Debate on the Statehood Bill.

POLITICS, POLYGAMY and the CHURCH.

(From the Congressional Record.)

Those original states, formed out of the colonies, had exercised many of the powers of sovereignty before the Union was formed. They had exercised all powers of sovereignty for 11 years, through their representatives in the Congress of the confederation—much broader powers of sovereignty, indeed, than were left them after the Constitution was adopted. They had conjointly exercised fully the powers of sovereignty in making treaties with Indians, and also in having systems of coinage, and in exercising various of the attributes of absolute and unqualified sovereignty.

When they were congregated into the Union, first 10 of them and then three more, they formed a Constitution, which was intended thereafter to demark, to delimit, and to define all the privileges of American citizens, and the American citizen who does not enjoy all the fullness of that liberty can not be said to be an American citizen in the proper meaning of that term.

The 13 original states, recently colonies of Great Britain, were required to give up to the federal government, which was to be located in the District of Columbia, certain of their sovereign powers; particularly those which related to dealings with foreign countries, and for the purpose of providing for themselves, under the separate sovereignties that they enjoyed, they had the unquestioned right to elect all their officers, legislative, judicial, and executive, and to choose them in their own manner, so that the manner of choice should be republican in form.

It was considered that this combination between the two great sovereign powers, the one residing in the states and the other in the federal government, was for the purpose of domestic security and enjoyment and for purposes of external and foreign protection and progress, the very acme, the highest possible reach of free republican government; and so, Mr. President, it has been all the time since.

When the state of Washington was applying for admission into the Union with a feeble rap at our doors, and expecting possibly to be turned away without being admitted into these high privileges and rights, I thought it was for our own security as a nation, for our own development, for the benefit of the people of Washington, and for the promotion of their happiness, that she should be admitted as a sovereign state into the American Union.

I further thought, Mr. President, and expressed myself, I believe, that the state of Washington, situate at the extreme northwest of our possessions, and looking across Puget Sound upon the possessions of Great Britain, would form a bulwark in that quarter which not only would attract the attention of the world, but would give needed strength to our institutions, physical, political, and moral, and that that was the place of all others in the United States where it was most necessary that all the aggregated powers of statehood and federal sovereignty should be combined into a sovereign state to be admitted into the American Union. For these reasons I took great pride and pleasure in my advocacy of the admission of Washington into the Union.

At that time the political situation in Washington was unsettled, and there were hopes of Democratic success in the coming presidential elections which were somewhat flattering, and I was somewhat berated by my Decomratic colleagues because I did not pay sufficient attention to the probable dominance in the state of the Republican ticket in national elections. Nevertheless, I got my consent to go on with what I belive to be a duty to the entire country that rose above what other gentlemen supposed was my duty to my party.

Following on after that, within nine months, I think it was, from the date of the admission of Washington, five other great states were admitted into the Union. Thereupon I, having stood on ground and having voted for all of them upon the principles which I thought ought to control my action, the admissions that came from my party were a little more pointed and a little more severe, as if I were really assisting in transferring the power from the hands of the Democracy, as it was expected, into the hands of the Republican party. I still held to my course because I believed it to be right.

Since that time, Mr. President, I have been amply rewarded for what sagacity I possessed, in seeing gentlemen on this side who are Democrats, coming from those northwestern states, and now I do not remember that we have any Democrat on the floor from that northern section of the country—I am now speaking of the isothermal line that runs across our country, the line of ancient division in our politics—who does not come from the mountain region of the states admitted within the period of nine months.

Now, my position with regard to Arizona and New Mexico and Oklahoma has not the slightest taint of pollution in it. I desire the admission of those states into the Union for the practical reason, the economic reason, for the national reason, for the reason of state, that influenced my vote in favor of Washington and her five sister states, admitted into the Union from the northwest. So the gentlemen who choose to follow me in my remarks or to read them hereafter, if they ever shall undertake to do so, must exonerate me on this occasion from any expected political gain to my party as influencing me in the slightest degree.

But, being free to act myself, Mr. President, I will not make accusations against the gentlemen who are trying to keep these territories out of the Union that they are controlled by party considerations. At the same time, they have to confront accusations of that kind, whether they are just or unjust, because the people believe that that is exactly what is going on; that it is a play of politics and nothing else but a play of politics; that there is no reason of statesmanship which excludes these states from admission into the Union, and that if they are excluded now, having waited some 60 years to get them into a condition that might possibly suit the refined ideas of certain gentlemen as to what a people ought to be to have the blessings of American liberty, no one knows how long they will have to wait, at the rate they have been going, provided those voters have a correct idea of the delegation which they insist has been elected in New Mexico and Arizona, granting to these people territorial government and permitting them to pull down at the heel in the way that they have done in the last 60 years.

