The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

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BOLD WORDS.

Delegate Rawlins's Ringing Statehood Speech.

AN ATTENTIVE, FRIENDLY HOUSE.

Interruption Did But Brighten His Wits As a Debater.

OF COURSE POLYGAMY WAS MUCH MENTIONED.

Utah's Many Claims Presented, Her Stability and Loyalty Depicted, the Honor, Steadfastness and Prosperity of Her People Portrayed.

Following is the Speech Delivered by Delegate Rawlins on the Utah Statehood Bill in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, December 12. It Appears in the "Congressional Record" of Dec. 13.

The House being in committee of the whole, and having under consideration the bill (S. 1) to provide for the admission of the State of Utah in the Union, on motion of Mr. Springer, the committee rose and reported the bill back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Rawlins said:

Mr. Chairman: Congress, under the Constitution, may admit new states and exercise jurisdiction to every state a republican form of government. It is not supposed to undertake for the intelligence, the morality, the security, the peace of good order, and much less the religion, of the people of a state. The framers of the Constitution reserved the Congress from any such responsibility. The territorial form of government is maintained merely at the national expense. In every case it is intended to be but temporary, and exist only until the territory shall have such population and such wealth that the people are able to assume their own affairs and defray the expenses which are entailed in the administration of the state government.

The experience, since 1789, in the admission of new states indicates fairly well what population, what wealth a territory should possess in order to fit it for admission to the dignity of statehood. The action is distinguished from the potential wealth and population has usually been disregarded. Anything like a religious test has been precluded as contrary to the Constitution and the genius of our institutions. So far Congress has not found it necessary to devise a method by which to measure the intelligence, morality, or generally the quality of the population knocking at the door of the sisterhood of states in the Union. Under some circumstances it may not be unreasonable to suppose that the forty-four thousand, counting people who have good spokesmen in the member, would, perhaps, have been as the fathers of the Constitution, if the population were so disposed, they would be willing to submit to the great experiment constituting the sisterhood of the Republic.

As for the people of Utah, I want to say that they stand on the first and vitalizing principle upon which our institutions rest, which even the most hardened or searching can see fit to apply. I propose to demonstrate in every respect the fitness of the Territory of Deseret for admission into the Union. Its population, its wealth, its resources, its knowledge of our institutions, its standard of education, and in all the qualities that make intelligent and progressive citizens the people of Utah are fit for association with the greatest and best of the members of the Federal Union. And after having investigated the characteristics and quality of the people of Utah, and made comparisons of them with the people living in other states and territories, to the state of Massachusetts, I rise in pursuance of a knowledge whose fills my heart with a just pride in the people whom I have the honor here to represent.

There have been, I believe, six applications made by the Territory of Utah for admission into the Union. The last of those applications was made in 1888. In every former instance those applying were members, generally, of the Mormon Church, and there came here, opposing the admission of the Territory, non-Mormons of Utah and the non-Mormons residing in the surrounding territories or states. The objections which have been made in former times to the admission of Utah have not been on account of the lack of population or of wealth or resources.

Two questions have been made: First, the existence of a sentiment in the Territory which predominated in which inherited the gentlemen present by—a practice generally regarded as repugnant to the civilization and morality of the age and, second, the alleged interference of the Mormon Church in political and civil affairs, and on those two grounds did all those who opposed admission have been related and have kept the Territory into the Union. In late the time was tried to settle the controversy on testimony in a very elaborate hearing. Majority and minority reports were presented. The majority, to the report, was for admission.

Now, what the sentiment of the people of Utah upon the question of polygamy? Is it the sentiment of the people of Utah to defy the laws of the United States? Is it the sentiment of the people of Utah to violate the laws of the United States? I say that the people of Utah are as law-abiding, as much so as the people of any other Territory or state in the Union. I say that the people of Utah are as much so as the people of any other Territory or state in the Union. I say that the people of Utah are as much so as the people of any other Territory or state in the Union. I say that the people of Utah are