THATCHER'S POSITION

He Defends It in an Address at Logan.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE

HE STANDS FOR AN ABSOLUTE SEPARATION OF THEM.

Constitutes His Audience an Imaginary Court While He Pleads His Own Case—His Views on the Proceedings of the Church With Defence to Himself.

Following is a practically complete report of the address delivered by Hon. Moses Thatcher at Logan a short time ago, in which he clearly defines his position:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Before introducing the lecturer of the evening, the Hon. Warren Foster, on the request of a number of personal and intimate friends, I shall address you 25 or 30 minutes on the living issues confronting us; and particularly upon some points involving my personal reputation, character and honor as a citizen of the state and nation of which we should feel proud that we form a part, and to which we owe allegiance.

I do this not from a personal desire to be heard on this occasion, although I confess pleasure always in speaking to my friends residing in this city; and especially to those of them who have intimately known me and my words and works for a third of a century. Here it was, as a young married man, I made my first home. Here it was that most of my children were born and reared. Here it was that father, mother, brother and uncle were peacefully laid on the hill-side to rest. Here it was that youthful hopes inspired long weary contests with poverty, and kept lighted the midnight tallow dip while seeking knowledge from a scanty store of books. Here boyhood's love of sacred things matured into personal knowledge of God. Here it was that the expanding mind first gathered the purest, highest and best thought of a young heart around the memory of the "Matchless" whose unselfish life was given to make His brothers free. Here was gained a faint comprehension of his mission and message of "peace on earth and good will to men." Here, through diligence, humility and prayer, the Savior's blameless career and spotless character grew in my estimation a perfect model of all that was just, unselfish, pure, noble, holy and good; a model so exalted, steadfast and altogether lovely that the mere mention of his name inspired reverence, hope and courage. Here, by and in His name, the inspiration and revelations of the holy spirit made it possible for me to pray for those who despitefully use, while trying to love God with the whole heart and my neighbor as myself. Here bounteous nature and a faithful soil gave industry full promise of abundant reward, while united purpose voiced the "common consent" by which a young community, bound as with family ties, constructed canals, built fences and canyon roads and provided for mutual protection. Here peace became the forerunner of plenty and personal purity the glory of God, while the seeds of truth fell into the rich soil of honest hearts.

Thus from primitive surroundings and attendant hardships and dangers, progress, civilization and religion—triune factors developed hitherto latent forces, and gave us the Logan City of today with her college on the hill where, under the supervision and patronage of the state, the head, the hand and heart are trained without reference to creed, color or previous condition of her students. Here, in the college founded and mainly sustained by the generous bequest of that great, but lamented colonizer, statesman, philosopher and religious leader, Brigham Young, religion and science—twin sisters, march hand in hand to the higher plains of more advanced refinement, learning and moral training; while district and mission schools equaled by few, and surpassed by none in the state, became feeders of those higher institutions of learning. From these, justly viewed with pride, we turn with reverential feeling, to such costly structures—also educational and refining in their nature—as the tabernacle on the square, the temple on the mesa and the opera house where we tonight are so peacefully convened. All these, together with our mercantile and manufacturing institutions, are the creations of united effort—the fruits of united toil. Here, friends and fellow citizens, I pause to brush away an unbidden tear and repress a sigh that wells up from a saddened and heavy heart. Fanatical intolerance here thrusts in his scythe to reap from the hitherto peaceful fields of confidence, good will and love.

May we not justly protest, and with one united voice demand the reaper to harvest his own fields where naught is found but malice and hatred—anger, spite, revenge—fruit of the flesh, spawn of hell! Weak indeed, must be that cause, employing character assassination to sustain its claims. Impotent must be attempts to destroy by organized effort, the fruits of years of open, honest endeavor in behalf of the public weal! How shall we justify methods always heretofore condemned as un-Christian, unjust and wrong? Can that which is in others a crime become in us a virtue? How shall our complaints against unconstitutional and intolerant measures directed against us be sustained or justified, if we direct unconstitutional and intolerant measures against others?

If today we stand helpless and hopeless objects of unjust suspicion and persecution, how shall we claim the aid of the Supreme when on the morrow we entertain towards others unjust suspicions, and cruelly persecute them?