Then will they get any better and when will we be ready to admit them? I think it will come to a pass after a while where we will have to exclude states from the American Union and others outside of the Union because we cannot find any material that is good enough for these exacting to associate with. I judge taht will be the case.

Now, this debate has been going on, as some one said yesterday for six weeks—I believe it is two months—sawing along in the most leisurely possible way that I think I have ever seen in the senate, and the Democrats have been so silent about it that I am afraid they are nearly dumb for want of exercise in the use of their voice in speech. They have been locked in here by what I may call a peaceful political blockade.

Mr. Teller—A pacific blockade.

Mr. Morgan—A pacific political blockade. It has been conducted in the very best of humor. Scarcely a ripple has arisen on the surafce to agitate anybody at all, but the blockade has been kept up, and we do not know when it is going to end. Whether we shall have to refer it to some Hague which we will ourselves constitute to settle when this thing is to end and what is to become of it I do not know. We are, like the British and Germans in Venezuela, being starved to death to gratify the arrogant pride of our own guardians, the leaders, it seems, of the Republican party in the senate. The country is stopped from the exercise of its own government, to make a capricious minority more disagreeably conspicuous.

Here in the senate of the United States engaged upon propositions which senators have undertaken to discuss to their utmost, bringing up every possible phase and circumstance that can be thought of connected with almost everybody in these three territories, beginning with the people, running up through the magistrates and justices of the peace, and judges of the courts, and the sheriffs and constables, and the legislatures and local administrations, and all manner of things, getting even into the religion of the people out there and their alleged taint of "Mormonism." They are going through and trying to instruct the people of the United States in a knowledge of the situation in Arizona and New Mexico and Oklahoma, about which the people know practically 10 times as much as any senator on this floor; wasting the time of the government, which is said to be precious, and keeping us from engaging in that discussion of a real topic which is looming up behind this matter—the trusts—which have afflicted the people of this country to the extent almost of absolute starvation in many places and of actual freezing in many others.

The discussion of the trusts has been kept back, and will be kept back until it gets too late for us to have any that is fair or intelligent, and we will be forced to accept a proposition that is coming to us from the house, possibly without amendment, and without the opportunity of explaining our votes against it if we do not agree with it, when we know and the whole world knows that that trust bill is nothing more than a mush poultice put upon some little pimple for the purpose of soothing some slight pain, when the disease is a cancer of the whole body politic.

Mr. Beveridge—Which trust bill?

Mr. Morgan—The one that is coming to us.

Mr. President, the object of this long delay is not so much to defeat the statehood of these territories. It is to defeat something else that lies behind it. It is utterly unjustifiable. There is no excuse for it, and so the people of the United States will pronounce when they get a chance to express their opinion upon it.

We have stood here in the presence of a solemn treaty duty for two months, after having stood in its presence for many years, and we have deliberately refused to perform it without having just cause or excuse. There is no substantial reason why these states should not be admitted into the union. You may take Arizona or New Mexico and take all the Mexicans and all the Indians in those two territories and replace them with negroes taken from Alabama and Mississippi and you will not have so enlightened a population as you have there now. Yet, I suppose that if Alabama or Mississippi or Louisiana were to ask for admission into the American Union now no objection would be made on account of the population, at least four-tenths of which in some of those states and a majority in others are negroes—uneducated, uninformed, incapable of participating intelligently in a republican and complex form of government.

In some of the southern states the negroes are in the majority. So in Louisiana, so in Mississippi. What would become of those states, or territories like them, if they were here asking to be admitted into the Union now, upon the basis of unfitness for participation in statehood? Who will not say that the Mexicans and the Indians in New Mexico and in Arizona are more intelligent, better fitted for participation in republican government than the negroes of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, or South Carolina?

I have argued all the excuses that have been urged, so far as I think it proper or necessary for me to do so, the arguments really having been exhausted by gentlemen on the other side and on this side of the question, for the arguments on the other side of the question have been of such a character that they have answered themselves, and need no reply. They come down now to the great moral proposition that some few of the people in Arizona and New Mexico are "Mormons." That is a very striking argument when taken in connection with the fact that one of the Twelve Apostles, I think it is—is not Mr. Smoot an Apostle

Mr. Kean—Mr. Smoot is, I believe.

Mr. Morgan—Yes, one of the Twelve Apostles of the "Mormon" Church has been elected and certified to this body as a member of it. Mr. Smoot is a Republican.

