DESERET EVENING NEWS: FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1901.

ating Prosecutions for Sexual Offenses.

SEN. ALDER'S AMENDMENT.

EVANS BILL

gessives of the First Degree and Pargis of the Offended Wife or Busband May Complain.

The Senate was occupied all yesterday afternoon and part of last night in considering the bill by President Evans regulating prosecutions for adultery and unlawful cohabitation. The friends and the foes of the measure argued strenuously on the bill, and when all of the oratory of the Senate had been consumed, the measure was

passed with some modifications, The public informer who has been busy for the past year in bringing trouble upon men in this community, had be been present yesterday afternoon would have felt that he was not very popular with some of the senators. Indeed every member who expressed Indeed every member who expressed himself at all, including those who op-posed the bill, denounced the actions of this man as being most represensible, and they did not wish it understood that in voting against the bill, they were in any sense endorsing the actions of Mr. Owen or that they were in sym-pathy with his course.

SENATOR ALLISON'S ARGUMENT.

The longest and most comprehensive speech in opposition to the bill was made by Senator Allison, who occupied speech in opposition to be not occupied made by Senator Allison, who occupied the floor nearly one hour. He said that in much that President Evans had isal the day before he heartily con-curred. In that gentleman's praise of the virtues of the people of Utah he was absolutely right. "My father and my mother drew a hand cart across the wary length of desert, and I would not now say one word that would not now say one word that would wound them. But this is not the way to reach the public informer. I would endorse a bill, If one could be passed elegally, to banish this man who has

endorse a bill, if one could be passed legally, to banish this man who has caused the trouble, from the State, "The bill introduced here today is to cure a disease, but the remedy is worse than the disease. Had it not been for than the disease. Had it not been for the acts of a certain person (Owen) this bill would never have been introduced and never have required consideration by this body. I suubnit that there cught to be some other way to get at this man. You cannot select any tancught to be some other way to get at this man. You cannot select any lan-ruage too strong to condemn him and his kind that I cannot concur in. The pic of Utah who are not niembers people of blan who det condemn pub-of the dominant church condemn pub-ile informers and spies. He is entitled to the contempt of the decent members of the contriunity, and I think he has received it. A bill to banish him, if it would be legal, would be more appropriate than this bill.

ould not consume the time of this body if I did not believe we are making great mistake in massing this bill those long years when under the Edpresentions were made under out what munds-Tucker act we all know what were the feelings of the people of the Territary. Not only members of the Marmon' Church, but those who were not sent up a silent prayer for the day ten those conditions would cease to The manifesto was hailed with de when those conditions light and joy by people, irrespective of At the first inauguration every person in the State joined hands in a fixed determination that Utah should to the music of the Union. Up to that time I had never seen a Reiblican or Democratic ticket printed a this State It was 'Mormon' and anti-'Mormon;' the Liberal party vs the People's party. In Utah it was not a natter of politics. The enabling act was passed and the manifesto accepted true. No man than the one whose speech was read yesterday (Judge Goodwin) has been more eloquent in escribing the excellence and heroism the pioneers of Utah than he has. Has there been any complaint since the adoption of the Constitution Things went on satisfactorily. Whe oot-Charles Mostyn Owen. Allison-He complained in court. I mean representative non-"Mormons." Tanner-The Sait Lake Tribune. Allison-That is not true. Day after day it proclaimed that these conditions had ceased in Utah. When a certain political convention met in 1898 and nominated Brigham H. Roberts the agitation did commence. I think it was a great mistake to nomthe has a great milities for Mr. obers. He has done some things hat have caused me to admire him. The enemise of Utah commenced the on and the Salt Lake Thibune med in te -Didn't the Tribune start it? Allison-I think it originated in a New York journal. Correspondents were sent into the State to obtain the secrets of the people. Men went East to beture on Utah and her peculiar people, and all the metazian, hodies in and all the sectarian bodies in the Union took up the agitation. and the small fire in Sait Lake became an overwhelming blaze. They succeeded. Would it not have been better not to have nominated him? Hasn't it in-jured us? we are confronted with this all 1 am right in saying that we might as well repeal the law against cohabitation as to pass it, beuse a effectively prevents any prosetion under it. President Evans yesay very candidly admitted that he h net wind is repeal the law denounc-as unlarful cohabitation, so when he s unlastal cohabitation should not toncited, of course he favors this I ton't approve of prosecuting of stering upon a compact made afer of that condition." That's what we want the m-Yes but we disagree as to the ely. If this bill is passed, a certi-copy will be immediately secured a the secretary of state and filed