It cannot be, for the Eternal hath declared that we shall receive that which we have measured to others, and be judged with the same judgment wherewith we judge others. That is the law of the great "I Am." It is an eternal law, co-existent with God himself. Living oracles can neither render it absolete nor repeal it, except through the Almighty's direct command, for it is founded on that rule which demands that "Whatsoever ye would have men do unto you so must ye do unto them." In that rule charity—the pure love of God, is forever safely embowered, and upon charity hangs the law and the prophets.

What is said of him who, professing love of God, shows by every word and act, hatred of man? By their fruits ye shall know them. Men gather no grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles. The prayers of the righteous availeth much, and the tears of true friends refresh the soul as the dews of morning the parched grasses of the sun-burnt plain; while those of self-righteous hatred blight like the hot simoons of the desolate sand billowed desert, where the smile of God abides not, and struggling life falls perpetually into the embrace of death.

Yes, Brother Thatcher, we know about all these things, and with sorrow and regret we note the displacement of confidence by that hydra-headed monster, distrust. We have seen love crouch in fear at the feet of arbitrary power; justice sacrificed on the altars of diplomatic expediency; truth side-tracked by political sagacity; honor crowded to the wall by duplicity, covenants broken in the interest of personal ambition, and the glory of the young state of Utah endangered by a cyclone that threatens to undermine the patriotism of her citizens and prove to all the world that we built our state upon a foundation of sand. With heartfelt anguish we have seen political discord separate co-partners who together had weathered the financial storms of the past quarter of a century; into the family circle we have seen political animosities thrust, until family ties snapped like dry reeds in a hurricane; and when the conscienceless political groom had formed an unnatural and unholy alliance with an ecclesiastical bride; we have seen human heart-strings stretched over the keyboard of human misery until they broke like Aeolian strings in the grasp of the frost king. Aye, we have seen brother in hot dispute and reasonless anger, arrayed against brother; son against father, daughter against mother, until inharmony reigned supreme, and the disciples of the meek and lowly Nazarene seemed transformed into disciples of his satanic majesty, bent on turning the peace of earth into the pandemonium of hell.

"But, Brother Thatcher, did you ever pause long enough to realize your part in this great drama of confusion, heart-ache, discord and despair? Why did you yield your allegiance to God, and burn on the altar of political ambition the heavenly fruits of a life struggle? Did you expect the brethren of your quorum—eleven against one—to submit their judgment to yours? Thus proclaiming your superiority in political foresight and statesmanship? Why did you permit personal selfishness, and a thirst for the honors of men to overcome your love for the church and people of God?

"Can you not see how you have fallen in the estimation of men and women, good and true, because you permitted pride to supercede humility and to go before your fall? Can you not comprehend how contemptible must he appear, who exchanges the riches of heaven for the baubles of earth? What infatuation led you to change the confidence, prayers, tears and love of your brethren into distrust, scorn and contempt, whereby you forced them—Sampson like—to tear down the temple wherein you housed the jewels of your soul, compelling them also to perish in the ruins of destroyed confidence? Did you not know it to be your duty to yield to the majority? Have you not everywhere and always so taught? Stand up now, and in the fear and love of God answer like an honest man, or forever stand self-convicted—self condemned."

That, my friends, is about the spirit and meaning of indictments drawn against me, by the hand of malice, inspired by hearts filled with motives of revenge. Poor, fallen, benighted humanity! How readily we forgive those who injure us; those whom we injure, never. The indictment is drawn from false conclusions, because predicated upon a false and forbidden basis. But briefly, nevertheless, permit me here to enter a demurrer. To the law and to the testimony, those have not the truth in them, who abide not in law, and by testimony.

Within the full scope, measure and meaning of the divine covenant, I was bound to yield to every requirement of the gospel, and to every rule governing my official position in the church of the Lord Jesus Christ—the church of my choice, to which I most willingly and most gladly gave my allegiance in youth, and to which I now give my heart's highest devition; being never more willing than now, to sustain with all I have that divine code, called by its author, "A perfect law of liberty." But I must and do here most solemnly, protest against any and all attempts, by whomsoever made, to alloy the genuine by any unauthorized admixture of worldly wisdom—political or otherwise, with that which was, and still is, "perfect." And here at the very onset we come to the parting of the ways, resulting in this demurrer, and in the demand that I shall be regarded innocent of sin or crime, until in a proper way, and before a competent tribunal, I shall be convicted or discharged. For the time being imagine yourselves the court while I briefly plead my own case.

