THE	EVE	NI	NG	NEWS
GEOI				NNON, sher.
fuesday,		4	Febr	uary 5, 1870

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

The female suffrage question is now sympathy of so many, no disadfairly before the nation; its advocates vantage to Zion's cause will ensue. In movement, we believe, is only a question of time. The agitation of the question has reached the Rocky Mountains. In our neighboring Territory, Wyoming, the cause has triumphed; in Colorado the ladies are petitioning to have female suffrage legalized there. But success by piecemeal will not satisfy * those who are acknowledged as the national leaders of the movement; nothing short of an amendment to Constitution of the United States to this effect will do for them, and this is now being eagerly sought; and as the Congressmen are noted, among other things, for their gallantry and their susceptibility to female charms, the adoption of bers of the Church to vote them down. such an amendment is not at all improbable.

being enjoyed by all who can exercise ter tested; and we hope that the bill it intelligently; but our lawmakers, in passed by the House of Representatives recently emancipated black race, do not day, will be passed by the Council, beseem to regard intelligence as an indispensible pre-requisite; and we think the suffrage might be conferred with much with this power in their hands the lagreater propriety upon intelligent white dies of Utah will remain true to their women than upon ignorant blacks.

by many as peculfar to and having a religious or civil capacity, in promotoriginated in these last days; but history tells us that a similar movement existed in ancient Greece when that nation was in the meridian of ber splendor. If the right of suffrage was granted to the ladies then it certainly did not bring about the reforms considered necessary to preserve that nation from decadence. and whether it would in this is extremly doubtful. However, that is no reason that it should be withheld. We are a decided advocate of the rights of women as well as of men, and believe that the two are so intimately related that they cannot be enjoyed, to the fullest extent compatible with happiness and wellbeing, by either sex while the other labors under disability, however limited. Universal white male suffrage has been more thoroughly tested in this country than in any other; but yenality abounds, Morton presented resolutions from the Georgia Legislature accepting the conditions imposed by Congress, by changing the State Constitution and and thousands of votes are sold to the highest bidders, hence the results of the system are not so satisfactory as could be wished. Female suffrage might have a tendency to promote purity of elections. and its introduction at the ballot box be attended with results as satisfactory as the amalgamation of certain races in the growth and development of powerful nationalities. We believe it would. and we also think it probable that the introduced, by prohibiting recommendpower this would place in the hands of women would be used for the benefit of their sex, and would be followed in time by legislation of such a character as would tend more to diminish prosti. tution and the various social evils which overwhelm society than anything hitherto devised under universal Congress, from recommending applimale suffrage. The degraded condition of the women in this Territory is a very fruitful theme among our friends outside; in this respect as well as in many others they seem unmindful of, or callous to, the real evils around themselves, but very sensitive to imaginary ones at a distance. They are like the fabled worthy who, through admiring the splendor of the stars, became, or feigned to be, totally ignorant of the dirt, squalor and wretchedness of earth. This class, while mourning and sighing over the "degradation" of the ladies of Utah, and have suggested a plan for their emancination from all"thraldom,"polygamy included, and that remedy is the suffrage. The subject has been brought before the attention of Congress, and Senator Pomeroy, we believe, a short Stewart introduced a bill extending time ago introduced a bill to confer the provisions of the Civil Rights Act suffrage on the ladies of Utah. It may be gratifying to all outside who are anxious, to learn that the advisability of extending the suffrage to the ladies of Utah has been discussed considerably during the present session of the Territorial Legislature. In the House a few days ago, after an animated discussion on the subject, a committee was appointed to inquire into the propriety of its establishment in this Territory; on the 2nd Instant the committee gave in their report, which was quite favorable, and on the 5th the House passed a bill to this effect, hence it is very probable that before the pre-sent session of the Legislature closes, female suffrage will be un fail accompli

