appointed.

The Emmons Case.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Hearing in the Emmons lunacy case was resumed to-day. A. Worth Spates, a lawyer of Baltimore, testified to meeting and knowing Mrs. Emmons in Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1879. He said he first met her at a literary gathering, where she read an original paper notable for its brilliancy. He met her frequently after that, and had seen her since then and conversed with her. He had met her also at this trial. He had not observed any material change in her. She was, he said, always regarded as a little eccentric. She would drive a faster horse than other people and dress more stylishly.

On cross-examination, Spates said that he never knew her to do anything at Cheyenne that the woman should be ashamed of. She was regarded as a brilliant woman mentally. She used to ride through the streets attended by ten or a dozen hounds.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The National Woman Suffrage Association met here to-day for its nineteenth annual convention. Miss Susan B. Anthony delivered the opening address, and at its conclusion, read a letter from Elizabeth Cady Stanton, President of the Association, who is now in Europe. Several reports were read and accepted, after which Mrs. Harriet R. Shattuck spoke upon the subject of "The Women Who Ask and the Women Who Object."

The Eastern Floods.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The ice in the creek broke last night and gorged at Hawley, Penna. The lower part of the village was flooded and the Erie round house had water in it four feet deep, putting out the fires in all the engines. The gorge gave way at noon to-day and the water rapidly receded.

The ice in the Delaware gorged at Rosetown, 37 miles south of this place this morning, and flooded the farming country to an extent never before seen at that point. The highway was covered by water to a depth of four feet.

The most disastrous work is seen at Cochecton, 43 miles west of here on the Erie railroad.

The ice broke at noon yesterday at Hancock, and last night it gorged the Big Eddy, which is about seven miles below Cochecton and rapidly flooded back until Cochecton was reached. Since that time the entire lower part of the village, containing 25 small houses, has been under water. The water has advanced until it has reached the second story of Knapp's Hotel, which is on a level with the Erie road bed.

NO LIVES ARE REPORTED LOST

as yet. The ice passed smoothly through here and did no harm.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 25.—The ice gorge in the Susquehanna River at this place remains unmoved. Since yesterday the water has been rising steadily and has reached twenty feet above the low water mark. This evening the low lands on the west side are flooded and all communication between this city and Kingston, on the west side, is cut off except by small boats. The mails on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to and from here are being transferred at Pittston and carried over the Lehigh Valley Railroad. At West Pittston the river is twenty-one feet above low water mark. The water is encroaching upon the yards of many residences, and cellars are being flooded.

A War Correspondent Wanted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Vanderpool, the war correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, who served that paper in the Russo-Turkish and other campaigns, and who is at present in this city, received a cablegram from the *Figaro* to-day, saying that war is imminent and inevitable, and ordering him to sail for Paris not later than Feb. 1st.

The Rock Island Robbery.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The perpetration of the great Rock Island train robbery was directly charged against Henry Schwartz, a former brakeman of the road, to-day. He will have to answer indictments for both the robbery and the murder of messenger Nichols. Schwartz was arrested here some time ago and jailed on the charge of bigamy. The fact of his having been a Rock Island brakeman directed suspicion against him as the perpetrator of the robbery and murder. Schwartz, however, defied anyone to prove his connection with the affair. To-day Schwartz's bail was fixed at $2000, and the prisoner had hardly breathed the free air before he was re-arrested by two officers holding capiases showing that Schwartz had been indicted by the grand jury of Grundy County for murder and robbery. Schwartz was hustled to the depot and taken by a special Rock Island train to Morris, Illinois, where he will be examined to-morrow. Remarkable efforts were made by Schwartz's attorneys to get him safely from jail after the signing of the bail bond, but Sheriff Watson purposely delayed his departure until the caplas could be served.

The Innocent Punished.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—Three years ago next May, Mahlon McCullough and Wm. Puetz, two boys connected with some of the leading families of Bay View, were sent to the State prison for three years upon conviction of having shot and robbed August Groethe, a street car driver. To-day, Father Decker, pastor of St. Anthony's Church, announces that the boys are innocent, and that the guilty man has made himself known to him through the confessional. He refuses, however, to divulge the name of the latter, but has asked Governor Rusk to pardon Puetz and McCullough. The assault on Groethe was made on a dark night in the suburbs of this city in true highwayman style. Groethe refused to surrender his change-box and was shot, it was supposed, fatally. At sight of her bleeding boy, Mrs. Groethe became a raving maniac, and is now confined in an asylum. At the trial detectives said that the boys confessed their part in the attack and robbery. Puetz and McCullough swore that the confession was forced from them. That for ten days they were beaten, starved, hung up by their thumbs and otherwise illtreated, and thus they confessed to escape starvation. Twenty witnesses testified to an *alibi*, but they were convicted. McCullough is said to be dying of consumption.