I would never think, Mr. President, of opposing Mr. Smoot's admission into this body because he is one of the Apostles of the "Mormon" Church or because he is a Republican. I believe if I had my choice of objections I would put it on the fact that he is a Republican, for religion in this country is protected by the Constitution, is intended to be free, provided it is not a cover for crime.

I will read something about religion in another quarter of America. I read from a concordat that is made an organic law:

"Art. 34. A marriage contracted in conformity with the rites of the Catholic religion annuls ipso jure a purely civil marriage previously entered into with another person.

"Art. 35. For purely civil effects the law recognizes the legitimacy of the children conceived previously to the annulment of the civil marriage, in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding article.

"Art. 36. The man who, after having contracted a civil marriage, afterwards marries another woman according to the rites of the Catholic church is required to provide subsistence to the woman and his children by her until she marries canonically."

If I had found that provision in the constitution of Mexico and happened to be in the senate of the United States, I never would have voted for the admission of any part of Mexican territory into this Union subject to that provision.

Let us compare that with the "Mormon" doctrine. What is it? Here are a man and a woman who have united themselves to each other according to forms of law in the United States, a civil marriage, or who have had the ceremony performed by one of the bishops, we will say, of the Episcopal church or of the Methodist church, or by one of the greatest ministers of the Presbyterian or the Baptist church, and he read in the service which was performed on that interesting occasion, "whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder," as an admonition drawn from the sacred Scriptures, to stand as a warning to nations and to men that that sacred tie, bound at the altar, was not only respected of all men and of the angels in heaven, but that none of the powers of earth or hell should prevail against it.

There is no relation that belongs to any individual in society, I care not where he may be, that is so delicate so necessary, so important, and so inviolable as the marriage contract voluntarily entered into by two persons capable of making it. Yet we find this act incorporated into the organic law of a republic, whereby it is stated:

"A marriage contract in conformity with the rites of the Catholic religion annuls ipso jure a purely civil marriage previously entered into with another person."

They may have been married elsewhere, or in that country by a civil officer, and yet when they approach the country where this law is paramount and is organic, they find that it annuls the marriage because it was not performed by a Catholic priest.

Then the law goes on to prescribe what shall be the fruits of this destruction of the contract, and makes a disposal of the family and of the children whenever either of those parties, for any reason whatever, chooses to say to the other, "Depart, for we stand here in the presence of a supreme law of a republic which annuls the marriage between us. I propose to marry another woman," says the man, or "another man," says the woman, "and as for these little childrenu of ours, we turn them over to the tender mercies of this law."

Mr. President, we are making treaties all around. I mentioned the treaty we have with Santo Domingo. We have treaties with Cuba. If such a law as I have quoted today was the organic law of Cuba, would she stand any chance of having a treaty ratified with her until she had repealed that law? Gentlemen speak of "Mormonism," which is intended in its worst feature to spread the rights of matrimony over a number of females included in a family, not to destroy matrimony by an organic law that dissolves the marriage and sets the parties free from each other and bastardizes their issue. I will not ask you which is the worse system.

We are very anxious now to make a treaty with a country that has this provision in its organic law. We are anxious to get the exclusive control of a strip of territory in that country for purposes of our own. We are anxious that we shall have the right of carrying into that country laborers and engineers and officers and citizens who may desire to do business there, and yet when they arrive on that land, if we shall succeed in getting a foothold there, they are confronted by that law.

And while we are pressing with might and main every energy of this great republic to accomplish these results, and while the president of the United States knows that he will be encountered with this act when he does accomplish this purpose, we go ahead with our treaty making.

And what do we intend when we have made such a treaty? Do we intend to submit to this law? We intend to put the heel of contempt upon that law and trample it under foot, and yet it is the organic law of Colombia. We are treating with these people with the intent and purpose of destroying that law without saying a word about it, or else we are treating with them under circumstances that will disgrace the United States.

I would not make a treaty with any nation that exists in this world to acquire temporary or permanent control of any part of its territory under the jurisdiction of the United States if that jurisdiction is to be exercised in conformity with that infamous statute. How did that get to be a part of the law of Colombia? By a concordat, which I hold in my hand, signed in 1888 by the president of Colombia and by Pope Leo XIII of Rome. Why was it that a law of that sort was imposed upon the people of Colombia by her authority?

Sir, do we forget the strife between the Church party and the Liberals in Mexico through which they had 62 presidents in 50 years, with one continual uproar of insurrection, turmoil, and bloodshed, until a full-blooded Indian, Juarez, born in Guadalajara of a common Indian family, took up the task of expelling the power that had produced this commotion in Mexico, confiscated their vast estates accumulated at the expense of the Mexican people and government, and drove the Jesuits and other orders out of that country?