First, then, I demur to the indictment on the ground that all our church quorums from the presidency down to the deacon's quorum, and all the lay members of the church in general conference assembled in the tabernacle at Salt Lake City, October, 1891, solemnly promised, agreed and covenanted with the nation and all her citizens, that whatever the appearances of church domination in civil affairs or political matters there might have been in the past, there should be nothing of that kind in the future.

That was given and accepted in good faith. It was followed, as you know, by authoritative statement after statement in the same line, by the chief authorities of the church—by whom you and I were bidden to make selection of the political party of our choice and then be true to that party, we being entirely free and untrammeled as to our political words and works. Thus, if ever the church did claim the right, or ever did dictate the citizen in politics, that field was then and there voluntarily abandoned, and that fact was freely published to all the world. And, ladies and gentlemen, based upon that, we find the covenant and agreement as to the absolute political identity and freedom of the individual citizen, crystallized in our state constitution, which thereby became a part of the contract and agreement under which and by which we entered as a sovereign independent state in the family Union.

And I submit, having received the benefit of statehood we cannot now, under the contract, ignore a single provision of the agreement. To do that would, as I view it, be in the fullest sense the open practice of a Punic faith, resulting everywhere and always in ultimate humiliation and degradation, if not the destruction of those attempting it. Such is the lesson of history.

Can we afford to occupy that position? Can we afford to place ourselves in the light of political heretics, utterly unworthy of the confidence of all political parties? I say no. Do not you?

On this ground I maintain that I can not be justly held for contumacy in political matters by the church; for the church is under covenant and contract to take no part in politics. That being so, how can I be convicted on the charge of inharmony in political matters unless the church trenches upon abandoned and now, to it, forbidden ground? I therefore ask this court of my countrymen to sustain the demurrer, throw out the case, and assess the cost on the complainants.

I shall never forget the sorrow and distress of our people during those awful trials of 1885-6, when the Edmunds and Edmunds-Tucker laws were being enforced, and when many of the church leaders were either in exile or in prison. Families separated, wives without protectors, and children uncontrolled, while husbands and fathers filled the state prison. It is an unwritten story of surpassing distress, and even to this day burdens many hearts as a wretched, wakeful nightmare. Sacred unions were then severed never again to be reunited. Wives became, in some instances, alienated from husbands, while in others children beholding humiliation and degradation of fathers, drew away no more to return to the parental roof and to parental control. Efforts to avoid arrest shattered the nervous system of men and women and fostered sentiments of timidity if not cowardice, in some instances transmitted to unborn innocence. Some were like myself, having means, could go into Mexico, Canada and elsewhere, finding friends abroad, while our families left at home found support in comparative comfort. But what was the condition of the less fortunate who had no money? How many of them found comfort and consolation in counsel beyond their reach? Far be it from me to attempt to tell the story tonight. One case I may here mention, however, as a sample of others, kindred or similar. A brother in Bingham county, Idaho, was arrested on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was quickly convicted by a willing, if not packed jury, and secured the fullest penalty of the law. Within six months—so I am informed, after he was confined in the Boise prison, the wife of his youth died with quick consumption, and his plural wife having been seduced, it was said by a deputy marshal, contracted a loathsome disease, from which she, too, died, while the husband was yet in prison. When he had finally completed his sentence he came out of that prison house wifeless and bordering on the brink of hopeless insanity—a hapless wreck of his former self.

A knowledge of such facts, and witnessing such scenes, impressed me as nothing in life ever before impressed me, and I resolved then that I never would consent to the development of circumstances leading to such conditions among my brothers and sisters in this church.

My friends, that has been the inspiring motive of my conduct in the political affairs causing my deposal from church official position. Personal ambition or thirst for office has had nothing to do with it whatever. Senator Edmunds in 1892 declared that church interference in political affairs was the main issue then, and that unless we removed the hands of the church from the throat of state, we would ultimately be destroyed. He mentioned the intervention of France in Mexican affairs and the attitude of the United States in the matter as a warning.

Now I don't want to see anything done that might make our state lines as a means of defense like cob-webs. That is what I fear. That is what I protest against.

