

rooms to rent during the festive period are made and turned away daily already. There will be such a crowd and a crush as Washington has never seen before. Place hunters are swarming into town and working up "in-flo-ence" among Republicans senators and others supposed to be "solid" with the incoming administration. Such hob-nobbing, wire-pulling, scandal-bearing, egotism, whining, dining and other means of getting on the soft side of a man in power may be seen here almost every day as to disgust any one not accustomed to the manners and morals of the office-seeker and the office-procurer.

The Territories stand a poor show for admission at this session. It is barely possible that some arrangement in the nature of a compromise may be effected so as to let in South Dakota and pave the way for Montana, Washington and New Mexico, the latter very doubtful. The bill looking to the admission of Idaho, Arizona and Wyoming does not amount to much anyhow. It is simply an Enabling Act, which either Territory could do without if it wanted, as every territorial legislature has the right to provide for a constitutional convention without any special authorization by Congress. By the bye, during the discussion of the territorial question, a speech was made by Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, which has not been given the prominence in Utah papers that it deserves. It was on the claims of Utah to admission. Following is the speech, occupying five minutes by courtesy of Mr. Springer:

Mr. Dougherty—I move to amend by striking out the last word. My purpose in offering the amendment which was read was to secure the admission of Utah and Arizona as States of the Union. I am unable to understand why a bill which is characterized as an "omnibus bill," coming from the democratic side of the House, should undertake to bring in all the republican territories of the United States and exclude the democratic territories. [Laughter and applause.] If I were in charge of this measure the plan I would pursue would be to exclude the republican territories till after the next Presidential election and admit all the democratic territories. This ought to have been done long since, and all naturally inclined that way would now be democratic States. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Reed. The democratic party has done one-half of what you want.

Mr. Dougherty—If I had my way I would do the whole thing, because I believe it to be right in principle and good policy also.

Mr. Reed—You are a more sincere democrat than the rest of them.

Mr. Dougherty—I hope I am as any. Mr. Speaker, why are the people of Utah excluded? It is my judgment because of their religious belief. They are among the most reliable democrats in this country. They have been persecuted into that political faith. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Speaker, does this interruption come out of my time? A

gentleman suggests that I should always be willing to yield for applause; but, sir, applause from the republican side of the House is not usually pleasant to me. I do not often get it, and when it comes from the republican side it frightens me; I fear I may be going wrong.

Without passing any opinion as to the religious belief of the people of Utah, for it is none of my business, I know they are right in their political belief when they belong to the Democratic party. [Renewed laughter and applause.] These other Territories, had they been promptly admitted by the democratic party while in the majority here, would now, in all probability, have been reliably Democratic States.

A great deal has been said as to the constitutions under which these Territories are to be admitted. A great deal of talk has been indulged in on that subject; and I am ready to believe that it has changed just as few votes as what I am saying will change, because on a question like this no speech ever delivered on this floor ever changed, in my experience and observation, a single vote. Gentlemen who are here as representatives of the American people are competent to make up their minds upon a subject without information from other members, and usually do so.

But, recurring to these constitutions, every gentleman here knows well that, once admitted to the Union, those territories, having become sovereign states, can do as the other states of this Union are at liberty to do—alter, revise, or amend their constitutions at pleasure. Still, while I believe it is not competent for the Congress of the United States or the whole government to interfere with a man in his religious belief, it is competent for Congress in the organic law for the admission of Utah to put restrictions which will prevent the practice of a religion in such a way as to be violative of the law of the land. It is a wise provision in the Constitution which prohibits any interference with the religious opinions of any person, but there is nothing in it to prevent the inhibition of the practice of any religion which is shocking to the moral sense of civilized mankind and contrary to the law of this country. I believe that all these Territories should be admitted. Certainly Utah has all the qualifications which have been urged in favor of the admission of these other Territories. She has population, she has industries, she has resources. Her people are honest, thrifty and industrious. Why should she be kept out? She has offered a constitution forever doing away with her curse of polygamy.

I believe that it is bad politics for any party to admit Territories in such a way as to increase the strength of their opponents and keep out Territories which would add to their own strength. [Applause and laughter.] It is bad politics, and in my judgment it is bad leadership, or, worse, it is none at all. Just such alleged leadership as this, that of alleged statesmen upon this floor, has put the Democratic party in the

position it now occupies. The leaders of a party should do all that is honest and fair to strengthen their party. While it is right to control by law the action of men, it is not just or right to deprive them under democratic institutions of any privilege because of religious opinions entertained by them. Let them believe as they see fit, but control by law their actions. Let in Arizona and Utah; they will both be democratic states. New Mexico will also be democratic. Put into the hands of every resident of that Territory who can read, and into the heads of those who can not, the substance of the views of the republican minority of the committee on Territories, and if they have one particle of self-respect that document will make them, or a majority of them, reliable democrats.

But a disregard of such a policy and the leadership of such statesmen as have been described are what have brought about, in the language of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Allen], in a speech of his the other day, "the condition and not the theory which confronts us." [Applause.]

The change of sentiment in regard to Utah here is truly wonderful. If the "Liberals" do not send any one here on future occasions to attack the "Mormons," and thus give a good opportunity for reply and to set forth facts and figures against dead issues, transparent sophisms and ridiculous bugaboos, it will pay the majority to provoke their maligners enough to insure another such delegation as West, Baskin and McBride. It is very frequently remarked that they damaged their own cause materially, and the plain, logical and manly refutations set forth by Richards, Caine and Wilson are subjects of frequent comment. People here are getting to understand that the "Mormons" are altogether different to what has been supposed, and the sentiment is general that they have been terribly maligned and that the object of their traducers is to steal the Territory which they have peopled and subdued.

It is probable that there will be something interesting in relation to this subject to chronicle before the session closes. Meanwhile the people of Utah may rest assured that though Statehood is not to be had at present, the truth is gradually working its way through the dusts of falsehood kicked up by their enemies, and the result cannot fail to be for the future benefit and triumph of the honest, industrious and patient people who have endured so much of misrepresentation and abuse. "Let patience have its perfect work." X.

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For although a man may have many revelations, and have power to do many mighty works, yet if he boasts in his own strength, and sets at naught the counsels of God, and follows after the dictates of his own will and carnal desires, he must fall and incur the vengeance of a just God upon him.—Doc. and Cov.