

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE MOMENTOUS OCCASION.

Our Correspondent an Eye Witness.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A TEMPORARY BEAR GARDEN.

And Out of Confusion the Infamy Sprang.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1887.
The Edmunds-Tucker bill to-day passed the House. The judiciary committee on Monday were given two days for the consideration of bills which they might present to the House, and even in the assignment of time, Reed, of Maine, began rasping the willow Tucker about the urgency of the Utah bill, and wanted an assurance that it would receive immediate attention. This Tucker could not give, stating that his committee would meet the day following, when an arrangement for the bringing forward of bills would be agreed to. It was decided that one demanding little if any consideration should first be called up, and then Tucker's substitute to

THE EDMUNDS BILL.

The result was that it obtained the floor about 12:45, and by a few minutes past one the discussion had commenced. When the reading of the bill was concluded, Mr. Tucker stated that two hours would be allowed each side for discussion, after which he would move the previous question. Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, stated that he desired to move to strike out the fifth section, and Mr. Collins, of the same State, said he also had about fifty amendments he wished to propose; but the discussion came on, not, however, until Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, stated that, as a member of the judiciary committee, he accepted the beggarly time of two hours for opposing the bill as a whole, because he could not get more, notwithstanding the grave issues involved. Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, began the debate by delivering a short and very watery speech in favor of it. He was listened to with a measure of attention, for it was evident that this bill was exciting something more of attention than usual.

DELEGATE CAINE

then opposed the bill. He spoke for one hour and a half, being given the closest attention, the members crowding around him. His points told well and he pleaded, as he said, not alone for his constituents, but for himself as well, pledging his word and character that the evidence upon which the bill was based, was without foundation in fact. He showed the unconstitutionality of the provisions involved and quoted liberally from the speech of Randolph Tucker when, on March 13, 1882, he had vehemently condemned the very provisions he was now urging, at that time as now part of the Edmunds bill, which was approved and made a law nine days later. He was applauded when he had concluded, and was congratulated generally. I believe this was Mr. Caine's maiden speech in the House and it will be found one which neither he nor the people of Utah need have reason to be ashamed of, or to view with anything but pride.

MR. BENNETT,

of North Carolina, then took up the cudgel. He read extracts from the reports of the Utah Commission in which they affirmed the success of the Edmunds law and the necessity for the lapse of time that the provisions of that enactment might have ample opportunity for working out the legitimate results. He also made quotations from the report of Governor West, all showing that this legislation was not at all needful. The points were conclusively telling, but to no avail. He then entered upon a discussion of the legal points involved and dealt sledge-hammer blows against the oily Tucker by quoting his words as Mr. Caine had also done, and provoked not a little laughter by his witty and biting sallies. Tucker was restless; he moved about, and when the half hour which remained to the opponents of the bill when Mr. Caine was through had been consumed, a member asked unanimous consent that Mr. Bennett be

ALLOWED TO PROCEED.

"Go on! Go on!" were heard in all directions.
Mr. Tucker—I will take the floor and yield the gentleman from North Carolina ten minutes of my time."
This remark was met with a storm of expressions of dissent. "No! No! No!" coming from all parts of the floor.
The Speaker put the question and said he heard no objection. It was then asked how much time was wanted, and again there was a general response "All he wants." And so Mr. Bennett proceeded for another half hour, still exciting laughter and challenging a contradiction of the points he laid down. He also was applauded at the close. He had converted an un-

friendly House. Had the previous question then been put it would have been voted down. I believe the bill would have been defeated; but the arrangement was otherwise.

MR. TUCKER

took the floor. He yielded part of his time to Mr. Reed, of Maine. He argued to show that it was not polygamy alone which the bill was designed to correct, but that it was intended to make the Mormons disgorge. He admitted the charge which the friends of your people have persistently advanced, that plunder was the object. Mr. Bennett asserted in so many words that the bill was a job, and clever as he is, Mr. Reed did not affirm it; the intelligent House, however, either could not detect such slight discrepancies or attached no importance to them. A great deal of both is doubtless the case. He charged the Mormons with usurpation of lands and the establishment of a governmental polity in direct opposition to the United States, and said, that, while he was indisposed to vote for the abolition of

FEMALE SUFFRAGE

he would prefer to do so rather than that this bill should be lost. He wanted Utah made so it could be admitted as a State. He had previously charged the Mormons with going to Salt Lake Valley and taking United States lands. Mr. Collins asked him—
"Is it not a fact that when the Mormons entered the Salt Lake Valley, the country belonged to Mexico? How then could they usurp the lands of the United States?"

Mr. Reed—Well, that does not make any difference.

Mr. Collins—It makes a decided difference in your statement.
Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, was the next speaker. The Speaker could hardly get order, and there was no disposition to listen to Caswell, and after a futile attempt at hearing, Mr. Tucker himself began his speech to

CLOSE THE DEBATE.