Now, in conclusion, permit me, my friends, to say, should serious trouble with the national government grow out of this persistent and continuous intermeddling and interference with the civil matters of the state and with the political affairs of the individual citizen thereof, by the ecclesiastical officials of any church whatever, would it not be folly in the extreme for such officials, high or low, to expect to be handled with gloves or accorded quarter when to the innocent none has been given? Had there been no differences and misunderstandings as between the nation and the people of Utah in the past, a forecast might justly follow those lines originating in Christian mercy, but trouble has existed heretofore. Personally, I have no grievances to be settled here or hereafter; nor have I any spites to be gratified nor revenges to be placated. Individuals, as such, cut but a small figure in matters of the magnitude of those now confronting the people of Utah. When the "manifesto," or the so-called rule of church discipline was presented to me for my signature, every fiber of my nature seemed instantly filled with the sentiment of apprehension and I realized that I was fronting a great personal danger from which there seemed no way of escape. If I signed it, I must do so at the cost of honor, truth and integrity. If I signed it, I must recant the teachings of a quarter of a century respecting the proper functions of the state in relation to those of church organizations. If I signed it, I must ignore the declarations of the reorganized convention reiterating the Declaration of Independence. If I signed it, I must become a covenant breaker by casting to the winds public promises made in the most solemn manner, and trample underfoot private political obligations made with Mormon, Jew and Gentile. To do these things meant, to me, stultification, and stultification meant dishonor, and dishonor meant shame and disgrace. And so, as I explained at the time, I could not sign it and retain an unsullied conscience. You know what followed my refusal. Others knew what would follow before the document assumed written form. My young friend and brother, B. H. Roberts, having well weighed the meaning of an unwritten requirement, chose what doubtless he believed was to him the least harmful of the two horns of a deadly dilemma. I chose the other. Both led to that which was inevitable, and with each has been accomplished just what its author intended should be accomplished. It was written for Moses Thatcher—at least, I have been informed that Apostle F. M. Lyman so proclaimed in public at your last quarterly conference. From the very beginning I believed that to be the fact, but I never expected any prominent church official to admit it. That the document was premeditated and inspired by aforethought, few would doubt, but not many were prepared for the announcement that it was written expressly for one individual.

I have my views respecting the motive prompting its issuance, and each of you can draw conclusions most satisfactory to you and yours. As to its necessity as a disciplinary measure the document is certainly not above criticism. That the church or its officers and members have been benefited by it, is open to discussion, but as applied to myself, it has, without doubt, proven what it was intended to be—a repressive and depressive measure, depriving me of official standing in the church of the Lord Jesus Christ, for which and to which I had dedicated the best efforts and most devoted service of an honest and sincere heart for nearly 40 years. If my humiliation and degradation has been as gratifying to those who accomplished it, as it has been painful and sorrowful to me, then the doctrine of compensation has been vindicated. Having now the facts before you, it will be easy for you to comprehend that I am now occupying a prearranged and predesigned position, and that it has at no time been in my power to prevent what has happened to me.

That being so, I submit to what is until the searcher of all hearts and the judge of all men shall rectify wrongs, and without malice towards any I submit my case to the judgment and findings of He who, singly and alone, trod the wine-press of human wrath, while submitting to human wrongs.

"SPANISH HONOR."

It Looks Well in Print, but There is Mighty Little of It.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 28.—Last night's steamer brought to this city another victim of Spanish brutality. Mrs. Eva Adan Rodriguez, who, together with Concepcion Agramonte de Sanchez, Gabriella de Varon, Maria Aguilar and Augu M. Silva, all of the finest families on the island of Cuba, were arrested on Jan. 10 last and thrown into a dirty, damp Spanish prison, among a lot of low, abandoned women, without the slightest charge having been preferred against them. They were kept for 20 days in a state of "incommunicado," when they were marched through the streets with a number of criminals, some of whom were in chains, surrounded by an armed guard, to the depot and placed on a train bound to Nuevitas, and from there to Havana by steamer.

On the train they were confined in a car filled with men and not allowed any conveniences, but instead they were allowed to pay for a few comforts. They arrived at Havana Feb. 4 last. Mrs. Rodreguez's case was called to the attention of Consul-General Lee, who immediately communicated with the acting captain-general, Marquis Ahumada, and demanded her release.

