

GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, March 17, 1889.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

We heartily congratulate our ladies upon the unexpected and unsought for interest which is felt in their welfare at the present time by members of Congress. Yesterday's dispatches informed us of Mr. Julian's introduction into the House of a bill to give the ladies of Utah the right of suffrage. To-day's inform us that the most grave and potent Senator from Kansas, Mr. Pomeroy, a gallant gentleman, has introduced a bill for establishing woman suffrage in Utah! He deserves the hearty thanks of our entire community, and especially of the fair sex. Verily the world progresseth. What better sign can be given of this than the spectacle we now witness? Gentlemen overwhelmed with the cares of office and the burdens of a large constituency, in the midst of the exciting scenes consequent upon the scramble to secure appointments under the new Administration, so patriotic and self-sacrificing that they bestow thought upon Utah and the rights of her daughters! It is wonderful. The plan of giving our ladies the right of suffrage is, in our opinion, a most excellent one. Utah is giving examples to the world on many points, and if the wish is to try the experiment of giving females the right to vote in the Republic, we know of no place where the experiment can be so safely tried as in this Territory. Our ladies can prove to the world that in a society where men are worthy of the name, women can be enfranchised without running wild or becoming unsexed.

WHEAT IN THE NORTH WEST.

We learn from the Chicago Tribune that the price of wheat the coming summer is a subject of considerable interest just now to the people of Chicago and the North-west. Dealers in wheat have been completely deceived by the course of the market, the price has kept down so long. Speculation last June advanced the price of Spring wheat to \$2.20 per bushel. Immediately afterwards the price declined, and the speculators found themselves with a stock of wheat on hand and knew not what to do with it. They could not ship it, and prices continued to decline rapidly. Nearly every place where wheat could be stored was full when winter commenced. The price of wheat has fallen in the Liverpool market. Last year's crop of wheat in Great Britain was a plentiful one, and the crops in the East were good—so good that wheat is too low in New York to admit of grain being sent there from the West at a profit. Now the question in Chicago is, what shall be done with the wheat on hand? Is it better to hold on to it for higher prices, or to let it go at present figures? On every hand the prospect for enhanced prices looks dark. Great Britain is well supplied with what she lacks from the grain growing regions of Europe, and California is said to have a large surplus crop ready to export. Dealers will probably sell their grain at any price they can get; but even if they sell on the most advantageous terms, they must lose heavily. The prospects for a good crop this year are said to be flattering. It is expected that a large breadth of grain will be sowed throughout the West this spring. The sowing of wheat in the Fall is being discontinued in that region. It is said that not a bushel of Winter wheat had been sold for the three months preceding this in Chicago, and flour made from such wheat is a drug with the dealers in that market. The manufacture of flour from Spring wheat has been so much improved of late that it answers every requirement. This being the condition of the wheat market in Chicago, we may calculate with some degree of certainty that flour will not be so high again for some time in this Territory as it was this last Fall and early Winter. We chronicle this with some degree of pleasure; for it will give our people an opportunity to fill their bins again, which have been very generally emptied to supply the heavy demands for grain during the last twelve months. However plentiful grain may be with ourselves, or with our neighbors east or west, we who live in this Territory should never forget the counsel that has been so persistently urged from the beginning of our settlement respecting the storing up of our grain. The completion of the railroad and the ease with which communication is now had with the east and west does not deprive this counsel of its force. It should be our constant aim as individuals and as a people to reach a position where we shall have it in our power to, at least, board and clothe ourselves, independent of any other community.

The High Church party in England have, by means of the confessional, arrived at a knowledge of the condition of society that their ministers never imagined until lately existed in that much lauded Christian land. McMillan's Magazine for February—a very temperate authority—says that among ladies

which was in vogue ten years ago, is fast being superseded by conversation of a far more dangerous type, and she who would earn the reputation for being fashionably "fast" must stifle every feeling of delicacy and amuse herself by making good men blush while bad men laugh. Worse still, horrid stories creep about, hinting at deeds worse than words, and scandal, which no one seems able to contradict, caps every story with a worse.

The High Church party say that this state of things can only be coped with by a return to the ancient Catholic usage of having the people confess their acts, words and even thoughts to the priests. But, on the other hand, their opponents, with a yell of execration, declare that priestcraft has undermined the national morals, and has created the evils which it pretends to have discovered.

GATE, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: "To read the daily news and criticisms thereupon from Washington must often make the cheerful nature sad. So much scandal, if all be not true; so much evil if half be real, seem enough to attach to the State the despair of man and the vengeance of God."

Yet he thinks he may say that the United States is altogether the purest, fairest, freest fabric of a State known to Christendom. If this is so, how about "the despair of men and the vengeance of God" towards the rest of Christendom?