The effect of the speeches of Delegate Caine and Mr. Bennett was gradually wearing off. Singular, these cool-headed legislators who weigh every matter so carefully and discriminatingly can be blown about by almost every breath and become hot or cold as a speaker of power blows upon them, where the subject is one in which their constituents are not immediately concerned. But, when Mr. Tucker arose, he attracted the scattering legislators, and, warming himself up until his voice would break and screech and the House laughed again at the ridiculous effects caused by its impotence to do justice to the ascending choleric of its possessor, the thermometers gradually arose in the bosoms of his hearers. Those who erstwhile applauded Mr. Bennett now applauded Mr. Tucker and when he was guilty of the chestnut cant about the House being the nucleus of the government he was applauded to the echo. He became

QUITE BESIDE HIMSELF

when he appealed to the revealed word of the Omnipotent; and never was a voice more faulty to the pressure put upon it than when this eminent "juror" mountebank screamed out "they twain, they twain, they twain shall be one flesh," the effect became ludicrous and laughter followed from the treachery of his voice. "Not they bundle" called forth laughter again, as it followed immediately after the words "one flesh" or as soon after as the crack in the voice would be mended. He quoted Delegate Caine as authority that the Kingdom of God had to be set up at the expense of this government.

Delegate Caine—The Delegate from Utah made no such assertion.
Mr. Tucker—I wish the gentleman would tell us

WHAT HE DID SAY.

Mr. Caine—I made use of no language that could be construed that way.

Mr. Tucker—But the gentleman has his speech.

Mr. Caine—I said no such thing.

Mr. Tucker—I did not mean to misrepresent the gentleman. I hope his speech will appear in the Record.

Mr. Caine—It is already in the hands of the printer.

He then described the colonization of Utah; the establishment of the Government of the State of Deseret, declaring that the act passed by it incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was a nullity. During the course of his remarks later on he was compelled, in order to make a point good, to declare that these acts were subsequently adopted by the Legislature of the Territory of Utah. He then undertook to clear away the objections to the bill, but it was

PAINFUL TO NOTICE

that he kept shy of the remarks that had been made by him on the Edmunds bill and against some of the provisions which he now urged the House to adopt. It was a matter for great regret to see such a man go back on the untarnished record of a life to win a few plaudits from persons as mercenary and untrue as he himself. He referred to his course, to the desire he had to see Utah admitted as a State. "I do not care what you believe, but I do not want your belief expressed in overt acts." "I believe that, among the rising generation the dislike of polygamy is steadily growing." I want to see Utah take her position as a State, by renouncing polygamy and that is why I propose a

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

so as to prevent the possibility of her relapsing, or any other Territory, and re-establishing polygamy as a State." He was frequently applauded, and when he referred to the fact that he was about to retire from the House, and that his only wish was to leave some legislation after him that would help to settle the unhappy question his mellowing brought down the House. The applause had not died away before he moved the previous question.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to offer an amendment. Immediately the wildest disorder prevailed, 20 or 30 shouting at once, "Regular order! regular order!" Mr. Tucker, with a bland smile and with both hands extended as though in the act of pronouncing a benediction, said, "My dear friend, I would like—" and the rest was drowned in the noise.

Mr. Scott then appealed to the House only to allow his

AMENDMENT TO BE READ,

but no, not even that. The House clamored with arduous wrath against the Mormons. The Speaker hastily put the previous question and it was carried with an "aye" so vehemently that the like of it has not been heard for years. Then the amendment offered by Tucker which is intended to vacate all the offices immediately and make the municipal offices also appointive, was put and carried with another assenting acclamation so strong and unanimous that a Mormon might have cut it, while the three or four "noes" that arose faintly afterwards only served to heighten the effect of the preceding "aye." I would wager anything that not ten men in the House had any conception of the nature of the amendment.

"I demand the ayes and nays," sang out a voice. In an instant.

ALL WAS CONFUSION.

"No, no. Ah no; sit down, sit down; keep down," and kindred sounds rolled up to the galleries while the Speaker was looking with an anxious eye to see if enough would keep their feet to carry the demand.

"But three gentlemen vote for the ayes and nays," said the Speaker, raising his voice above the din going on in the den of legislators.

The motion to accept the substitute as amended was also carried by a resonant "aye," while Mr. Bennett raised a lone but determined "no," and the motion to pass the bill drew out the loud approval of many lusty lungs, and when the chair announced that the bill had passed there was some applause which I noticed was industriously set in motion by no less a person than he who has so signally disgraced an honored name and the record of a long life, Mr. Randolph Tucker. The House at once adjourned.

GENERAL NOTES.