He succeeded in his grand work, but he did not succeed until France and Austria had united their forces for the purpose of sustaining that church party in the domination of Mexico, out of which grew the empire of Maximilian, and were driven from Mexico.

This same war has been waged in every part of South America. It exists today in Venezuela, and it exists in a subdued form in Colombia. Recently it was flagrant and bitter. Today it is smoldering in Colombia, ready to be fanned into a flame when opportunity offers.

Since 1898 Colombia has had no congress. She has been at war with her own people, the church party arrayed on one side and the liberals on the other; and the bone of contention, the great controversy between them, has been these infamous three articles which I have just read

In addition to those there are others almost quite as bad. Article 28 provides:

"The government shall return to religious bodies such of their sequestered property as has no distinct destination; but if the owner does not come forward, or if he fills no ecclesiastical office it may be sold and the proceeds applied to pious and benevolent objects, according to the most pressing needs of each diocese, the proceeding in such cases to be in accord with the ecclesiastical authorities."

The property of the church that had been confiscated in these wars Colombia agrees in this concordat shall be sold, and the proceeds shall be applied by the government to what they call "benevolent purposes," under the direction of the priests.

I turn back to articles 11 and 12:

"Art. 11. The Holy See will lend its support and co-operation to the government for the establishment in Colombia of religious institutions, giving preference to those for charitable purposes, for missions, for the education of youth, and for general education, and to other works of public utility and beneficence.

"Art. 12. Public education and instruction in universities, colleges, schools, and in other centers of instruction shall be organized and directed in conformity with the dogmas and moral teachings of the Catholic church."

Article 13 provides:

"Consequently, in such centers of instruction the respective diocesan bishops, either by themselves or by special delegation, shall exercise the right, in whatever concerns religious or morals, to inspect and revise the text-books in use in the same.

"The archbishop of Bogota shall prescribe the text-books relating to religion and morals to be used in the universities; and to insure uniformity of teaching on those subjects, said prelate, in connection with other bishops, shall choose the text-books for the other schools of official instruction.

"The government shall see that no lectures are delivered on literary, scientific, or general subjects in any branch of learning that inculcate ideas contrary to Catholic dogmas or calculated to lessen the respect due to the church."

I will mention in this connection that the government of Colombia, in immediate acceptance and ordination of this concordat, enacted a series of very harsh laws for the purpose of punishing all persons who might in any respect or at any time venture an opinion which was considered to be a criticism upon the priesthood in Colombia or upon the dogmas and ordinances of the Catholic church. These statutes are there. Any senator can read them who wants to look at them.

"Art. 14. If, in spite of the orders and precautions of the government, the moral and religious teaching (in universities, colleges, etc.), shall not conform to Catholic doctrines, the respective diocesans may withdraw from the offending professors and masters the privilege of teaching in such branches."

I read from article 17:

"All persons professing the Catholic religion desirous of contracting marriage, should have the ceremony performed according to the rites of the churches.

"The civil effects of marriage, in respect to the persons and property of the contracting parties and their descendants, can only be secured when the marriage is performed in accordance with the prescriptions of the council of Trent. This celebration shall be witnessed by the functionary who may be designated by law for the sole purpose of verifying the entry of the marriage in the civil registry. But in cases of marriage in articula mortis, when this formality might be difficult of observance, it may be dispensed with, and other proof substituted.

"It being the business of the contracting parties to secure the intervention of the civil functionary for the registry, the duty of the clergyman is limited to an admonition as to the requirements of the civil law."

Article 18:

"In order to give marriages celebrated at whatever period, according to the prescriptions of the Council of Trent, civil effect, suppletory evidence of ecclesiastical origin will be given preference."

Article 19:

"Matrimonial causes affecting the married relation, cohabitation, and the validity of espousals pertain exclusively to the ecclesiastical authority, the civil consequences of marriage to the temporal."

Do we propose that these laws shall affect our people in any port of Panama that we may occupy under concessions from Colombia?

That is what we agree to, if no exception is made that will secure to them a clear exemption from this concordat.

What have we done in the pressure for treaty relations that we have heretofore sought to prevent this degradation? I am not speaking of the treaty before the United States senate now; I am speaking of that treaty which Mr Hay pledged Mr. Concha in 1892 he was ready to sign, by command of the president, and Mr. Concha asserted he was ready to sign. I will put those agreements in my remarks without stopping to read them. That is the treaty of which I am speaking, and it did not save us from this concordat.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Legacion de Colombia.

