

I was to have my throat cut and my tongue torn out. Then I was required to take an oath that I would avenge the blood of Joseph Smith on this nation, and teach my children and my children's children to the latest generation. The penalty was to have my heart and bowels torn out. Another obligation was to obey the Priesthood in all things. Wilford Woodruff put me through this ceremony and married me. I was sorry I took the oath, and resigned from the Church the next year. I did not want to go through, but I had asked Harrison Sperry to marry me.

Mr. Moyle objected to this as immaterial. Objection overruled.

Bond continued—Sperry sent me to the Bishop, who said he could not marry me, but would give me a recommend to the Endowment House, which I took.

Mr. Moyle asked the court whether it would confine the evidence to that which was legal.

Court—The witness may proceed.

Mr. Moyle—The reason for Bond's action has no relation to Mr. Moore. This proceeding is without warrant of law.

Court—I think if the applicant has taken an obligation that is incompatible with citizenship, he cannot be admitted. He swore that he did not take such an oath.

Mr. Moyle—Will this man state the oath that Moore took?

Mr. Dickson—No, he will not.

Court—If it is not shown that Moore took it, it will not affect him.

Mr. Baskin—Moore has admitted that he is a member of the "Mormon" church. We will show that any man who belongs to the "Mormon" church should not have citizenship extended to him. We expect to convince this court that no man who belongs to that organization has any right to citizenship. We may not bring the oath home to Mr. Moore. We propose to show what the Endowment ceremonies are.

Court—This investigation may be attended with important consequences. If it is shown that it is a necessary part of a "Mormon" to take this oath, it should be known. It depends whether membership in that Church is inconsistent with citizenship. It is claimed that this can be shown.

The witness Bond continued—There were about 50 other persons there who went through the same ceremony there were two polygamists; my wife was asked if she would allow her husband to take more wives than one; a vote was taken and all responded "aye;" we took obligations not to divulge these ceremonies, and penalties were attached which I do not remember.

Le Grande Young—I am 45; went through in 1868; when the obligation in regard to polygamy was taken, male and females were in the same room; when the obligations or oaths were taken we were all together; some of the time the men were separated; I took the obligation about avenging the blood of the Prophets.

Mr. Young—You are an exceedingly willing witness.

Bond—I am a conscientious witness.

Mr. Young—I always find men who are not conscientious making such declarations. We only want you to tell the truth.

Witness Bond—I lived at Hennefer at the time; I could not get married without. I tried to get away from the Territory last year, because of what I have been through. I took an obligation to avenge the blood of the Prophets on the United States. I took the obligation to go into polygamy. I denounced the whole thing the following year. The obligations were apart from the Endowment ceremony. I always did as I was told in the Church.

MARTIN D. WARDELL,

who was very deaf, testified—I live over the Sixth Ward bridge; am a contractor; am 67; was born in England and came to Pennsylvania in 1848; joined the Mormons in 1847; came to Utah in 1862; in my business I superintended carpenter work for the Church six years; in 1863 or 1864 I went through the Endowment House; I went through a second time about a year later; I took an oath that we would avenge the blood of Joseph Smith on this nation, from the President down; they put the lock on to us with an oath that if we revealed any of the secrets we would have our throats cut and our bowels torn out; we were asked to take an oath to obey the Church in all matters, but I backed out; I saw the death penalty inflicted on a man named Green, in 1862, about twenty miles west of Green River; W. H. Dame was captain of the train.

Le Grand Young—If this man knows of a crime he should be called before the grand jury.

Court—He may go before the grand jury, but he can tell it here.

Le Grand Young—It has nothing to do with Mr. Moore, if Wardell helped to commit a murder.

Witness continuing—Billy Williams, now dead, and Mark Surridge were there. Joseph Follett, of Cottonwood, saw the trouble; so did Dave McBride, of Iron County, and Blackburn, John W. Young, of Iron County; George Snyder, now dead, and others; my son George was there; he now lives at Peoa, Summit County; Green, the man killed, had two wagons, with three yoke of cattle to each; a Gentile was with Green; the latter was killed about 9 in the evening; when we got to the place Captain Dame led me outside of the train; I saw eleven men, in buckskin clothes, whom he called mountaineers, and told me to warn people not to go outside of camp; at night Green was called by three men; he would not come, and they dragged him out; one caught him by the hair and another cut his throat; they got \$5000 from him; some of us began to object, and John W. Young said if we did not shut up, we would be served the same; next day Dame said Green had apostatized once, and now he had apostatized and gone to hell; my son and the Gentile took Green's outfit to the Tithing yard.

It was John W. Young, of Iron County, cousin to John W. Young of this city. It was not Joseph W. Young, the emigration agent.

LeGrand Young—We move that this be stricken out, as having no connection with the endowment ceremony. This highway robbery and murder, one of the worst stories I ever heard of, is rung in here to prejudice the application of a man who had not the remotest connection with it. No man pretends to justify this crime. If this man is honest, why has he not told it to the grand jury?

Mr. Dickson—We wish to show that the penalty of the Endowment House was enforced. We think we have done it. Dame's remarks meant that the man had gone back on his covenants. The penalty was to have his throat cut, and it was cut. There was a time when it was not safe for a man to tell this to a grand jury.

Baskin (to witness)—Was there anything said about apostasy?

Wardell—Yes, an apostate was to have his throat cut.

Court—Let the objection to strike out be overruled. The testimony will be admitted.

Witness, to Mr. Young—I went through the Endowment House; the names of Joseph and Hyrum Smith and all of the martyrs were mentioned; so was the government of the United States. The murder I have told of was before I went through the Endowment House. The three men who took Green out of the wagon were seen by the others I have mentioned; one of the three was Bill Hickman; John R. Young was not there; there were more than ten of us present when the three men took him, and we did not try to save him. Green had a wife and two or three children. He lived near Farmington; he told me he had had \$5000; I saw the men take the money; I made no protest; we had no idea that the men were Danites, but they were. Bill Hickman was the captain; he afterwards told me he was there. I left the Church about five years after the killing. W. H. Dame lives south somewhere; he is the man who was with John D. Lee. I don't know whether or not Green had had his endowments; he told me men were spying about him, and he was timid about getting to Salt Lake; he did not say he was afraid of any penalty. We had traveled together from Wood River; there were about 70 wagons altogether. The three men took Green's body away with them. There was another man present, but I do not remember his name; he kept a green grocer store on First South Street; it was not Billy Gilbert, or Chadd, or Davis; it was Sanders. Several persons protested against the murder. There were Billy Williams, Follett, Surridge, Sanders and myself. Surridge afterwards apostatized. Joseph Follett is now living near the mouth of Cottonwood.

LeGrand Young renewed his motion to strike out, because it was shown that the murder had no connection with the Church.

The court overruled the motion,