## Debate on the Statehood Bill. POLITICS, POLYGAMY and the CHURCH.

(From the Congressional Record.)

Mr. Spooner--Will the senator from the statement is an exceedingly inter-recting one. I have not myeself been which concerned about this question, is a sit relates to polygamous mar-risges, because I have assumed that it could be reached by the criminal laws of the country, properly enforced. But doe the senator agree with the state-ment from the senator from Idaho as the best the state of the First Presi-sens of the part of the First Presi-sens of members of the Church, going of the extent of prohibiting a "Mormon" being a candidate for office, a pro-abilitor which must be obeyed? I sup-pose if the order were that he should be a candidate for office, it like-ses would be an order to be obeyed.

that the senator's understanding of the situation? Mr. Rawlins-The senator from Idaho,

I think, stated the situation with sub-stantial accuracy. I would add in this stantial accuracy. I would add in this concection one or two incidents. Mr. Dubois-To be entirely accurate, I will state what I said: That the "Mormon" First Presidency issued a statement recently that no "Mormon" holding high ecclesiastical posoition should become a candidate for high rollical office without the consent of the First Presidency. That is the state-ment.

"Mr. Spooner-The senator does not go to the extent of saying that no "Mormon" can become a candidatee for political office if prohibited by the

First Presidency Mr. Dubols-I Dubols-I was speaking of their order, which refers to those high in authority in the Church. The practice authority in the church. The practice is for any "Mormon" who wants to be a candidate for sheriff or county office, er on the state ticket or anything like

that, to do so. Mr. Spooner-What I want to get at, if I can, from the senators who live in the vicinage, so to speak, is the extent the victure may be exercised, if the hierarchy chooses to exercise it, upon the action, political and otherwise, of nembers of the Church.

Mr. Hale-Let me ask the senator-Mr. Rawlins-If the senator from Mr. Rawing II the sentior from Maine will permit me. I should like to answer the question propounded by the sentior from Wisconsin.

senator from Wisconsin. Immediately upon the admission of Utah into the Union the question rose which is the subject-matter of the in-aury of the senator from Wisconsin. One of the parties nominated in a poli-tical convention in the ordinary way men holding positions in the "Mormon" rea holding positions in the "atornion Church for political offices. In the pro-press of the campaign, during a "Mor-mon" conference, it was proclaimed to the "Mormon" people that those candi-dates had not received the permission f their religious associates to become andidates for these offices, and there fore their conduct was not approved in that respect. This, promulgated in the midst of a political campaign, it was thought had a material effect upon the ection. These men were defeated. be candidates were arraigned. Mr. Hale-They were what?

Mr. Rawlins-They were arraigned before the authorities of the Church. Mr. Hale-These men who did not regard the order? Mr. Rawline-They did not regard the order. They were arraigned before the

Spooner-Will the senator from | as a Church organization was subject to excommunication in the Church. Very many "Mormons," younger "Mormons" and older "Mormons," too, in that respect, dislike it and are protesting against it, but are not willing to answer,

carry their protest to the extent of suffering such excommunication. Now, in Utah no "Mormon"—and of course the large proportion of our population are members of the Church-feels that the road to political preferment is open to him except upon that condition. Very many of the best "Mormons," therefore will not aspire to political office, because while they acquiesce they do not desire to sub-

mit to this sort of interference of the Church in affairs of state. Mr. Spooner-Will the senator permit me to ask him another question-only for information?

Mr. Rawlins-Certainly. Mr. Spooner-Has the full scope of the power of the "Mormon" Church over its members, so far as the senator knows, come to the knowledge of the public Mr. Rawlins-I think it has been dis-

cussed many, many times in the public press, and also, I suppose, in the halls of Congress. Mr. Spooner-Does the senator know whether the members of the "Mormon" Church take an oath or not?

Mr. Rawlins-That is a field of in-quiry I would not care to enter upon.

