DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1903.





The senate, as in committee of the the sentred the consideration of the hole, resumed the consideration of the II (H. R. 12543) to enable the people frequently been made? Mr. Dubois-With the consent of the all (H. R. 12948) to enable the people of okiahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico form constitutions and state govern-ents and be admitted into the Union an equal footing with the original senator from New Jersey (Mr. Kean), I will answer that question and some others when the senator has concluded his remarks. I will answer the senator's question now if he desires, but I would like to submit some further re-

this provision:

Debate on the

Mr. Quay-I understood my friend the major from North Dakota (Mr. Me-umber) to give notice that on temorat the conclusion of the routing ning business be would ask the age to proceed again to the consider-ton of the bill which has just passed the consideration of the senate. Aldrich-I did not understand to make that statement.

triag so frequently referred to.

Mr. Quay-I understood him to make

Mr. McCumber-Yes; the same bill, Mr. Quay-I do not wish to be at all Mr. Quay-I do not wish to be at all iscurteous to my friend from North Dikota, with whose views in relation the proposed legislation I sympath-absolutely, but I wish to say to him at the condition of uffairs in connecay be such that I shall be compelled

ay be such that I main be compensation. Mr. McCumber-I wish to say to the enator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Presi-ent, that so far there has been practially no discussion of the statehood bill ore 2 o'clock. If matters continue as bey have continued in the past the naces are that there will be little are done upon that bill between 1 and clock tomorrow than there has been me in the past. I can see no reason we can not occupy the attention the senate tomorrow morning for a of or three-quarters of an hour with njuring the status of the statehood

Mr. Quay-That will depend upon unditions. It is very evident to my ind, Mr. President, that if we are to ch a conclusion upon the statehood more time will be required in its assion than is allotted under the order, as now suggested, for mich I now call. Mr. Aldrich-I do not understand

any unanimous consent has been hat any unanimous consent aked or given in regard to the consid-ration of the pure food bill, so-called. The President pro tempore-It was

marks a notice. Mr. Aldrich-I suggest to the senator rem North Dakota that before the bill once up again, as a matter fo conven-ence to senators, it would be wise to take a statement showing the relative rovisions of the house bill and the enter bill. I understand that there are stead differences between them, and I idical differences between them, and I link it would facilitate the discussion he would make some kind of a state-sent and have it printed, so as to show he precise difference between the two

Mr. Kean-Will the senator yield to

Mr. Gallinger-I will simply say this connection that in the bill in 1890, which received the approval of various of our leading senators here, some of whom have perhaps recently been ex-ercised over this question of "Mormonism." there is not a line relating to the question of "Mormonsm." Congress in its wisdom and the chief executive left

with that question very successfully. At any rate, I have heard no recent

> that in three of those counties the "Mormons" are a majority of the population, and in the other three they are

Mary Ackerman and in the baggage car ahead was the body of their only child, Nellie Ackerman, who had learned, oh, too bitterly, that "the

the National league was whipped at the peace conference. Time will show to come here and box Martin. No re-that nothing of the kind took place ply has been received from Russell but and that the National is still in the one is expected hourly. ball business and will remain in it.

Rifle Club Shoot.

'onahay

Yeager

In McCumber-The rel ery short, shows that, and I also made e statement to make it doubly clear is morning. The report shows the nce between the two bills.

Mr. Aldrich-I was not fortunate mough to be present when the senator ade the statement this morning. Quay-Mr. President, I desire min to make what has become almost daily request to the senate, for unanias consent that this bill and pending nts and amendments then to offered may be voted upon Feb. 19,

t 2 o'clock p. m. The President pro tempore-The nator from Pennsylvania asks unani-pus consent that this bill and the Mr. Mr. ig amendments, and amendment en offered, shall, without further de be voted upon at 2 o'clock, Feb.

there objection Nelson-I object, Mr. President. the President pro tempore-Objecn is made.

