DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.



ne House having under consideraon the following resolution:

gesolved, that under the facts and mstances of this case, Brigham H. sterfs, Representative-elect from the use of Utah, ought not to have or hold suit in the House of Representatives, bat the seat to which he was electis hereby declared vacant"-

Mr. Wilson of Idaho said: Mr. speaker-In the limited time ated me in this discussion I cannot sists all the important questions inred in it. To my mind the issue here ented involves much more than the nality of the member from Utah. extends to the very essence of concoal government. The member non Utah had a certificate of election redentials from his State, and was a nery way a regularly elected and cioned Representative, as much is any member of this House. On with day of last December, he preand himself before the bar of the use to receive the oath of office, not a questioned on constitutional unds by a contestant from Utah or

a member of this House, The only requirements exacted in the estitution are that he be 25 years of even years a citizen of the United when years a citizen of the Chiced as and an inhabitant of the State which he is elected. It was not need by those who sought his rein that he did not possess all these committee. diffications, and your committee, many weeks of investigation, has a unanimously that he did possess when he sought to take the oath fice. I therefore view with satis-on my voie in favor of administerand my vole in favor of administer-ages him that oath. The refusal of as House to admit the member from the on his credentials is an extraorp and unjust proceeding in more

s that one of the second secon a baring in his behaif. He is denied a minifold rights and privileges of a smith. He is not permitted to vote receive the emoluments of his office its expenses in coming to attend the edge of this body. The poor privi-e he was permitted (a courtesy ex-ised by the exacting rule of unani-consent) was an opportunity to be sent) was an opportunity to be art in his own behalf for a very limme, not so much as one-tenth the s allowed his opponents, who occumost of it in uncalled-for abuse of people he represented.

place, it denles reprethe second a in the Congress of the United ates to a sovereign State in this Unwithout a hearing, and on the exs credentials than those possessed the member from Utah. Suppose, w this investigation, our committee itend that the member was enmst to his seat; how then can this may to his State and people be cor-

ith. The fear was entertained that some time it might spread into all faith. the Pacific States, as the Mormons had missionaries everywhere advocating and practicing their religion.

The Territory of Idaho passed a law during her Territorial existence which during her rerritorial existence which required a test oath, if you please, to be taken by every man who exercised the right of suffrage or the privilege of holding office. That test oath prescribed that before a citizen could vote or hold office he should swear or affirm that he did not below to an or affirm that he did not belong to an organization which taught, counseled, or advised polygamy, bigamy, or any other crime defined by It was a departure in legislation. Nothing of its kind had ever been enacted by any State or Territory in Union or by the Congress of the United The constitutionality of that States act was bitterly contested in all the courts of the land. The supreme court of our Territory sustained it. The Su-preme court of the United States, by unanimous opinion, sustained its valid-ity. That great tribunal held that the right of suffrage was not a God-given right, not a vested right, not akin to the question of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, but a privilege that might be restricted or regulated by the legislature at any time it saw

It is needless to say that during that contest the bitterness of a religious con-troversy divided the people. Political lines were not distinctly drawn, but the controversy was between the Mormons on one side and the anti-Mormons, or Gentiles, as they were called, on the other.

I am glad to be able to say, here in my place in the American Congress and as the Representative of all classes of our people, regardless of their religion, that the controversy I have referred to no longer exists; that it is settled and settled right and settled forever. The bone of contention was, of course, the question of polygamy or plural mar-riages. The non-Mormons insisted that such a doctrine should never be taught or practiced within the confines of the Territory or State of Idaho; that it was a relic of barbarism, and had no place in our day and age, and that the clvill-zation of the world was against it. I am not here to advocate it; on the contrary, I condemn it as much as any member of this House.

I believe that God intended, when he created two sexes in this world, that one man and one woman should live to. gether as husband and wife. I believe that the marital relation as now recognized, is the safeguard of our civiliza-tion and the crowning blessing of humanity. It constitutes the ideal Ameri-can home and hearthstone, around which cluster the hopes and aspirations of the Republic. It fosters, creates and uplifts American manhood and protects and elevates, as nothing else can do, American womanhood in all its loveliness and beauty. It was for this institution that this contest was bitterly waged in my young State and Territory.