Mr. Warren-Will the senator from Utah yield to me for a question? Mr. Rawlins-With pleasure. Mr. Warren-Without challenging the

statement of the senator from Utah, for he undoubtedly knows more about the "Mormon" situation in Utah than I do, or perhaps any one here. I should like to ask him where the line is drawn as to those who are required to get permission of the Church in order to accept a political nomination or take an

active part in politics? Does it apply to business and professional men, or does it ann'v only to certain high Church officials, and if the latter, just where the line is drawn with reference to Church positions, and how many and of what order does it include? I would ask the senator another ques-

tion before he answers, so that the two may be considered together. Is the condition he is describing the condition as it has continuously prevailed from early times to the present; is it of the present or of long ago; and what is the condition now as compared with the condition one, two, three, five years

ago? Mr. Rawlins-I am glad the senator has asked both those questions, be-cause I have no interest in this matter except to present the case as it actually is

Mr. Warren-I will say that I do not ask the questions to distract the sena-

Mr. Rawlins-I know. Mr. Warren-But such information is of great interest to the senate and to the country, and I should like to have it completed. I only ask the questions so as to have the answer complete.

Mr. Rawlins—As to the first question, I regret that I am unable to give the limit, because when this manifesto was issued by the Church, announcing that members aspiring to political office-that is, persons holding positions of that is, persons holding positions ( authority in the "Mormon" Churchshould obtain permission of the au-thorities before doing so, many "Mormons" themselves made the inquiry and desired to have the limit defined so that they might know what degre or standing in the Church would make the person amenable to this rule. As I understand it, the Church declined to fix any limitation, but, as a matter of fact, it related to two persons. One was an Apostle of the "Mormon" Church, subsequently deposed. The other was in a subordinate position in the Church. He was one of the First Seven Presidents of the quorum of Seventies. In one campaign this man made the fight under the political ban of the Church, without having its consent, and was defeated. In the subsequent campaign, hav-ing subscribed to the doctrine and obtained the consent, he was elected. Now they are conscious, not Gentlies but "Mormons," that if they could they would rid themselves of this, That leads me to the answer to the in quiries very properly propounded by the senator from Wyoming. In Utah I con-cede that there has been very great progress among the "Mormon" people themselves in the way of emancipation of the people from this kind of influ-ence. In the older days-the territorial days—the sway was absolute, and you would hear no protest. Today there is a very large class among the "Mor-mon" people who would readily over-throw this Church domination in affairs of state, and it is just as obnox-ious to them as it is to any member of the senate. That feeling that senti-ment, that disposition to get rid of it is growing. Now, one of the great troubles we have in Utah is this: The managers of political campaigns (and it is true of all managers, and I do not speak in a

ator says two new parties are there, Republican and Democratic. Can the senator tell me the practical result in the present Legislature? Is he informed how many members are reputed Mr. Rawlins-I could not give the exct proportion. Mr. McComas-Approximately ? Mr. Rawlins-But a majority of the Legislature

Mr. Kean-It is utterly imposisble to hear the senator. Mr. McComas-I should like to hear

to the free exercise of the right to vote,

to the three exercise of the right to vote, to deal with public questions, with the division of these people who had there-tofore been solidified discussing this question, it would tend to the accom-plishment of the end which all desire. That has resulted, and it will continue, in my judgment. I do not think that we will be dominated in our political af-fairs in Utah. The conditions will im-

fairs in Utah. The conditions will improve, in my judgment. Mr. McComas-Mr. President, the sen-

Mr. Rawlins-I am not accurately informed as to the number.

Mr. McComas-Approximately? Mr. Rawlins-I am quite sure that a considerable majority of the present Legislature are members of the "Mor-mon" Church

on" Church. Mr. McComas-A considerable majority of the present Legislature are mem-bers of the "Mormon" Church? Mr. Rawlins-Yes; I think that is true. That is a rough statement, be-

cause I have seen-Mr. Dubois-And of the state? Mr. Rawlins-Of course a large ma-

jority of the population of the state are members of the "Mormon" Church. Mr. Warren-So that the proportion of the Legislature would represent very fairly the proportion of the population of the state as to "Mormons" and non-'Mormons?"

