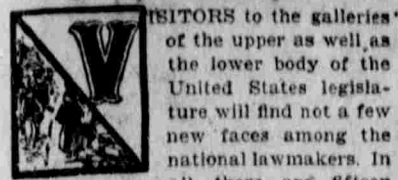


# Some of the New Faces in the United States Senate



VISITORS to the galleries of the upper as well as the lower body of the United States legislature will find not a few new faces among the national lawmakers. In all there are fifteen new United States senators, of whom one, Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland, is new only in the sense that he has been absent from the senate for a term. As a matter of fact, he has in one capacity or another been connected with the senate for more than half his lifetime. In 1852, at the age of thirteen, he made his initial bow there as a page. Later he became postmaster to the senate, which position he retained until 1866. Fourteen years later his state sent him back to the United States senate, this time as a senator. He was returned to the national upper body in 1886 and 1892. He was then succeeded by Louis Emory McComas, but was again elected last year to succeed George L. Wellington. Senator Gorman, who is now sixty-four years of age, has handled his vital forces so well that he appears to be little more than fifty. He is temperate in his habits, immaculate in dress, suave and courteous in manner and direct and forceful in speech.

Delaware has two senators for the first time since March 3, 1899, and both are new men—James Frank Allee and Lewis Heister Ball. Their election culminated a long standing factional fight between what have been known as "union" Republicans and "regular" Republicans. By Senator Allee's election a vacancy that has existed since March 3, 1901, was filled, while Senator Ball's election filled the vacancy of longer standing. Senator Allee, who is well known as president of the Bay State Gas company, is a man distinguished for mental alertness and an innate ability to judge character and handle men. His colleague, Dr. Ball, has been for years a practicing physician at Paulsboro and has served in the national house of representatives. Senator Ball is quiet and unassuming.

A new senator to whom a peculiar interest attaches is Reed Smoot of Utah, the successor of Joseph L. Rawlins. Senator Smoot, who is an apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was the storm center of a widespread agitation on the part of those who believed that as a Mormon he should not be allowed to take his seat in the senate. The fight was based primarily upon his high church position, and not, as was the case with Brigham H. Roberts, on any charge of polygamy. Senator Smoot is a man of affairs, a banker, a woolen manufacturer and a director of many corporations and is looked upon as one of the wealthiest men in Utah.

Missouri is also among the states

sending a new senator to Washington. This is William Joel Stone, who was governor of the state from 1892 to 1897 and is also widely known as vice chairman of the Democratic national committee. Senator Stone is a native of Kentucky, a graduate of Missouri university and a lawyer of no mean repute. He has already had considerable congressional experience, having been a member of the house of representatives in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses. Senator Stone is tall and slender, not unlike Henry Clay in appearance and manner.

Kentucky is the native state of another of the new senators, James B. McCreary, who, like Senator Stone, is no stranger to congress, having served in the lower house for twelve years.

Senator McCreary, again like Stone, is an ex-governor, having been chief executive of Kentucky from 1875 to 1879, and a lawyer. While in congress he won the reputation of being a hard worker and alive to the interests of his constituents. The senator is a civil war veteran. His career as a legislator dates from 1869, when he was elected a member of the Kentucky house of representatives, of which he was chosen speaker in 1871, being re-elected two years later.

James P. Clarke, the successor as senator from Arkansas to James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, is another of the new senators who have been state chief executives, having been elected governor of Arkansas in 1894. He was born in

Yazoo City, Miss., forty-nine years ago, studied law at the University of Virginia, graduated in 1878 and a year later hung up his shingle at Helena, Ark. Like Senators Stone and McCreary, he is a Democrat. His political activity dates from 1886, when he was elected to the Arkansas house of representatives. Senator Clarke is generally regarded as a "dry" man, strong in his prejudices, but steadfast in his friendships. As a lawyer he stands in the front rank of the state bar.

From Illinois comes a new senator, Albert J. Hopkins, who succeeds William E. Mason. Senator Hopkins' face has long been familiar in the legislative circles of the national capital, he having served in the lower house from the Forty-ninth to the Fifty-seventh con-

gress consecutively. Senator Hopkins is a native of the state he has so long represented and is a man of interesting personality. He and hard work have been intimates since childhood, but he is not a man to waste himself fruitlessly, and the fact that he has always found a definite goal and kept to it explains in no small measure the success with which his aspirations have been crowned.