On the 25th day of September, 1890,



The subject of this sketch was born on the Grand Orme's Head, Llandidno, Wales, a spot where the waves dash against the reefs, and the storms delight to rave-typical in a way of the life of Mattie Hughes Cannon. She came, a little child, to America, and crossed the plains in 1862 to Utah. Her mother walked all the way from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City, satisfied if only her children might ride.

At an early age she taught school, continuing the work for a period of one year, and afterward worked as a compositor in a printing office for five years. She is a graduate of the University of Deseret-since renamed the University of Utah-the University of Michigan, the University of Pennsylvania and the National School of Elocution and Oratory.

CADIZ, "THE SILVER DISH" OF MODERN SPAIN.

Though Eleven Hundred Years Older Than the Christian Era, it is Still the Most Important Commercial City of Southern Europe-Scenes in a Spanish Seaport. .

humana waxan waxan waxan waxan waxan

Special Correspondence. Cadiz, Spain, Jan. 3, 1900 .- Remembering that this oldest city of southern Europe is half as old as the world itself, (according to the Hebrew tradition), that Hercules dwelt here, and that the ancient philosophers, believing it to be the very end of the earth, came here to study the curious phenomenon of the tides-one is more and more astonished at its look of newness. So far as appearances go, its foundations might have been laid last year, instead of more than three thousand years ago, and search as you may, hardly a trace of antiquity can be found. Even the famillar ear-marks of the Moors are effaced, though their 500 years' supremacy terminated at a comparatively recent period. The explanation lies about equally between whitewash, religious fanaticism and British conquest. After the bombardment of Cadiz by Lord Essex (in 1596), which began Spain's bankruptcy, with the sacking of her richest city and the capture of thirteen men-of-war and forty huge galleons laden to the gunwales with treasures from her western possessions, the city had to be almost entirely rebuilt; and it was done according to English ideas, with wider streets and tall, commonplace houses. What the English left of antiquity, Romish zeal carefully obliterated, in the effort of efface every trace of heathen occupation. Hence Moorish court-yards disappeared, and "Azimul" windows and mosaics of softly-shaded oriental hues. Today Cadiz is the only place in Spain, or any of her possessions, in which the patio does not exist. Instead of low walls rambling around central court-yards, after

THE PICTURESQUE MOORISH

fashion, the free stone houses are three or four stories in height; most of them with miradores, or open observatories on top, in which families spend their idle days gazing into the streets or enjoying the fine breeze and sea views. The Moorish custom of hiding the women-folk from public view by penning them in the patio has given place to the modern Spanish idea of female liberty-allowing them to see and be seen of men, but jealously guarding them from speech and touch in the little glass cage, or mirador, on the house top.

The worst of reconstructed Cadiz is that everything is so glaringly, pain-fully, deadfully white! No wonder there are thousands of beggars in the streets and nearly everybody you meet has some disease of the eyes. The law compels house owners to add at least one coat of whitewash every year. The everlasting monotonous white, combined with the vivid blue of sea and sky, brilliant sunshine and lack of shade trees, gives the foreigner a constant headache and necessitätes smoked glass goggles, as for mountain climbing amid eternal snows. One longs to "paint the town red" -- to paint it blue, or green, or any other color than this releates, dazzing sight-destroy-ing white. The name, by the way, is pronounced as if spelled Kah-deeth. The flowery Spanish historian, Ca-ballero, called it "An ivory model set in small " but now down the set in emerald," but now-a-days the na-tives delight to speak of it as Una taza de plata-"A Silver Dish"-so clean and shining it is, compared to anything else in Spain. Its population is probably about seventy thousand, but as the census is never taken and the race is notoriously given to crowding into close quarters, it is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate. Situated on its long and narrow promontory, with the At-lantic on one side and a deep-sea inlet on the other. Cadiz has been unpoetically likened to a ham in contour. The city proper forms nearly a perfect square about two miles on each side. Its straight, well paved, well-lighted streets all begin and end at the water's edgeor rather at the ramparts which surround the town from fort to fort. This high sea-wall is one of Cadiz' chief at-tractions. It is topped with little gar-dens, full of bright