Mr. Rawlins-I do not think the 'Mormon" people have been disposed to discriminate on the grounds of re-ligion, to apply the religious test. I have thought that in the elections gen-erally they have manifested considera-ble liberality in that regard. In so far as the dominating induced

In so far as the dominating influence of the Church has been employed, it has not been employed strictly for the

purpose of elevating "Mormons" as against non-"Mormons." I think the eaders themselves have not felt inclined to make a strictly religious test; but appealed to, their aid sought, with the idea that advantage was to come to them or immunity was to come to them or something was to come to them if one side or the other was aided in a way which I cannot describe the aid has been given. At least, that is the firm opinion of, I think, all the people. almost without exception, in my

state Mr. President, I do not think that I have anything further to suggest. Mr. Hale-Mr. President----

The president pro tempore-Does the senator from New Jersey yield to the senator from Maine?

Mr. Kean-Certainly. Mr. Hale-For only a moment. The discussion this afternoon, Mr. President, has not only been most interesting, but most valuable, and, as a senator on my left says, startling. It has disclosed the presence in certain states and teritories of a powerful re-ligious organization, a well organized Church, not asserting a practise that is believed by the American people to be wicked in its results, the practice of polygamy, but asserting itself as a dominant, potential force from the mind and action of its followers.

The senator says that this has been fully discussed before. I do not think so. Most of the discussion that has taken place in Congress in relation to "Mormonism" has been with reference to the practise of polygamy and its dis-astrous results upon the social fabric. The greater question of the power and determination of the "Mormon" hier-archy to intrdue itself into temporal matters and to influence and control the action of its followers as children is

## THE OLD RELIABLE

NEWS: THUP" DESERET EVENING NEWS: IHURSDAY, FL.

> FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE CITY The annual report of City Auditor | Second South street

POWDER

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pleted and filed with Mayor Thompson. One copy will also be submitted to the city council at its next regular meeting. The balance on hand on Jan. 1, 1943 was \$166,818.51, which is a decrease of \$66,308.67 as compared with the balance on hand on Jan. 1, 1902. The total receipts during the year were \$1,088 -103.50, and the disbursements were \$921,-284,99

amounting in the total to \$18,049.92 which remains uncollected as yet.

The fall and crematory fund has been wiped out completely. The crematory has been completed and paid for, while the balance in the jail fund of \$35,232,35 has been transferred, by order of the city council, on Aug. 27, and Dec. 8. 1902, to the contingent expense fund in order to meet the general running expenses of the municipal government. GENERAL STATEMENT.

Following is a general statement of the receipts and disbursements for the

year: Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1902 .....\$233,127.18 Receipts ... ... 854,838.32 Warrants cancelled by order of city 75.00 Warrants cancelled

by order of library

paving ... ... 10,044.36 Total .... \$ 18,049.92 WATER WORKS FUND.

The waterworks fund was created by ordinance of the city council, approved Sept. 24, 1900. The ordinance provides that the revenues of th ewaterworks system shall be kept in a separate fund and used, 1st, for payment of interest on water bonds; 2nd for mainenance of waterworks system, and, 3rd, for such extensions and improvements as the city council shall order from time to time

Balance Jan. 1, 1902.. ...... 7,746.52 Receipt Water ra , 1901....\$ 21,377.14 Water rates 1902... Meter rates .. 17,787.65 Water service permits... Waterworks dep't. 701.70 individual and

\$102,567.90

6.728.70

companies' acc't. 1.293.31 Fees turning water 80.50 miscellaneous re-899.90

tion, F. Langton. 108.90 - \$ 94,821.38

Disbursements-Waterworks dep't., maintenance ..\$ 27,384.09 Waterworks dep't., improvements . 911.38 Waterworks dep't., 9,031.18 storehouse. Waterworks dep't., individual and companies' acc't .. 197.75 Waterworks dep't., plant and equip-

ment.



duced two days ago, and a motion was made to refer the whole matter to the committee on rules. This motion was pending when the senate went into executive session. The discussion of the subject brought out the fact that the senate was opposed to cloture in any form.