bill, Charles Mostyn Owen is simply a passing dream, a nightmare. You treat him too seriously.

Whitney-He is one of a class. Allison-I appreciate that he has had the sympathics and encouragement of some people in Utah. The existing condition is one in which the people be lieved. If so, will either one complain on the ether? Was there such a case

in all those long prosecutions. I re-memcer only one. It wouldn't be done, and it makes the bill absolute protec-tion for part of a class of people. Say when you please, the bill is a step backward. People will say that the reac tionists are in charge again. It opens up old soles, and they commence to bleed and the blood commences to trickle. Leaving out the Owen spisode, he sores were closed up.

Smoot-Are they not festering? Allison-They were not until the in-troduction of this bill. Our friend said when the manifesto passed, these com-pacts should not cease. That is true, No man in Utah ever asked that these can be asied to desert their wives and children, and they would have received contempt had they done so. Let us go along as we are going now, without bringing in this measure, which will bringing in this measure, which will certainly open those old, bleeding wounds and bring misery and trouble to the people not only in a moral and physical sense, but in a business way is well.

Smoot-I ask if you know that 100 in. formations are to be filed by Carles Mostyn Owen after the adjournment of this Legislature?

Allison-Then let us get together and take him out of the State. He wants this bill passed and will use it against Don't make the whole people of the State suffer because of this man. Smoot-And the Salt Lake Tribune? Ailisoa- 11 the bill passes I offer a silent prayer that the Governor of the

will assert his independenc State again-that Governor who has shown that he has the interests of the State at heart. I hope he will speak and say the bill means more misery, more woe and more suffering, and decline to attach his signature to it.

PRESIDENT EVANS TALKS.

After calling Senator Thomas to the chair, President Evans descended to the floor, saying, as he did so that he regretted that none of his colleagues had seen fit to say anything in suppor of the bill. He then charged Senato Allison with having talked all around his argument of the day before, and read an editorial that appeared in the

Salt Lake Tribune directed at the speaker. President Evans said that personal abuse was not argument and bill to protect polygamists." "If that is abuse had been resorted to because done right here what will the people of there was no sound argument that could be urged against his position. He did not think that the passage of the bill would create a greater furore than would one arrest under the present law. "If the old wounds are festering," exclaimed the speaker, "It is my pur-pose to probe deep, right down to the bottom, so that the next time they heal over they will be healthy and will need no more probing. no more probing." Senator Alder said that he was in favor of the greater part of the bill and did not know but that he would swal-low the whole thing. He favored it be-cause he thought it would prevent any man or combination of men from tarnishing the fair name of Utah, as has been done within the past two years. He said that polygamy had long been dead, and now, said he, who cares for the anti-polygamy league of New York for Charles Mostyn Owen, he and as was but the tool in the hands of others

this were the only issue, I would vote this were the only issue, I would vote for the bill, in order to go upon record in this connection. I have no fault to find with an honest official in the proper and decent discharge of his sworn duty, but I have no words in which to ex-press my abhorrence of a wretch who, out of no love for law and order, out of no impulse of patriotism or sense of instice, but simply to gratify anise or for filthy lucre's sake, stirs up trouble for filthy lucre's sake, stirs up trouble for his neighbors. As to the storm that has been predicted, I do not apprehend anything of the kind. Dire calamities were predicted by the opponents of the McMillan bill, if it became law, They said the State would be quarantined, smallpox would become epidemic and great trouble would result; but nothing of the kind has taken place. and probof the kind has taken blace. So pro-ably history will repeat itself in this instance. I do not say, as some have the storm come. I don't said, let the storm come, I don't want it, but if it does come, I know the side that will have my sympathies. Even if I believed trouble imminent, I could not conscientiously withhold my support from this bill. There are times when men must rise above, must set aside all considerations of so-called prudence in order to be true to their convictions of right. It is not always safe to listen to the siren voice of prud-Washington in battle rebuked

