DESERET EVENING NEWS: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1903.



POLITICS, POLYGAMY and the CHURCH.

(From the Congressional Record.)

proval."

All this legislation, Mr. President, we have secured in the face of the opposi-tion of the railroad companies and their fiends. A large share of this liberal fiends. A large share of this liberal and broad-minded legislation, intended and broad-minded legislation, intended to protect the farmers and industrial to protect the farmers and industrial classes of the country against the in-classes of the great corporations, has been secured through the energy of the representatives of foreign birth in our representatives of the Minnesota legis-representatives of the Minnesota legisature for the last six or eight years, a man who is recognized by all elements as the leader of the house, and who has as the leader of the head of the progress-secured a great deal of the progress-legislation in that state, is a man who was born on the other side of the sea in one of the Scandinavian coun-

tries. Compare the record of the people of Minnesota with that of New Mexico. In 1878, after New Mexico had been a territory of the United States since teritory of the United States since 1856, the legislature of the territory, in lefance of the statutes of the United states, in defiance of all right and jus. states, in denance of all right and jus-fice, passed a law to incorporate the Jesult society. Let me read the act. I read from Senate Miscellaneous Docunent No. 43, second session, Forty-fifth

"An act to incorporate the Society of the Jesuit Fathers of New Mexico.

"Be it enacted by the legislative assem-Be ft enacted by the registerity water bly of the territory of New Mexico: "Section 1. That Donato Gaspari, Rafael Baldasare, Luis Gentile, Salvader Persone, and Pascual Tomasine, of the counties of San Miguel, Mora, and Bernalillo, in the territory of New Mexto, and all other persons who are now in the future may associate themelves with them for the purposes heremafter mentioned, be, and hereby are, mafter mentioned, be, and hereby are, created a body politic and corporate, in law and in fact: and they shall be known and called by the name, style, and title of that of the "Association of the Jesuit Fathers," and by this name may hereafter have perpetual succes-sion, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or

1 call attention to this-

"may hold and reserve to themselves and for their successors, either by grant, contract, sale, transfer, gift, testament, legacy, or in any other manner, ands, tenements, hereditaments, and all and every class of real or personal propand every class of real or personal prop-ery, and may cede, contract, sell, and transfer the same, for the use and ben-eft of said society of the Jesuis Fath-ers so incorporated; and singular and ally may do each and every thing hat such corporation may and be legal for them to do, for the welfare, benefit, and anvancement of said Society of the Jesuit Fathers hereby incorporated."

It is curlous to see how this act was passed. I am reading from this same document-

"Introduced by the Hon, Diego Archuleta January 11, 1878. Read the first time, and, the rules

being suspended, was read the second and third times, and passed the legislative council January 11, 1878, "JESUS M. SENA Y BACA,

"Chief Clerk of the Legislative Coun-House of Representatives.

'Received January 11, 1878." Received on the same day it passed the legislative council.

"Read the first time and, the rules being suspended, was read the second and third times, and passed. it was passed under suspension of the rules in both houses. Here is a further indorsement: "An act to incorporate the Society of the Jesuit Fathers in New Mexico, inroduced by Diego Archuleta Jan. 11, 1878, read the first time, and, on a suspension of the rules, was read a secand time, and the rules being further nded, the act was read the third time, and passed the legislative council This act was sent to the governor for aproval. The governor vetoed it. and here is his veto message. It is a very interesting document, and I want to call attention of senators to it:

ground that a large percentage them are foreigners." Then, giving the statistics, which I do not care to take the time now to repeat, I said:

"Now, Mr. President, with that ad-mixture of foreigners, as I said, they have had enough good sense to have built up a great commonwealth, to have made a proud record for themselves, and to have sent to this body as their representative the distinguished sena-tor who has addressed us in opposition to the admission of New Mexico to statehood."