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

The House resolution to adjourn on the 28th was laid on the table. The joint resolution amending the Virginia and Texas Provisional Governments were passed. Sherman introduced a Joint Resolution recognizing the Independence of Cuba; referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Price introduced a bill to aid in the construction of an International Pacific Railroad from Cairo, Illinois, to the Rio Grande in the direction of San Blas or Mazatlan, and authorizing the consolidation of certain railroad companies, etc. The bill proposes to guarantee the interest on the bonds to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars per mile.

Howard introduced a bill to grant lands to the Northern Michigan Railroad Company for the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Pomeroy introduced a bill for establishing woman suffrage in Utah. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Navy reorganization bill. Trumbull offered an amendment providing that the pay of Midshipmen shall be a thousand dollars a year; agreed to; and that the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General shall be limited to the 30th of June next. The bill then passed. The Senate insisted upon an amendment to the resolution providing for a Joint Committee on retrenchment, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

The bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was taken up. Pending the question, there being an amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee for suspending instead of repealing the law, Trumbull gave his reasons for preferring suspension to repeal. Sherman thought the proposal to suspend implied the theory of unconstitutionality, which was wholly untenable. If the law was good and constitutional, to suspend it would be to disregard the Constitution, and the people would naturally conclude that Congress had interpreted the Constitution to mean one thing when one man was President and another thing when another man was President.

Morton argued in favor of the unconditional repeal of the act. The Committee's amendment proposed to put the President on probation till next session, and says it is better to let the law stand than to suspend the act. The debate on the Tenure of Office Bill was protracted to a great length. Yates, Thurmon, Fessenden, Edmonds and several others participating pro and con. Without disposing of the subject the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.

Callon presented a petition from Bliss and Masterson, and moved for a select committee to investigate the conduct of the late minister to Paraguay and that of the officers of the South Atlantic squadron. The Nickel Coinage bill was taken up and several amendments offered. The bill was recommitted. Beaman introduced a bill for dividing Texas into several States; referred to the Reconstruction Committee. Dawes introduced a bill to regulate the compensation in contested election cases. The bill provides that the unsuccessful contestant shall only receive the amount actually expended by him in the contest.

On motion of Stevenson the undistributed books of the last Congress were ordered to be distributed among the members of the present Congress. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

St. Louis.—A Denver dispatch, on the authority of Mayor Ames at Ft. Lyon, says Ostar was captured eight days ago on a scouting expedition; no particulars are given.

Washington, D.C., 16.—Gen. Donaldson has retired from active service. New York.—The Herald's Washington letter says it was the Treasury Ring and not the law of 1789 that ruled out Stewart. The law has been a dead letter for years. Secretary McCulloch violated its provisions, and had it not been for the weakness of some of the President's friends, who quailed before the clamor of the Treasury Ring, two-thirds of Congress would willingly have voted for the repeal of a law which had become obsolete and useless.

Philadelphia.—The remains of the Right Rev. Michael Egan, the first Bishop of Philadelphia, and of the Right Rev. Henry Cornwell, the second Bishop of Philadelphia, were removed to-day to vaults under the Cathedral sanctuary. A solemn pontifical mass was celebrated in which several Bishops participated.

St. Louis.—The steamer Eva, which was burned last night before Vicksburg, was one of the largest and finest vessels on the Western Waters. She belonged to the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, and cost two hundred

thousand dollars four years ago. The cargo was valued at hundred and thirty thousand. The fire caught in the hold near the boilers. The boat was immediately sunk and lies in fifteen feet of water. A portion of the cargo will probably be saved.

Minneapolis.—The citizens have unanimously voted to issue a hundred thousand dollars in bonds to improve the Falls of St. Anthony. Washington.—General orders have been issued consolidating the infantry regiments to twenty-five, in compliance with the late act of Congress. The order directs how vacancies shall be filled and how the number of officers shall be reduced.

Fish was qualified as Secretary of State, to-day and afterward attended a Cabinet meeting. The resignation of General Rawlins is accepted. The position of additional assistant Secretary of the Treasury, lately held by Cooper, has been tendered to W. A. Richardson of Boston.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress a statement, signed by the Government directors of the U. P. R. R., reciting the facts of the recent injunction by Judge Barnard, and calling the attention of Congress to the matter that they may make such legislation as is deemed necessary. The statement was referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee of both Houses.

New York.—A rumor says that ex-congressman Halsey, of N. J. will be Register of the Treasury, and that Augustus F. Ford will be District Attorney for the Southern District of N. Y. The latter is represented to be an old acquaintance of President Grant.

Chicago.—The Republican's Special thinks the session will be prolonged to the middle of April. Senator Sumner pronounces the statement that he intends making a belligerent speech on the Alabama treaty to be without foundation. He says that should he make a speech on the subject it will be more pacific than any he ever delivered.

Our squadron in the Cuban waters is to be immediately reinforced by several first-class iron clads will be ordered to Key West.

Chicago.—Army orders were issued last night, assigning Sherman to the command of the Military Division of Missouri; Halleck to the command of the Division of the South, with his head quarters at Louisville; Thomas to the command of the Division of the Pacific; Schofield to the command of the Department of Mississippi; Howard to the command of the Department of Louisiana. The Department of Washington is discontinued, being merged in the Department of the East. The Department of the Cumberland is discontinued, being merged into the Department of the South.