Throughout the day the two B's were in the House and a smile of unusual satisfaction played about the features of unctious Bennett as he strode through the rotunda. He should be a proud man. His success would be considered a defeat by a more scrupulous man.

Speaker Carlisle and Governor West marched from the House arm in arm, both smiling. Any number of members declare that Speaker Carlisle has bulldozed this thing through, and the like has rarely if ever before been known. His change of heart is undoubtedly due to Governor West. I have said all along that his presence here was a menace to your people. I am led now to believe that I spoke but too truly.

I rode from the Capitol in the same car with Mr. Tucker. Like a new bride, he was bathed in blushes and spoke constantly of the bill he had just bulldozed through Congress. A smile played about his ruddy mouth, but he seemed too anxious to learn of the approval of his course by those about him to the possessor of a conscience satisfied with the course he had pursued.

WALTON WOLD.

"The amendment is as follows: 'That this act shall not take effect till six months after its approval by the President, and there shall be an election held in the several precincts of said Territory on the third Monday in March, 1887, at which the qualified electors of the said Territory may elect, from each legislative district, double the number of delegates they are entitled to elect of Councilors and Representatives to the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, and the delegates so elected shall meet at Salt Lake City, on the first Monday of April, 1887, at 12 o'clock, noon, and shall form a constitutional convention, and it said convention shall form and adopt a constitution, republican in form, and which shall prohibit polygamy in said State, and the same shall be ratified by a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors at an election to be held for that purpose in the several precincts of that Territory on the first Monday of June, 1887, then the provisions of this act shall continue to remain inoperative until such constitution shall be presented in the usual manner and acted on by Congress. The elections herein provided for are to be held, conducted and returns thereof made in the manner now provided by law for the holding of elections for county and precinct officers in said Territory, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this section shall and will remain inoperative until the expiration of said six months, and in the case of the adoption and ratification of said constitution, as hereinbefore provided, the said provisions shall remain inoperative until action on said constitution by Congress.'"

HEALTH HINTS, ETC.

COMPILED BY MAC.

Cut out these "Hints" and keep them.

The following extracts from the celebrated book by C. E. Page, D., entitled "How to Feed the Baby," are especially submitted to the serious consideration of mothers; but they will be found instructive to all who are interested in the welfare and proper care of children:

INFANT MORTALITY.

"Statistics prove that nearly one-third of all deaths are of infants under one year! This is not merely among the wretched poor, either in city or town; not among the crowded tenement population solely nor chiefly; but everywhere, among the rich as among the lowly, children are born to spend their first two years under conditions that, however seemingly favorable, are yet such that it is the exception rather than the rule when an infant escapes a severe illness during his first twelve months, while about one-third of the entire number are surely doomed to die within that time. Nearly all have a good beginning, and thrive, to the satisfaction and delight of parents and friends, for the first few weeks or months, but it is only a question of a little time—almost to the last one they take their turn with an enemy that seems well-nigh relentless."

"The whole brute creation rear their young with a certainty of their arriving at maturity without sickness of any sort. The young of man alone are doomed to run the gauntlet of cruel and needless suffering from which but few more than half their number escape to reach adult age; while, as has been said, nearly one-third of all infants succumb the first year. Few of the remaining two-thirds escape a severe sickness, and about ten per cent. more die before reaching two years."

"In New York City fifty-three per cent. of the total number of deaths occur under the age of five years."

"It certainly can not be supposed that the Creator intended that all these little ones should suffer and die. There is every proof to the contrary. Has He not wisely and beneficently adapted all their physical wants to the circumstances in which they are supposed to be naturally placed? Has He not surrounded them with every condition and requirement necessary for the maintenance of life and health? For the very preservation of life, has He not ordained certain laws to be observed, the neglect of which necessarily brings disease and premature death?"

CAUSES OF DEATH.

"Allowing that some of the causes of infant mortality are and always will be unavoidable, yet it would be conceded that the greater number of deaths must be due to causes largely within our power to remove."

"Of 9,872 children who died in Massachusetts in 1870 under five years of age, more than one-half of the deaths were due to affections of the digestive organs."

"In 1870, Dr. E. Ballard, of England, published a very thorough article on 'Infant mortality.' He showed that in five years (from 1863 to 1868) there were in England 314,242 deaths of infants under one year of age, of which 277,852 were due to disorders of the digestive organs. 'We must arrive,' says Dr. Ballard, 'at this conclusion, that the infant death-rate is nearly half as large again as it ought to be.'"

"Half of these 314,242 deaths ought not to have occurred at all; they represent roughly, for the five years referred to, an unnecessary destruction of infant life due to active or passive criminality, ignorance and carelessness."

EXCESSIVE FEEDING.