Then I was interrupted by a question, which, having answered, I proceeded as follows:

"I regret to say that I am unable to inswer that question. I did not think a look at that. But what I want to to own, free of taxation, an unlimited amount of property. They are permit-ted to own all kinds of real and person-al estate in all parts of the territory,

to look at that. But what I want to say is that Minnesota is one of the best states in this Union. Her population, as everybody knows, is an intelligent, patriotic, busy, and capable population. They have never made any mistake in selecting representatives to the Con-gress of the United States in either house, certainly not beyond the aver-age number made by states as a rule. Their whole record is a creditable one, and I cite the fact that they have this foreign-born population to show that it does not follow because there are foreign-born citizens in the territory of and are not subject to any supervision by the legislature nor required to pay anything toward the support of the government, The provisions of the bill are contrary to public policy and in di-rect violation of the laws of the United States, and can not receive my ap-umcral." oreign-born citizens in the territory of New Mexico that that territory is disqualified for admission to state-Then follows the opinion of the attor-

stances.

ney-general calling attention to the statutes of the United States and point. hood.' ing out plainly that such legislation is directly in violation of the United States I might have cited the statistics as to my own state, Ohio (as the senator has statutes. seen fit to do, but I did not care to parade the statistics as to my own Now, what do you think they did after that veto? I read from the same state), to show that there was a large admixture of foreign element in the document population of Ohio. It did not seem to me that it was necessary for me to

"There was taken up from the presi-dent's table and under consideration act No. 3, "To incorporate the Society of the Jesuit Fathers in New Mexico," submitted by his excellency the gover-nor, with his objections and disapprovmake any defense of the people of Ohi, make any defense of the population population. I think every senator here will al, and the said act having been read, the question was put, 'Shall the act

pass, notwithstanding the objections of his excellency the governor? which re-sulted by a vote of the council in the passage of the act in the legislative council by a two-thirds vote of the members composing the legislative council, notwithstanding the objections and disapproval of his excellency the governor. "Jan. 18, 1878,

JESUS M. SENA Y BACA. Chief Clerk of the Legislative Coun-

"Sent to the house of representatives for its action, together with the objections of his excellency the governor, and returned from the house on the 19th day of January, 1887, having passed that body by a two-thirds vote, not-withstanding the objections and disapproval of his excellency the governor."

all the states are, notwithstanding that fact, doing their duty in a creditable way as citizens of the United States. They passed the bill in both houses I was simply answering the argument the senator made. I was not arraign-ing his people. I was not arraigning his state. I was complimenting his state. Every senator I know is proud of the record Minnesota has made, and it is not to the discredit of Minnesota that she has this large factor discusses on the same day. It was sent to the governor, and after the governor had vetoed it and called their attention in his own veto and also in the letter of the attorney-general to the fact that it was contrary to the laws of the Unitthat she has this large foreign element in her population. I did not say they could not speak the English language. The senator says that 25 per cent of the ed States, they passed it in both houses on the same day over the governor's

That act came before Congress. Con-500,000 can and do speak the English language. I supposed a larger percent-age than that spoke the English lan-guage, although I did not stop to examgress was compelled in 1878 to pass an act annulling that law. It is an act passed in 1879, and is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That an act of the legislative council of the territory of New Mexico entitled 'An act to in-corporate the Society of the Jesuit Fathers of New Mexico,' which passed both houses of said legislative assem-

bly on or about the 18th day of January 1878, over the veto of the governor of said territory, being in violation of sec-tion 1889 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which declares 'the leg-islative assemblies of the several territories shall not grant private charters or especial privileges,' said bill be-

ing a grant of a private charter or act of incorporation, with the 'especial privileges' of an unlimited power to acquire, hold, and transfer all kinds of property, both real and personal, and the exemption from taxation of all the lation. effects and property of said corporation same is hereby, disapproved and declared null and void." This act was approvel Feb. 4, 1879. All these things occurred when, or about the time when, my friend the senator from West Virginia [Mr. Elkins], was a delegate in Congress laboring to get that territory admitted as a state in the Union. I desire to ask the senator from Ohio [Mr. Foraker], who has taken pains to parade the figures of the foreign population of Minnesota and to compare with those of New Mexico, if he them can find in the legislative history of Minnesota, either as a territory or a state, any instance of that kind of legcome islation. Our public school system in the state of Minnesota is equal to the very best in all of the United States.



We Want Every One to Know

How to Get Strong.

OUR VINOL IS A STRENGTH CREATOR.

The saddest sight on earth is a brokendown man or woman.

We see such people every day right here in our city.

It is pitiful to see a man that should be in his prime dragging himself through life dejected, discouraged and broken down, due to some premature weakness. It does not make any difference whether this weakness is the result of dissipation, indiscreet living or disease; it can be overcome.