the ill-timed prudence of General Le ordering a retreat when an advance meant victory to the American arms If the fathers of our country had taken prudence as their guide they would never have signed the Declaration of Independence. There are times when a man's conscience, which is the voice of God in the human heart, impels him to a course of action which, though in consonance with the highest wisdom, may not be one that ordinary wisdom would approve. Emerson, the wisest American, has said: 'What I must do s what most concerns me, and not vhat men think.' So say I today, in asting my vote for this measure. Not what men think.' what men think or say of me for so dong but what my conscience compels ne to do, is my chief consideration." Senator Smoot said that he took no

stock in Senator Allison's statement that the passage of this bill would bring distress and sorrow upon the State, it might bring an immediate storm, but that storm was now pending, and the proposed bill would miti-gate the storm. The hireling of a certain clique, said he, have already over 100 informations to file to bring a hurricane upon the State which he wished to avoid. "The ministers and sectarian hoodoos may kick but the business men will applaud our action.

Senator Lawrence in explaining his rote said that he did not want it understood that he endorsed the actions of Charles Mostyn Owen, but he considered the measure ill-advised and reactionary.

Senator Whitmore said that his best judgment was that the bill was not nec-essary at this time, and that he would against it, and stand the consevote quences.

Klesel asked if it was not generally conceded that the number of polyga-mists in the State was not less than one per cent, and if so why should the whole State be brought into a turmoll, when the remnants of the system were nearly gone.

Barnes favored the bill, because as he said, he thought that it would prevent the storm that was about to burst in fury over the State.

Allison again had he floor for a few minutes. He did not think that there foundation for the fears exwas any pressed by some of the senators in regard to an impending storm. He thought that the senators took Mr. Owen too seriously. He then said that the people of the East would not be-lieve the people of Utah. They had re-fused to believe them in the west confused to believe them in the past, and they would refuse to believe them now. One of the local papers, right here in Salt Lake, had termed the measure "A bill to protect polygamists." "If that is the east think about it.



friends favor the passage of this measure, and it is probably egotistical on my part to set up my argument against the friends I have referred to and the honorable President of this body, but, Mr. President, in my hum-ble opinion, this is a most unwise piece of legislation and I hope I am mis-taken when I say it will bring most sericus results. serious results.

"I was in Washington one year ago, when the Roberts case was before Con-gress, and saw the effects of the agitation that had taken place. I tell you, my friends, that I was absolutely astonished to see men who had grown grey in the service of their country, swep off their feet by the whirlwind of in dignation that went up to the seat of government at the prospect of Mr. Roberts taking his seat. They could no withstand this sentiment and you al know the results; having personally had a taste of that feeling, (I am not willing to invite its return by the passage of this measure, which I consid-er to be unwise and uncalled for. The passage of this bill may result constitutional amendment, and I would rather run than take chances with the officers whom we elect than to put th enforcement of a law of this kind in the hands of the Federal officials; in other words, I would 'rather bear the ills we have than fly to others we know

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

The earth within the Arctic Circle supports a considerable population, but the Antarctic Circle is without trace of human life. Upon 8,000,000 square miles surrounding the south pole the foot of man has never trodden. Dr. F. A. Cook dissents from the general belief that this vast waste offers nothing to repay exploration, and points out that whales, seals, and penguins are abundant, that immense deposits of guano exist, and that the region is especially adapted to the farming of fur-bearing animals. Possible future industries are thus suggested. The prospect, however, is a forlorn one to the home-seeker, as beyond the Antarctic Circle the line of perpetual snow extends to the seaore, and only an occasional island or cape is bare for a few weeks in summer The coast is made inaccessible by an almost unbroken ice-wall from 50 to 20 feet high. There are no trees or plants. except a few mosses and lichens upon rocks too steep to hold snow, yet animal life seems to be well distributed. The average temperature is low, though the extremes are less than in the Arctic regions. Dr. Cook has experienced 60 degrees above zero in summer to 53 degrees below in winter in the north,

the year.

same time.

acetylene. With 10,000 horse power, the acetylene produced would have an an-nual value equal to that of 29,000 tons of imported petroleum.