FOREIGN.

The British Press on the Fisheries Bill.

MORE PACIFIC ASSURANCES.

The Opposition Credited With "Besting" Bismarck.

Comments on the Fisheries Bill.

LONDON, January 25.—The *Post* this morning, in an article on the passage in the United States Senate, on Monday, of the fisheries retaliation bill, says: "We are sure that Mr. Ingalls' outspoken bitterness against England does not represent the feeling of either the American Senate or the people. On the other hand, it would be foolish to shut our eyes to the importance of the question involved."

The Daily News says: "To-day's telegrams from New York, Montreal and Ottawa are of a very reassuring character. Nobody here regarded the violent speeches of Senators Ingalls, Hale and Frye seriously. Even the dignified American Senate are not above playing to the gallery. It is much to be hoped that no steps will be taken to exasperate a quarrel, and that the good sense of Canada will insist on a policy of peace."

The *Standard* says: "President Cleveland will probably have the good sense to veto the measure or agree to it merely in form as a prelude to amicable negotiations. We protest against the idea of either England or Canada being coerced into yielding a jot or title of their rights by such empty threats. We have none of the ulterior motives assigned by Messrs. Ingalls, Frye and Hoar, but Americans by demanding such terms as those indicated, ask more than justice. The dispute, however, ought not to be beyond the power of diplomacy."

Peace Confirmed (?)

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The *North German Gazette* confirms the pacific declarations made by M. Goblet, the French Premier.

The *Gazette* pronounces the declaration of the *London Daily News*, that Germany presented a demand certain explanations from the French regarding the movement of troops on the frontier, as a pure invention.

Notes from Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Herr Barth, editor of the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for treasonable slander. His offense consisted of publishing the report that the Czar of Russia had made a deadly attack upon Villamow, the military attaché to the German Embassy at St. Petersburg.

The debate in the Landtag yesterday is considered to have been adverse to the Government.

Prince Bismarck's declaration that the Emperor has the absolute power to fix the period for which the army bill shall be operative, is criticised by the opposition press as certain to influence the electors in support of the rights of the Reichstag.

On the Bourse to-day there was a decided recovery in rates and operators for fall bought freely. The prices at the close were about the same as they were before the war scare.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUCKEYE, CLAY CO., ALA., Jan. 15th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

A little over two years ago the Elders first came into this settlement, about six miles below here. One Sunday they preached but I could not go. The next Sunday they preached nine miles below here. I was at that time a member of the Baptist church but was not prejudiced against others, so I thought that I would go and hear them preach as I had never seen an Elder though I had heard much talk about them, and like many out here thought they were most outlandish characters. So myself and a few out here went there and I was somewhat surprised at the class of men we found. A few of the old settlers refused to let them preach in the meeting house so they took the benches out of doors and preached outside. Those who spoke were A. Cazlar and R. M. Stephens, and I thought they spoke well, and I wanted my wife and friends to hear them, so I asked them to come up where I lived and preach the next Sunday, at 2 o'clock, and they said they would. I told them that they should have a house to preach in if I had to give up my own house. Then I saw the d—— raging. One man, a Methodist, said to the Elders, "How many wives has Brigham Young?" and they told him, "Enough to let other men's wives alone." Then some of the crowd laughed and some were angry.

