

REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT FROM UTAH. SPEECH OF HON. EDGAR WILSON

Of Idaho, in the House of Representatives, January 24th, 1900.

The House having under consideration the following resolution:

"Resolved, that under the facts and circumstances of this case, Brigham H. Roberts, Representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have or hold the seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected be hereby declared vacant."

Mr. Wilson of Idaho said: Mr. Speaker—In the limited time allotted me in this discussion I cannot do more than to present the facts of the case. To my mind the issue here is not a question of the right of a man to be elected to the House of Representatives, but a question of the very essence of constitutional government. The member from Utah had a certificate of election from that State, and was seated in the House of Representatives. Every way a regularly elected and seated member of this House. On the 4th day of last December, he presented himself before the bar of the House to receive the oath of office, not questioned on constitutional grounds by a contestant from Utah or any member of this House.

The only requirements exacted in the constitution are that he be 21 years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State from which he is elected. It was not until after he had taken the oath of office that it was discovered that he was not a citizen of the United States, but a subject of the British Empire. I therefore view with satisfaction his removal from the House of Representatives, and I believe that the House should take the oath of office, and I believe that the House should take the oath of office, and I believe that the House should take the oath of office.

In the first place, it tends to prevent a man from being elected to the House of Representatives, and I believe that the House should take the oath of office, and I believe that the House should take the oath of office, and I believe that the House should take the oath of office.

On the 25th day of September, 1899, 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 his intentions at that time. That manifesto was ratified by vote of the conference by unanimous vote October 5 following.

Looking backward through the past ten years, knowing those people intimately 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. Taylor), upon my responsibility as a member of this House, that the manifesto was issued in good faith, and was intended to be a permanent and 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 it. 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 children, and their children's children, and 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. They are willing that the past shall bury its dead. The institution of polygamy is dead and gone, never to be resurrected. Were polygamous marriages to be attempted in my State to-day, 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 20,000 members of the Mormon Church in my district, and I do not think that a single polygamous marriage has been committed since that time. 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 sixteen years, that I know hundreds of them personally, and that I have been charged that from a religious standpoint they are not a law-abiding people.

Mr. McPherson—Then why was the proclamation of January 8 coming? Mr. Wilson of Idaho—I am coming to the point where I have incorporated into my remarks. I may say that the proclamation of January 8 was probably issued to correct a false impression which has been created on the part of the public mind 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 Woodruff manifesto, that it was issued 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 standpoint I am prejudiced in favor of the Mormon Church.

For two centuries of time my ancestors have belonged to the Presbyterian Church. I believe there is as much good in that organization as in any other in these United States or throughout the world. Why, not very long ago, when the general assembly of the Presbyterian church met, I believe, in this city, I was charged with a tenet of their faith, a part of their doctrine, to wit,

NOTABLE UTAH WOMEN.



DR. MATTIE HUGHES CANNON.

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 1852 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 Education and Oratory.

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 Seneca 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 this because the doctrine 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 repudiated it. This action is a reflection on that church organization now 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 was issued in good faith, and was intended to be a permanent and 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 it. 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 children, and their children's children, and brand these innocent children with the shame and disgrace of illegitimacy?

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which was presented to, and unanimously accepted by, our general conference on the 6th of October, 1899, 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 encourage 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 tribunal of the law for his own actions. With the sincere desire that the position of our Church 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 all of the national forest reservations in the West. This is one of the most important steps taken in the administration 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 timber occurs, and how it can be marketed to meet continuously the requirements of the people without injury to the productive power of the forest.

The division of forestry will begin work in a few weeks in the Black Hills Reserve in South Dakota. This requires the earliest attention because its timber supply is needed by a large number of settlers, miners, and mill men. The extent of this demand will be

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 begin the work, to be joined later by a corps of assistants. After a few weeks Mr. Graves will leave the work in charge of his assistants and proceed to make reconnaissance surveys of several other western reserves with a view of taking them up as soon as possible, and probably in the following order: The Big Horn Reserve, in Wyoming; the Priest River Reserve, in Idaho; the Olympic and Mount Rainier Reserves of Washington. During the ensuing summer the forester of the department will continue the reconnaissance in the remaining reservations.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED TO FORESTERS.

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 begins. 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 assistance, the number of application being as follows: Kansas, 35; Oklahoma, 19; Nebraska, 12; North Dakota, 9; Iowa, 6; Indiana, 5; Texas, 5; Minnesota, 4; Colorado, 3; Washington, 3; South Dakota, 2; California, 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 scarce. After considering these applications in order, the division of forestry has sent experts to study the conditions of as many as possible of localities which offered the best opportunities for object lessons to the public. Plans will be sent without delay to each owner, instructing him in detail how to plant, and recommending the species 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 campaign. News has just come to hand that seven of the eight have been killed, while the eighth is dangerously wounded.

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.