A new arc lamp, which seems to be of German origin, is designed to avoid the inconvenience of regularly renewing the carbons. It consists of a vacuum bulb containing two L shaped aluminum ds pointed with platinum, and claimed that the points between which the arc forms show practically no wear. The arms are regulated by a simple endulum arrangement, instead quiring the complicated feed mechanism of the usual carbonrods. The lamp, which is to be used in a horizontal position, casts no shadow.

To produce flexible transparent plates, not easily broken and proof against acids and alkalies, it is recommended to lissolve 4 to 8 parts of collodium wool (soluble pyroxylin or guncotton), in part of ether or alcohol, and mix the solution with 4 parts of castor oil and 4 to 6 parts of Canada balsam. A little zinc white gives the appearance of lvory. The inflammability is claimed to be less han that of other collodion plates, and made still less by magnesium chloride.

Bacteria are held by B. Renault to lave been a most powerful factor in the orld's geological developement. He elleves that they transformed wood nto coal, and that several species of the fossillzed bacteria have been dis-covered in coal by himself and C. E. Bertrand.



A large number of neolithic flint implements have recently been found in he neighborhood of Unteristing, near Ratisbon, and according to Professor Steinmetz they are of such great his-torical importance that they will probably serve to upset existing theories. Another very interesting discovery was nade not long ago in Alsace, where an immense ax head more than a foot long and four inches broad was found, says the London Standard. It is apparently composed of light gray and lear green jade and was discovered in he vicinity of Drusenheim.

The most remarkable thing about it in the middle of that road sides of the ax head is the repre sentation of a human form skilfully chased and still clearly visible. The figure is 15 centimeters long and 7 broad, and the lines are from one-half to one centimeter deep. The face is large and long, with clearly perceptible eyes, nose, mouth and chin, but without ears or hair. The arms and hands are extended, as if in prayer. There are parallel lines crossed by others similar to those on the neolithic burial summar to these on the left bank of the Rhine, now preserved at Worms. The figure now discovered is believed to be meant to represent some Phallic deity from Egypt or Phoenicia.



A duel, says one of our readers, was ately fought between Alexander Shott and John S. Nott. Nott was shot and Shott was not. In this case it is better to be Shott than Nott. There was a rumor that Nott was not shot, and Shott avows that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot Shott shot at Nott was not shot or that Nott was shot. Notwithstanding, circumstantial evidence is not always good. It may appear on trial that the shot Shott shot shot Nott, or, as accidents with firearms are frequent, it may be possible that the shot Shott shot shot Shott himwhen the affair would resolve itself. self into its original elements, and Shott would be shot and Nott would We think, however, that the shot not. Shott shot, shot not Shott but Nott,



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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS: 3

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the Anti-Polygamy league in New

Amont-Let it be. Allison-Then it comes to a question stubbornness and you will not con-be the consequences. The Anti-Poly-my league, hacked by that magnifi-it woman, Helen Gould, will take it and the fight will be renewed. which zo there and fix her. Milson-The funior senator from We-Milson-The funior senator from the soft there and fix her. Milson-The funior senator to help her. I want to say that there are ene-sed of that in this town who have bred to God that this bill will pass. a might start

to God that this bill will pass-her and the ministers' associa-micht start an assault against The author of this bill is sin-but I don't believe that he can spate the result of passing this may Thurs are numblings now-There are rumblings nowtow mutterings, which will in-low mutterings, which will in-if this bi passes, at harm can come if it does not Charles Mostyn Owen might in-some public presecutor to prose-

as some public prosecutor to prose-ate a man. I doubt it. But it is sense that the individual shall tem-tranity suffer than that the entire sum must suffer by the passage of this

WHITNEY SPEAKS.