On arriving at Havana, she was taken to the public jail and then to the house of refuge, a place set aside for fallen women. This place was filled with women afflicted with loathsome diseases and stocked with lice. Even the officials advised Mrs. Rodriguez to be careful and not come in contact with these poor wretches. She was detained in this den of horrors for 32 hours, when she was released on condition that she would not remain in Havana. Immediately on her release, she sent for her two little daughters, who had been left at Puerto Principe, and on their arrival at Havana, Mrs. Rodriguez requested Consul-General Lee to secure her a passport out of the country. She is profuse in her thanks to Consul-General Lee for the prompt interest in her behalf. Her husband, General Rodriguez, formerly commanded the insurgent forces around Cienguegos, but is now in command of Havana province in place of General Aguirre, the department general, deceased.

The insurgents, she says, are about to concentrate their forces in and around Havana. The report of cane grinding on different estates, she declares, are absolutely false. An attempt was made to grind on the Calvo estates last week, but the insurgents burned them out.

INDIAN MURDERS.

Gory Tales Come From the Wilds of Mexico.

Chihuahua, Mex., Feb. 28.—Three years ago, a large force of Mexican soldiers made an attack on the surviving members of the hostile tribe of the Temosachic Indians in the mountains west of here and over 200 of the Indians were massacred. It was reported at the time not an Indian was left to tell the tale of extinction of his tribe, but it appears from news brought to this city yesterday by a courier from the village of Temosachic, a few of the Indians escaped the slaughter. This courier states that a band of 12 or more Temoschic Indians made an attack on the company of government troops stationed at Temoschic recently and killed six soldiers and beat a hasty retreat to their rendezvous in the mountains. Several Mexicans have been mysteriously murdered in that section, and it is believed that this band of Temaschic Indians committed the deeds and that they were actuated by revenge.

Admiral Walker to Retire.

New York, March 1.—Rear Admiral J. G. Walker will be placed upon the retired list by operation of law March 20, when he will have reached the age of 62 years. There is a strong chance that Rear Admiral Beardslee, whose term of service in command of the Pacific squadron has expired, will shortly be detached and ordered as Admiral Walker's successor as president of the lighthouse board.

THE MURDERERS' TRAIL

Police Are Forging Links Around Beutler's Murderers.

AFTER RICE'S ACCOMPLICE

ELVIN MITCHELL RELIED UPON TO FURNISH INFORMATION.

By Giving In, He Will Be Able to Exonerate Himself—Beutler's Brother Arrives and Has a Talk With the Police Authorities.

The police finger on the dial of suspicion is apt to stop in its revolutions any moment and indicate the accomplice of John Rice in that other finger job which put an old umbrella mender out of the way. Elvin Mitchell is relied upon to tell the name of the third suspect whose whereabouts are at least known to the police department.

Mitchell has been subjected to the sweating process by both Captain Eslinger and Detective Sheets since his confinement began in the murderers' row of the county jail. Every influence is being used to get Mitchell to give up the knowledge which the police are positive he has. Not at any time has Mitchell been seriously considered as the pal of Rice in the awful work of Feb. 27. This fact accounts for the failure of the department to have placed Mitchell in custody until he was ordered there by a justice of the peace. Even then it was admitted tacitly that Mitchell was not directly connected with the deed, although suspected of being familiar with the perpetrators. Since his arrest Mitchell has weakened perceptibly, and to save his own skin from possible conviction as an accomplice, it is thought he will tell everything.

Not for one moment since Captain Eslinger began investigating the case has either he or Detective Sheets lost sight of another man who was seen loitering in the vicinity of the Cave on the very day of the murder. This individual was an ill-favored type of the genus thug, and "tipped his hand" to the man who keeps a restaurant on West Temple to the near vicinity of the spot where the murder was committed. He inquired of the merchant where "that old stiff lived who mended umbrellas." As the citizen knew no "old stiff," the information was not obtained in that quarter. An accurate description of this searcher for tips is in the possession of the department, and it fits a man suspected of the crime. He is an acquaintance of John Rice; in fact, a chum, and one of the notorious Hunter gang, of which it is thought Rice, Mitchell and Mrs. Buetler are members. Since the imprisonment of Rice, Mitchell and Mrs. Buetler, more people who have hitherto withheld information for fear of violence have come forward and given the department some valuable assistance that may, if necessary, be brought out at the preliminary examination on Thursday. All of this new evidence points conclusively to the guilt of Rice and the unknown, who has so far eluded detection. Now, if Mitchell can be induced to open his mouth, he may be the instrument of bringing justice upon the heads of Buetler's murderers and at the same time save his own crop from stretching or long imprisonment. This is the trail along which the police are now working, and with prospects of success.

