

fearing and God-serving community did not exist on the earth than in the exclusively Mormon settlements in Utah. It was simply because the minority could not, under a Democratic-American form of local government, rule the majority, that these men were clamoring for the disfranchisement of his people. The House was asked to make honest that which was inherently dishonest; good that which was hopelessly bad; pure that which was recking in filth; noble and elevating that which was ignoble—and all by legislation. In other words it was asked to legislate a sow's ear into a silk purse. They had been misruled, by consent from a Government that did not design to be unfriendly to men who had been their enemies in every way but that which gave the

GARB OF HONOR

to enmity, and his people had submitted. They had been tempted by wicked and treacherous designers to assume a position of open and avowed resistance to the Government, but temptation had failed, yet charges of treason had been entered against them which were shown to be false, and the whole Nation, if the words of blatant men prevailed, was arrayed against them, determined upon their destruction. He asked the House to pause. It could not afford to take a step which was determined upon such insufficient and untrustworthy testimony. He pledged his word and his character that the statements upon which this legislation was based were without foundation in fact. Time, the corrector of all evils, would right this wrong. If such it were, and the fiat of the Eternal had already declared that the last vestige of a Mormonism shall be swept away by peaceful progress of events, if it is not that which God in his wisdom has appointed to survive as his fittest.

MR. BENNETT,

of North Carolina, opposed the bill. In speaking of the jealousy requiring all male inhabitants of Utah to register and to swear to uphold and observe the laws, including this act, he said we were again to be subjected to that state of things which in the South ended in corporals revising the decisions of the Supreme Court of a sovereign State.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that Congress had a right to make rules and regulations for Territories. As to Utah, he was not sure that the wisest course would not be for Congress to take complete control of that Territory. And why that Territory? A long time ago a body of religionists had taken part of certain property belonging to the United States. It was not only a body of religionists, it was a people that had a policy. That was the key-note of the situation. They intended to people that Territory exclusively with Mormons, and to segregate themselves as

A SEPRATE BAND

in a portion of the property of the United States. That hierarchy had been kept up ever since. Their organization was an organization inside of the United States and controlled one of its Territories. It was useless to call this bill an assault upon religion. It was an assault upon a band of men organized for the purpose of exclusively controlling a Territory which belonged to the people of the United States. To-day Congress was rooting out an unjust possession of soil that belonged to the people, and that should have been open and free to them all. Polygamy was only one of the manifestations of the bad condition of society in that Territory. It might be asked why we did not let them carry out the principles that actuate them? Because, some day or other, these people might be admitted into the

FELLOWSHIP OF STATES,

And while he recognized to the fullest extent the right of local self-government, the right of preservation of local institutions, and while he did not deny that right—one of the strongest bulwarks of liberty—nevertheless, this country must be, in the main, homogeneous in thought and feeling if it was to be a strong nation. The differences that were to be tolerated must be kept within reasonable limits, which still enable a nation to be united in thought and feeling against all exterior opposition.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, said the Supreme Court had held that there was no right of suffrage by any inhabitant of a Territory as there was a right of suffrage by the citizen of a State. That the absolute determination of the question of the government of Territories was in the power of Congress, subject to the Constitution, and that whether a man or woman should be allowed to vote was a question for

CONGRESS TO DECIDE.

There had never been a question brought to the attention of the committee that had been examined with more earnest care, and the committee had come to the conclusion that something must be done if the United States did not desire to declare that they were unable to cope with the question of Mormonism. A Territory of the United States did not belong to the first little squad of men which came and squatted upon it and said, "We are monarchs of all we survey." It belongs to the United States and it was the duty of the United States to say that this Territory should not be monopolized by any class of men or by a church. There was no doubt about the power of Congress in this matter. The bill violated neither the letter nor

the spirit of the Constitution. Though he had reported the bill, he would vote against it if he thought there was one thing in it which treached upon the conscience even of a Mormon. He did not care what a Mormon believed, but he must not put his

BELIEF INTO ACTS,

If thereby he infringed on the rights of other men. What was polygamy? It was a crime by the law of every State of Christendom ever since Christ interpreted the Judaic law, and gave out, "Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh"—"They twain," and not a whole bundle. [Laughter and applause.] Ever since Christ uttered that sentiment all Christian nations had adopted monogamy. [Applause.] The nucleus of the Nation was in the homes of the people—one man and the one woman. The one man loving supremely none but her and the one woman loving supremely none but him. Thank God, there were such homes yet. [Applause.] That was the foundation of the body politic. Without there would not be a Christian State that would be fit to live in. [Applause.] In Utah, the heart of the husband was divided among a number. That was the basis of the civilization that went out.

TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO,

except in Asia. Ours was the basis of the principle of the civilization of today—the Mormons that of the ancient civilization. Could they be brought together? Could they lie side by side? Was there a man who would vote to admit the polygamous State of Utah into the Union? [Cries of "No! no!"] Then what was Congress to do? The gentleman from Utah (Caine) said "Wait—if we are wrong, we will sink." But the Government wanted Utah as one of the States of the Union. Why did it not come in? Because there were 150,000 Mormons who would establish polygamy as one of the institutions of that State. It was the duty of Congress to prepare Utah to come into the Union, and to prepare it by extirpating and rooting out that which was alien to the genius of our institutions. He believed that if this bill was enacted

INTO A LAW

and supplemented by the proposed Constitutional amendment, Mormonism would go to pieces (he meant as a polygamous institution), and that Utah would be peopled by free people and would be ready to come into the Union. He was going out of public life, and if he could do anything to establish a proper system in this unfortunate Territory, to uproot this thing that had been a blot upon its fame, and permit it to come into the free sisterhood of States, based on the idea of Christian homes, he would feel that his humble public life would not be in vain. (Loud and long-continued applause.)

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. Tucker declined to permit him to do so, saying that he wanted to pass the bill here and now, so that the 12th of January, 1897, would be memorable in the history of the country. (Applause.)

THE BILL PASSED.

The House substitute was then agreed to and the Senate bill as thus amended was passed without division, only eight members rising to the demand for the yeas and nays.

The House then adjourned. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Comptroller of Currency has authorized the organization of the Albany National Bank, of Laramie City, Wyo., capital, \$100,000, to commence business.

During this morning's session of the Senate, the papers in the contests of seats occupied by Messrs. Harney, Kennedy, McDonald and Shroyer (Rep.) and McClure, (Dem.) were referred to committee on elections.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the Western Nail Association held here to-day, it was unanimously decided to advance the card rate from \$2.40 to \$2.60 per keg.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The two policemen who exercised their authority in the Assembly chamber yesterday were arrested to-day, but were at once admitted to bail, the object of the arrest simply being to lay the ground for proceedings against Governor Abbott, who directed the policemen's action.

The purpose of the regular Democrats to organize the Assembly on their own basis has been abandoned, and the House met this morning, with Speaker Baird in the chair and the members-elect were sworn in.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—There was not a little diminution in the number of people at the capital this morning and the usual scrutiny was maintained in admitting visitors to the Senate chamber. Drake, of the Republican minority, presented a preamble and resolution, which the Democrats moved to be rejected without reading. On this motion, the Democratic majority divided, Senators Weir, McDonald and Barrett (Democrats) protesting against this method of proceeding and insisting that the members of the Senate had a right to know what it was. They were called upon to vote.

Senator Weir asserted that the Lieutenant Governor-elect had done nothing that he (Weir) would not have done under similar circumstances.

Finally the motion to reject without reading

WAS WITHDRAWN.

The preamble recited that Lieuten-

ant-Governor Robertson was present, and having qualified was ready to perform the duties of presiding officer of the Senate, and the resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of two to escort him to the chair. The preamble and resolution were rejected by a party vote.

Senator Winter, of the minority, will file a protest, claiming that further action is a usurpation of authority, and this will probably tend to a bolt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the organization of the Albany National Bank of Laramie City, Wyoming, (capital \$100,000) to commence business.

The House committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day took up for consideration the Senate bill providing that after July 1st, the trade dollar shall be redeemed to the extent of \$300,000 monthly, and shall be counted as part of the monthly purchase of the bullion as now required by the act of 1873. An amendment striking out that portion of the bill requiring the money redeemed to be counted as part of the purchase of bullion was voted down. Another amendment providing for an extension of six months after the passage of the bill of the time for redemption, was carried. Mr. Scott was ordered to report the bill to the House and take such measures as may be necessary to secure its consideration.

A FAVORABLE REPORT

was also ordered on Mr. Bland's resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of silver bullion purchased monthly under the act of February, 1878.

The reception rooms of Chamberlain's Hotel were crowded this evening by a brilliant assemblage of alumni of Yale College and invited guests who gathered to do honor to President Dwight. The toast "Yale—the University" was responded to by President Dwight. Other toasts were responded to by Secretary Bayard, President Coppee of Lehigh University, Senator Evans, Secretary Whitney and others.

The conferees on the part of the two Houses of Congress to-day reached a formal agreement on the Electoral Count bill and expect to present their reports to-morrow.

SECRETARY BAYARD

has written a letter to Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in which he says he learns that there is a strong desire on the part of the government of Spain that raisins and currants which now pay one and two cents per pound duty respectively, should pay the same duty on entering the United States.

The postmaster at Buffalo, Wyoming, has resigned.