The career of Charles W. Fulton, Oregon's new senator, is in some respects not unlike that of Senator Hopkins. Many years ago Senator Fulton, who was born in Ohio, drifted out to Portland, a stranger with no friends and practically no resources. His first occupation was as a schoolteacher, but he soon abandoned this and removed to

Astoria, where he began to practice law. Clients were few and far apart, but the ambitious Oregonian, despite a light purse and ragged clothing, persevered hopefully. In 1877 he formed a partnership with J. W. Robb, a leading Republican of Clatsop county, and speedily entered the political arena. The very next year he was elected a state senator, and thereafter his position as a factor in the affairs of Oregon was assured. Senator Fulton is an eloquent speaker and a debater of more than local renown. He is married and has one child, a son.

Nevada's new senator, Francis G. Newlands, ranks as one of the richest men in congress. From the Fifty-third to the Fifty-seventh congress he represented his state in the house of repre-

sentatives, where he came to be regarded as the champion of the national irrigation of arid lands. Senator Newlands is an astute financier, an able lawyer and a good debater. He has been prominently identified with the silver party and for years was vice chairman of the national silver committee.

Another new senator who is very wealthy is Levi Ankeny of Washington. Senator Ankeny has the name of being the richest farmer in the upper body, his wealth being estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. He owns 50,000 acres of agricultural land, and his flocks and herds graze the hills of another 50,000 acres. In addition to this, the senator is interested in many financial enterprises and has been president of seven banks. He was born on a farm in Missouri in 1844.

Senator McLaurin's successor from South Carolina, Asbury C. Latimer, is another farmer senator. He has long been known in Washington as a member of the house of representatives. The senator is essentially a self educated man, for the hard work required of him as a boy on his father's farm near Lowndesville prevented him from attending school to any extent. The new senator possesses qualities which have won him popularity among his colleagues as well as his constituents.

North Carolina also sends a new senator to the present session in the person of Lee Slater Overman, the Democrat who succeeds Jeter C. Pritchard. Senator Overman has been a man of many pursuits—private secretary to two governors, schoolteacher, lawyer and railroad and bank president. He was five times a member of the state legislature, having been speaker of the house of representatives during the session of 1893.

Idaho's new senator, Weldon B. Heyburn, is the biggest man in the senate from a physical point of view, tipping the scales in the neighborhood of 300 pounds. He is a descendant of a Quaker family which came over with William Penn and is himself a native of Pennsylvania. He went to Idaho about twenty years ago, settling at Wallace, in Shoshone county, and at the time of his election to the senate was a district judge.

Chester I. Long, the new senator from Kansas, is another man who takes his seat in the upper house after lengthy experience as a representative. The mention of his name recalls that of Jerry Simpson, who twice defeated Senator Long for congress and was twice beaten by the senator. Senator Long is but in his forty-fourth year and is thus one of the youngest senators ever elected in the Sunflower State. Like Senator Heyburn, he is a native of Pennsylvania. A lawyer by profession, he is quiet and reserved in manner, caring nothing for society.

ARNOLD M. MATTHEWS.



## NONAGENARIAN GOES TO HER REWARD.



FIVE GENERATIONS OF YEARSLEYS.

The picture above shown represents five generations of the Yearsleys, a family closely associated with the early-day history of Utah. In the center of the group is Mrs. Mary Ann Yearsley, the subject of this sketch.

In the passing from this life of Mary Ann Hoopes Yearsley, relict of David D. Yearsley, whose death took place the week last, in this city, one of the few persons who have formed a connecting link between the early days of the independence of our nation and the present day has gone to receive her reward.

She was born in Chester county, Pa., Jan. 8, 1811, and was privileged to see that noble friend of the struggling colonies, Gen. Lafayette, who, on his visit to America, after our nation was established, called at the little town where she was living, and at the house where she was visiting, an event which it gave her great pleasure to recall.

Later it was her privilege to meet the Latter-day Saints with whom she cast her lot, being baptized by the Prophet Joseph Smith, with whose family she

was very intimately associated during her residence Nauvoo. She was among those who suffered much at the hands of mobs and persecutors, and because of her fidelity to the cause of truth which she had embraced was forced to leave a well furnished home and the comforts to be found therein and seek a home beyond the borders of civilization.

With a family of eight children, she and her no less faithful and devoted husband, bade good-bye to all former ties of endearment and started from the Rocky Mountains.

