

MORMONS TOO NUMEROUS

Utah Will Not Be Granted Statehood by This Congress.

STILL GOVERNED BY THE OLD CHURCH

Gentiles Urge the Rejection of Any Measures Calculated to Give the Territory Jurisdiction in Polygamous Cases.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 215 FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.

It is now conceded on every hand that no statehood bill will be passed by the act of this congress. Objections to the admission of Utah have probably defeated statehood for all the territories. Despite the fact that President Harrison has granted statehood to the disconnected territories, the Gentiles are almost to a man opposed statehood. They believe that the condition of Mormonism in Utah has not reached a point of reform which would warrant statehood, as all jurisdiction over the Mormon question would under state laws pass out of federal hands and be relegated to the people.

Even though congress should require certain anti-Mormon provisions in the state constitution and even if it should confer upon the United States courts jurisdiction in polygamous cases, it is urged by the leading Gentiles that under the jury system the Mormons would defy the laws and again practice their polygamous forms of religion.

General Robertson of Indiana, a member of the Utah commission, and Editor Lammann of the Salt Lake Tribune, who are now in Washington, are strongly opposed to statehood. They point out that the best evidence of the presence of Mormonism in Utah lies in the fact that the delegate elected to congress last fall is a leader in the church, and that the Mormons control all the elective offices of importance in the territory at present. They believe that the only way to eradicate Mormonism is to leave affairs in the hands of the federal government.

Watching the Situation.

On account of the excitement in Wall street today Secretary Foster decided to remain at his post in the Treasury department and abandon his intended journey to the banquet of the Michigan club in New York. The sale of stocks was attributed by treasury officials to the crash in London and not in the general financial situation. Telegrams from New York and Philadelphia indicate that Secretary Foster all day informing him of every fluctuation in the stock and bond market. There is no change in President Harrison's disposition to issue bonds. Nevertheless, it is believed that the Treasury department is prepared to issue bonds on an instant's notice.

Nebraska's Northern Boundary.

Samuel C. Shelton of Springfield, S. D., has been awarded the contract for making the survey and furnishing the monuments for the line between South Dakota and Nebraska. The bid was the lowest bid, but it is contended that he was not the best bidder, as he is not a practical engineer, as required by law and the rules of the department. The highest bidder, however, it is stated, was Warren of Hot Springs, S. D. Senator Manderson and others are said to be quite indignant that the award was made to the Nebraska bidder.

It is stated that when Secretary Noble directed the award to be made to Shelton he used in his instructions to the commissioner of Indian affairs, the words "the best bidder," and that the view of the fact that Mr. Carlisle will soon become secretary of the treasury in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Furthermore, he had just come from Lansing, Michigan, where he had voiced the views of the president-elect.

To Harmonize Silver Men.

Senator Carlisle is making a final effort to harmonize the conflicting views of the silver and anti-silver men. A quiet caucus was held at his house last night at which the views of both wings of the financial question were presented. The meeting was held upon an adjournment of the committee of the fact that Mr. Carlisle will soon become secretary of the treasury in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Furthermore, he had just come from Lansing, Michigan, where he had voiced the views of the president-elect.

After Half an Hour had been consumed in a quiet discussion Mr. Carlisle resigned that little seemed likely to be accomplished.

He therefore made a short speech to his caucus, which was emphatic as to the desirability of immediate action. He urged the compromise should be agreed upon and passed through congress before March 4. After Mr. Carlisle's resignation, Secretary Livingston of Georgia, heretofore counted among the silver men, brought forward a compromise.

The substance of his proposition to temporarily suspend the Sherman silver act. During the suspension, however, the government is to continue coining the silver, seigniorage being now in the treasury, which amounts to about \$40,000,000. This coining is to be at the rate of about \$3,000,000 a month, so that the coining of the entire amount would cover the next thirteen months. At the expiration of this time the fifty-third congress would be in a position to decide a permanent solution of the financial question.

Would Be Acceptable.

As a compromise it was felt that the measure would be acceptable to the silver wing, because it provided for the continuation of silver coining at the rate of \$3,000,000 per month.

On the other hand it was believed that the compromise would be acceptable to the gold wing because it suspended the Sherman act for a time, at least, until the measure was put to a vote and received the approval of every gentleman of the caucus, with the exception of one extreme southern silver member. Senator Carlisle was then delegated to draft a bill in conformity with the plan thus outlined.

Mr. Bland, representing the silver extremists, said today that he would oppose this compromise to the bitter end and would filibuster, if necessary, to defeat it. It is significant, however, that the silver men who have heretofore voted with Bland, were present at the Carlisle residence last night and voted affirmatively on the compromise.

Ingratious Act of Senator Harris.

There is a peculiar tangle over the confirmation of Judge Jackson. It was learned that Judge Jackson's appointment to the supreme bench has been confirmed by the senate. But President Harrison has not yet been informed of the confirmation. When the nomination came before the senate last Saturday Senator Harris of Tennessee asked that the notice of the president be withheld from the president for the present.

The purpose of Mr. Harris was evident. He knew that if the confirmation of Judge Jackson's confirmation did not reach President Harrison the latter could not name a republican successor to Jackson. It is stated that of executive session that one senator has the right to delay official notification for a definite length of time. President Harrison has not received official notice of confirmation and until he does receive it he is prevented from naming Judge Jackson's successor. He had all the papers of various candidates before him today, but he was unable to act until he had heard from the senate "officially."

Judge Jackson is expected to resign here tonight and to resign just as soon as he is "officially" notified that his nomination to the supreme court has been confirmed.

Western Pensioners.

The following pensions granted are reported: Nebraska: Original—Urias Slinker, Oscar J. Fox, Henry C. McMaken, Isaac H. Dempsey, Samuel B. Taylor, Additional—Wilson Original widows, etc.—Elizabeth Sunday, Ellen N. B. Hale, Hannah M. Harrison, Martha A. Charles, Original—Henry H. Parker, Charles Harper, Charles J. Gowan, Additional—Corey E. Foster, Jacob Plank, Daniel Ward, Henry S. Wilkinson, Increase—Ward Gale, John D. Heiglin. Original

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