Another piece of news has leaked out. It is believed that Buetler's shack did contain a respectable sum of money, and that it was obtained by the murderers. As a matter of fact, the police are aware that the money was secreted in the cabin. They have proof of the statement. They have evidence that Mrs. Buetler threatened the life of her husband. They have more damaging evidence against Rice, connecting him even more strongly with the crime than first supposed, the gist of which is withheld from publication because it has not been considered wise at this time to disclose its tenor.

Buetler had talked with Sheets and Raleigh some time previous to his death and stated to them that he was seeking a divorce from his wife, and was very much alarmed lest she might attempt his life or have it done by men with whom she was consorting at Murray. He wanted Sheets and Raleigh to testify to her immoral character when the application for divorce was heard. At various times it was intimated by Buetler that he was the possessor of considerable money. He was even alluded to by acquaintances as a miser.

The brother of Buetler arrived in the city yesterday and visited police headquarters. He was unable to throw any light upon the causes leading to the strangling, but was able to say that his brother was a very peculiar man. He was a good stone and brick mason, but had not worked at these trades for some time. He was also an expert umbrella maker.

It is expected that County Attorney Van Cott will conduct in person on Thursday the preliminary examination of Rice, Mitchell and Mrs. Buetler, providing the prisoners do not, by advice of counsel, waive their rights, a move not at all unlikely.

CARRIED INSURANCE.

The brother of the dead man who came to attend the inquest and obsequies, says that he thinks Buetler's life was insured for $2,000, which, if the case, would be an additional reason why Mrs. Buetler may have wished her husband to be put out of the way.

THE SENATE'S SABBATH

Most Remarkable and Unusual Occurrence.

GREAT CROWDS ATTRACTED

A NOTICEABLE ABSENCE OF CUBAN AGITATION.

Was Strictly a Business Session—Sugar Bounty Amendment Appropriating $1,085,156 to Pay the Producers of Sugar the Balance of Thier Claims Under the McKinley Law, Agreed to by a Vote of 37 to 12—Hill and the Sabbath.

Washington, Feb. 28.—An open session of the United States senate on Sunday afternoon is such a remarkable and unusual occurrence, and so much at variance with the religious sentiment of the country that crowds were attracted to the north wing of the capitol an hour before 3 o'clock this afternoon, the time to which the senate at 2:30 in the morning, had taken a recess. All classes and conditions of people were in the crowd. Some were on hand early enough to obtain seats in that section of the galleries that is open to the general public. Others who were the holders of tickets to reserved sections presented them and were admitted, so long as any space was left. Those who could not get inside stationed themselves near the gallery doors, waiting their chances of admission, or wandering listlessly up and down the marble staircases and the spacious halls. As to the senators themselves, the day seemed to make no difference to them. They were present in about the usual number—a vote taken soon after the proceedings began, showed that there were nearly 70 senators in the hall—some of them being paired, nor was there any notable distinction as to the men representing the New England states and the men representing sections of the country where Sabbath observance is not so general or strict. And business went on just as it does on week days, except that there was a noticeable absence of Cuban agitation.

WAS STRICTLY BUSINESS.

It was strictly a business session, and consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was immediately resumed, the question being on those committee amendments which were passed over without action last night. The first of these appropriated $1,085,156 to pay the producers of sugar the balance of their claims for bounty under the McKinley law. On this Mr. Vest, (Dem. Mo.), demanded the yeas and nays, and it was agreed to—37 to 12.

The next amendments were those making appropriations for the great river and harbor bills, the various amounts being generally reduced by the committee about 25 per cent from the figures fixed by the house. Eight or nine pages of these amendments were disposed of without much debate, but the bill appropriating $100,000 to prevent the Mississippi river from breaking into the Cache river near Cairo, Ill., provoked an extended discussion, during which the whole subject of the improvement of the Mississippi river was gone over.

IS EXTRAVAGANT.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) opposed the amendment to make this appropriation outright instead of from the amount for the improvement of the upper Mississippi, on the ground that it would make this bill a river and harbor bill. He characterized the sundry civil bill as the most extravagant ever considered by either house of congress, carrying as it did over $51,000,000—$17,000,000 of which were for rivers and harbors—which was more than the condition of the treasury warranted. And he warned senators not to further overload it with amendments, intimating that if it were, it would meet the veto of the president.