Mr. Quay-Now I ask for the regular

Ir. Kean-I yield to the senator from Hampshire (Mr. Gallinger) at his

Mr. Quay-I call for the regular or-m. I understand the senator from New ey is impatient to address the sen-

Kean-I yield to the senator m New Hampshire at his request. Gallinger-Mr. President, I deo occupy the attention of the senonly a few moments in calling attion to a matter that was under disusion on yesterday. I read the bill my carefully and the various reports, while I found in the bill provisions ing to polygamy which I suppose ciently stringent, as I recall to allusion to the matter is made e report. When that question arose terday I confess that I did not that I was very well prepared to uss it, and I put myself on record ing quite as strongly in favor o most stringent provision in this bill iting to polygamous practises as any uld possibly be

line that time I have taken occasion ook at the laws under which the six states which have been brought Inion were admitted. On Feb. 22, 1888, an act was approved

mitting the states of North Dakota, outh Dakota, Montana, and Washinga quartet of states. A good deal has been made that we to admit three states in one and yet 14 years ago a quartet of was admitted in one bill, and a many schators who are now opis the so-called omnibus bill which e the senate voted for the bill ng these four states-South Datana, and Wasnington.

What were the four? nger-South Dakota, North R. Mony ana and Washington. The am Illinois undoubtedly voted creat cordiality, and so he eed from making the has freely been made is on unusual thing: admitting three states in unibus bill, which, the Wisconsin (Mr. Quarles) at we had had a worse Ill a few years ago, and t of the leading senators here

without objection. I meant to say in connec-his matter was that while as a criticism, as I remember that time that the practise of my had invaded the Territory o some extent, there is an Whate ver in that bill relat. subject except the general "perfect toleration of re-cent shall be secured, and inhabite ant of said states shall

about equal in nur Mr. Gallinger-Certainly. The senator has yielded to me. Mr. Kean-Does the senator consider the present provision against polygamy

adequate? Mr. Gallinger-I am not discussing state 1 that. I was intending to say before I got through that I have had legislative experience enough to know that this matter, having been sprung upon the senate, if the senator from New Jer. sey does not, some senator on that side

of the question will say that the pro-vision relating to Utah is not adequate. I have anticipated that. Kean-I certainly say so.

Mr. Gallinger-I have anticipated that, and I think I am safe in saying that the senator from New Jersey will doubtless indulge in that contention. The senator nods his head. So I am

prepared for that. that directly But, Mr. President, any criticism made upon those of us who have been supporting this bill, in so far as this the senator.

quetion of polygamy goes, is not, to my mind, very well placed when it is considered that when Utah was admitted as a state, that we all know at one time did tolerate the practise of

polygamy, and, indeed, the territory in which polygamy perhaps found its orlgin, the wise men of Congress and the chief executive of the nation thought that was an adequate provision, and, so far as I know, very little proof has been supplied to the country that it has not proved adequate. As to those of us who thoughth that that pro-vision in the bill that is now before us,

being in the identical language of the provision in the statute admitting Utah was sufficient, it ought at least to exclude from the province of severe criti-cism for having entertained that view. Now, Mr. President, that is all I care combated it. to say, simply. Teller-How about Wyoming?

Mr. Gallinger-I have not touched on Wyoming. Mr. Teller-There are more "Mor-

mons" there than in Arizona. Mr. Gallinger-The senior senator

from Colorado asks me as to the provision in this statute relating to Wyoming. I omitted to get that, but I will venture to say, Mr. President, that there was a territory, which is now a state, in which a very large "Mormon" population is found, and I feel sure that it will be found upon examining the statute that there is no more stringent provision in that law than there is in

the bill now under consideration. My purpose is served, and I thank the senator from New Jersey for kindly allowing me the opportunity to make this explanation.

explanation. Mr. Dubois-Will the senator from New Jersey permit me? The President pro tempore-Does the senator from New Jersey yield to the senator from Idaho? Mr. Kern J. utility Mr. Kean-I yield with pleasure, Mr.