We have known of many very serious cases of debility quickly overcome by Vinol.

oncede that the population of my state is a creditable one, that they have made a creditable record in the history of Vinol is a scientific rebuilder and strength creator. It contains the active this country, and that they have done their duty under any and all circumcurative principles of Cod-Liver Oil in a highly concentrated form. The I did not refer to Minnesota except benefit that can be derived from the only because the senator himself had challenged attention to that subject. The purpose I had in view, conceding that they had a foreign element of use of these properties is so well known that there is no need for us to enter into that subject.

that they had a foreign was to which we all have knowledge, was to show that it does not follow that they show that it does not follow that they We could quote many instances where Vinol has done good; as an example, are disqualified for statehood. You have only to look to New York, to here is one coming from Jane S. Fen-Massachusetts, as well as to Ohio and fren, a prominent member of the W. C. Minnesota, or to any and every other state of the Union, where you will find T. U., and a resident of Suncook, N. H. a large admixture of foreigners with the native-born population, to find that it has made a splendid population in the aggregate, and that the people of She writes:

"I was run down, was in bed from May to March. Was so nervous and sickly that every one thought I was in a most precarious condition. My weight was reduced to 120 pounds. I was advised to take Vinol, which I did, and am now very much better, and am able to be about again. As a rebuilder and a strength giver nothing can equal it. Vinol is a God-blessing to anybody."

Because Vinol is delicious, and because it does contain these much-sought-after medicinal properties we endorse it, and we unhesitatingly proclaim that it is better than any preparation of cod-liver oil or tonic rebuilder we have ever had in our store.

THE SMITH DRUG CO.,

DRUEHL & FRANKEN,

DRUGGISTS

Why I rose was simply to call the senator's attention to the fact that I did not arraign Minnesota. I did not say one word to her discredit or in dis-paragement of her. I cite her record with pride, and I cite her deeds and her achievements with pride, as every other itizen might. Mr. Nelson-The senator is entirely

ine the statistics; but that is immater-ial. We know the record they have

made, and that is one we can all in good faith compliment.

wide of the mark. He built up an argument as a basis for his reference to Minnesota by claiming and insisting and from the British Isles. The remainder that come are from the German that I was opposed to the admission of New Mexico because of its foreign pop-



iprecedented

DEMOCRATS FILIBUSTERED.

fook Three Hours to Get Minutes Approved - Richardson Denonneed Chair in Strong Terms.

Washington, Feb, 26 .- Amid scenes which recalled memorable and exciting lays of the Fifty-first Congress, when party feeling ran fiercely and the hall of representatives resounded with denunciations of the alleged "high-hander methods of the majority," James J. Butler of Missouri was unseated today

by the house, and George C. R. Wagoner was seated in his place. The Demo crats had decided at their caucus this morning that if this case was called up they would prosecute a filibuster from now until March 4, regardless of consequences upon legislation, and they began the fight as soon as the gave feil at noon. Roll call followed roll call, and it took over three hours to

approve the journal of yesterday's pro-Then, when the decks were cleared, the case was called. A spirited debate of two hours followed and, finally, after repeated roll calls, the case was brought to a vote. The Democrats then at empted to block things by leaving the hall, but enough absentees finally were

brought in to make up the necessary scat. On a viva voce vote the chair de-clarod the motion carried, declining to recognize Mr. Rehardson's demand for a division. Mr. Richardson again de-neunced the chair's action, crying out that if was "treanning turbered." uorum. The closing chapter was dramatic Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who was in the chair, refused to recognize a de-mand for division, and Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, stood in his place that it was "tyrannical, unheard of unfair and unust." The Republicans jeered, but he continued to inveign and denounced his course in unmeas-ured terms, amid the jeers of the Reagainst the chair's action in loud tones. When the vote on the resolution de-claring Mr. Wagoner entitled to the publican side. The handful of Demo-chats present were overriden rough-shod and Mr. Wagoner was seated. eat was taken a similar scene follow ed. A division was allowed and the chair declared the resolution adopted -The Republican leaders, in deciding to force this case to a vote, did so with a perfect realization of the embarrass-ment which would follow if the Dem-162 to 2-declining to entertain th 162 to 2-declining to entertain the point that no quorum was present. This still further aroused the ire of the handful of Democrats on the floor. "I fild not believe the chair would be guilty of such an action." cried Mr. crats carried out their fillbustering threat, and they have arranged a pro-gram to reduce the minority's obstructive power to a minimum as far Richardson, while Mr. Williams (Dem. Ill.), from his seat should that the as the appropriation bills are cerned. This is to be accomplished by a special rule, which has been tentaspeaker had to put a proxy in the chall o do it. Mr. Wagoner, the contestant, was tively prepared, by which all the preliminary parliamentary steps for get then escorted to the bar of the house and sworn in. Then the speaker re-sumed the chair, and Mr. Payne, the