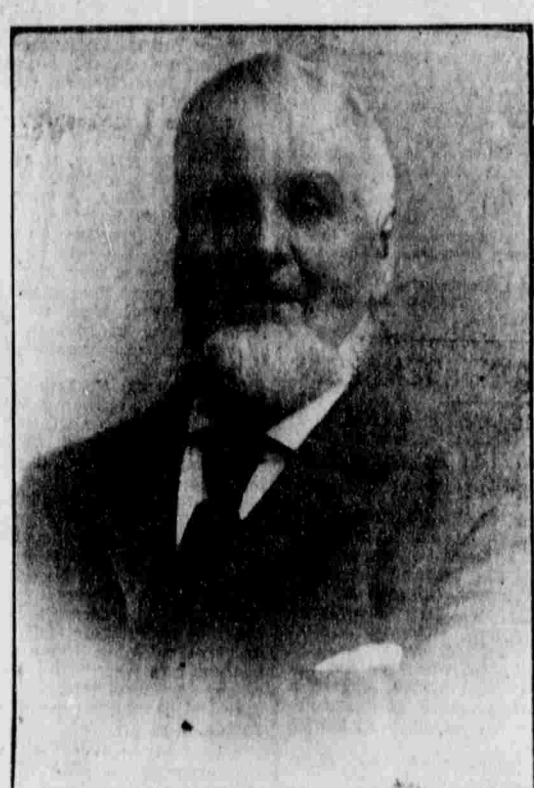
During the brief stay in Potawatami county, Ia., the grim visitor, death, invaded the household and took from their midst the husband and father. With no home, other than their wagons, and a wilderness before her, this noble woman continued her journey toward the setting sun, arriving in this valley in September, 1850, in the company in charge of Thomas Johnson. She was one of the pioneers who settled at Willard, Boxelder county, as well as Ogden city, where she lived the greater portion of her time.

She became the wife of Albert Allen,

a member of the "Mormon" Battalion, who preceded her to the great beyond many years ago. Her faith in the Gospel of Christ never wavered; and when it became necessary, on account of age and infirmities, to live with her children, she came to Salt Lake City, where she lived for eight years. She was living at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. James Peacock, when the end came. She leaves four generations behind her, to revere her name and perpetuate her traits of character.

The funeral services were held in the

## DEATH OF DAVIS COUNTY PIONEER.



HENRY HAMPTON.

Henry Hampton, an old and respected resident of Utah, passed away at his home in Bountiful Wednesday evening, Nov. 24. He had been sick about a week with what at first seemed to be only a bad cold, but which later developed into pneumonia. The funeral services will be held Sunday, in the East Bountiful tabernacle, at 1 o'clock.

Henry Hampton was born in Old Aisford, Hampshire, England, Sept. 8, 1829, being 74 years old at the time of his death. As a youth he learned his father's trade, that of blacksmithing, and worked at it all his life. Early in the year 1853 he and his wife first heard the Gospel message, and Feb. 6 of the same year were baptized by Elder William Budge, who had first preached the Gospel to them.

On receiving the Gospel, he soon learned what it meant to be a follower of Christ. The prosperous little business which he had established soon fell off to almost nothing, not only on account of the bitter prejudice and hatred of "Mormonism," but because his own folks and well-meaning but misguided friends thought that by ruining his business they could, as they termed it, "bring him to his senses." Giving up his shop he moved to the little town of Inverton, and remained there until February, 1854, when he started for Utah, having to dispose of everything possible to raise the means.

On May 14, 1854, he and his wife arrived in St. Louis by way of New Orleans. Obtaining work he remained two years, during which time he was an active worker in the Priesthood. Six weeks after arriving in St. Louis his wife Catherine died, and some time after he was married to Frances Dinwoodey, sister of Henry Dinwoodey, the well known furniture dealer. In 1856 he started across the plains to the valley, arriving here Oct. 5, 1856.

Soon after reaching the valley Brother Hampton located in Bountiful, or what was then called Seasons Settlement, and has resided there ever since, working at his trade of blacksmithing. He has in the early days made nearly everything that could be made from iron, from a horseshoe nail to a threshing machine. Elder M. W. Merrill has in his possession a plow made by Brother Hampton, which he claims was one of the very first to be made in Utah. In 1862 he married Eliza Stratford, who died a year later, and in 1868 he married Ada MacDuff.

In 1878 he was called on a mission to Great Britain. During his mission, he being a man of considerable experience, he was given a number of young and inexperienced Elders as companions. Among these were Abraham H. Cannon, Judge Holapp and B. S. Young, and between whom there sprang up the warmest friendship and affection.