"Washington, D. C., April 18, 1902.

"Sir: Confirming the conclusions reached as the result of the conference held between yourself and Mr. Cromwell and adopting, as far as practicable, your valuable suggestions, I beg leave to hand you the concessions convention or treaty (in Spanish and in English), embodying the amendments agreed upon in the conference referred to.

"My previous communication of March 31, 1902, proposing the concessionary convention or treaty in behalf of my government, and the expository communications of myself and Mr. Cromwell, under the same date, apply equally to the inclosures.

"Awaiting the pleasure of your excellency, I have the honor to renew the assurances of my high consideration.

J. V. CONCHA.

"Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, Department of State."

"Department of State, Washington, April 21, 1902.

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt at your hands of a communication dated the 31st of March, 1902, and another of the 18th of April, inclosing a proposal of the Republic of Colombia for a concessionary convention of treaty between the Republic of Colombia and that of the United States of America respecting the completion, maintenance, operation, control, and protection of an interoceanic canal over the Isthmus of Panama.

"I am directed by the president to inform you that I shall be ready to sign with you the proposed convention as soon as—

"First—The Congress of the United States shall have authorized the president to enter into such an agreement; and

"Second—As soon as the law officers of this government shall have decided upon the question of the title which the New Panama Canal company is able to give to all the properties and rights claimed by it and pertaining to a canal across the Isthmus and covered by the pending proposal.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"JOHN HAY.

"Senor Don Jose Vicente Concha, etc."

[Translation.]

"Legation of Colombia, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1902.

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your excellency's communication of the 21st instant, by which you are pleased to inform me that you are authorized by the president of the United States to sign with the Republic of Colombia the treaty relative to the openeing of the Panama Canal, and the other details connected with the said work, in accordance with the draft I submitted to the government of the United States on the 18th instant, and that you will proceed to do so as soon as permission shall have been given by the congress of this republic and as soon as the official lawyers shall have given their opinion regarding the title of the new canal company for the transfer of its rights.

"When the occasion to sign the abovementioned treaty shall arise, I will present, according to usage, the full uowers authorizing me to do so.

"Accept, excellency, the sentiments of my high consideration.

"JOSE VICENTE CONCHA.

"Hon John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, Department of State."

Mr. Morgan—In that treaty no exception was made in favor of the people of the United States who may go there to live, for ages to come, with respect to this concordat and these infamous laws which obtain in Colombia and control the marital relations and the education of the children.

We are to have joint tribunals, according to the treaty which Mr. Hay said he was ready to sign, judicial tribunals, comprised of Colombians and Americans, to be appointed. I suppose under the acts of both of these governments, for the purpose of deciding all questions that arise between Americans and Colombians, civil and criminal. When we get into the joint tribunal, with our two or three or five judges and they have theirs, Mr. President, they will be acting under this law in respect of all marriage rights and contracts and the rights of education of children and the right to establish Protestant schools in a canal belt.

Colombia will be found contending for their organic law, which is not displaced by any treaty. We will be contending for the Constitution of the United States, which goes with our people wherever we have the right of occupancy and posesssion, by treaty or otherwise. Who is to reconcile these things?

Who, Mr. President, can prevent the return of hostilities that are apparently now suppressed and are said to be closed between that old Church party, who maintain these dogmas and these organic principles in their law, and the Liberal party, who have been fighting them in every country in America that ever belonged to Spain? They have been fighting them from 1812 down to the present time almost without any intermission, except when the Church party has been compelled to give way, to yield to superior power.

It has yielded to superior power in every country in South America except Venezuela and Colombia. It has yielded to superior power in all the states of Central America and in Mexico. The wars have ended. Peace has returned. Prosperity has attended the peaceful relations that have been established in all the Spanish-American States by the Liberal party, but the Liberal party is today crushed beneath the foot of the dictatorial and war power in Colombia, and we are treating with the Church party that is bound to this concordat.

Now, when we speak of "Mormonism" as existing among a few individuals in New Mexico and Arizona, and as a matter of religious faith, what are we to say in respect of ourselves when we are urging treaties upon a country that has this marriage-destroying concordat in its organic law?

(Continued tomorrow.)

"FRUIT OF THE LOOM."

Men and women of taste and judgment go into ecstacies over the wonderful patterns, textures and colors which are "the fruit of the loom." But there is one fruit of the loom they rarely consider, and that is the frail and faded woman, old before her time, because necessity compels her to work under conditions, which send her more favored sister to bed and the doctor's care.