19, 1903.

The resolution of Senator Quay declaring it as the sense of the senate that there should be a vote on the statehood bill, occupied a portion of the morning hour in the senate, Mr. Spooner opposed it, saying it was in a sense cloture to which he was opposed, or a censure upon the minority which he

did not think was right. "Under the present rules," he main-tained, "the interests of the country are better served than if there was a clobetter served than if there was a clo-ture. The resolution, he insisted, calls on the senate practically to put a vote of censure upon those who happen to be conscientionsly opposed to the om-nibus statehood bill. Mr. Teller of Colorado agreed with Mr. Spooner, and believed in maintain-ing free discussion. Mr. Cockreil of Missouri colneided with that stew. Mr.

Missourl coincided with that view. Mr Platt of Connecticut said that he did not believe in absolute untrammelled debate when it reached the point of ob-

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts said a minority in the senate always gets a vote when it is a real majority, which must be something more than numeri-He said that majorities of the al. majority party were entitled to control the legislattion of a parliamentary party

Mr. McComas of Maryland offered a substitute for the resolution, which was a copy of an amendment to the rules of the senate offered by Mr. Platt of Connecticut some time ago, and provided

or limited cloture. Mr. Dubeis of Idaho, answering particularly Mr. Lodge, declared that if a majority of the senate think it for the est interests of the country to pass a bill they ought to be allowed to vote and not be compelled to belong to the majority party, "Otherwise," said he, "the minority might just as well go

Mr. Mason of Illinois said the minor-



5

### of the Skin and Blood Should Begin NOW

BLOOD HUMOURS, Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Baby Humours and every kind of Humour from Pimples to

Scrofula, with Premature Loss of Hair, may now be speedily, permanently and economically cured by Cuticura Resolvent, greatest of Blood and Skin Purifiers, assisted by the external use of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap.

Thousands of the world's best people have found instant relief and speedy cure by the use of Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap in the most torturing and disfiguring of ITCHING, BURN-ING, and SCALY HUMOURS, ECZEMAS, RASHES, ITCH-INGS and INFLAMMATIONS.

Thousands of Tired, Fretted Mothers, of Skin-Tertured and Disfigured Babies, of all ages and conditions, have certified to almost miraculous cures by the Cuticura Remedies when the best medical skill has failed to relieve, much less cure.

Cuticura Treatment is local and constitutional-complete and perfect, pure, sweet and wholesome. Bathe the affected surfaces with Cuticura Soap and Hot Water to cleanse the skin of Crusts and Scales and Solten the Thickened Cuticle, dry without hard rubbing. and apply Cuticura Ointment freely to allay Itching, Irritation, and Inflammation, and Soothe and Heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent to Cool and Cleanse the Blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity.

# Reiser for the year 1902 has been com-

Only three funds show deficits, while ill others have good balances to their credit. The irrigation and water supply fund shows a deficit of \$1.659.33; the sewers and drains fund a deficit of \$3,-880.12; and the Second South street paving fund a deficit of \$605.76. All of them however, are covered by revenue

authorities of the Church, charged with n'sconduct. Thereupon a manifesto, is it was called, was issued by the Mormon" Church and proclaimed to "Mormon" people, upon which the "Mormon" people were invited to vote heir approval. That was that heir approval. That was that a person in the "Mormon" Thurch should aspire to a po-lical office without first having obaned the consent of his religious leaders. That manifesto was adopted in conference and in the different local Church organizations throughout the The party called a reconvened con

a to protest against this doctrine, on the idea that if it were submitted to by the "Mormon" people, it by the "Mormon" people, it a result in this—and I think has so resulted: That any nominated without first the permission of the Mormon" hurch leaders to become a candidate as the disapproval of the Church orranization as such, while any "Mormon" conforms to that rule and obtains the ent of the authorities of the Church goes to the "Mormon" people with the benediction of the "Mormon" Church nd among a large number of that peo. e it would be sufficiently potent to inldidate

Mr. Hale-While the other man rests ader the frown of the Church. Now, I abmit, Mr. President, that no statement can be stronger than this as to ment can be stronger than this as to the interposition of this Church power. The approval of a Church sets a man free in the race the American citizen embarks in for the favor of his fellows, but if his candidacy is not approved, he rests under the towns of the Church he rests under the frown of the Church and he can obtain no office. Does the which that is true?