dog-fish, beloved of the lower classes, who eat everything but toads. The Puerto de Mar, (Sea-gate), leads down to the mole; and the Puerto de fierra, (land-gate), opens midway above the neck of the isthmus, which hardly two hundred yards across. ust below is the station of the railway that runs to Cordova, Seville and othr interior cities. Close by the station a one of the lovellest spots in south-rn Spain-a tiny hit of three-shaded. lowery land, which a former British consul at Cadiz purchased and planted or an English cemetery. The finest ca-wall view may be obtained near Puerto de la Caleta, toward the south-rn end of the promontory. In the listance the fort and lighthouse of In the 01 San Sebastian towers nearly two hun-dred feet, its flashing light visible far out on the stormy Atlantic. The short, tooky ledge that leads to it saved Cadiz from the sea, during the

19

GREAT EARTHQUAKE

which averthrew Lisbon, in 1823.

North of it rises the great but bene-North of it rises the great but bene-ficent Casa de Misericordia, the best conducted refuge of the poor in all pov-erty-stricken Spain. It is always filled to its utmost capacity, 1,500-one-third being children. In its famous interior court yard a great ball was given by the grandees of Cadiz to Duke O'Reilly' fresh from his victory of Salamanca, by which the siege of Cadiz had been raised and Andalusia saved. Following the rammarts a little far-

Following the ramparts a little far-ther toward the west, you come to the great show-place of the city-the longsuppressed convent of San Francisco, known as Los Capuchinas. Not only did Lord Essex make it his headquar-ters after the looting of Cadiz, but over its altar still hangs the last work of the master, Murillo-"The marrige of Saint Catherines." The painting was imost completed when the artist fell from the scaffolding, (in the year 1632), and died soon afterward from injuries received. His pupil, Meneses Osorio, finished the smaller subjects, but did not venture to touch what the master had done in the first lay of colors. There are several other wonderful Murillo pictures in this

MOLDY OLD CONVENT

-a "Concepcion," a San Francisco de Assiss, and a San Lorenzo, whose pres-ervation, strange to say, is due to a foreign Jew, named Pierra Isaac, who seems to have killed several birds with one golden stone. Probably love of art was the least consideration. He was engaged in the wine trade, and to oncillate the then all-powerful inquisition, and to have his precious ducats as well, he gave half his yearly profits, an

enormous sum, to this convent. As to the sights of the jown, they are neither numerous nor interesting. In the exact center of Cadiz rises the Torre Vigia de Tavira to the height of 135 feet. Going to the top, you see below a smokeless, white washed city, its miradores and azoteas all filled with

stat leaving out of con deration hb ness is the premises? Nearly two make elapsed since this Conreasembled, and great and imporin mitters of legislation, in which finited as much interest as any other been considered in this s. Why. Mr. Speaker, this Congress. if have declared war against the not powerful nation on earth during hitime, and yet Utah could have had mart in that declaration. These sugtions are but a few which might be show the unwisdom of this use I might extend them indefinitebut my time will not permit.

The Constitution alone prescribes the fcations of membership in this iuse, and Congress has never by legsative enactment, much less by the at of this House alone, sought to add the qualifications. When the peory, deemed it necessary to add to qualifications, Congress did not pt to do it even by solemn legisenactment, though there than a two-thirds vote in each a favorable thereto. The exciting immediately succeeding the war e rebellion caused the enactment of drastic measures, but the heads our legislators were not turned on as great question of constitutional The fourteenth amend. Ladding other qualifications for ership in this House than those serated in the original Constituwas submitted by resolution of the minth Congress, June 16, 1866, to everal States for ratification. Thus be seen that Congress for more a a hundred years never attempted d to the constitutional qualifica-

as of membership in this body, with tingle exception, and then it was done was amendment to the Constitution L I contend that this record estaba precedent for our guidance ich we can not mistake. cion 5 of Article I of the Constitu-

prescribes, among other things, "each House may, with the conce of two-thirds, expel a mem-Here is a safeguard against immembership in this great body, lest the right might be abused for an or other purposes the Constitu-

required a two-thirds vote. In ng, permit me to say that the ponoll of petitions presented to this se in this case, and which has tered so many members, did not call template the exclusion of the er from Utah or a denial to him as eath of office, but uniformly and for his expulsion after he had onstitution just referred to. Do basten to do violence to the Constia in these peaceful times, for the the do not now and never have asked to do that.