President. Mr. Dubols-Yesterday I was necessarily absent, by the permission of the senate, attending to my duties as one of a subcommittee on an appropriation bill when this discussion arose, or I should have spoken then in regard to

When Idaho came into the Union, its constitution provided that the legisla-ture of Idaho could distranchise the "Mormons," with a line, simply by en-acting that no "Mormon" should vote in Idaho or sit on a jury there. As a matter of fact, when Idaho was admitted into the Union the "Mormons" were disfranchised and could not sit on a jury. Thet was our test oath. The question was taken to all the courts, and finally sustained unanimously by the supreme court of the United States. I contended, as senators here know, that that provision of our constitution the inhabitant of said states shall should not be disturbed. A great many should not be disturbed. A great many should not be disturbed. A great many of heir conferences, where they meet of their conferences, where they meet issued to them by the First Presidency, issued to them by the First Presidency, which is their authoftly, was submitted to them, and alf the 'Mormon' people ratified and agreed to this manifesto, data was admitted to the Union, it this clause which our people wanted: doing away with polygamy thereafter.

In addition to that, there are some of them scattered among the other coun-Mr. Hale-Do they take no part in the

egislation or in the elections in the Mr. Duybois-They took no part in the framing of our constitution. They were disfranchised under our territorial law; they were not allowed to vote or the kingdom of God. This was the doctrine preached by the Latter-day to sit on juries, and there was not a "Mormon" in our constitutional convention. Our constitutional convention, regardless of politics, put the provision our constitution that no member of the

'Mormon" Church should vote. Mr. Hale-Now I direct the senator's attention to what is the present condi-

dre I'm and a B and

J'rnd

Mr. Dubois-1 intended to lead up to that. My remarks were leading up to

Mr. Hale-I did not want to interrupt Mr. Dubois-I was paving the way for

that Mr. Hale-What the senator is saying

is very interesting, and some of it is quite new to me. Mr. Dubois-At the time when this

drastic legislation was passed in idaho, which startled the country and attract-ed attention everywhere to this "Morramifications mon" problem, the "Mormon" people believed and said that under the Con-stitution of the United States we could not interfere with polygamy, putting that contention on the ground that we could no interfere with the religious be liefs and practices of any people. Polygamy, they claimed, was a religious tenet, and that therefore under the Constitution of the United States we could not disturb it. That made our ful unto the end. fight very simple, but very bitter. They took that position, and we, of course

Mr. Spooner-What was the nature of the test oath to which the senator

om Idaho has referred? Mr. Dubois-I will explain it. They were required to swear that they did and therein had they come to know that in very truth, "Sacrifice brings forth the blessings of heaven." The Spirit of the Lord was developed not belong to an organization which taught or preached the practice of polygamy, and that they did not subscribe to the support of any institution which teaches, counsels, or advises the pratice of polygamy, etc. We had a very able Democratic lawyer from the state righteousness. of Kentucky who framed this law, which has passed the scrutiny of all the

courts. As I say, when such legislation as that was necessary the "Mormons" con-tended openly that the United States was powerless to interfere with poly gamy because it was a religious tenet, and that the Constitution of the United cinciples. States gave them freedom in religion. After Idaho was admitted under this efore the end should come, Was

state constitution a proposition was made in Congress to apply the Idaho law to Utah. That may have had something to do with subsequent events.

Hale-Utah was then a territory Mr. Mr. Dubois-Utah was then a terri tory, but the "Mormons" being in the large majority in Utah, of course the Utah legislature could not pass any such provision as was passed by the Idaho legislature, where the Gentiles were in the majority.

Various causes operated to cause the "Mormons" to abandon polygamy. "Mormons" to abandon polygamy. There was a feeling among the young-er members of the "Mormon" Church, and a very strong feeling, that poly-gamy should be done away with. So here was this pressure within the Church against polygamy and the pressure by the government from the out salvation. side the Church against polygamy. In 1891, I think it was, the president of the -In "Mermon" Church issued a manifesto declaring that thereafter there should be no polygamous marriages anywhere in the "Mormon" Church. The "Mor-mons" were then called together in one

licit confidence in the words of the wages of sin is death." Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman live on a Savior, realizing as they did that He.

through His own obedience, had befarm near Bingham, Utah, and arrived in Denver yesterday afternoon to meet ome the author of salvation unto all those who, in turn, would obey Him. the body of their daughter Nellie. This The speaker said there were no nonmorning the lifeless clay arrived on the essentials in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Rock Island train from Kansas City at 7:45 o'clock and 15 minutes later the All its principles went to make up the grand whole, and the latter closely adquick and the dead were being whiried hered to would bring an exaltation in away to Salt Lake City.

