DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

WOMEN CITIZENS.

A query with regard to the citizenship of women has been submitted to the News as follows:

Does a woman, born in a foreign land, become a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage to a citizen?

The question is one that has caused considerable discussion of late, owing to the anticipated casting of ballots by the women. It was thought by some that so far as her qualification as a voter were concerned, the wife of a citizen did not stand in the same position as one who was native born or naturalized, but that her status would be considered apart from her marital relations. In this event, it was argued that women of alien birth, whether or not they were wives of citizens, would have to be naturalized in order to exercise the elective franchise. Those who took this position argued that the former use of the ballot in the Territory, by women not naturalized but yet wives of citizens, was based on the express provisions of the Territorial statute, not on the national law, and therefore was not applicable to the present situation.

An examination into the law and court rulings on the case, however, confirms the view that the inquiry submitted should be answered in the affirmative. The provision of the old Territorial law on the subject was itself based on the rule laid down in the national enactment and court decisions thereunder, and the same general practice with which the people of Utah were familiar prior to the distinct action of the women by the Edmunds-Tucker law of 1887 may be expected to prevail under the equal suffrage clause of the Constitution of Utah.

In addition to careful investigation, the question was submitted to leading attorneys independent of political affiliations, the reply in each case being the same after the matter was looked up. It was cited that in the case of Kelly vs Owen et al, reported in Volume 7, Wallace's Reports of cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, the question of woman's citizenship was directly passed upon. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, in which it is said:

> The case turns upon the construction given to the second section of the act of Congress of February 10, 1855, which provides that any woman, who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married or to be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen. . . . As we remarked in the act, it declares the privilege of citizenship, upon women married to citizens of the United States, if they are of the class of persons for whose naturalization the prior laws of Congress provide. . . . The terms, "who might lawfully be naturalized under existing laws," only limit the application of the law to free white women. The previous naturalization laws, existing at the time, only required that the person applying for the naturalization should be "a free white person," and no alien enemy. . . . It follows from these cases, that the wives and the widows of aliens, members of the United States, when the husband or the husband and wife have resided in the United States long enough to become naturalized under the laws of the United States, are entitled to the benefits of their respective husbands, and from their own persons and conduct.

This was in 1870, and the rule there laid down has been uniformly adhered to by the courts. In recent cases it has been held that if an American citizen goes to a foreign land and marries and takes a family, there being no renunciation of citizenship, the wife and children are citizens of the United States, although they may never have been in this country. One of the latest decisions upon this question is in the noted Hipolite case, passed upon in California in 1892. On the same subject, and passing directly upon the qualifications of voters, the supreme court of Illinois, in the case of Kiefel vs Bohrenmeyer, reported in the 139th Ills., says that whenever a woman, alien born, who might be naturalized, is in a state of marriage to a citizen, whether his citizenship existed at the passage of the act of Congress of February 10, 1855, or before or after the marriage, she becomes by that act a citizen, and this citizenship is not lost by the subsequent death of her husband and her after marriage to another alien.

By the rulings referred to the matter appears to be settled beyond all controversy. The United States Supreme Court is quite clear upon the question in the case of Kelly vs Owen, supra referred to, laying down the rule that the act of Congress of February 10, 1855, which declares "that any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen," confers the privileges of citizenship upon women married to citizens of the United States, if they are of the class of persons for whose naturalization the prior laws of Congress provide. The court states that the terms "qualified" or "who might be qualified," in the act, do not refer to the time when the ceremony of marriage is celebrated, but to a state of marriage, and that they mean that whenever a woman, who in the previous acts might be naturalized, is in a state of marriage to a citizen, she becomes, by that act, a citizen also. But citizenship, wherever it exists, confers citizenship upon her. The act of 1855 was to allow the citizenship of the wife to follow that of her husband, without the necessity of any application for naturalization on her part. The court's reasoning, then also, is as applied to a state prior to the date of the effect of the law. The views of citizens are therefore settled.

DISCOVERIES IN YUCATAN.

Highly interesting and important discoveries have been made, according to recent reports, in Central America, indicating, if we mistake not, that science at last is on the road to solve the mysteries connected with the aboriginals of the northern continent. Dr. Augustus le Plongeon, the eminent archæologist, has devoted twelve years to the study of the monuments of the ancient race of that country and has at last succeeded in deciphering many of the inscriptions found in the ruins.

According to the account in the July number of the *Review of Reviews*, Dr. Plongeon surmises that the language still spoken by the aborigines of Yucatan would bear some resemblance to that of the first inhabitants, and acting on this supposition he soon found that by giving to the mysterious characters on the ruins the same phonetic value they possess in the language of the Spaniards, they became intelligible and significant. Then he discovered that the modern language of the natives was not materially different from that of the inscriptions. The student had by this means obtained a key to the formerly incomprehensible hieroglyphics.

What may be regarded as a still more startling discovery is the fact that the Maya, or secret, alphabet of the Mayas, as comparison, was found to be practically identical with that of the Egyptians, and that the grammatical structure of the two tongues is strikingly similar, many words and characters having the same meaning in both. The initial letters of the Maya names for the objects which constitute the Egyptian alphabet are the very characters so represented. The conclusion from this is that both these peoples acquired the art of writing from a common source, or one of them taught it to the other.

Dr. Plongeon, we are informed, has succeeded in translating the Troano manuscript in the British museum, a record dealing with geology and history. According to this the peninsula of Yucatan was called "Maya," which is said to mean the Rose in primitive land. It comprised the whole of Central America. The two chief cities were, Uxmal and Chichen-Itza, the latter of which was the center of civilization. This place was visited by learned men from all parts of the world, and the illustrations in the manuscript show travelers with unmistakably Assyrian features. As a further proof of the commercial ties that must have existed between the different parts of the globe, in this, that the word "maya" is found in Asia, Africa and Europe, and always meaning "power" or "wisdom."