. Speaker, I shall not go further inconstitutional questions here ind, for my time will not permit.

believe the magnificent argument it was presented by the gentleman m Maine [Mr. Littlefield] yesterday hot been answered from a legal apoint anywhere on the floor of this a member of the legal profession that same conviction, however he vote upon this question. Other inthink that his constituents exact he shall vote otherwise; but from legal standpoint he can not bethat the requirements of the Con-ation may be nullified. For these ority report.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to correct ments made upon the floor of ouse as to matters having no in this discussion. It is unfair ajust to a great people that they and he permitted to be attered here algounchallenged. I refer to some of the starges which have been made thing the Mormon people. Now, I new something about this old contro-tery. The agitation and discussion with this case has occasioned may no spared to the great contest that a waged in that mountain country or fifteen years ago. hing to do with that contest. I

the President of the Mormon Church Wilford Woodruff, issued a manifesto, by virtue of his authority as the head of that organization, which abolished the doctrine of plural marriages as a tenet of their faith and advised all members to refrain from teaching or practicing it as a religious duty. I confess I had some doubts about the honesty of their intentions at that time. That manifesto was ratified by their annual conference by unanimous vote

October 6 following. Looking backward through the past ten years, knowing those people inti-mately and well during all that time, and knowing the situation and conditions there as no other member of this House has had an opportunity to know them, I want to say, appropriating the words of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Tayler], upon my responsibility as a member of this House, that the mani-festo was issued and has been adhered to by the Mormon people in good faith and with an honest purpose. One who does not understand conditions there can not appreciate the situation which confronted these people. They realized that the world was against them on this issue and that they must abandon They had taken plural wives, following the principles of their religion. To these wives children had been born.

Must they cast off and abandon their helpless women and children? Must they brand these innocent children with the shame and disgrace of illegitimacy? Well, whatever others may think about that, the men of the mountains never demanded it, and never will. We are willing that the "dead past shall bury its dead." The institution of po-

lygamy is dead and gone, never to be resurrected. Were polygamous mar-riages to be attempted in my State today, the whole population, Gentile and Mormon alike, would resent it, and he who had the temerity to make the attempt, would soon find a felon's cell. There are 30,000 members of the Mormon Church in my district, and I do not believe that a single polygamous marriage has been entered into in that State by those people since the issuance of that manifesto.

Mr. Wm. Alden Smith-Upon what do you base that statement?

Mr. Wilson of Idaho-I base that statement upon the fact of having lived in that country, that I have come in contact with the people there for six-teen years, that I know hundreds of them personally, that I have been among them, and that I know something about what goes on and what exists there Mr. McPherson-Then why was the

proclamation of January 8 made? Mr. Wilson of Idaho--I am coming to

that, and will have it read in the presence of this House and have it incorporated into my remarks. I may say that the proclamation of January 8 was probably issued to correct a false im-pression which has been created on the public mind throughout the country by those who had misrepresented the Mormon people in this agitation.

However, I am not the author of it, and can only construe it in the light of its language and the conditions and circumstances which surround its issuance. I believe, like its predecessor, the Woodruft manifesto, that it was is-sued in good faith, and that the Mormon Church and the Mormon people intend to obey it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with necessary brevity I want to controvert some of the false statements which have been made on the floor of this House during this debate respecting the character of the Mormon Church, This organization, like all other religious organizations, has, doubtless, made mistakes in the past and may continue to make them in the future. Church organizations are but human agencies for the teaching of what their members believe to be religious truths. It will certainly not be charged that 'from a religious stand-point I am prejudiced in favor of the Mormon Church:

For two centuries of time my ances-tors have belonged to the Presbyterian church. I believe there is as much good in that organization as in any other in

After completing her studies in the East, she returned to Utah and entered upon the general practice of medicine with special work in the Deseret Hospital.

Some years ago she visited Europe and while abroad spent some time in study in the London hospitals.