ting appropriation bills with senate amendments into conference can be cut off. But later this afternoon the Re-publicans who favor the omnibus public building bill threatened to vote against the rule unless it made provision for the bill. This disturbing factor in the situation was not straightened out tonight. The Republican program also in-cludes a proposition to continue the executive day of today until noon March 4, in order to obviate the long

took a recess until tomorrow. Appropriations for Battleships.

majority leader, moved a recess unti tomorrow, and on that demanded the

previous question. It was ordered, 165 to 5, the speaker this time overruling

the point of no quorum. By a vote of 173 to 2 the house then, at 7:15 p. m.

answering o ther names.

laring Mr. Butler not entitled to his

Washington, Feb. 26 .- Senator Hale and tedious work of approving the journal against filibustering tacticz. A from the committee on naval affairs. today reported the naval appropriation bill. The most important amendment recess was taken tonight until 11 recommended by the committee relates to the increase of the navy. The entire clock tomorrow and a rule has been prepared which hereafter will give a motion for recesss precedent over a motion to adjourn. house provision is stricken out and in its stead provision is made for four



SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN OF ALABAMA AND HIS LONG TALK IN THE SENATE.

Sanator Morgan has for weeks opposed the Panama canal treaty and has spent a great deal of time trying to talk it to death.

Mare Island, \$138,000; work at Pensa- 1 cola, \$120.000; naval station, Tutuila, \$51,000. For a hospital at Washington, D. C., \$125,000; for a hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M., \$100,000; on account of supplies, \$500,000; marine corps' pay, \$258,000: provisions, clothing, etc., for corps on account of its increase, corps on account of its increase \$143,000. The total net increase recommended over the appropriation as the bill passed is \$1,937,561, making a grand total of \$51,277,281.

The bill also provides for two steel training ships for landsmen at a cost of \$370,000 each, and for a wooden barge for the same service at a cost of \$50,00 The provision relative to hospitals is for a new institution at Washington. It is proposed to provide for the en-largement of the army hospital at Fort Bayard so as to accommodate the mer of the navy who may be afflicted with tuberculosis, making the institution an

army and naval hospital. Another amendment limits to 1909 the time which the house amendment for the increase of midshipmen at Annapolis shall be in effect. At that time one midshipman is to be allowed to each senator and member of Congress. A midshipman is allowed to Porto Rico. It is required that candidates for the place of midshipmen hereafter shall be between 17 and 20 years of age.

DENVER'S LONE HIGHWAYMAN

Denver, Colo., Feb. 27 .- The police

have arrested Garfield Snyder, a local

Police Arrest Garfield Snyder on arrangement. Sassicior

ment of senators on commissions, and on one occasion had refused to confirm wo senators nominated by the president for such service. During the discussion it was made clear that no reflection was intended on Mr. Lodge and Mr. Turner, who have been elected as members of the Alaskan boundary commission.

The bill was passed after a number of amendments had been added to it. The senate then went into executive session at 1:40 p, m, and devoted the remainder of the day to the Panama canal treaty.

Walkout and Lockont.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 27 .- A combined walkout and lockout of union metal workers has taken place in the principal shops in Los Angeles, where cornices are manufactured and otherrietal work is done. All union metal workers in the city are out of work. The trouble is said to be the forerunher of a general strike of all union labor organizations in the various building trades. The men have asked for an increase to \$4.50 per day for certain journeymen and the employes have agreed to the raise, on condition that the employers be privileged to intro-duce a sliding scale of wages for vari-ous workmen, according to ability. The union men are not satisfied with this

Getting close to the

March is usually a

breezy fellow and

sometimes the breezes

have an Arctic tinge-

31.0

BAMBERCER.

The Man on Meighn St.

That good coal,

first of March.

"Gentlemen: I return to you with my objections 'An act to incorporate the Jesuit Fathers in New Mexico.'