The amendment was adopted.

HILL AND THE SABBATH.

An item in relation to electric lighting in the District of Columbia, to which Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) was opposed, gave that senator an opportunity of expressing his views in regard to a Sunday session of the senate. He had doubted the propriety of the senate meeting today to enact legislation for the people of the United States. His attention had been called to various petitions presented by honorable senators asking for "a rest day" for the District of Columbia, and he had been disposed to acquiesce in the sentiment expressed in those petitions. He also remembered that the senator from Michigan (Mr. McMillan) who had suggested this senate amendment, had introduced a bill "to protect the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, as a day of rest and worship in the District of Columbia." That bill, if it had passed, was broad enough to prevent any legislation on this day. For these reasons, he hesitated to engage in a general debate. "But now, to be serious," he continued—

"Have not you been serious all the time?" a senator asked in low tones.

"That is a reflection on the remarks I have made," Mr. Hill replied, and then went on with his statement.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Pettigrew, (Rep. S. D.), opposed the item of $5,000 for continuing the commission to investigate the Alaskan seal fisheries. He thought it would be better for the United States to kill every seal which landed on the islands and so end the controversy, unless Great Britain would co-operate with this government in protecting the seal herds.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

The effort to treat further with England on these lines was a national disgrace. He ridiculed the numerous commissions and arbitration conventions which had been convened, and particularly that to determine the 141st degree of longitude, and said he had no doubt that if the present administration remained in office much longer a commission would probably be appointed to arbitrate with Great Britain the multiplication table.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) supported the amendment. To adopt the suggestion of the senator from South Dakota, he said, would be to perform the dog-in-the-manger act, and say to Great Britain that rather than let you kill these animals at sea, we will kill them all ourselves when we land for breeding purposes. He suggested, as a remedy, that all females should be branded, as this would destroy their fur value, which led Mr. Pettigrew to ask whether it was thought that the seals, before being speared outside the limit, would come up to the boat of the hunters to exhibit their brands.

MORGAN IS DELICATE.

Mr. Morgan, (Dem. Ala.), said that as he had been a member of the commission whose award seemed to have caused the trouble, he had always felt a delicacy in discussing the subject in the senate. He reviewed the history of the question from the time the United States acquired Alaska, an act which excited the anger and jealousy of Great Britain, and the very moment we gained possession the Canadian raiders had turned into Behring sea and the first year had destroyed 400,000 seals. Year by year the difficulty increased about the confiscation of Canadian vessels, until finally it became necessary to take some definite steps for the final settlement of the question. At that time, there were two parties in the United States—one demanding that the United States plant itself squarely on its right to protect these seals, and to defend that right by force of arms if necessary, while the business party, or peace party, favored arbitration. This policy prevailed, and as in every arbitration with European governments the United States lost its case.

SO IT WILL ALWAYS BE.

So it always would be arbitrating with European countries. If this country had planted itself firmly on its rights to seize all vessels engaged in pelagic sealing, and had maintained that right, there would be no vessels now disturbing our seal rights. He could not look complacently upon the amendment to brand the females or to kill the seals and he, therefore, supported the committee amendment. He hoped the incoming administration would have sufficient fortitude to demand that Great Britain should faithfully perform her duty in the premises, as outlined by the Paris tribunal, and execute her part of the award. The American nation was always seeking shelter from foreign difficulties; but he, for one, did not want British protection. The amendment was adopted.

WE MAY YET GET IT.

The following among other new amendments were adopted:

For the appointment by the president of a board of three commissioners to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States.

Directing the expenditure of $75,000 of a former appropriation for the purchase of a site for a public building at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Appointing a committee to select a site in the city of Washington for a memorial building to be erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Restoring to the public domain and opening to settlement the lands in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Idaho and South Dakota (some 21,000,000 acres), set apart as a forest reservation by executive proclamation on Feb. 22.

Appropriating $4,500 to purchase the state fish hatchery at Battle Creek, Cal.

Appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Butte, Mont.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep. N. H.), offered an amendment to create a permanent census bureau, but it was ruled out on a point of order.

The sundry civil bill was then passed and at 11:07 the senate adjourned until tomorrow at 11 a. m.

ZERA SNOW ARRIVES.