The diseases which weaken and torment women, may in almost all cases be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"I had female trouble for eight years," writes Mrs. L. J. Dennis, of 828 East College Street, Jacksonville, Ills. "Words cannot express what I suffered. *I sought relief among the medical profession and found none.* Friends urged me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I commenced taking this medicine I weighed ninety-five pounds. Now I weigh one hundred and fifty-six pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain, bearing-down pain, and such distress every month, but now I never have a pain—do all my own work and am a strong and healthy woman."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

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I want every sufferer of Rheumatism to get a 25-cent vial of my Rheumatism Cure. I know it will relieve all pain in from 1 to 3 hours, and drive the disease from the body in a few days.—Munyon.

If you are broken in health, take Munyon's General Debility Cure.

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SMOOT WILL BE SEATED.

Will Take Oath of Office on First Day of New Session.

SOME PROTESTS AGAINST HIM

Do Not Constitute Proof—If Any Action is Taken on Them Will Not Be Until December.

Washington, March 1.—Senators generally have given up all hope of avoiding the extra session and now are concerned principally as to the time it shall begin and the length of time it shall occupy. Some of them are advising the president not to ask the body to reassemble before Monday, the 9th inst., while Senator Aldrich is urging that the call be issued for the 5th inst., the day after the dissolution of the present Congress.

The principal, if not the only duty of the extra session will be the consideration of the Panama treaty and the Cuban reciprocity treaty, but the senate may, if it so desires, take up the question of the reorganization of the committees. No disposition toward this step has yet manifested itself and it does not now seem probable.

On the first day of the new session the new senators will be sworn in. Among those who will take the oath of office will be Mr. Smoot of Utah, against whom on account of his connection with the "Mormon" Church and his alleged adherence to its tenets, old and new, a number of protests have been filed. These protests do not constitute proof, and, as Mr. Smoot's credentials are entirely regular, he will be allowed to take his seat and the investigation, if one is to be made, will be postponed until the regular session of Congress, beginning December next.

If there should be objection to Mr. Smoot taking his seat, the ceremony under the rules of the senate might be postponed for a day. It is intimated that there may be some discussion of his case during the extra session, but if so it would precede all committee action and would come up either as a question of privilege or in connection with some question.

ASHES FROM COLIMA.

Their Continued Fall Terrifies the People.

Gaudalajara, Mex., March 1.—The rain of ashes from Mount Colima still continues. Many plantations situated in the volcano have been completely devastated. The slate-colored powder covers the ground to a depth of several inches. Lava is pouring down the eastern slope of the mountain. Natives are terror stricken by the terrific earthquake shocks.

These seismic disturbances show no indication of decreasing in violence. The shocks occur at intervals throughout the day and at night. Everyone is camping outdoors. A pall of smoke that hangs close to the earth and is almost stifling covers the country for 50 miles around the volcano. The light of the sun is shut out and lighted lamps are required throughout the day. The cathedrals are crowded with worshipers day and night.

Henry Eakell, an American, in charge of a construction camp on the Tuxpan extension of the Mexican Central, reached here today. He was situated five miles from the volcano when the eruptions began several days ago.

Alaskan Homestead Bill.

Washington, March 1.—The conferencne agreement on the Alaskan homestead bill presented today in the house strikes out the senate provision prohibiting the use of soldiers and additional homestead rights in Alaska, leaving the law as it now exists.

F. W. Herrick Fatally Stabbed.

South Bend, Wash., March 1.—F. W. Herrick was fatally stabbed last night at Menlo by Will Gillegby. There had been some enmity between the two men for a year, and it culminated in a quarrel last night, when Gillegby pulled a knife on Herrick, cutting him in the bowels and badly slashing him.

Dr. Grumwell and Sheriff Roney were summoned from here last night. The wounds were sewed up, but they were deep and Herrick is now dying. Gillegby was placed under arrest, but has not reached here yet.

Both young men are well connected. Herrick was employed on the farm of Job Bullard, and Gillegby works on a farm and does some work as a photographer.

Father Has His Son Arrested.

Missoula, Mont., March 1.—J. F. Delaney, a prominent storekeeper of Lolo, finding that his young son Henry had been entering the postoffice there and rifling letters during the postmaster's absence at lunch, compelled the boy to confess, brought him here, turned him over the federal authorities and himself furnished bond in the sum of $500 for the lad's appearance at trial.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

Some Publicists Think One Almost Inevitable in the Spring.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28, via Eydtkuhnen, German Frontier, March 1.—Some publicists are of the opinion that only the sternest language toward Turkey can prevent a war between Russia and Turkey in the spring. They believe that Turkey will pursue bands of Macedonian revolutionists across the Bulgarian frontier and that public opinion will compel Russia to interfere.

