

The terrible civil war, from which our country emerged scarcely a quarter of a century ago, had its origin in the antagonism of the two great political parties. Aside from the question of negro slavery, which had remained a relic of barbarism in the midst of advancing civilization, there was also the deep though often disavowed antagonism of centralization on the one hand and State sovereignty on the other. The true patriot must regret the danger to which our country is exposed from extreme measures by either party.

J. H. WARD.

UTAH INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The following is a dispatch from Washington, July 19. — Senator Frye, from the select committee on Pacific railroads, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the indebtedness to the government and of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad calendar.

The Senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill. Among the amendments reported by the committee on appropriations and agreed to by the Senate were the following: The appropriation for the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of military posts raised from \$60,000 to \$30,000; an amendment to add to the appropriation of \$400,000 for artificial limbs or commutation therefor the words: "And in cases of commutation the money shall be paid directly to the soldier, or compensation shall be allowed or paid to any agent or attorney." This was made the text of a statement by Cockerill, to the effect that it had been the practice of various departments not to inform the creditors of the fact that money is due to them, and that practice encouraged an increase of claim agents. Cockerill insisted that it is the duty of the government, whenever its record shows indebtedness to any person, soldier or citizen, to hunt that person up and pay him. The amendment was finally agreed to.

AN AMENDMENT

was agreed to inserting an item of \$18,900 for ordnance and ordnance stores to be issued to the States of Washington in place of ordnance borrowed from the Territory of Washington by the State of Oregon; increasing the appropriation for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, California, from \$93,000 to \$117,000. An amendment was adopted increasing the amount summed up as the total of appropriations of all national soldiers' homes from \$12,011,700 to \$12,688,000.

An amendment to add to the paragraph as to the appointment of managers of national homes the words, "and W. L. B. Franklin of Connecticut, Thomas W. Hyde of Maine, John C. Black of Illinois and George W. Steel of Indiana, for terms of office commencing April 21, 1870, to fill vacancies occasioned by expirations of terms of office and by the increase provided hereby," gave rise to a long discussion. Plumb said that hereafter he should

not vote to continue any manager on the board any longer than one term of six years. He was a believer in a renovation of the board. The management of the national home was not as wise, conservative or economic as it should be.

Allison presented for Hawley an amendment proposing the name of Lewis B. Gunckel of Ohio in place of General Harris, who recently died.

Sherman suggested the name of S. S. Yoder in place of Steele, who had been appointed Governor of Oklahoma.

AFTER FURTHER DISCUSSION

the amendment was agreed to, modified by the insertion of the names of Gunckel and Yoder. The paragraph now appoints as managers of the National home, Edmund N. Morrill of Kansas for the unexpired term of John A. Martin, deceased; Alfred L. Pearson of Pennsylvania for the unexpired term of John H. Hartranft, deceased; Lewis B. Gunckel of Ohio for the unexpired term of L. A. Harris, deceased; Wm. B. Franklin of Connecticut, Thomas W. Hyde of Maine, John C. Black of Illinois and Samuel S. Yoder of Ohio.

An amendment appropriating \$4,000 to the Industrial Christian Home Association in Utah, which was established for the protection of Mormon women desiring to escape from polygamy, provoked a long discussion. Cockerill said it never had had more than twenty inmates.

Edmunds admitted that not many Mormon women took advantage of the home, but it was an open institution to them.

Vest said the government had appropriated \$50,000 for the home, and Congress was now asked to appropriate \$1,000 a year for no other purpose than to pay the salaries of a lot of people who had managed to obtain an appropriation under pretense of philanthropy. It was a curious fact, he said, that the women of Utah were more opposed to

DOING AWAY WITH POLYGAMY

than the men. This arose, not from sensuality or from any degraded feeling, but from religious sentiment. Senator Pomeroy had had an idea that suffrage ought to be given to the women of Utah, so that they could escape from polygamy. They got it, and every one voted the polygamy ticket.

Edmunds admitted that the women of Utah voted that way, but it was on the same principle that the colored men voted the Democratic ticket—probably from religious enthusiasm.

In the course of the discussion, Vest resented the drift of some remarks of Edmunds, as to his (Vest's) uniform opposition to anti-Mormon legislation. He said he was as much opposed to polygamy as any one, but he said there was a line beyond which he would not go.

Plumb expressed the opinion that the home was an utter failure and said he had found that to be the general view in Salt Lake.

Edmunds intimated that the senator from Kansas, like other righteous men who had gone into

strange places, had fallen among persons who did not tell all the truth. He knew there was a certain opposition to the home in Salt Lake, because the property was wanted for speculative purposes.

This led to a

WARM PERSONAL COLLOQUY

between Edmunds and Plumb, which lasted some time. The amendment was finally agreed to, as was also an item granting to the widow of the late Chief Justice Waite the balance of his year's salary.

THE "MORMON" PROPERTY.

A *Herald* special gives the following synopsis of Col. Broadhead's speech in Washington, on July 19:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—

The house committee on judiciary had a special meeting this morning for the purpose of hearing Colonel James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, in opposition to the bill which passed the Senate some weeks ago, providing for the distribution of the personal property of the late corporation of the "Mormon" church to the public schools of the Territory of Utah. Mr. Broadhead contended that the distribution would be a violation of all the doctrines which had heretofore obtained relative to the property of religious and charitable corporations. He said, in effect, though a corporation might be dissolved the charity lived forever; that where money or property was contracted to a charity, the objects of which were various, even should some of the objects be illegal, all the remaining legal ones were entitled to the use and benefits of the funds. Had all the facts been before the Supreme Court, it would have experienced no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion in accordance with this view, but the object to which the funds were devoted by the late corporation, the care and support of the poor, the building of temples and other houses for the worship of God, the education of the children of Christian members and other legitimate purposes, were not shown before the courts. Judge Broadhead presented a sworn statement from the chief clerk of the Mormon Church, showing that the Church during the year 1889 had disbursed \$320,000 for charitable purposes, which were perfectly legitimate. He quoted largely from legal authority, showing the law governing private societies and what the equities were in a case of the kind under consideration. He reviewed certain points of the decision of the supreme court delivered by Justice Bradley and contended that Congress should not interfere in this matter by passing this bill or any other. Let the supreme court decide to what use the funds should be devoted consistent with the intention of those who donated them, which would not be the case if they were devoted to the public schools of the Territory of Utah.

Colonel Broadhead spoke over an hour and was listened to with mark-