The following is an account of a terrible calamity recorded in the Troano manuscript and translated by Dr. Plongeon:

> In the year 6 Kan, on the 13th of Mayan, in the middle day, there occurred the following terrible earthquakes, which are most destructive, until the 3 Ix, of the same month. The history of the 13th of Mayan, in the year 6 Kan, was terribly broken up, upheaved, it endured convulsions during the night, the land being very violently shaken by volcanic upheavings, continued, some parts had been sunk and to one several times and in various places. At last the surface gave way, and innumerable evils befell the old continent. Unable to withstand the violence of the convulsions, they sank with their cities, and the waters remained years before the writing of this book.

It is supposed that this terrible calamity was the same as that referred to by Plato in his Atlantis and that the island of the Greek mariner are a part of the wreck.

The story of the creation the Mayas carried the century of the Eastern side of the palace at Chichen-Itza. The beliefs held by the Mayas concerning the creation, as Dr. Brinton states, are identical, it is claimed, with the ideas concerning the first origin of things arrived at by the inhabitants of India and of Egypt, and are expressed in nearly the same words. This identity of ideas expressed in identically same words is beyond all doubt, it is said, so much more extraordinary, neither is it conceivable that the people of these different countries arrived at the same conclusions independently of one another. The idea and its explanation must undoubtedly have originated among one people, and by them have been taught to others.

Dr. Plongeon overthrows the generally accepted theory in his work just appeared in which he puts in print and argues for the opinions advanced by the believers in the Book of Mormon. He contends that the ancestors of man came to this continent and was transferred to the eastern hemisphere. He shows that the legends connected with the images of several Egyptian deities, when interpreted by means of the Maya language, point directly to Mayas as their birthplace, for also the identity of the Egyptian with the Mayan alphabet, and he reminds us that the Egyptians themselves looked upon "the lands of the west" as being the mother land of their gods and their ancestors, and the fountain head from which they had originally derived their knowledge. From these and other premises he deduces the conclusion that the Egyptians and other eastern nations acquired their knowledge of arts and sciences from Mayas.

From all this it is evident that the study of the Maya inscriptions has thrown a new light upon the dim dawn of the past, handed down to the historians of Egypt, India, Babylonia and Palestine.

THE BLAME for the trouble with the Indians in Idaho and Wyoming, according to an account which the San Francisco Chronicle says is evidently impartial, is chiefly to be borne by the agent at Pocatello. This man is said to permit the Indians to go off the reservation on hunting expeditions because he makes money out of their absence. While the Indians are away the law says they shall have no rations. The agent suppresses the fact of their absence and draws the rations. This malpractice should be investigated. For faithless agents there has been much should be employed.

DEVILS are supposed to be an eastern idea introduced by the crusaders into Europe. They are frequently mentioned in the sermons of the first crusade. When Edward III of England and his queen made their triumphal entry into Calais in 1347 "minstrels" or drums were among the instruments which were played in their honor. Another of these was called a "bacinet" or bottle drum—taber, together with its name, from the Arabs. The poet Chaucer also mentioned this instrument.

THE CANNON stationed in Armenian tribes by the Turkish soldiers were a well in Europe and is of course intended for effect. But it is pretty much the sounding the drum and playing unearthly music of an antichrist, to scare to down the grace of exploring victims. Released from prisons, the unfortunates will be subject to new persecutions, and everything will continue as before.

STATISTICIANS say the average height of men in the United States is 5 feet 7½ inches; in England, 5 feet 8 inches; in France, 5 feet 4 inches; in Belgium, 5 feet 3 inches.

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The Latter-day Saints College, in this city, will open for the work of the tenth scholastic year on Monday, September 2, 1895. The following courses are offered: Preparatory, three years; normal, four years; law, four years; commercial, two years; music, five years (three years preparatory, two years scientific); five years (three years preparatory) elocution, four years (three years preparatory), special courses for students desiring to give their attention to special lines of work. Students who have completed the Preparatory course will be admitted to the scientific course without examination; those who have completed the English course are eligible to entrance upon the second year. A specialty is made of the medical, commercial and normal work, a training school being provided for the benefit of the normal students.

The faculty has been increased by the addition of four instructors and other teachers, all of whom are in their respective lines of work. Tuition is practically free, as attendance fees are nominal, amounting to a year's work in the institution.

A catalogue giving full information may be had upon application to the undersigned. WILLARD DONE, Principal.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. A. D. Thomas, of North Lincoln, visited the Duchesne Valley, Uintah, and after carefully looking over the country, located in Whatcheer, he writes to Mr. V. Ricards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory in the United States, and am back in our opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for introducing me here, and would those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

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10:00 a. m.	10:40 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	11:40 a. m.
12:00 m.	12:40 p. m.	12:00 m.	12:40 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	2:40 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	6:40 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:40 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	8:40 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:40 p. m.
10:00 p. m.	10:40 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:40 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Made up Ottoy's concerts every afternoon and evening. Depot, corner First South and Fourth West. Fare for round trip 50 cents. City ticket office, 201 Main Street.

O. E. BURLEY, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

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At Castilla Hot Springs, only 1½ hours' ride from Salt Lake, are the wonderful healing properties of the waters. Excursion July 30th. Fare $1.25 round trip.

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The Rio Grande Western Railway opens with beginning on July 1st, sell excursion tickets to Glenwood Springs and return via the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, at $19.00. These tickets will be good thirty days from date of sale, and will include two days board at the Hotel Colorado, and two baths in the famous Glenwood Springs. The Hotel Colorado, at Glenwood Springs, is the finest and best hotel in Colorado.

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SALTAIR TRAINS on Page 8

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