When politics in Utah divided on party lines, Mrs. Cannon at once took an active part, and has been elected and served two terms as senator in

the Legislature, being the first woman of any country to hold such a position. She spoke in the Congress of Women at Chicago during the World's Fair, and at the invitation of the National committee on Woman's Suffrage, delivered an address at the Jubilee Convention in Washington in 1898, commemorating the assemblage that met at Senaca Falls, when Lucretia Mott was

present. Mrs. Cannon has talked on every needed occasion in this State for several years. She is a gifted speaker, a logical and sharp reasoner. She served two years as trustee for the State school for the Deaf and Dumb, and is at present a member of the State Democratic committee and a member of the State board of health.

Just now she is living the quietest life she has known since childhood, conducting a limited practice of medicine and superintending the education of her three children.

the doctrine of infant damnation. They were compelled to do it, because the civilization of the age required them to do it, and condemned it; for no father ever looked into the face of his child and believed such a doctrine as that. That is the reason why they repealed it, This action is no reflection on that church organization nor on John Calvin, its immortal founder. Times have changed, civilization has changed, and churches have changed. I believe it is

to the credit of the Presbyterian church that it made that changes The Mormon Church has done likewise. They have abandoned in good faith the doctrine of polygamy. I be-lieve that a vexed question is settled, and settled forever and settled right, in that intermountain country. I believe, sir, that the Mormons are trying to obey the law of the land. I know that they have gone into the desert and into the wilderness, and builded there a civ-

llization as good as any district in these United States can boast of. I know that in all church matters they are liberal. They might teach a lesson in this respect to some other church organizations in this country. In my opinion, the best evidence that an individual has any religion at all is illustrated by the fact that he tolerates other religions, and I might add in passing that I believe it is better to have almost any re-

ligion than no religion. Our people are a cosmopolitan people. who welcome all people and all relig-ions, with the single exaction-obedience to and respect for the law. The Christian and the Jew, the Protestant, the Catholic, and the Mormon are all required to pay tribute to the State and obey the law. In my judgment, the patriotism, loyalty, and devotion of all these faiths to the law of the land and the government of our common country

is absolutely beyond question. In closing, Mr. Speaker, permit me to say, I have not submitted these desul-tory remarks with any hope that they would change the vote in this House on this question, but with the hope that the country might learn thereby something about the facts as they exist in that country from one who is in a posidesk.

The clerk read as follows: Proclamation-President Snow, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day

defines the status of the Saints. Church with respect to polygamy.

From the reading of the various edi-torials and articles of the public press, it is evident that there is much misconstruction and misunderstanding as to the present attitude of our Church respecting the subjects of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, and believing that many good and conscientious peo-ple have been misled, and much adverse work in a few weeks in the Black Hills ple have been misled, and much adverse criticism occasioned thereby, I feel it is

which was presented to, and unanimously accepted by, our general Con-ference on the 6th of October, 1890, the Church has positively abandoned the practice of polygamy, or the solemnization of plural marriages, in this and every other State, and that no member or officer thereof has any authority whatever to perform a plural marriage or enter into such a relation. Nor does the Church advise or encour-

age unlawful cohabitation on the part of any of its members. If, therefore, any member disobeys the law, either as to polygamy or unlawful cohabitation. he must bear his own burden, or, in other words, be answerable to the tribunals of the land for his own actions pertaining thereto.

With the sincere desire that the posi-tion of our Ghurch as to polygamy and unlawful cohabitation may be better understood, and with the best wishes for the welfare and happiness of all, this statement is made, and is respectfully commended to the careful consideration of the public generally, LORENZO SNOW,

President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Salt Lake City, January 8, 1900.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

Will be Transformed into a Revenue Producing Part of the National Economy.

Division of Forestry Offers to Give Assistance to Farmers Wishing to Create Forest Reserves.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3 .- The department of the interior has recently applied to the department of agriculture for complete working plans, to be prepared by the division of forestry, for tion to know the truth. [Applause.] I prefer, Mr. Speaker, to have the manifesto, attention to which was called by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. McPherson], read at the clerk's tration of these reserves since their creation by the President and will, eventually, transform them into a revenue-producing part of the national economy.