He was an active member of the Nauvoo legion, holding the office of lieutenant and later of captain in the Bountiful company. When the United States troops were sent here in 1858, he was called to go to Echo canyon, but later was relieved in order that he might help shoe ox teams used to go out there. In 1862 he was called out with his company to put down the Morrisite rebellion.

Brother Hampton has always been an active worker in the Priesthood. He was for more than 25 years a teacher in the East Bountiful ward; superintendent of the East Bountiful Sabbath school, and when the ward was divided into three, was made president of the three schools, in which capacity he acted until called on to be a member of the number of years an altar-nate High Councilor in the Davis stake, from 1883 to 1897 he was second counselor to Bishop Chester Call, and since that time, up to within a few months ago, when he resigned, first counselor to Bishop David Stoker. His posterity numbers 14 children and 34 grandchildren.

Jasmine flowers yield only about 6.1 per cent of essential oil, which costs \$300 or more per pound. An artificial jasmine oil has been patented in Germany, and consists of a mixture of 2 parts of benzyl acetate, 15 of linyl acetate, 10 of linolyl, and 20 of benzyl alcohol.

A plague of ants lately invaded an office at Everley, Eng. Paper soaked with oil of pepperment was spread about, when the ants disappeared in half an hour, and, although the office of pepperment quite evaporated in a few days, their memory was good and they never returned.

**End of Bitter Fight.**  
"Two physicians had a long and stubborn fight with an abscess on my right lung," writes J. F. Hughes of Du Pont, Ga., "and gave me up. Everybody thought my time had come. As a last resort I tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The benefit I received was striking and it was on my feet in a few days. Now I've entirely regained my health." It conquers all Coughs, Colds and Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

## WHAT TO EAT.

Valuable Suggestions for the Kitchen and Dining Room.

This matter will be found to be entirely different from and superior to the usual run of food articles. In that every item is a nugget of culinary wisdom and eminently practical.

Conducted by Katherine Kurtz, Marquette Building, Chicago, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

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### Menus for Next Three Days.

#### SUNDAY.

##### BREAKFAST.

Fruit  
Hominy  
Broiled Partridges  
Waffles  
Sugar and Cream  
Creamed Potatoes  
Maple Syrup

##### DINNER.

Chicken Gumbo (Canned)  
Turkey Tongue, cut cold, Grape Catsup  
Potato Salad  
Cheese  
Queen of all Puddings  
Waffles  
Coffee

##### SUPPER.

Eggs a la Buckingham  
Spiced Oysters  
Celery Mayonnaise  
Cake

#### MONDAY.

##### BREAKFAST.

Cereal  
Cereal  
Fritzed Beef  
Toast  
HRDLU U. NUNU  
Fruit  
Scrambled Eggs  
Coffee

##### LUNCH.

Hot Salmon  
Stuffed Potatoes  
Rolls  
Tomato Sauce  
Fresh Grape Juice

##### DINNER.

Clear Soup  
Stewed Lamb with Potatoes  
Tomato and Onion Farci  
Egg Salad  
Coffee

##### TUESDAY.

##### BREAKFAST.

Cereal  
Salmon Cakes  
Griddle Cakes  
Fruit  
Tomato Catsup  
Coffee

##### LUNCH.

Tongue and Potato Roll  
Stewed Fruit  
String Bean Salad  
Grape Juice

##### DINNER.

Macaroni and Oysters, Stewed Tomatoes  
Glazed Sweet Potatoes  
Fruit Salad  
Cheese  
Coffee  
Waffles

##### Turnip Croquettes.

Take two cupsful of cold boiled mutton chopped and put through a grinder one cupful of cold boiled turnips mashed smooth, a little minced or grated onion and minced parsley; a seasoning of celery salt and pepper and a little cur-

powder, a cup of bread crumbs and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Mix well and form into little rolls, dip in egg, roll in flour and fry in deep fat. Serve with tomato sauce.

##### Diced Turnips.

Pare and dice the turnips into inch squares, boil until nearly tender in a very small quantity of water. To a quart of turnips add a tablespoonful of sugar and level teaspoonful of salt. Let them boil dry as possible, then add a few spoonfuls of cream beaten up with an egg. Serve at once in heated dish.