Senator Whitney said that the chief advocate of the pending measure seemed to imply in his remarks a mild ensure of his colleagues for remaining silent and permitting him to bear along

the brunt of the debate. (President Evans here disclaimed any such intention). The speaker would simply say in reply, as Herminius said to Horatius at the bridge: "Lo I will stand at thy right hand and keep the bridge with thee." There were certain reasons why he would have preferred to remain silent, but they were not based upon a fear to avow upon this floor what he had already avowed in private-his warm sympathy with this measure; for which ie would vote if he had to vote alone Not because he had any personal interest in it—the time had gone by for that —but because it was in the interest of a class of men and women whom he

honored and revered and to whom his father and grandfather and other plo-neers of the State belonged. "My mo-ther," said Senator Whitney, "taught me in my childhood that the crimes of adultery and fornication were next in helnousness to the shedding of innocent blood, and that same mother taught me that plural marriage was a law of God. It was as a law of God that my ances-

tors and their associates practiced it. I know their sincerity and the nobility of their purpose, and I was glad to hear that these were not questioned even by the chief opponent of this bill. My sympathies naturally go out to that class of men and women who practiced plural marriage as a religious principle and found themselves inextricably involved in those relations when the United States government launched its laws against the practice. A manifesto having been issued by the Church resto naving been issued by the Church against polygamous marriages, some consideration should be shown those whose polygamous relations, formed prior to the manifesto, must necessarily continue, since, according to the "Mormon" faith,

they are eternal in their nature. I shall also support this measure to emhasize my detestation of that class of haracters known as hired informersthe most contemptible beings that God permits to disgrace His foot stool; per-

ions who earn their living by bringing trouble upon their betters, upon men and women as high above them as the loftiest pinnacle of this building is ing my vote against this bill for the above the lowest foundation stone. If reason that some of my most intimate

van Houten's

combines Strength, Purity and Solubility. A breakfastcupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent. Sold at all grocery stores-order it next time.

Senator Tanner spoke in support of the bill, expressing the opinion that it would bring no storm, but if it did, let it come. He was not frightened by newspaper headlines and the senators should do their duty by the people of Utah. Allison asked him if he thought the bill would stop all prosecutions. His reply was, "I hope it will stop all such prosecutions as those started by such a cur as Charles Mostyn Owen." The motion to strike out the enacting

clause was then put and lost by a vote of 11 to 7. Allison moved to strike out the clause relating to unlawful cohali-tation, but that failed by the same vote. The Senate then decided to defer the vote on the bill until 8 o'clock in order to give Senator Alder time to proulgate an amendment. When the night session was opened mulgate

Senator Alder was forthcoming with his amendment, which provided that prosecutions for adultery could be brought not only on complaint of the husband or wife of the accused, or of the person with whom the unlawful act is alleged to have been committed, but also or complaint of a relative of the accused within the first degree of consanguini-ty, or of the father or mother of the person with whom the unlawful act is alleged to have been committed. Sena-tor Alder in explaining his amendment said that he wanted to give the father, whose daughter had been violated, re-

dress through the law. President Evans invited Senator Tanner to the chair and took the floor against the amendment. He said that under the statutes the relative of a woman who had been outraged had the right to "take a shotgun and hunt down the man who committed the wrong and kill him like a coyote on the prairie." He said the Ltah courts has sustained that interpretation of the statute again and igain

This involved the Senate in further discusion, Senators Alder and Allison saying that such a construction of the statute was too extreme and had a tendency to put a premlum on murder. The amendment was then passed by following vote:

Ayes-Alder, Allison, Bennion, How-ell, Klesel, Larsen, Lawrence, Love, Murdock, Sherman, Thomas-11.