"For the purpose of obtaining for your information the best legal advise within my reach, I requested the attor-ney-general of the territory, Hon, William Breeden, to prepare a careful opinion upon the law of the case. This opinion I make part of my message and by it in full before you. Atty.-Gen. Breeden says: "The bill, in my opinion. is clearly in violation of the said law of the United States.' "This opinion I fully indorse, and if

you pass this bill over Gen. Breeden's and my veto you will do so with your eyes open, in violation of your caths of office and the laws of the United States. There are many other ons to the bill, a few of which I will briefly notice.

"It is difficulty to decide whether the man who seeks to establish the society or the society which he seeks to establish is the worse. Both are so bad you can not decide between them. This Neapolitan adventurer, Gaspari, teach-This es publicly that his dogmas and asserons are superior to the statutes of the United States and the laws of the terflary. No doctrine or teaching can be more dangerous to good government than this, especially in New Maxico, where the mass of the people are ig-norant. He also, by his writings and harangues, endeavors to excite mosities and to stimulate the people to-ward those lawfully exercising civil authority over them to acts of violence He comes here while the legislative assembly is in session and lobbies in the most brazen and shameless manner to defeat needed and wholesome laws, and the laws of the United States.

"Two years ago he intruded himself into the lower house and remained within the bar and by the speaker's within the bar and by the speaker's side till he forced the passage of this bill, but at that session it was defeated by an basest legislative council. He now presents himself again, and being fully informed that what he asks is contrary to the laws of the United States, urges you to yiolate your oaths States, urges you to violate your oaths and pass the bill.

The society which he seeks to es-tablish in New Mexico is worthy of just such a leader. It has been denounced time and again by the head of the Catholic church by the head of the te church, and justly expelled rom the most enlightened countries of

But spart from the bad character of the modely and the dangerous character of tis chief, the bill is especially objec-tionable between the second se mable because it does not that the incorporators shall be citizens

"Let me call your attention to what the statistics show as to th state of Minnesota. There is no better state in the Union, but what I call attention to shows that a representative of that state is the last one to question the

We are as progressive and as prosperous as any state in the Union, and no state can fairly say to us, not even the state of Ohio, that we occupy an in-ferior rank, except in population and wealth, in the galaxy of the American states.

Mr. Foraker-Mr. President-The President pro tempore-Does the from Minnesota yield to the senator senator from Ohio? Nelson-Certainly. Mr.

Mr. Foraker-Mr. President, the senator from Minnesota asked me a question, and in the asking of the question said I had arraigned the state of Minnesota and paraded the fact that she has a large element of foreigners in her population. The senator I know does not want to do me an injustice. Mr. Nelson-Certainly not.

Mr. Foraker-And does not want to nisrepresent what I said.

In saying what I did about Minnesota was answering an argument which had been made by the senator. The senator addressing the Senate had alluded to the fact, and had cited the statistics to sustain him, that there was a large for-eign population in New Mexico. I con-ceded that, and said in conceding it that that was not peculiar to New Mexlco; that other communities which had been successful had a large element of foreigners in their population. And this is the language I employed in respect o Minnesota. The senator, I know, will pardon me, in order that I may, in jusice to myself, quote it. Before quoting it I will stop long enough to say that in all that the senator has said in compliment of Minnesota he has not exceeded the compliments I passed upon Minne sota at that time and in that connec-tion. • What I said, referring to the senator's argument that these people were disqualified for admission into the

Union because of this large foreign element, was as follows: "Neither is it a disqualification that they are foreigners-"

Referring to the Mexican and Spansh element-

"Neither is it a disqualification that they are foreigners. We heard a large part of the senate's time taken up in urging that these people ought not to come into the Union because they were We have not all American citizens. number of communities in this coun-

try where the foreign element is very largely represented, and I am going to call attention to one. I refer to Minnesota. There is no state now in the Union where they have a more loyal, faithful, capable, creditable population than they have in Minnesota. That is not in spite of the fact that they have foreigners, but because the foreign element is sometimes a very valuable mixture."

One paragraph further:

ulation. They are not a foreign popu-I never opposed the admission of New Mexico on the ground that its population is foreign born. Mr. Foraker-Mr. President-

Mr. Nelson-They have more nativeborn people there perhaps than in most of the northwestern sates.