##### Turnip Bisque.

Take four large yellow turnips, a pound of soup beef, one onion and a quart of cold water and let simmer for an hour, carefully keeping below boiling point. Rub as much as possible through a purée sieve, return to the kettle and add a pint of hot milk or enough to make the proper consistency and let come to boiling point. Season to taste with salt and pepper, stir in a tablespoonful of butter and serve.

##### Turnip Soup.

Pare, chop and fry a quart of turnips, using two ounces butter. Sprinkle over the mix a teaspoonful of sugar and a tea-spoonful of parsley and add two cups of broth. Cover and cook gently for an hour. Toast six slices of bread, season the turnips well, turn them into a baking dish, place the turnip soup over them and dot with bits of butter. Bake for half an hour. Serve this dish with hot consommé of rabbit soup, putting a tablespoonful of the baked turnip mixture into each plate.

##### Turnip and Frankfurters.

Wash, peel and slice two medium-sized Russian turnips, then cut the slices into strips. Cover with boiling water, add level tablespoonful of sugar and boil half an hour; then add eight medium-sized potatoes, pared and cut into quarters, and a teaspoonful of salt. When boiling place three pounds of Frankfurters, cover and cook slowly for ten minutes. Remove the turnips, keeping them warm while you fry quickly for a pound of fat pork and add two tablespoonfuls of minced onion for five minutes. Stir in a tablespoonful of flour, cook a few minutes, then add the butter from the turnips and let it boil up well; then pour over the vegetables. Add more salt if necessary and a dash of pepper. Place in a deep baking dish, arrange the Frankfurters around the base and sprinkle minced parsley over the top.

##### Glazed Turnips with Gravy.

Scrape or pare twelve small young turnips of equal size and parboil them five minutes, then drain and dry them. Butter the bottom of a sauce pan large enough to hold the turnips. Moisten beside the other. Let them cook until a golden brown color, sprinkling a cup of powdered sugar over them. Moisten with a cup of white broth; add a pinch of salt and a stick of cinnamon. Tie a piece of butter in the top of the turnip and place in the oven to cook for twenty minutes. When they are done remove the paper. Place the turnips in a hot dish and reduce the gravy for six minutes. Pour quarter of a cup of good broth into the sauce pan and stir to loosen the glaze; take out the cinnamon and pour the sauce over the turnips.

### A QUESTION OF POLITICS.

Louise Leblanc, of Quebec Province, Canada, was engaged to marry Joe Belaire, but they quarrelled about politics. He was a Bleu sea a Rouge, devoted to Laurier. Her mother tried to induce her to marry him. But no, Louise admitted she was sick with love for Joe, but she could not change her politics, and she would not marry him unless he would promise to vote for Laurier.

"Joe was one of those conservatives so blue that you nev' can wash him off. The cure tried to get him to promise as Louise wished. But Joe he's tell de cure, 'M'sieu le Cure, dass no use for promise. I can't change my politque. My politque dass my honneur. Surely, you don't ask me for loss dat.'  
"After that the mother of Louise she's come for see the cure, and nex' week de cure is go for see Louise. He's spik long tahn wis Louise, till he get her for consent to be married. So dey was married.  
"But what was it M'sieu le Cure to Louise what mek her consent, after Joe her moder couldn't mek her? Well, sech, ah'il to' you. It was lak dis. M'sieu le Cure he's say, Louise, mon enfant, take my advice in marry Joe Belaire. You know he's love you good an' strong. You know you's love him jus' de same lak dat. You marry him and I will ask le bon Dieu for bless your marriage. I will pray God to give you a big family. Also I will pray dat all you children be boys. Den you can bring de whole lot buy to vote for Laurier." So she marry Joe Belaire. And, bngosh, dere was twine two tahn runnin', already, and dey's hail boys!"  
—Quebec Correspondent Boston Transcript.

### Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is Pleasant to Take.

The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Mr. W. L. Frederick of Poolesville, Md., in speaking of this remedy, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with my children for several years and can truthfully say it is the best preparation of the kind I know of. The children like to take it and it has no injurious after effect. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept."

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This is but one of 250 ways of preparing this all nourishing food.

Sarah Tyson Rorer says: "I consider Shredded Wheat Biscuit the most perfect of all foods thus far put on the market."

Our artistic, illustrated cook book "The Vital Question," telling you the other ways, sent FREE upon receipt of a postal card.

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Try a Cup with Me

It is the Finest And the Sweetest And the Strongest. It is the kind WE drink at home.

250 Cups in a Pound Ask your Grocer for a Package