

States government, to join in asking Congress for the necessary appropriation for the expenses of the Industrial Home—namely, \$3000 deficiency for 1889, and \$4000 for 1890. In response to such appeal Congress granted \$2000 on the deficiency bill.

On the 19th of July the United States Senate passed a bill for \$4000 for the expenses of the current year. The House rejected this bill, but on August 8th the conference committee acceded to the Senate bill. The financial needs of this home were thus provided.

The entire building, according to the original plans and specifications, was fully completed and finished, including the approaches and fencing and grading of grounds about September 1st, at a cost of about \$50,000, the sum appropriated by Congress therefor.

In February of this year the members of this association adopted the following preamble and resolutions, approved by the Utah Commission, its board of control:

Whereas, The Industrial Christian Home building is nearly completed, thereby affording opportunity for the opening of industrial departments in accordance with the original plan of the association, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed of which Mrs. Angie F. Newman shall be chairman, to co-operate with the Utah Commission in securing from Congress an appropriation of \$20,000 with which to obtain the necessary instructors and equipments for opening the various industrial departments contemplated by this association and by Congress in the construction of the home building.

At this meeting Mrs. Newman was appointed representative and delegate, and requested to go to Washington so soon as the association could provide funds for her expenses, of which she would be duly notified.

About this time a surprising and unparalleled—so far as I know—attempt was made to wrest the Home from the design of its founders.

This design was a disinterested philanthropic movement of a few earnest Christian women, aided by brave, good men of this Territory, to provide a refuge and home for needy women and children of all classes, irrespective of sectarian or religious affiliations.

Subsequently this broad plan, which of itself induced me, and many of you, to become identified with this association, was narrowed to the reception only of "women who renounce polygamy and their children of tender age."

We were disappointed.

It is a pain to send from these open doors a needy woman or a motherless boy because such applicant is not a Mormon.

To establish this Home and to continue its existence the association were required to transfer to the United States the title to the property, making this building a government building, and the institution a national one. It was so transferred. Able statesmen in Congress considered this movement an effective and essential factor in the solution of questions involving the purity of woman, the sacredness of the home, and the peace and safety of the American republic. The best men in Congress have stood by us.

The attempt was made to wrest the Home not only regardless of a sentiment of philanthropy which possessed the association, but of a principle that Congress recognized and acted upon. Shall we inquire into the motive of those who made the attempt? It might reveal only a sordid one. The prompters of the scheme presented that the Home was a failure because of the fewness of the inmates, assailing the fact that there were needy inmates both women and children continuously, and another fact as stated by Senator Edmunds "The Home is an open institution for them."

No loyal man who has a knowledge of the purpose of the Home would oppose its maintenance.

One of the strong arguments in favor of the necessity of this Home is the fact that the leaders and the official organ of the Mormon Church strenuously oppose it.

They would not oppose it if it were not an important factor in the purpose for which it was established, the suppression of polygamy.

We are at the threshold of changes inevitable in this Territory consequent upon the enforcement of United States laws. This does not argue the repeal of such laws or the abrogation of any portion thereof, rather the necessity of their continuance. Whether the inmates of the Home be few or many, the fact remains the same, its existence is a part of United States law for the suppression of polygamy, and who shall say what part is most effective.

The relative economy in the several methods of dealing with this problem might be considered and is open for examination.

It is sufficient here to say the attempts to wrest the Home was not successful. Justice and honor in Congress prevailed, the project did not attain sympathy there. A Washington correspondent of March 14th says: "Delegate Caine denounced the scheme, saying that the abolition of the Home, with which he is not in sympathy would be a gross breach of good faith."

The Orphans' Home and Day Nursery of Salt Lake City through their representative Mrs. Arthur Brown made application for admission to the Industrial Home. March 7th the following proposition was received through their secretary:

The Orphans' Home and Day Nursery Association propose the following basis of government with the Industrial Home Association:

1st—That the Industrial Home Association receive from the Orphans' Home Association all children now in the Home, and all children that may come to be under their care, in order that they may be educated and taught a trade or profession.

2nd—That a nominal fee shall be expected from all who are able to pay it.

3rd—That no denominational, sectarian or color lines shall be known.

4th—The Orphans' Home and Day Nursery Association agree to turn over to the Industrial Home Association their building fund of \$2500, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, the interest to be applied upon or toward the expense of such children as are not able to pay.

5th—That the terms and prices be agreed upon jointly by the directors of the two associations.

The action thereon by the Industrial Christian Home Association was as follows:

Resolved, 1st—That the Association is in favor of the general proposition of the Orphans' Home and Day Nursery Association for the admission into the Industrial Home of the Mormon children now under the control of the former association, subject to a carefully drawn and written agreement between the two organizations as to the acceptance of the children and the proposed turning over of the \$2500 and also subject to the approval of the Utah Commission.

Resolved, 2nd—That this Association will gladly receive hereafter all children who come within the provisions of the law of Congress in reference to this Industrial Home.

Resolved, 3rd—That the two or three non-Mormon children now under the control of the Day Nursery Association be received in the Industrial Home on condition that their expenses in the Home be paid; Provided the consent of the Utah Commission to receive these non-Mormon children be received.

Dr. McNiece and your president were appointed to submit this proposition of the Orphans' Home and Day Nursery to the Utah Commission for their consideration and decision.

The committee did present the subject fully to the Utah Commission as instructed, and were assured that the subject would receive their attention and a formal reply at a proper time be made thereto.

This reply has been received, and is as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 5, 1890.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, Chairman of Committee: Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication of the 27th of May, 1890, the Utah Commission is of opinion that the Woman's Christian Home Association can only receive such persons into that institution as are contemplated by the act of Congress creating it.

By order of the Commission.

G. L. GODFREY, Chairman.

March 25th the board of direction of the association appointed Mrs. J. H. Ferry with power to associate with her some suitable person, a member of the association, for the purpose of raising \$1000 to defray the expenses of a delegate to Washington to endeavor to secure an appropriation to open industrial departments in the Home. Mrs. M. B. Sowles was selected. The following is the result of their solicitation—the work of a few hours.

Mrs. Ferry takes this occasion to convey to the association the fact that a pleasing and instant response was accorded them by such prominent gentlemen as the committee had opportunity to meet. The contributors to the fund were:

H. W. Lawrence.....	\$200 00
Edward P. Ferry, Park City.....	100 00
R. O. Chambers.....	25 00
W. S. McCormick.....	50 00
Kelsey & Gillespie.....	50 00
N. Treweek.....	25 00
F. Auerbach & Bro.....	25 00
P. H. Lannan.....	25 00
M. B. Sowles.....	25 00
J. W. Donnellan.....	10 00
J. E. Dooley.....	50 00
Geo. M. Scott.....	50 00
Geo. A. Lowe.....	50 00
Oahn Bros.....	10 00
Utah & Montana Machinery Co.....	25 00
Roberts & Nelden.....	10 00
John M. Packard.....	25 00
Joseph P. Waller.....	25 00
H. P. Mason.....	5 00
John J. Daly.....	50 00

It may be well to state that the association has never used a dollar of the government appropriations for its own miscellaneous expenses, except a few dollars for printing, which it really belonged to the government to pay; that the only salaries paid in connection with the work of this institution are to