Nays-Barnes, Johnson, Smoot, Tan-per, Whitmore, Writney, Evans-7. After the adoption of the amendment the bill was passed with the following

vote: vote: Ayes-Alder, Barnes, Howell, John-son, Larsen, Murdock, Smoot, Tanner, Thomas, Whitney, Evans-11, Nays-Allison, Bennion, Kiesel, Law-rence, Love, Sherman, Whitmore--7.

SENATOR LOVE'S POSITION.

Senator Love expressed his reason for voting against the bill in the following language: "I do not intend making an extended argument on this bill, for the reason that I believe both sides of the question have already been ably presented, but I do feel it incumbent upon me to explain my vote upon what I consider the most important measure that has

been before this Senate at this session. I, no doubt, will be severely criticised for the stand that I am taking in cast.

45 degrees below in winter but did not reach 2 degrees above on any day in summer. The Antarctic teperature

is less trying than the excessive humidity, and the gales and snowstorm which are almost continuous through An air perfume in two papers, on the plan of seidlitz powders, is a French idea. The white paper contains binoxide of barium saturated with a concentrated perfume, while the colored papers holds powdered permanganate of potash in the proper proportions to liberate oxygen when the two powders are dissolved together. The liberated ozone or oxygen carries the perfume into the air, which it disinfects at the potash in the proper proportions to

Dept.

An amorphous silicon that is so active as to burn when gently heated in the air is produced by two German chemists by causing sodium to act on the fluoride of silicon and subsequently fusing the powdered mass with aluminum.

The red end of the spectrum has been found to be exciting to the nervous sys-tem. Henri de Varville points out, while violet, blue and green have a soothing Bulls and turkeys are angered effect. by red; blue glasses are sometimes used to quiet horses. In a factory at Lyons, sensitive plates were formerly made by red light, and the workmen continually sang or gesticulated; but in the green light now used the men are calm, talk little, and are less tired at night. The effect of sunshine in cheering nervous patients is often very marked. It has been further suggested that the green of vegetation, the blue of the sky and the blue-green of the ocean may powerfully affect health through their calm-ing influence. With such evidence as we have to the effects of colors on the organism. Dr. Parville considers the subject worthy of thorough investigation.

Petroleum residue is now used as fuel for the locomotives on thirteen per cent of the Russian railroads. It is required that the oil be of a greenish required that the oil be of a greenish color, never black, and free from sul-phur, water and sand. Its specific gravity must not exced 0.911 at 63 de-gres F., its boiling point not to fall below 284 degrees. To ensure fuel for winter, when transportation is difficult, storage tanks are placed at intervals along the railroads, and have capacities up to 2,500 tons. The locomotive carries about five tons which is stored under the water tank of the tender.

A new process of engraving photo-A new process of engraving photo-graphs on metal is claimed by J. Pater-son and W. Dickson, of Edinburgh. The clean and polished metal is coated with a hot solution of 3 ounces of fish glue in 8 ounces of water, to which 5 scruples of bichromate of ammonium has been add-ed; and when the coating is cool it is printed by exposure to light under a photographic negative. The coating photographic negative. or enamel is then heated by a gas stove or spirit lamp until given a rich brown color. The metal under the unhardened parts of the enamel is then chemically etched, and the design is given sharpness by burnishing.

Insanity is not largely due to mental worry, according to Dr. Clouston, of the Royal Edenburgh Asylum. He traces only 11.5 per cent of the cases to this cause, bodily affections-drink, faulty developement, etc.,-being the chief

An estimate of the possible value of the great peat beds of North Germany has been made by Dr. Frank. He fluds that an acre of turf, 10 foet thick, gives 1000 tons of dry turf, equivilent to 480 tons of coke, and that the mo.ses of the Evus Valley, covering 1000 square miles might yield the equivalent of 200,000,000 tons of dit coal, or more than the total production of Germany for years. It is proposed that the peat be burned at contrained at the peat be burned at entral stations of 10,000 horse power capacity, consuming annually the pro-duct of 200 acres. The power would be useful on the new canal connecting portmund to the Evus, but more so in the manufacture of calcium carbide for





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