Mr. Rawlins.-No; I do not. Mr. Hale-No; I do not think he does Mr. RawHns-I want to state in this connection that a vigorous protest was made at the time against this manifesathis idea that a member of the "Mor-non" Church could not aspire to office out obtaining the consent of the much leaders. It was protested mainst for the very reasons I suggest. fot only did the non-"Mormons" pro-est against it, but many of the "Mor-mons" protested against it, and they net in convention and adopted resoluons protesting against it. Warren-Mr. President-

Mr. Rawlins-But, of course, Mr.

The President pro tempore-Does the tor from Utah yield to the senator from Wyoming? Mr. Rawlins-In one moment.

arse, Mr. President, the "Mormon" copis in a way have been compelled acquissce in it, for this reason: Of anyone opposing it after its adoption



party sense) seek to pull all the strings in order to win. Those are sometimes

legitimate and sometimes, in the esti-mation of people who look at the mat-ter impartially in the interest of the public weal, they are illegitimate. If these extraneous influences could be got rid of, if leaders of the "Mor-mon" Church, or any other church are

not led to believe that they can gain some advantage, some immunity, by aiding one political party or another, they see that there is no reward for them by intermeddling in Church affairs. On the other hand, it ought to be the case

that instead of rewards it ought to be reprobated. No advantage at least, but rather a disadvantage, should come in consequence of this intermedding. This it control interference would disappear. consequence of this intermedding. This attempted interference would disappear if the leaders themselves would take their hands out. Many of them pro-claim that they do not want or do not put them in, but if they would keep

"Mormon" people would be left to thinselves. They are not a dangerous people. They are an industrious and rugal people.

Mr. Warren-I wish to ask the sena-or a question right in the same line. think the senator will be glad to an-Rawlins-Certainly.

Mr. Rawlins--Certainty. Mr. Warren--Is it not a fact that when this condition first prevailed and for a long time after it there were but two parties in Utah, one the "Mormon" and the other the Gentile? Or, to be more specific, the People's party ("Mor-mor"), ead the Ukarel marty (Cautile)" mon") and the Liberal party (Gentile)? There were then no political parties, such as are known today as Republi-cans and Democrats. In former times it was the "Mormon" and the Gentlie. Since the division of the parties, since there has been a Republican party and

there has been a Republican party and a Democratic party, has the tendency been toward greater freedom from the dominating influence the senator has mentioned, or otherwise? Mr. Rawlins—I think so, most decid-edly. I think I anticipated in some re-marks which I had the bonor 10 years ago to make in the house of represen-tatives that we would not actually be free from this question, that it would refer in one way or another to plague ps, but that with conditions gavorable

what has been developed here today, and t may well give us pause. The very last statement of the senator from Utah-that when an election has taken place and there have been ence of the Church has been brought to not know how-tells the whole story. We have ben told that in elections of popular officers where there are two candidates and the one has the approval of the Church and the other rests under the frown of the Church, the man who rests under the frown of the Church goes down. We have been told of another case where a man running for office, a candidate before his fellows, with a laudable ambition to be elected to an important office, has been pjrohibited from running by the auhorities of the Church, that he is withdrawn from the contest. I do not know, Mr. President, of any

greater power than that. It is the pow-er to bind and loose. If there is any-thing in the spirit of the American in-stitutions, it is that this is never per-

missible on the part of the authorities of a religious organization to exercise control in temporal matters over its fol-lowers and to influence electins, as the senator from Utah said, by methods which he does not know about, but which he does not know about, but which are always effective. This day has not been ill spent, Mr. President, in bringing out in this dis-cussion on what is called statehood cer-tain conditions that obtain where the "Mormon" Church has secured its lodg. ment; and the lessons which we have een taught here ought to sink into the

minds of senators and ought to give us pause, I do not think upon this billit is wider than that—but it discloses conditions that we may well take into account in any legislation with refer-ence to these communities.