"As has been indicated, the chief cause of infant mortality is excessive feeding. Ever since time began the one great anxiety has been to keep the little darlings full of something from the time they come into the world until their little bodies are carried to the grave, or, by strange good luck, survive this treatment until they reach an age when an approach to regularity is exercised in their feeding."

"During the first year infants are, as a rule, stuffed early and late, hence the greatest mortality is at that age. After this they are allowed more time between meals, and a less proportion die. For example: While about one-third of the deaths are of children under one year, only about one-fifth are between one and five years. After five years of age children are fed on something like the three-meal system, and comparatively few die between five and twenty years of age. It is, however, to be borne in mind, and in justice, to be admitted, that, in the main, these constitute the toughest and therefore the 'fittest' to survive."

"In spite of these figures, or because their significance has not been noted, it has not occurred to the people to begin with less meals."

"The farmer who wants to raise the best possible animal from the calf, lets the creature suckle in the morning at milking-time, and again at night. He is wise enough to feed his calf only twice, and the result is, the calf thrives from birth, and sickness is unknown."

"The same farmer has a baby born, and a contrary course is pursued, with a contrary result. Even before nature supplies the food—before the mother's

milk comes—the ignorant nurse undertakes to supply the seeming deficiency, and doses the baby with sweetened water, cow's milk, saffron, or the like, instead of giving nothing but what nature supplies, which, for the first few days at least, is sufficient and best."

"The dosing referred to results in stomachache, and the cries of pain being mistaken for cries of hunger, down goes another dose, until finally when the mother's milk does come, the child's stomach is in a condition to revolt at anything. If the little victim goes along for a few weeks or months, it is generally fed every hour or oftener, unless it happens to be, as is often the case, in a lethargic state for several hours, sleeping off a surfeit as an adult sleeps off a 'drink.'"

"It is often the case that an infant is eating and vomiting, alternately, from morning till night; indeed, so common is this that it is regarded as altogether natural. It is expected that the child will 'throw up' continually, at least after being fed, and the nurse declares that it is all right—nature takes care of that."

"It is [not all right; it is all wrong. Nature indeed revolts at this barbarous treatment of a baby's stomach. Early and late, often during the night, as through the day, the stomach is kept full and distended, every hiccup is an attempt of the stomach to eject its overload, or evidence of an undigested residue, and the habitual vomiting is simply the result of cramming, until the little helpless babe has become a confirmed dyspeptic. The mother or nurse habitually flies to the sugar-bowl to relieve the infant's hiccup. But the remedy is worse than the disease; and although the hiccup may disappear, it will, if the habit be continued, be succeeded sooner or later by symptoms of deeper disease in the form of a so-called cold, feverishness, etc., the result of the excess of food and excess of saccharine matter."

THE BABIES.

"One cause of excessive feeding exists in the desire of parents to have a fat baby, and to be able to say that he gains a pound a week; most people, in fact, have a mania for fat babies."

"The excessive fat, so generally regarded as the sign of a healthy babe, is as truly a state of actual disease as when it occurs at adult age. Not only are the muscles enveloped with fat—they are mixed with it throughout, and so are the vital organs—the kidneys, liver, heart, etc. Dissection, in these cases, often discloses the fact that these organs are enlarged and degenerated with fat; the liver, for example, is often a double the normal size. The disease finally culminates in one of two things—a considerable period of non-growth, or a violent sickness, which strips them of the fat, if not of life."

THE SENSIBLE WAY.

"It needs to be impressed upon the minds of the people that it is not the large quantity swallowed, but the right quantity properly digested and perfectly assimilated that alone can insure the best results with either children or adults."

"The constant feeding of children at any age, a custom almost universal, is extremely cruel, notwithstanding the fact that it springs from the kindest promptings of the human heart."

"If the attendant were compelled to take food as often and in an excessive quantity as does the baby under her charge, at night as well as during the day, the abuse would soon be abolished in that family. The cruelty of the practice would soon be made manifest."

"It is my belief verified by experience in the case of my own infant, and from other substantial proof, that three meals a day are all that should be permitted from birth, and the intervals should be at least five or six hours between meals. If care be taken to guard against over-feeding at either of the meals, it is believed that the following high standard will usually be attained, viz: Ease and comfort through the day and perfect rest at night; freedom from hiccup, vomiting, constipation, 'colics,' and diarrhoea. There will be a steady gain in weight from month to month, by reason of healthy growth, without the abnormal accumulation of fat so surely indicative of disease."

"We could rejoice at such a consummation, and especially in view of the fact that it guarantees the greatest possible happiness for the infant as well as for all who approach or have care of him, and increases the probability many-fold of his growing to hale, hearty manhood, with confirmed health and the best possible physique from any given stock."

The importance of the various phases of this subject, the care of children, induces me to decide to continue the extracts from Dr. Page's book next week.

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