Mr. Foraker-Mr. President----Mr. Nelson-The Mexicans and that class of people whom I think are unfit for state government are people who were born in and have lived in this country for generations, as did their an-cestors ahead of them. They are not foreign born. I never attacked the peo-ple of New Mexico on the ground that they were foreigners. They are natives of this country. I simply criticised them for the fact that they had not be Americanized, notwithstanding the fact that they were born in this country, notwithstanding the fact that their fathers and their grandfathers and their great-grandfathers way back for generations were all born in this country they had not become American. ized as rapidly as the foreigners in our country of the first generation.

Mr. Foraker-The President pro tempore-Does the senator from Minn senator from Ohio? Minnesota yield to the

Mr. Nelson-By and by. Mr. Foraker-I want to-Mr. Nelson-Of the immigration that

comes to Minnesota over 25 per cent are English-speaking people-Canadians

NO JOKE

But 90 ths. of Solid Flesh,

If Mark Twain should write a story about a person who weighed 90 pounds and increased her weight to 180 pounds (or double) in one year by qutting cof-fee and drinking Postum Coffee, everyone who read it would say, "There's a joke behind that somewhere."

There is a well-known lady in Cora-opolis, Pa., who actually made this gain in weight as the direct result of leaving off coffee and taking up Postum Food Coffee. It was a very earnest matter and far from a joke for her. Her gain in general health kept pace with the increase in weight. She says,-"For many years I suf-

fered with stomach derangement and violent and oft-recurring headaches. It was not an unusual thing for our family of four to use 2½ to 3 pounds of coffee a week. I was suspicious that my troubles were due to coffee, but as did not like tea or cocoa or chocolate there seemed no palatable hot drink for me to take at my meals.

"Then it was I heard of Postum and ecided to try it. I was just conalescing from a serious illness, and valescing from a serious liness, and was very weak and emuclated. I know it sounds like what people would call a 'fish story,' but I actually went from 90 pounds to 180 pounds weight in one ar. All the sallowness disappeared rom my skin and I now carry my 40 years very lightly indeed. My change health is so great that many of my

friends make a joke of it to this day but my nerves are good and I am happy and contented so can afford to laugh with them. "I first learned of Postum from

family in Indianapolis where I saw the nother of six children emerge from nvalidism to perfect health on Postum after leaving off coffee. Soon after that another friend made a remarkable recovery by dropping coffee and using Postum and when I moved here a neighbor shook off coffee and nervous lyspepsia and built himself up on the food drink. So I heard of one after another until I don't know how many I have known of who have recovered

from disease of some sort by leaving off the drug of coffee and using Postum Food coffee. "You are at liberty to use my name.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

countries, the northern countries of Germany, and from the three Scandinavian countries. They come there and they learn the English language as rapidly and as readily as any class of people who come here speaking a foreign tongue. You do not have to wait three or four or five genera before those people can speak the English language. They learn it themselves, so that they speak it quite well, and their children speak it.

They do not have interpreters in the courts to interpret the argument of counsel to a jury. They do not have incourts terpreters in court to interpret the charge of the court to the jury. They do not publish the laws in the German or the Scandinavian or any other foreign language. They are to all intents and purposes an English-speaking peoele. They are Americanized; and that s my objection to the Mexican people; ple. that although they are natives of this country, they have not become Americanized as the great mass and body of our people have.

Mr. Foraker-Mr. President-

The President pro tempore-Does the senator from Minnesota yield to the enator from Ohlo?

Mr. Nelson-Certainly.

Mr. Foraker-I have not looked over the remarks of the senator from Minnetota as they appear in the Record, but I sat on the other side of the chamber near the senator when he was making that part of the speech to which I re-fer, and if he did not say that one of his objections was that there was this large foreign element in the population of New Mexico, I misunderstood him I understood him so to charge and so to

insist. Mr. Nelson-I never intended to charge anything of the kind.

Mr. Foraker-It may come from the fact that the senator was talling about the people not becoming Americanized, That is practically the same thing, I think. There is not a very broad distinction. I got that impression.