(Continued Tomorrow).

ANAEMOTROPHY.

#### Do You Recognize It?

When land is used and not fertilized it soon becomes worked out and the crops will be poor and small. So when poor or not well selected food is used. the body runs down and the blood be

omes impoverished. Physicians call it Anaemotrophy, I may show itself in the form of rheu-matism, dyspepsia and bowel troubles general weakness, fainting spells or other ways, all accompanied by ner-

"About two months ago my wife not having been fed on properly selected food became very ill and her physician, after a thorough examination, declared her to be suffering from Anaemotrophy, (deficient blood). It was necessary to change the food to enrich the blood and strengthen the organs and muscles and race up the nerves with a good diet.

Her stomach and entire system were in revolt aginst pasty indigestible com-pounds and partly cooked cereals and the overworked organs protested against being longer overburdened. "One day I bought a package of

Grape-Nuts and she began using them at once. Not only did she relish the delicate flavor but her stomach received them without protest.

"At breakfast and supper this was her only food save occasionally a cracker with jelly. In a week or so her checks had taken on a tinge of red

63.00 board ..... Disbursements ... . \$921. 166, Balance Dec. 31,1902, Totals .....\$1,088,103.50\$1,088. BALANCE AND DEFICITS. The balances and deficits in each s shown in the following statemet Contingent expense fund ......\$ 41,523.55 Street and side-62,302.46 supply Waterworks fund... 2,017,37 3,8 Sewers and drains ... Water bond fund .. 200.36 8,279.03 Public library Bicycle path fund ... 25.00 Second South street 10,558.01 paving bouth Temple street 7,978.48 paving . North State Street 4.415.80 paving Alley No. 1.. 3,449,90 Richards street pav-697.81 ing Private alley, W. S. Henderson ... .... Private alley, James 55.03 Sewer extension, reserve fund . Sidewalk extensions 4,486.66 Water main exten-12,946.72 Excess of balances over deficits ...... 166.8

Totals ... ..... \$172,963.72 \$172,96 Above deficits are covered by un lected revenue for the year 1902, as

> Irrigation and water supply fund .....\$ 2,347.74 Sewers and drains 5,657.82 fund ... ... .....

BIG MUSEUM FOR CHICAGO. To be Finest in World and Cost Ten

Million Dollars. Chicago, Feb. 18 .- Chicago is to have

the finest museum in the world, and Marshall Field is to provide the funds to build it, according to plans now under discussion by the South Park commission. The Lake front is to be the site, and the maximum cost is to be \$10,000,000. The proposition took actual form at today's session of the South Park board, when N. H. Carpenter, sec-retary of the Art Institute association, appeared and gave assurance that Mr. Field stood ready to give any money Field stood ready to give any money necessary to make the building the finest in the world. Another representa-tive of Mr. Field was present, and he gave the commissioners to understand that what Mr. Carpenter said would be

followed to the letter by Mr. Field. There are no reservations and no conditions to be met by the city except that Mr. Field reulres that a suitable site be presented

#### British Colonies for Canada.

New York, Feb. 19 .- The Rev. Mr. ber checks had taken on a tinge of red and her strength had visibly increased. The doctor congratulated himself and her upon her recovery. He could hard-ly believe it possible then, but now he is a steady user of Grape-Nuts him-self. Today her general health is vast-ly improved, her weight has increased it pounds and she is eating whatever she tikes, her digestion being perfect. "I attribute this to the increased nodrishment and reat given to the di-gestive organs by the use of Grape-Nuts. We cannot say too much in honest and well merited praise of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creak, Mich Barr's emigration project has reached