The Russians thoroughly understand that a war with Turkey will be a more severe one than that of 1878. Officers are quoted as saying that the Turkish army is the best in the world, owing to its German organization and armament.

There is an inclination here to anticipate German financial support of Turkey, and in view of the situation forebodings of a clash with Turkey are freely expressed in private, although they are carefully suppressed in the newspapers.

BANK THIEVES ARRESTED.

Wm. Rudolph and Geo. Collins Taken After a Fierce Struggle.

Hartford, Conn., March 1.—William Rudolph and George Collins, wanted for the robbery of a bank at Union, Mo., on Dec. 27 last, when $14,000 in money and $100,000 in securities were stolen, were arrested here today after a struggle.

The robbery was most daring. The safe and vault were blown open and, while one of the robbers secured the money, the other stood on the street and covered several citizens with revolvers, preventing interference. The men were traced to the house of Rudolph's parents. Private Detective Schumacher of Chicago was shot and killed by one of the robbers when he attempted to make their arrest, and they escaped. A search of the Rudolph house revealed a scrap of paper bearing the words "George Collins, Hartford, Conn." From this the men were traced to this city by a private detective. Collins was taken without trouble. Rudolph was only secured after a hard tussle. There is a heavy reward for the two men.

A BUTTE TRAGEDY.

Ed Carney, an Old Resident, Shoots Wm. Smith, Bartender.

Butte, March 1.—William Smith, a bartender, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Ed Carney, an old-time resident here, in a Main street saloon this evening. It is stated that Carney was annoying the patrons of the saloon when Smith orodered him out. He went, but soon returned. Smith held the doors to prevent his entrance, when Carney drew a revolver and fired three shots through the plateglass door, two of which took effect upon Smith. Carney was arrested.

THE POPE'S AUDIENCE.

His Holiness Holds One Against His Physician's Advice.

Rome, March 1.—Dr. Lapponi, the pope's physician, this morning made a last effort to induce his holiness to renounce his reception of the cardinals. He remonstrated with him, saying:

"Your holiness, my duty is to point out that your health would greatly be benefited by your resting today."

The pope replied: "My dear doctor, before your valuable advice comes my duty, which I shall perform until the end."

The audience was held in the pope's private library and Leo XIII spoke continuously for half an hour with the forty-two cardinals present. No address was delivered and the most important words were when the pontiff referred with emphasis to his advanced age and approaching end.

He was led to speak thereof in reminding the cardinals that the room in which he was receiving them was the same in which Pius IX held his last consistory, he (Leo) being present, but in bed. The cardinals greeted this reference to the possible approach of death with a chorus of noes and with exclamations of, "We have all come to wish you a long life."

By this time the excitement of the reception had improved Leo's appearance. When he entered the library his form was bowed and trembling, but he now seemed to have acquired strength and animation. He showed the cardinals a magnificent antique clock which had just been presented to him by the Count of Caserta, the head of the Naples branch of the Bourbon family.

Before retirement he presented to each cardinal a richly-embellished pamphlet reviewing the chief events in his pontificate, including a Latin poem of his own composition and five of his most important encyclicals. His holiness said: "I will order that the few cardinals absent, like Cardinal Gibbons, shall also have it."

Wreck on the Union Pacific.

Denver, Colo., March 1.—No. 1 westbound and No. 4 eastbound, met head on at Megeath, 50 miles east of Sidney, Neb., on the Union Pacific at an early hour this morning. No. 4 had orders to meet No. 1 there and to take the siding but the air failed to work and the eastbound train crashed into the flyer. Three engines were badly wrecked but as far as can be learned no one was injured. Traffic was not delayed to any great extent, for No. 4 was not running fast and the accident occurred at the switch, little difficulty was experienced in clearing the track.

English Sunday Newspapers Legal

London, March 1.—By a decision of the City of London court English newspaper proprietors, in the eye of the law, are manufacturers and as such do not infringe on the Lord's day observance act by publishing Sunday papers. This important and somewhat curious decision came up through a suit brought by Lloyd's Weekly to recover payment for Sunday papers delivered a country news agent who had refused to pay under the pretext that the law made the claim invalid. Judge Rentol held that the Sunday papers did not come under the head of "work of necessity," but as the Sunday act only referred to contracts entered into by a "tradesman, workman or laborer," the proprietors of Lloyd's Weekly as manufacturers, were exempt from the accusation of illegality and were entitled to their money.

Ex-Gov. Francis' Mission.