A PITIFUL LITTLE TALE.

Saints-it was the message their sons When Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman reached Denver yesterday they called at the undertaking establishment of E and daughters were now heralding broadcy r' in the nations and it would P. McGovern on Arapahoe street. save and exalt all who would oow in had a card from a friend in Salt Lake The speaker bore witness to the loy-alty of the "Mormon" people to the City, and meeting Theodore Hackethal, McGovern's manager, they explained to government of which they formed him that they had come to meet their He had been taught all his life daughter's body, but they wanted the that this nation had been set up on coffin opened before they sent it on to principles of righteousness; that the Salt Lake City to make sure that it was their child. They had not seen her signers of the Declaration of Inde-pendence and the framers of the Confor nearly three years. This plan was carried out, and fortustitution were men inspired of God;

and that the foundation of this gov nately the Rock Island train arrived on time, thus making it possible for the ernment had been laid on principle Ackermans to make connections with the Rio Grande's 8 o'clock train. broad enough to permit of the greatest degree of liberty throughout all its

During this conversation with Hacke-thal yesterday Herman Ackerman told The speaker referred to the unanfmous testimony of the Latter-day Saints, that God lived, and pointed to the story of his daughter's downfall and death.

Up to six years ago the Ackermans were quite wealthy, but a false friend this as evidence of His wonder work-ings among men, and of the divinity of the work in which they were engaged. These testimonies had been gained inand unwise investments dispossessed them of nearly all their fortune. They then moved from Salt Lake City to the farm near Bingham. Nellie, the only dividually, for it was impossible to im part them one to another. They had daughter, was 16 years old then, and gave promise of being an unusually been given through a righteous desire to receive them; and would continue with all those who would remain faithreautiful woman. When she reaches

the use of 18 the promise was fulfiller and Nellie Ackerman was as beautit a girl as could be found in the State of Utah. Her father and mother were un-The experience of the Latter-day Saints had been a bitter one. They had been brought to their present position through much sorrow and suf-fering. They had been called upon to commonly proud of her, and there were many suitors for her hand among the make many sacrifices for the Gospel swains for miles about.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

He

But a rural life was not to Nelli Ackerman's liking. She longed for the excitement and variety of the city, find through inspiration, and those who would live for it would be richly blessed dreases and admirers of a and be led in paths of virtue and class. One day she ran away.

parents made every effort within the power to locate her, but without avail. Then came a letter. It was from Nellie, and it stated that she was going a long Elder John Henry Smith, of the Counsel of the Apostles, next spoke. He exway off. For nearly a year she had marks made and the spirit in which they had been delivered. The Gospel was said to be the power of God unto Walker's dry good store under an as sumed name. Now she was going to sumed name. Now she was going to be married and perhaps some day she vrould have a home for father and mother. That was the last the loving rearts at home heard from the girl salvation, and it was, to those who could obey and remain faithful to its rinciples. The Gospel had been retored in order to prove the world, and was being preached as a witness until last Saturday a telegram from The speaker referred to some of his Kansas City announced that she was

labora in the ministry and spoke in laudable terms of the people of the old world, who, said he, had amply pro-The Monday following came a large packet through the mail. It contained several letters from Neille Ackerman to her parents and an unsigned note from ided for the wants of the servants God and by so doing had called down the promised blessings. He paid a glow a woman saying Nellie had died in her ing tribute to those who had served faithfully in the ministry and to the ed that her letters be sent home to th Utah address.

wives and mothers who had dedicated their husbands and sons to this work. From the letters the girl left he parents learned that on leaving Salt Lake City she had gone to Kansas Cit with a traveling salesman who promis-ed to marry her.' Reaching Kansas City, however, he postponed the wedto nobler work could be engaged in and certainly none would result in and oring forth greater blessings. "Greater ove hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends." Ma of the Elders of this Church had do Many ding day from time to time and at las flatly refused to keep his promise. Alonthis and thousands of them had obeye in a great city, without friends or money, Nellie Ackerman listened to the the call and gone out into an uninv ng world, to preach the principles of

In eloquent terms Elder Smith paint-ed the pleture of the struggles of the latter-day Saints, and their heroic, ratriotic conduct through it all. loyalty to the nation could not reasonably be questioned, for no man, loyal to his God, could be otherwise to the nation in which he lived. This is a land of liberly and all should lend their best forts to uphold it.