ATTORNEY FOR THE NEW SHORT LINE COMPANY.

Will Make His Final Application in the United States District Court Today—He Talks to The Herald.

Zera Snow arrived in the city yesterday morning and will conclude the final applications of the Short Line in the United States district court today. This will be, in fact, the filing of a petition to instruct the Union Pacific receivers to turn over all that portion of the Oregon Short Line, Utah Northern and dependent branches controlled by them.

After performing this closing act, Mr. Snow will continue his journey to Portland, the legal business of the Short Line having then been concluded. Mr. Snow said last evening that the affairs of the system were now in excellent condition for the inauguration of active operations; the courts had performed their duties, and nothing more intervened between the new company and its accession of the property.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Yesterady's Observations at the Local Weather Bureau Office.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 28, 1897.

Thermometer, 6 a. m., 27; noon, 35; 6 p. m., 42; relative humidity (per cent), 6 a. m., 79; 6 p. m., 62; state of weather, 6 a. m., clear; 6 p. m., clear; maximum temperature, 47 degrees; minimum temperature, 24 degrees; mean temperature, 35 degrees; for 17 years, 38 degrees; deficiency for this date, 2 degrees; accumulated deficiency of temperature since February 1, 1897, 70 degrees; rainfall, 0 inches; mean daily for 22 years, .05 inches; deficiency for this date, .05 inches; accumulated excess of rainfall since Jan. 1, 1897, 2.20 inches; accumulated excess of rainfall since Feb. 1, 1897, 2.48 inches. Forecast for Salt Lake and vicinity for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. today, fair, stationary temperature.

J. H. SMITH,
Observer Weather Bureau.

AMUSEMENTS

Fanny Davenport opens her engagement at the theatre tonight, presenting "Fedora." Tomorrow evening "La Tosca" will be given, while Sardou's masterpiece, "Gismonda," will be presented for the first time here on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and the Saturday matinee.

Silver souvenirs will be presented to the ladies this evening.

* * *

"Doris" will be the play at the Grand this week.

* * *

The Lyceum will be closed this week except on Wednesday night, when the Theosophists hold their meeting. The next attraction at the house will be "McSorley's Twins," presented by Ferguson and Emericks, comedians.

BRYAN AT THE CAPITAL.

Visited by Many of the Prominent Silver Men—Calls on Stevenson, but Not on Cleveland.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Hon. William Jennings Bryan, late Democratic candidate for the presidency, was at the capital tonight and spent three hours in the room of the vice-president. He was visited by the silver men of the senate, particularly by the silver Republicans. Congressmen Towne and Hartman were also at the conference. It was given out that the visit of these members to the late candidate was purely social, but it is understood that the future plans of the silver Republicans were discussed, Mr. Bryan giving his approval to the policy of the silver Republicans to remain a separate organization as a political body.

Mr. Bryan will leave here for the west on Tuesday. Wednesday he will probably speak at Carnegie hall, Pittsburg.

Ohio Going Down Rapidly.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 28.—The river is falling at the rate of about two inches per hour, and at 10 o'clock tonight the stage was 56 feet 12 inches. There are hundreds of families, especially in Newport, still kept out of their homes by the waters, but all are being well taken care of.

Your grocer will sell you a package of *Schilling's Best*, and return you your money if you don't like it.

We put him up to it.

All we want is a chance to give your money back.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 317

steps for the final settlement of the question. At that time, there were two parties in the United States—one demanding that the United States plant itself squarely on its right to protect these seals, and to defend that right by force of arms if necessary, while the business party, or peace party, favored arbitration. This policy prevailed, and as in every arbitration with European governments the United States lost its case.

SO IT WILL ALWAYS BE.

So it always would be arbitrating with European countries. If this country had planted itself firmly on its rights to seize all vessels engaged in pelagic sealing, and had maintained that right, there would be no vessels now disturbing our seal rights. He could not look complacently upon the amendment to brand the females or to kill the seals and he, therefore, supported the committee amendment. He hoped the incoming administration would have sufficient fortitude to demand that Great Britain should faithfully perform her duty in the premises, as outlined by the Paris tribunal, and execute her part of the award. The American nation was always seeking shelter from foreign difficulties; but he, for one, did not want British protection. The amendment was adopted.

WE MAY YET GET IT.

The following among other new amendments were adopted:

For the appointment by the president of a board of three commissioners to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States.

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