London, Feb. 28.—The week President Francis of the St. Louis has spent in England, has had unusually quick results in awakening interest here in the exposition and American matters generally. He has been the busiest man in London, his suite of rooms at Claridges hotel being continuously besieged by those who were anxious to hear about the St. Louis exposition. By a series of varied dinners and luncheons, Mr. Francis has succeeded in arousing the most influential political, social and business circles from the king down, to a keen desire to have Great Britain well represented at St. Louis. The Daily Mail goes so far today as to declare that the government's failure to take up the matter before now is one more sign of its "dilliatoriness and unbusinesslike instincts in a matter of the highest commercial importance to this country." So well has Mr. Francis put his case that the Daily Mail goes on to say that the $350,000, which the government contemplates appropriating is "utterly inadequate to make any fitting representation," adding:

"We regret to learn that there is no real appreciation on the part of the government as to commercial value of the St. Louis exposition. The ministers appear to be of the opinion that because of the American tariff the matter has relatively small importance to our exporters. We vote millions for impossible, hopeless schemes of army reform, and we vote only a tiny sum to an undertaking which may well prove to be the turning point in the commercial warfare of the world. The nation should insist on prompt and adequate attention being given to the matter which is certain to prove, unless vigorous action is taken, a melancholy object lesson in British methods and British lack of enterprise."

Father

And Son Suffered Chronic Headache.

Almost Constant Pain For Thirty Years.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Has Cured Me.

There is nothing so good in cases of chronic headache as Dr. Miles' Nervine. It restores the disordered nerves to their normal condition and banishes headache forever.

"My trouble was headache, chronic so as to be almost continual. I had been in this condition ever since I could remember and I am now forty-seven years old. My father was a great sufferer from the same complaint and my son has shown signs of similar affection. When the attacks would appear, my stomach would often become affected and I would grow dizzy and faint and often had to quit my work and lie down. I am a stationary engineer and found it hard to hold a place with such a heavy handicap. About six years ago I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and since that time I have used in all, fourteen bottles. The number of bottles taken was not really required as I think the cure was completely effected after taking the second bottle. Having scarcely seen the time in thirty years I was free from headache, I could not believe the permanent cure to be made so soon, so I continued its use until I was thoroughly convinced. Six persons to whom I have recommended the remedy have experienced equally gratifying results, the only difference between their case and mine lying in the severity of the trouble cured."—EDGAR W. WILSON, Alcott, Colorado.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Killed His Wife and Self.

Jonesboro, Ga., Feb. 28.—Wm. Farmer, deputy sheriff of Clayton county, last night instantly killed his father-in-law, James Christian, mortally wounded his wife, and attempted to kill his son, but the gun missed fire. The frenzied man then turned the gun upon himself and fired, dying instantly.

Seven Bad Women Arrested.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.—Seven women have been arrested on bench warrants issued at the instance of the grand jury which has been investigating the imprisonment of young girls in dens of vice raided in the fourth police district several days ago. The grand jury will make a partial report next Monday, when it is expected more indictments will be handed down.

J. P. Morgan's Private Library.

New York, Feb. 28.—Many workmen are completing the foundation for J. Pierpont Morgan's new library building at the rear of his home at Madison avenue and East Thirty-sixth street. It is to cost $300,000. The plans call for a building as fireproof as can be and tnousands of books and manuscripts are to be stored.

Fixing Cuban Holidays.

Havana, Feb. 28.—The session of the senate yesterday was taken up with discussion of the house bill fixing five national holidays. Good Friday was stricken out of the list of proposed holidays after a debate in which the idea of accentuating the separation of church and state by not legializing the holidays fixed by the church predominated. The reciprocity treaty was not discussed and consideration of it was adjourned until Monday.

Chloroformed and Robbed.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—Capt. W. Woodus Greene, master of the Japanese liner Nippon Maru, has reported to the police that he was chloroformed and robbed while asleep in his room in the California hotel. His losses include a gold watch and chain valued at $500 and $35 in coin. The burglar gained entrance to Capt. Greene's room through the window, which opens upon the fire escape. Detectives are working on the case but no arrests have yet been made.

Working Overtime

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

Nervousness and Nerve.

The more nervous a man is, the less nerve he has. That sounds paradoxical—but it isn't; for nerve is stamina.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve. It tones the whole system, perfects digestion and assimilation, and is therefore the best medicine a nervous person can take.

If you get tired easily, mentally or physically, take it—it will do you good. 6

Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

We Collected

$52.50 for F. L. Hess of Salt Lake City. The claim was sixteen years old.
$200 for THE CALIFORNIA WINE CO. from an old judgment.
$200 for G. D. GOLDEN & SON of Rocky Bar,