The choir sang the anthem: "O Come and Let Us Sing Unto the Lord," and benediction was pronounced by Pa-triarch John Smith. So the unfortunate girl went to work

Asked as to the probability of Dele-nanty playing here Brush said: "Dele-nanty was awarded to Washington by There was a good attendance at yesterday's regular Rifle club shoot, and many good scores were made, J. T. Breckon carried off the honors of the the peace conference and I suppose h will play there. At the same time he will play there. At the same time be must return to the New York club the advance money paid him before he can play anywhere. We advanced him a big bunch of money. Up to now no-body has shown me any cash. How the blay will come out 1 don't how day. The results follows: Lee the thing will come out I don't know. "As a matter of fact the assignment Van Arnam T. Breckon 64 81

of a player to any particular club by he peace committee amounts to noth ing if the player wants to make a tight. The validity of a contract will have be decided by the courts if the player wishes to make a fight.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Season Opens March 26 and Runs For 18 Weeks.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.-The new Pa cific coast baseball league will open its season on March 26 and run 18 weeks. Portland opens here with San Francisco, Oakland plays at Sacramento and Seattle at Los Angeles. All of the teams except Sacramento and Los Angeles have an even monber of series at home and abroad, the former playing two more away than on its own grounds and Los Angeles having two more at home than on the road. The northern teams open the season and close it away from home in order to escape the rainy season, but have a long stretch of games at home in the sum-

BALL PLAYER DEAD.

Blow on the Head Sent Him Insane - Died in Asylum.

Chicago, Feb. 16 .- Phil Recclus, a well known baseball pitcher, is dead at the State Insane asylum, where he had been for several months, says a dis-patch to the Tribune from Louisville, Ky. In July, 1902, while pitching a game for Spokane against Seattle was hit on the head by a batted ball. The injury affected his mind, finally sending him to the asylum. Reccus pitched for Cleveland in 1890 and 1891, and previous to this was a

member of the team taken by James A. Hart to the Pacific coast. He was on the Eclipse club of Louisville in the '80's. Phil Reccius' greatest game was in

1890, in Louisville, where he pitched against Detroit, which had just won the championship of the world. Rec-clus won by a score of 3 to 9. He was 41 years old and unmarried.

ABOUT SALE OF CLUB.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.-Concerning the sale of the Philadelphia National league club to a syndicate of western capitalists Arthur Irwin has this to

Husler's

Interesting Statement is Made by Arthur Irwin.

say: A STRAIGHT LINE indicates the shortest possible distance between two points.

tempter and went to live in a home her faithless lover had provided. They got along fairly well together until about nine months ago, when the girl's pro-tector told her that his headquarters had been changed and he must leave her. She could secure employment in Jones' dry goods store, he said, and giving her \$50 he went away.

Flour is the straight line between Good Wheat and Good Baking. The shortest possible distance is by way of Good Milling. INTERVENTION OF PROVIDENCE.

to earn her own living. She kept steadfastly to the task until she could orneeal her condition no longer and left

have been worse than yours. What this great medicine has done for Weatherson 64 61 others it can do for you. 64 y recencence and a second second second second to be a second second second second second second second second Gardner Daily Store News. Last week was a great sult week here. Sold more of these cut price suits than any week since first week of sale. Of course cold snaps helped out. But so many have come to the conclusion that any one of these suits can be worn right up to hottest weather time that they-ve been coming pretty fast for them. Then a great many have come to the conclusion that the saving is time. 192 ABVOM suits for \$19.00. prices. 138-138 J. P. Gardner, Main St. PRICE Utah Mining Machinery & Supply Co. 224-226 S. WEST TEMPLE. Telephone 303. Bar Iron, Steel Valves, Fittings, Giant Powder, Fuse, Caps, Ore Cars, Pipe, Leynor Rock Drills and Compressors, Hoists, Overstrom Concentrating Tables.

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