The Senate in secret session took up and debated for an hour the British extradition treaty, but adjourned without action.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The tariff reform meeting under the auspices of the Free Trade Club of New York was held to-night at Cooper Union Hall, which was filled. Everett P. Wheeler called the meeting to order and presented Jackson S. Schultz as chairman of the meeting. He was in favor of the revenue tariff, not a protective tariff. President Cleveland and Secretary Manning were lauded for their statesmanlike manner of presenting the question to Congress.

Editor W. F. Dawson, of the Charleston News and Courier, made a strong plea in favor of reducing the burdens of taxation upon the Southern farmer, declaring that the South was no longer rebellious, and only asked for a fair opportunity to reap the fruits of its toil.

Henry George was called for at the close of Dawson's address, and he spoke. He said he wanted more than tariff reform. He wanted to abolish the whole tariff, root and branch. He thought Cleveland's arguments in favor of tariff reform had been weak.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 12.—The south-bound passenger train on the Missouri Pacific Extension which left Omaha last night and was due here this morning, was wrecked near Dunbar, Nebraska, about midnight. The wreck was caused by the loosening of a rail, done by parties unknown. Several spikes and fishplates had been removed, and the train coming along at the rate of thirty miles per hour plunged fifteen feet down an embankment and

LANDED IN A SNOWDRIFT.

James DeWitt, of Wyandotte, Kansas, the engineer, was caught under the boiler and killed. His body had not been recovered at the latest accounts.

Frank Meneweth, express messenger, whose home is in this city, was internally hurt and may die.

A lady, whose name was not learned, was badly hurt, but the other passengers are not seriously injured as far as known here. All were shaken up, however, and more or less bruised. The entire train left the track, and the probable loss of life would have been great except for the snow bank which broke the force of the plunge. The Missouri Pacific officials here state that the wreck is the result of a third attempt upon the life of De Witt, the engineer. They say some of the men engaged in the strike last spring cherished a grudge against De Witt because he was an active supporter of the company during the great strike. They assert the wreck near Wyandotte, for which Hamilton has just been tried was

RESULT OF A PLOT

against DeWitt's life, but his train was not the first to pass over the track as they expected. Subsequently, they say, a second attempt was made and last night was the third. Several suspicious looking men, it is said, were seen loitering about the station at Dunbar last evening. Tracks were found leading from the scene of the wreck which furnish a clue. The sheriff and several others are searching the neighborhood, and a reward will be offered for the wreckers. A number of California excursionists were among the party.

S. D. Wilson, conductor of the wrecked train, says 53 passengers were aboard the train and that their escape from death was almost miraculous. Among the passengers hurt is Mrs. Armstrong, wife of the superintendent of the Asylum for Feeble Minded at San Francisco.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The police stopped the funeral of a girl named Lucy Krug, aged 19, and who formerly lived at 533 Larrabee Street, she having died under suspicious circumstances. Soon after several detectives and the deputy coroner and his assistants arrived on the scene. In September, 1883, Lawrence Krug, a carpenter, was married to Mrs. Heidelberg, and Lucy was her daughter. Krug and his wife started on a wedding trip to New York, he previously insuring his wife's life for \$1,000 in the Knights and Ladies of Honor. When on their wedding tour, Mrs. Krug died and Krug married again in New York. He had been at home but a short time when his second wife, whose life had been insured in the same association, also died. Two months after her death he married Mrs. Kohr, who was nine years older than Krug. This was in September last. Six weeks later she was attacked with typhoid fever and died. This last wife was also insured. During her illness she was attended by Dr. Kallstein. Suspensions were aroused at her death by the fact of the insurance, which was made out to her daughter, Mrs. Charles Anderson, who was forced by Krug to make over her claims on the insurance to him. Lucy Heidelberg, or Krug, as she was usually called, was insured in the same association, and the policy was made payable to her stepfather, Krug. He was placed under surveillance. Dr. Blumhardt will make a post mortem examination of the body.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The police authorities report the finding of a dynamite bomb in one of the sewers. The supposition is the bomb was prepared for use by the striking car men, but fearing detection it was thrown down a sewer. There is nothing, however, to warrant such an assertion.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—In view of the rumors charging Governor Abbott with having instigated the election of the Legislative officers from the Assembly Chamber by policemen on Tuesday afternoon, the Governor says he was waited on by members of the House, who represented to him the disorderly scene in the Assembly chamber and asked his advice. He told them they had the power of removal, and they replied that persons engaged in the disorder had threatened their authority. He then suggested that Trenton policemen might be called in to remove all persons not properly in the chamber, and that ended his connection with the matter.

The situation in connection with the sensational struggle is not relieved to any extent by yesterday's proceedings in the Assembly. Governor Abbott is slightly more hopeful on account of the seating of Turley, while Senator Sewell's friends think Abbott's election out of the question. It is not likely that the Senate will organize to-day. The name of Wm. Walter Phelps has been suggested as a substitute for Sewell; he is one whom the labor men in the Assembly might more readily support.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: To be consul of the United States, John T. Campbell, of California, at Auckland.