The Elders came, according to promise; they had a good crowd and everything went off all right, so I invited A. Cazlar to come to my house and asked several of my friends to come in that night and we asked him many questions, but he seemed to have an answer for them all. Then lies began to spread and the d—— to rage; but A. Cazlar came to my house again and I had love for that man that I never had for any man before. He stayed all night with me, and we talked about religious matters. I told him that I never wanted to be a Mormon, for I thought there was good in all churches, and I was a Baptist and would remain so. He kindly laughed, and I can almost fancy I see his smiles now. He was called home and about Christmas two other Elders came into the settlement and I asked them to come to my house. The Elders came and talked with me and I could not help believing what they said while they were there, but as soon as the Elders would leave some one would tell a big story about them and I would forget what they had said. But somehow or other I would always ask them to come back to my house, and I thank God that I did. I thought if the Lord answered Joseph Smith's prayers he would answer mine, and as I wanted to know if what the Elders told me was true I went to work and the more I prayed and read the stronger I got, until I got so I did not believe the tales that I would hear about them; and I asked them to have prayers in my house one night, and they prayed for me and my family and all that would work works of righteousness, and it so rested on my mind that I kept asking the Lord to aid and assist me in the knowledge of the truth, that I could see that the Lord had answered my prayers. I asked my brother-in-law one day what he thought of the doctrine, for he had read many of their books and he said he thought they were good men, but he did not think any of us could live here if we were to join them. I said to him I have a notion of trying it, so I said something to my wife about it and she did not say much about it; however, I said to the Elders I believed I would be baptized. They took the pains to tell me a great deal about the Gospel and on the 3d day of May, 1885, I was baptized, and I can say that I never have regretted it. I have tried to stick close to the Gospel and keep all counsel, and I pray God to aid and assist me that I may always be able to keep all counsel, and I would ask all who may read this to remember me, for all of my friends and connections have turned against me, but I found that the Lord is on my side, and I hope that the way will soon be opened that I may be gathered out to Zion. I ask an interest in the prayers of the Saints. I merely write this to let some of the youth of Zion know my experience.

May God bless all the Elders and lead them to the honest in heart is the prayer of your brother in the Gospel of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, W. J. CONGER.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 24, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you do me the favor to correct a mistake in your local columns this evening? In a paragraph making allusion to the removal of Willie Paddock to the insane asylum, is the following statement:

"Before starting he was notified by his mother that he would not have to remain there long, as they expected to remove from the Territory."

Nothing that could possibly be construed in this way was said by his mother or any member of the family. He was told that he was going to a good place, where he would be under the care of an excellent physician, and that we hoped he would come back better and happier. His parents have no thought of leaving the Territory. After living here sixteen years, we like Utah well enough to stay sixteen years longer. CORNELIA PADDOCK.

Strengthen your muscles and make your limbs firm and elastic by using St. Jacobs Oil.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL, School and County Taxes assessed against and upon the property of John F. Delaney, for the year A. D. 1886, amounting to Eighty-eight Cents, remain unpaid;

Therefore, I, Leonard G. Hardy, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of An Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to Provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to wit:

Part of Lot Fourteen (14), in Block Twenty-nine (29), as platted in Five (5) Acre Plat "C," Big Field Survey, Salt Lake County, and will sell the same or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the Taxes and Costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 12th day of February, 1887, at 11 o'clock M.

LEONARD G. HARDY,
Collector for Salt Lake County.

County Collector's Office, No. 5, County Court House, Salt Lake City.
January 8th, 1887.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL, School and County Taxes assessed against and upon the property of James T. Wilson, for the year 1886, amounting to One Dollar and Twenty Cents ($1.20), remain unpaid;

Therefore, I, Leonard G. Hardy, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to Provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to wit:

Lot Twelve (12), in Block Thirteen (13), as platted in Five (5) Acre Plat "C," Big Field Survey, Salt Lake County, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the Taxes and Costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 12th day of February, 1887, at 12 M.

LEONARD G. HARDY,
Collector for Salt Lake County.

County Collector's Office, No. 5, County Court House, Salt Lake City.
January 8th, 1887. d3t

P. W. MADSEN & CO.
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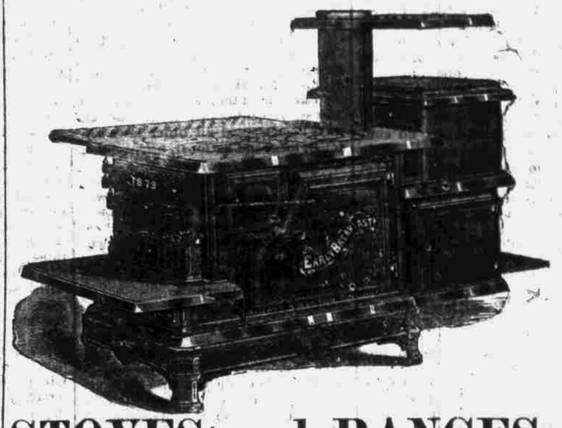

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