The Tribune's special insists that Sumner has prepared a warlike speech on the Alabama treaty and question. St. Patrick's day was generally celebrated.

New York, 17.—Several important nominations have been agreed upon in the Cabinet, but it is positively asserted that the President will make no further important nomination till the Tenure of Office bill is disposed of by the Senate.

The Tribune's Atlanta special says the Fifteenth Amendment has been ratified by the House, 64 to 32, the Democrats voting for its ratification on the ground that it denied the negroes the right to hold office. It comes up in the Senate to-morrow. The same special reports more Ku-Klux outrages on negroes; they killed some and whipped others.

General Wm. Barstow, formerly on the staff of General Dix, died last night. Two more victims of the fever ship James Foster died yesterday. Commander Owens has been ordered to San Francisco to take command of the gunboat Cyane.

FOREIGN.

Madrid, 16.—In the Cortes, yesterday, Sagosta, Topete and Prim accused two of the Republican members of making speeches subversive of the government at an anti-conscription meeting on Sunday, exhorting the people to oppose the authority of the Cortes, and the soldiers to resist their commanders. The violent scene following rendered further discussion impracticable.

New York.—The Henry Chauncey brings Panama dates to the 8th. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's fine steamer Santiago, from Valparaiso for Liverpool, ran on a rock in the Straits of Magellan, January 25th, and sunk; all aboard were saved except two sailors and a child. Many earthquake shocks continue along the Peruvian coast. The yellow fever prevails at Peru, and is very serious in Arica. There are frequent earthquake shocks in Chili.

Havana.—The insurgents near Sagua are commanded by an American named Rudolph Fite, formerly a Confederate officer. In the interior the troops are marching against the insurgents in every direction. The Government is trying to restore communication between Neuveltas and Puerto Principe. The Diario says wealthy planters and merchants are dissatisfied with the abolition proclamation of the insurgents.

Toulon.—All the soldiers and sailors in the French army, enlisted since 1862, have been discharged from the depot.

London.—In the House of Commons the Mayor of Dublin presented a petition to establish religious equality in Ireland and to partition Fenalia. The Government is about to bring in a uniform and permanent law on extradition.

Havana.—Mexico advices say that Col. Mayer, formerly of the U. S. Army, was arrested while attempting to turn over a regiment to the rebels. Many of his officers were also captured; they were shot. Wealthy capitalists are emigrating.

1,100 troops have arrived from Barcelona.

Madrid, 17.—Prim told the Cortes that the monarchists were prepared with a candidate for the throne, and would name him shortly.

Havana, 16.—City of Mexico telegrams received to the effect, by a Vera Cruz steamer, say that Negrete has not been heard of since his flight.

The Courts of Potosi have conceded protection to Bustamante.

A church, in Sacacraza, was struck by lightning on the 6th and destroyed; one hundred persons were buried in the ruins. Ameliano Rivero was killed in a duel with Governor Garraco. Chaves has been assassinated by his companions. Cespeda had gone to Yucatan and died there.

Porto Rico advices mention the arrest of several young men for expressing

sentiments favorable to the Cuban revolutionists. The garrisons are being changed on account of dissatisfaction; there is much excitement there.

MORMONISM.

Some Congressional tinkers have lately been trying to patch up and scrape together a bill which they supposed would indirectly work to the detriment of Mormonism. The bill, as a whole, shows petty imbecility and a dwarfed and selfish statemanship on the part of its authors that deny either them or their acts the credit of being blessed with common sense. If Mormonism is wrong, why is it not boldly met by the representatives of the people, and a quietus put to its existence. If the Mormons are right, why are these would-be-wise men and Congressional mountebanks continually agitating the question?

If the Mormon doctrine is wrong, we think it would be perfectly safe to trust the correction of the evil to the neutralizing influences of a mixed religion, and the Union Pacific Railroad. We can never change the opinions or doctrines of either an individual or a people by oppressive, invidious, or legislative subterfuges. The Mormons, as a class, are industrious, honest, and, from their stand point, moral. There is certainly less crime committed against their laws in Salt Lake than any city of its size in the world. They have redeemed the wilderness and made it blossom as the rose, and have transformed the wastelands into one of the handsomest and best built cities in the Union. They have no poor-houses and less paupers than we know of. There is not a beggar in the whole city. If all this good results from Brigham's rule, without any visible attendant evils, it would be advisable for us to move out of our glass houses before we fling stones at Mormon evils and denounce polygamy on account of its immoral teachings.—Omaha Evening Times.

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Having been established here for the past twelve years, we fully appreciate the wants of the Western trade, and keep constantly on hand one of the largest and most complete stock in our line to be found in this country. Our facilities are unsurpassed. Importing directly from the manufacturers, we have every means of supplying our stock at the lowest possible prices.

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