In the House to-day, Bland of Missouri, from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported back a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the monthly purchases and coinage of silver during the last fiscal year; also information as to whether the law requiring the purchase and coinage of not less than two million dollars worth of silver bullion had been complied with. Adopted.

In the Senate to-day, among the communications presented and referred, were the following:

By Jones, Nevada, relative to the claim of John Roscan. By Frye, from the committee on commerce, a proposition an amendment to the post-office bill appropriating \$400,000 to carry the mails between the United States and Brazil and Central and South America. The Senate then resumed consideration of the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 13.—The Legislature to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Minnesota delegation in Congress to support the inter-state commerce bill now pending in the Senate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A private dispatch received in this city to-day states that the Monarch line steamer Celtic Monarch, from Cardiff to Philadelphia, was abandoned at sea on the 2d inst., and that her passengers and crew have been saved.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—In the Circuit Court this morning, on the application filed by President Green Smith,

of the Senate, praying for an injunction restraining Lieutenant Governor Robertson from performing the duties of the office, the attorneys for the latter moved for a continuance until after the adjournment of the Legislature. Judge Ayers overruled the motion and gave Robertson until to-morrow to answer Smith's complaint.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., 13.—John M. Wilson was hanged in the jail yard here this afternoon for the murder of Anthony Deady, a farmer of Montgomery County, in a dispute about wages, in January, 1884. He cut Deady down with a cleaver and then attempted to destroy traces of the murder by cutting the body into pieces and throwing them into a stream. Wilson confessed to the deed two years after the murder.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—District Attorney Stearns, on behalf of the government to-day, filed in the United States Court a bill of complaint of the United States against the American Bell Telephone Company and Alexander Graham Bell. The bill is essentially the same as the one dismissed from the Ohio Circuit Court of the United States on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. The bill sets forth at great length the reasons why the government charges that patents were issued, the allegations being precisely the same as were contained in the Columbus bill.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 10.—The composition of the new cabinet was announced this evening.

Lord Salisbury is Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Right Hon. R. W. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury.

The Right Hon. J. G. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, and Sir Henry Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

There is no change in the other cabinet officers.

The Earl of Iddesleigh, repulsed Lord Salisbury's offer of the privy seal. Lord Iddesleigh denies that the condition of his health debars him from accepting onerous office and he withdraws from the office for life, under a strong sense of having been ill-treated. His personal friends explain that he preferred his resignation to enable Lord Salisbury to form a coalition cabinet. When the Prime Minister's efforts in that direction failed, Lord Iddesleigh considered himself entitled to hold the

LEADING PORTFOLIO.

His son, Lord St. Cyres, in a letter contradicting the alleged ill-health, says his father, family friends and medical advisers concur in the opinion that the interesting duties of the foreign office have had a very beneficial effect upon the Earl's health and that he is now stronger than at any time since he left the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury's supporters state that they are glad to get rid of Lord Iddesleigh as "his health was of no benefit to the foreign office."

Henry Stafford Northcote, son of Lord Iddesleigh, has, contrary to expectation, resigned the office of Surveyor General of Ordnance.

Negotiations between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Morley are tending toward an agreement on

THE LAND BILL.

on the basis of Mr. Chamberlain's former proposals to limit the operations of the bill to the purchase of smaller holdings, thus requiring a total capital guaranteed by the Imperial exchequer of £25,000,000.

Lord Randolph Churchill, replying to an address of confidence from the Primrose Lodge, expressed gratification and satisfaction that the signers of the address are more generous in their judgment than many Conservative members of Parliament, who have precipitately condemned him, although they have no information as to the causes of his resignation. He says he cares little whether such hasty and adverse criticism is modified or not, after he has been allowed to make a public personal explanation, for the approval of such a person would be as worthless as his disapproval.

The Telegraph says stress upon the many rumors of war now current, and affirms that Russia is trying to force the Franco-German conflict in order to enable her to carry out her own Eastern plans.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—La France declares that it has authentic information that Germany, Italy and Spain have formed an alliance against France, and that ex-Marshal Bazaine is among the prime movers. The story is discredited here.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Official newspapers say that Prince Bismarck will certainly intervene in the debate on the army bill in the Reichstag and that he will insist upon the adoption of the seven years' term, conceding nothing to the opponents of the measure.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—Fire in the Alcazar Palace, at Toledo, on Sunday, resulted in the total destruction of that building. Water appliances were very meagre and the firemen were obliged to allow the fire to take its course and to direct their efforts to prevent the flames from spreading to the town. During the progress of the fire, three officers and seventeen men were injured, some of them seriously. No one was killed. The palace was recently restored at a cost of one million dollars.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Stadt theatre at Goettinger has been burned.