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 familiar ear-marks of the Moors are effaced, though their 500 years' supremacy terminated at a comparatively recent period. The explanation lies about equally between white-wash, 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-view. 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 leaving them guarded 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, painfully, dead, and devoid of life. 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 necessitates smoking glass goggles, as for motion picture climbing amid eternal snow. One long to "paint the town red"—to paint it blue, or green, or any other color than this relentless, dazzling light-destroying white. The name, by the way, is pronounced as if spelled "Kadiz." The flowery Spanish historian, Calbalero, called it "An ivory model set in emerald," but now-a-days the natives delight to speak of it as Una taza de plata—"A Silver Dish"—so clean and shining it is compared to by the natives 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 a narrow promontory, with the Atlantic 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. It is straight, well paved, well-lighted streets all begin and end at the water's edge—or rather at the ramparts which surround the town from fort to fort. This is the only city in the world where the streets are all straight, and the water's edge is all straight. It is topped with little gardens, full of bright

SCARLET GERANIUMS

and fragrant heliotropes; and here and there, in the narrow streets, are the media, 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. All day long Andalusian court-musicians, with their flamenco, singing to their charges and flirting with the soldiers, and fishermen dispute with flocks of screaming sea-birds for the salmonette or delicious fish market. The custom of the latter with their long angling-canes, forever dangling over the water, their patience has passed into a proverb—"la paciencia de un pescador de cana." The Alameda is a charming walk, provided with trees, benches, fountains, and a ridiculous statue of Hercules, the founder of Cadiz, whose effigy, grasping with two lions, forms the arms of the city and appears everywhere, upon sign-boards and facades. At the eastern 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 at Trafalgar, where he received his death wound.

There are several great gates in this remarkable wall, each presenting a different series of "moving pictures" of Spanish life. The Puerto de San Carlos is the most important. Here, with its eternal ransacking of houses, and searching for pretenses to squeeze another 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 luxurious Romans used to send here for their table-delicacies as well as for dancing girls. It is said that the best fish come from the storm-tossed Atlantic rather than the languid Mediterranean. Here is the "San Pedro," so-called because it is the fish which the porter of heaven caught with the tribute money in its mouth; the "Sultan al hoy" of the Moors, a truly royal member of the fishy tribes; the famous "Dorado" or golden-head—so named for its golden eyes and scales, and said to be a dish fit for his holiness, the cardinal, when cooked with tomato sauce and golden sherry; the mero, about which the Spaniards have a venge:

"En la tierra, el carnera. En la mar, el mero"

which means that it ranks among fish as sheep do among animals. As to local popularity, honors are about equally divided between the salmonettes, or delicious red mullets, which appear at every meal on aristocratic tables, and the coarser and cheaper "Pizarro," or

dog-fish, beloved of the lower classes, who eat everything but toads. The Puerto de Mar, (the sea-gate), leads down to the mole; and the Puerto de Tierra, (land-gate), opens midway above the neck of the isthmus, which is hardly two hundred yards across, and below is the station of the railway that runs to Cordova, Seville and other interior cities. Close by the station is one of the loveliest spots in southern Spain—a tiny bit of three-shaded, flowery land, which a former British consul at Cadiz purchased and planted for an English cemetery. The finest sea-view may be obtained near Puerto de la Caleta, toward the southern end of the promontory. In the distance the fort and lighthouse of San Sebastian towers nearly two hundred feet, its flashing light visible far out on the stormy Atlantic. The short, rocky ledge that leads to it saved Cadiz from the sea, during the

GREAT EARTHQUAKE

which overthrew Lisbon, in 1823. North of it rises the great but beneficent Casa de Misericordia, the best combined convent and poor house in the stricken Spain. It is always filled to its utmost capacity, 1,500—one-third being children. In its famous interior court yard a great hall was given by the grandees of Cadiz to Duke O'Reilly, fresh from his victory of San Juan, by which the siege of Cadiz had been raised and Andalusia saved.

Following the ramparts a little farther toward the west, you come to the great show-place of the city—the long, suppressed convent of San Francisco, known as Los Capuchinos. Not only did Lord Essex make it his headquarters after the looting of Cadiz, but over its altar still hangs the last work of the master, Murillo—"The marriage of Saint Catherine." The picture was almost completed when the artist fell from the scaffolding, (in the year 1625), and died soon afterward from injuries received. His pupil, Meneses Osorio, finished the smaller subjects, but did not venture to touch the central figure, who 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 Asis, and a San Lorenzo. The last, an assiduous, strange to say, is due to a foreign Jew, named Pierre Isaac, who seems to have killed several birds with one golden stone. Probably love of art was the least consideration. He was a man of great industry and to conciliate 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 town, they are neither numerous nor interesting. In the exact center of Cadiz rises the Torre Vieja 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 idle, gossipping 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 Carmona across the bay; the Bay of Cádiz, and all the rest is boundless sea. Cadiz possesses two cathedrals, standing close together, La Vieja, (the old), and La Nueva, (the new), the latter was destroyed during the war of Lord Essex's siege and rebuilt in 1597. The original structure was 13th-century work, erected during the siege of Alfonso X. Pope Urban IV having removed the see of Seville to this place in the year 1366. The cathedral, seen in the reconstructed edifice 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 pits of the old cathedral, the builders' art was ever finished at all. More interesting than either is the unpretentious little church of San Felipe Neri, in the street of San Jose. It contains a Concepcion by Murillo and several 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 a fine school of art, 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.

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 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 accurate census of irrigation is of great importance. The fact that its success depends in some degree upon the irrigators themselves, should awaken their hearty interest in this work. Parties owning canals and ditches who have received no inquiries, are earnestly requested to write to L. G. Powers, chief statistician, in charge of agricultural 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 the enemy from the sheltering kopje. In order to minimize the slaughter the charge tanks place smoke shells should be fired, which would temporarily hide the English soldiers.