If the senator has no objection to the population of New Mexico on the ound that they are foreigners, or if e insists there are no foreigners there, of course the point to which I was re-plying falls to the ground by his con-cession, and I have nothing more to But I retract nothing I said in say. that connection. What I said was jus-tified by the remarks of the senator om Minnesota, and what I rose to obect to was simply his putting it into he Record that I had arraigned the state or the people of Minnesota. I had not done anything of the kind. I had complimented them quite as generously as the senator himself has compliment-

ed them. Mr. Patterson-Mr. President, the last effort of the senator from Minnesota [Mr. Nelson] is to my mind the most conclusive evidence of both the necesthis bill. Here are 200,000 people ar-raigned and assalled in this body at the national capital, and the things that are said against them, injurious to the last degree, must practically go unchallenged unless they are met by those who are not residents of the territory, and who may not be presumed to have that knowledge of the procedure of the erritory and its people that those who ive there have.

For the purpose of combating in some degree some things that the senator Minnesota imagined the senator from Ohio [Mr. Foraker] said about the foreign population of his state, the senator from Minnesota recalls to the attention of the country an episode which occurred in New Mexico 25 years ago. Simply reading the measure and reciting the circumstances its passage and its repeal by act of Congress would create the impression that there was something heinous com-mitted by the people of New Mexico the United States and Ameriagainst can institutions.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

measures, it is believed that none of the appropriation bills or other necessary measures will be jeopardized, but the present situation undoubtedly sounds the death knell of many minor measures.

The decision of the Democrats at their caucus this morning to filibuster the remainder of the session if the Republicans pressed the Wagoner-But the r election contest, caused considerable tension on both sides when the house assembled today. The leaders alert and the fight began almost at the drop of the gavel. After the chaptain had delivered his

nyocation the speaker was about to direct the clerk to read the journel, when Mr. Richardson, the Democratic eader, interrupted him and made the point of no quorum.

The speaker acquiesced, but was able

to count only 167. Thereupon Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, moved a call of the house, and upon that motion the Democrats forced a rollcall

The call of the house was ordered. 237-0.

Mr. Payne then moved to dispense that the demand was dilatory.

"Then I demand the ayes and nays," said Mr. Richardson, "that is our constitutional right.

in support of this demand and the speaker directed the clerk to call the Mr. Payne's motion was carried, coll. 232 to 1.

reading of the journal. At the con-clusion of the reading Mr. Payne moved its approval, but Mr. Richardson de manded the reading of the bills an

not been the practise to read these addenda, if demanded, he would direot the clerk to read them. Mr. Richardson insisted and they

vere read. Mr. Payne then renewed his motion

to approve the journal. Bad feeling began to show and Mr. Richardson exchanged sharp words with Mr. Payne Mr. Payne said he made the motion, as there was an evident disposition on the other side to delay proceedings and all sorts of motions to amend the journal might be made.

protested against the previous question without giving his side an opportunity to reply, but Mr. Payne declined to yield and demanded the previous ques-Another rollcall was forced upon tion. this demand.

The previous question was ordered, 154 to 52. Another rollcall was forced on the motion to approve the urnal The journal was approved, 145 to 61. Just before the vote was announced Mr. Underwood of Alabama changed his vote from no to aye, and after the announcement he entered a motion to

"I made the point that the motion is dilatory," said Mr. Payne.

"The chair sustains the point," an-

"The chair rules the appeal out of order on the ground that it is dilatory," replied the chair

Mr. Wadsworth of New York attempt. edto ask unanimous consent to send the agricultural bill to conference, but salf a dozen Democrats demanded the tegular order.

Wagoner vs Butler from the Twelfth Missouri district, and Mr. Richardson consideration rased the queston of

e genera lype of the Oregon, and two first-class armored cruisers of the type of the Brooklyn. The battleships are to cost not exceeding \$3,200,000 each, and the cruisers \$2,750,000,

The battleships are to be of 12,000 tons displacement, and the cruisers of 9,500 tons. There is a provision that not more than two of these vessels shall be built by one establishment and for the building of any or all of then

Other items of increase are the following: Depots for cosl, \$250,000 work at Charleston navy yard, \$300,000; work at Norfolk navy yard, \$75,000; work at

nently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children,

and even the best physicians, fail.

"The Constitution requires the pres-ence of a quorum to do business," said

with further proceedings under the call. The rising vote resulted: Ayes, 137; nays, 98. Mr. Richardson demanded the tellers, and the speaker sustained Mr. Payne's point of order

The Democratic side rose en masse

The next business in order was the

resolutions introduced yesterday. The speaker said that while it had

Mr. Underwood (Dem.,

"I appeal from the decision of the chair," said Mr. Underwood,

Mr. Olmstead of Pennsylvania then called up the contested election case of