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but if this bill passes they will be their oribers; one requiring a uniform railroad gauge in the United States; one to disequals in that respect too. We are satisfied that the result will be exactly opposite to what our enemies anticipate. On the plural marriage question we are as firmly convinced as we are of our own existence that were its continuance or abolition put to the vote of the female portion of our population to-day it would be sustained by a nine-tenths majority; and upon this score, which has enlisted the mock

their success, and the triumph of the whose constant effort is to out-vote the "Mormons" at their municipal elections so that the discordant elements so overwhelmingly developed in municipal rule everywhere but in Zion might be introduced here. Many of our cotemporaries boast that this consummation will soon be brought about now that direct rail communication exists between the cities of Utah and the East and West We do not anticipate such a result; nevertheless the hopes of our enemies in this respect may be realized. We do not believe, however, that the existence of our most cherished institutions depends on such a frail tenure as the possession of power by the female mem-If such be the case, we believe the ladies should have the power to exercise their We believe in the right of suffrage agency, hence we desire to see the mat-

lieving that the result will be an additional proof to the world, that even integrity, and then, as now, will sus-The idea of female suffrage is regarded | tain the priesthood, whether acting in ing the cause of Zion and the behests of Heaven.



continue the Freedmen's Bureau and to amend the law establishing a bureau of education; one to give the female em-ployes of the Government the same compensation as men in similar positions; also several bills making land grants to railroads.

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Orth offered a resolution asking th President for the correspondence be-tween Sickles and the Spanish government in relation to Cuban affairs; also, for any information with regard to the present position of the struggle for independence in Cuba; adopted.

Sargent, from, the committee of apfairly before the nation; its advocates vantage to Zion's cause will ensue. In are as earnest in their labors as if the salvation of the world depended upon good. We have many friends around 230 against 6,229,7811ast year, being1,959. 404 less than the bureau asked for. It was made a special order for Friday nxet.

Morgan announced the death of his colleague, Truman H. Hoag, member from the Toledo district of Ohio. After the usual eulogistic speeches and resolutions of condolence, the House adjourned, having first appointed a committee to accompany the remains to (S.C.) Mercury. Ohio.

The resolution offered by Marshall of Ills., last Monday, came up again, declaring in substance, that tariffs should be levied for revenue and not for protection. The question was on. Kelsey's motion to table, which was carried 89 to 77 . A motion to reconsider was tabled 29 to 18.

Bingham introduced a bill amending the postage law, making letter postage twoand one cents; the bill adds half an ounce to newspaper postage, and requires one cent for four ounces and one cent for additional ounces; that all newspapers circulating in the State or Territory where published or within a hundred miles of the place published shall be conferring this great power upon the of the Territorial Legislature, on Satur- makes it the duty of the P. M. General to establish uniform and moderate box rent.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON .- The re-assembling of Parliament to-morrow forms the theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The general impression is that while the administration is so overwhelming. ly strong the opposition will be hopeless; the only hepe of the latter will be to create divisions in the liberal ranks, English funds are advancing in the expectation that there will be a heavy flow of bullion to the Bank of England this week.

Correspondence.

EAGLEVILLE, Iron Co., Jan., 25, 1870. Editor Deseret News .- Dear Sir.- On



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sions for Soldiers of 1812-Bills Introbetween America and Asia, etc.

ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Edmunds, from the committee pensions, reported adversely to paying the pensions of the soldiers of 1812. A number of bills were introduced and referred.

On motion of Trumbull, the Senate took up the bill to relieve from importunity and preserve the independence of theseveral departmentsof theGovernment. He explained that the judiciary committee had amended the bill as first ations altogether. Pomeroy, Schurz and Howard thought this too sweeping; and that for the present they must rely upon some body in making the appoint-ments. Members of Congress were per-haps best fitted to act as advisers. Williams moved to amend the bill by prohibiting the judicial, military and naval officers as well as members of cants.

The morning hour having expired, stitute, simply directing the Secretary of the Interior to change the schedules and blanks for taking the enumeration of the inhabitants, and to make the same conform to the Constitution. Conkling spoke in favor of the Senate substitute, and adverted to the House

McDonald, from the Postal Committee, reported favorable on the bill to encourage the establishment of a line of til the boundary line was established.

Cole introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamships service to the Hawaiian Islands and to extend the same to Australia.

and for the enforcement of the 15th Amendment.

Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking information with regard to bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Corbett, from the Committee on commerce, reported, without amendment, a bill to encourage telegraphic communi-cation between the Eastern and Western continents, which gives the American and

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the 28th of August last, Mr. N. H. Carduced-Census Bill-Death of Represen-tative Hong-Bills to encourage Ocean sor of Lincoln county, Nevrda He re-Steam Postal Service-Submarine Cable quired a list of our taxable property for assessment in that county. He

stateed, as a reason for his demand, that a United States commission for establishing the boundary line between Utah and Nevada would be through here in a few days, and that reports had reached him that there was but little doubt of our being in Nevada. Furthermore, that the time allowed by the law of Nevada, for the assessment of taxes had nearly expired, and perhaps it might save him considerable trouble and expense to make the assessment

Said Carlow, did not claim that the assessment was legal, unless the adjust-ment of the boundary line should establish the fact that we were citizens of Nevada.

The citizens of Eagle and Spring Vallep did not see the necessity of this premature assessment in the light Mr. Car-low did. They placed in his hands a of which a copy was retained. This protest stated in substance that we were still citizens of Utah Territory; and should continue to consider ourselves as such, until the boundary line between Utah and Nevada was established by proper authority, when, if we were set off to Nevada, as law the Senate proceeded to consider the abiding citizens, we should pay our census bill from the House. The bill taxes to that State, and, further, was read at length, also the Senate subnize the right of the State of Nevada or any portion of it to assume jurisdiction over us. This protest Mr. Carlow agreed to file, with his returns, to the preper authorities of Lincoln county. Some time previous to the appearance of Mr. Carlow, we had been assessed, as usual, by the assessor of Iron county, with the expectation, on his part of tak-ing no farther action in the matter un-

American steamships for the convey-ance of U.S. mails to European and Asiatic ports, to promote immigration and reduce rates of ocean postage. Cole introduced o bill postage. exploring party, and we supposed the subject would be allowed to rest until we were properly notified as to our fu-ture condition.

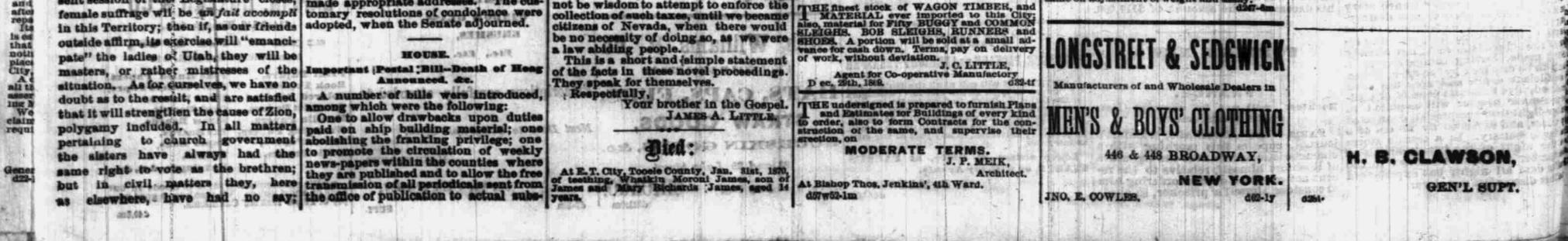
In October following, notices requir-ing the payment of taxes, dated Hiko, Oct., 18th, 1869, and signed, Peter Good-fellow, county treasurer, and addressed to the tax payers of Lincoln county, were sent to our settlements to be

On the 20th inst, a Mr. Ritter, claiming to be sherriff of Lincoln Co, appeared in our settlements, and served writs on the tax payers of Eagle and Spring valleys wherein they are required to appear, in the Justice's court, towncation between the Eastern and Western continents, which gives the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company exclusive right for fourteen years to maintain a submarine cable to Asia, starting from a point south of Cape San Juan, Wash-ington Territory. It also provides for the detailing of U. S. vessels to assist the promotion of the scheme. A message from the House announc-ed the death of representative Hoag, whereupon Thurman and Sherman

He was fully advised that it would not be wisdom to attempt to enforce the



Purchasers of Copper Ore, paying Cash for



JUST RECEIVED.