Several years will be required to execute the project. It will be necessary to determine the present condition of the forest, what merchantable tim occurs, and how it can be marketed to meet continuously the requirements

The three of bo with that contest. I in the contest. I these United States or throughout the work way participated in it. Po. The second states or throughout the work way participated in it. Po. The second states of the Presbyterian church throughout the general assembly of the Presbyterian church throughout the they did away with a tenet of their taith, a part of their doctrine, to wit, they did away with a tenet of their faith, a part of their doctrine, to wit, they did away will be the tenes of the second states are the second states and the second states are the second states and the second states are the second states the sec

investigated and plans devised for meeting it without exhaustion of the supply. An estimate of standing timber will be made and the rate of growth will be studied in order to provide a satisfactory basis for predicting the future yield of the forest.

Henry S. Graves, superintendent of working plans, and E. M. Griffith, an expert forester of the division, will becorps of assistants. After a few weeks Mr. Graves will leave the work in charge of his assistants and proceed to make reconnoissance surveys of several other western reserves with a view of taking them up as soon as possible, and probably in the following order: Big Horn Reserve, in Wyoming; Th the Priest River Reserve, in Idaho; and the Olympic and Mount Rainier Reserves of Washington. During the ensuing summer the forester of the department will continue the reconnoissance in the remaining reservations.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED TO FOR-ESTERS.

The offer to give advice and furnish working plans to persons desirous to plant forest trees, made last August by the division of forestry, has received immediate response from farmers in every part of the country. Although but a few months have elapsed since the offer became generally known, one hundred and eighteen applications have been received, and plans for thirty-eight of these will be completed before the time for spring planting to begin. A still larger number have asked for written advice, which does not require field inspection by the forest officials. The treeless States have been quickest to avail themselves of assitance. the number of application being as follows: Kansas, 38: Oklahoma, 19; Nebraska, 12: North Dakota, 9; Iowa, 6; Indiana, 5; Texas, 5; Minnesota, 4; Colorado, 3; Washington, 3; South Dakota, 2; Callfornia, 2; Illinois, 2; New York, 2; Ohio, 1: Missouri, 1: Delaware, 1.

The majority of plans are for tracts of five to ten acres, intended by prairie farmers to afford wind-breaks and fuel supplies. A few plantings of 1,000 and 2,000 acres are being made as experiments in raising forest crops for market in regions where such material is After considering these appliscarce. cations in order, the division of forest-ry has sent experts to study the conditions of as many as possible of locali-ties which offered the best opportunities for object lessons to the public. Plans will be sent without delay to each owninstructing him in detail how to nt, and recommending the species plant. best adapted to his tract.

SEVEN OUT OF EIGHT.

Eight married reserve men, who all lived in a certain small street in the

west of London, were sent out to the front at the commencement of the cam-

SCARLET GERANIUMS

and fragrant heliotrope; and here and there a larger space, such as the Ala-meda, and the Marine Promenade, where bands play every evening and all the local world comes out to enjoy the music and the sunset view across the Western ocean, Ali day long Anda-lusian nurse-maids loiter about the ramparts, singing to their charges and flirting with the soldiers, and fisher-men dispute with flocks of screaming sea-birds for the salmonete or delicious red mullet. There are so many of the latter with their long angling-canes forever dangling over the water, that their patience has passed into a proverb-The pacienca de un pescador de cana." Alameda is a charming walk, provided with trees, benches, fountains, and a ridiculous statue of Hercules, the founder of Cadiz, whose effigy, grap-pling with two lions, forms the arms of the city and appears everywhere, upon sign-boards and facades. At the east-ern end of the Alameda stands the

quaint old church of Carmen, in which is the tomb of a Spanish hero, Admiral Gravina, who commanded the fleet Trafalgar, where he received his death hermon There are several great gates in this remarkable wall, each presenting a dif-ferent series of "moving pictures" of Spanish life. The Puerto de San Carlos leads to the custom house, with its eternal ransacking of baggage and searching for pretexts to squeeze anoth-er peso from luckless tradesmen. The Puerto de San Antonio affords a short cut to the market, the most interesting place in Cadiz early in the morning. There every variety of costume, color and grouping may be studied, and almost every language heard. The fish-market especially is the sight of a lifetime, and recalls to mind the fact that the iuxurious Romans used to send here

for their table-delicacies as well as for dancing girls. It is said that the best ish come from the storm-vexed Atlantic rather than the languid Mediterranean. Here is the "San Pedro," cor-rupted from "Janitor," (so-called be-cause it is the fish which the porter of heaven caught with the tribute money in its mouth;) the "Sultan al hut,"