8 I	Treasurer's office		
8	waterworks acc't.	1,231.27	100
284.99	City Creek pipe line	17,605.48	1.6.1
18.51	Pumping plant at		100
Sanding 1	Utah lake	6.932.05	12
03.50	Interest on water bonds, series "A,"		
100.00	hande carles "A "	10,000,00	
1.1	pipeline	100.10	
fund	pipenne	105.19	
nts	Backfilling in paved		
(MAR)	district is is is	\$1.75	
1.118	Engineering dep t.,		
6 a 19	waterworks acc't.	436.13	
1.1.1.1	Pipe line, brick tank		
- 16 A	to West Temple		
1.111	street	520.04	
59.33	street		
	Creek canyon	187.85	
80.12	Parley's convon		
00.16	Parley's canyon water commis-		
1.11	water commis-	16.88	
	sion	10.00	
1.1	Parley's canyon		
	weirs	60.75	
05.76	Pumping plant in-		
1.00	vestigation for		
- 69	Liberty park wells	14.20	
1.103	Water main exten-		
	slon surveys	550.52	
1.1.1	Water main exten-		
1.113	sion inspection	538.42	
112	Water rates re-		
1.500	Water rates re- bate	70.75	
	Meter rebates	70.75 2.80	
100.00	Deter repates	m.00	
	Printing and ad-	820.05	
1.	vertising	262.93	
1.11	Office furniture and	. ashes	
- 38	fixtures	112.50	
	Exchange on water	\$0.00	
	bond interest	100 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
1.1	Insurance	130.00	
11.0	Litah lake reser-		
1.01	voir. Fire cisterns in	46.95	
	Fire cisterns in		
10.04	business district	762.99	
1.1.2	Reservoir site Par-		
18.51	ley's canyon	907.26	
	Thirteenth East St.		
63.72	a ninteentin Egst St.	6.00	
00.14	reservoir	250.00	
col-	Water litigation	200.00	
fol-	Water main exten-		
	sions (city ex-	in sector	
	pense)	15,427.72	
1		ACCRETE ACCRETE ACCR	\$1.00,55
1	Balance Dec. 81,1902	an anythic	2,01

ity is the great part of the senate which is the only body where the minority stops legislation Mr. Carmack of Tennessee said that where debates are carried on purely for the purpose of obstruction they are likely to lead to a cloture rule which will defeat legitimate debate. No action was taken on the resolution or the substitute, although a motion had been made to refer the matter to the committee on rules. Messrs. Stewart of Nevada, Platt of Connecticut and Jones of Arkansas were appointed conferees on the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Mason of Illinois reported the postoffice appropriation 1 At 1:45 the senate went into executive

session, and at 5:20 p. m. adjourned. COLE YOUNGER'S SHOW.

#### He Will Go on the Road with a Wild

West One.

Lees Summit, Mo., Feb. 18.-Cole Younger, the pardoned bandit, today confirmed the report that he intends to run a wild west show, saying that he has already signed a contract with a Chicago man, owner of a show now wintering there. He said he was the real owner and stated that the pur-chase money had been advanced to him. Younger said that he would be manager and treasurer, but stated emphatically that he would not show himself in the arena. He said that he was negotiating with Frank James, whom he wanted to join the show as arena manager.

#### JUSTICE IN VENUZUELA.

American Citizen Secures a Big Judgment Against Government.

Caracas, Feb. 18.-The supreme court today rendered its decision in the suit brought by the heirs of Henry Rudoff, an American citizen, against the nezuelan government for damages the annulment of a concession given in 1892 to build a market in Car Judgment was given in favor of Rud-loff's heirs. The claim for the large amount of \$700,000, to be paid by the Venezuelan government, was admitted. The United States legation watched the case very closely. Today's decision is interesting, inasmuch as the German and British legations have maintained that justice for foreigners does not ex-ist in Venezuela.



\$102,567.90

It has directed to Canada from Great

Britain a most remarkable emigration

movement at a time when South Afri-

can mine owners are powerless to at-tract workmen, and Rhodesia remains

a land of undeveloped resources.

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