"KING OF FISHES"

of the Moors, a truly royal member of the finny tribes; the famous "Dorado" or golden-head-so named for its golden eyes and scales, and said to be fit for his holiness, the cardinal, when cooked with tomato sauce and golder the mero, about which the sherry Spaniards have a verse:

"En la tierra, el carnera, En la mar, el mero-'

which means that it ranks emong fish as sheep do among animals. As to local popularity, honors are about equally divided between the salmonetes, or depaign. News has just come to hand that seven of the eight have been killed, while the gther is dangerously wounded. He coarser and cheaper "Pinarojo," or arily hide the English soldiers.

idle, gossiping people; its lookout towers and flat roofs, from whence the merchants formerly signalled the arrival of their galleons; Rota on the northern promontory; Puerto Santa Maria; Puerto Real; the village of Carraca across the channel; the Ronda Mountains, rising finely behind the Mountains, rising finely behind the hamiets of Chiclana, and Medina Si-donia, and all the rest is boundless sea. Cadiz possesses two cathedrals, standing close together, La Vieja, (the old), and La Nueva, (the new). The former was entirely destroyed during Lord Essex's slege and rebuilt in 1597. The original structure was 13th-century work, erected during the selge of Al-fonso X, Pope Urban IV having removed the see of Sidenia to this place in the year 1265. The only thing worth seeing in the reconstructed edifices is the silver Custodia, 25 feet high and valued at \$50,000. The new cathedral was more than a hundred years in building and cost enormous sums; and the pity is that such a carlcature on the builders' art was ever finished at all, More interesting than either is the unpretentious little church of San Felipe Nerl, in the street of San Jose. It con-tains a Concepcion by Murillo and sev-eral other fine old paintings. During the war of independence, the Cortes of Cadiz sat here, up to September of 1812. There is a tolerable museum, a botanical garden, two or three public libraries and an astronomical observatory. There is also an excellent school of music supported by private subscription; and the "Instituto" is said to have the most complete scientific and physical laboratory in Spain.

FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD.

IRRIGATION CENSUS. gunununununununun The director of the census desires to impress upon all engaged in agricultural pursuits in the arid and sub-humid

regions of the United States, the importance of co-operating with the census office in the work of collecting data relating to irrigation.

Without such co-operation, a full and accurate showing of the progress and development of these regions cannot be assured, and the sections wherein reports are incomplete, will suffer in comparison with those from which fuller information has been secured.

In thirteen States and Territories, irrigation, wholly or in part, is relied upon to produce crops. It is the application, in the strictest sense, of scientific methods in farming. Its continued development results in internal expansion of the public domain with which no individual or political party can find fault. It conquers the encroaching desert and reclaims millions of acres of waste lands. It means an increase in the productive area of our country great enough to feed and clothe another nation almost as populous as our own.

It is therefore apparent that an ac-curate census of irrigation is of great importance. The fact that its success depends in some degree upon the irri-gators themselves should awaken their hearty interest in this work. Parties owning canals and ditches who have received no inquiries, are earnestly re-quested to write to L. G. Powers, chief statistician, in charge of agriculture, census office, Washington, D. C., and blanks will be mailed to them at once. The director asks that all to whom

these inquiries may come will answer the same as fully and accurately as possible, and promptly return them.

SMOKE SHELLS SUGGESTED.

The great loss of life incurred by the English troops is mainly attributable to the charges they have had to make across open spaces in order to dislodge across open spaces in order to dislodge the enemy from the sheltering kopie. In order to mininize the death roll it has been suggested that just before a charge takes place smoke shells should be fired, which would tempo-neits hids the English soldiers

