

amendments to which my remarks directly apply and ask for a discussion thereon.

It is hard to see how Congress could have done more for the needy applicants.

Your association had occasion December 3rd to consider applications from the Orphan's Home presented from the directors of that association. The following cases were deemed to be within the law and admissible: Margaret Simpson, aged 6, on the statement of medical attendant that the mother's death was caused by insanity resulting from polygamy; Mrs. Erickson and her children by reason of poverty and temporary insanity caused by polygamy, Mrs. Caroline Miller and her child, as coming under that part of the law referring to the danger of being coerced into polygamy; the children of Mrs. Woodworth, a polygamous seventh wife, were received.

The other cases presented were considered doubtful. The association is desirous of receiving all children contemplated by the law.

In the act of Congress from which I have quoted in this report, this building is to be "used and occupied" by this association for the purpose of "furnishing an industrial home and providing employment and means of self-support."

As essential to this the establishment of the several departments as cooking, dressmaking, type-writing, telegraphing, etc., have been urgently recommended. To a limited extent have we been enabled to do this, reaching but little farther than inquiries concerning them. The only industries of the home have been laundrying, dressmaking, going out from the home for service and for stated employment; the remuneration for such services is strictly kept by the matron and given to the individual earning the same for their own benefit. So far as the members and qualifications of the inmates would sanction have these industries been continued. To facilitate in dressmaking Mrs. M. A. Beck was engaged in April as instructor, at \$20 per month. To prepare the way for this department this lady gave her services four months previous, aside from her board. This is the only salary paid by the institution beside that of the matron and cook.

The importance of suitably establishing the departments cannot be too urgently presented. I urge that a necessary amount be asked for as an appropriation for this specific purpose. The conduct of the home, as will be seen by the reports of the executive committee, has been economical in every respect. It has more than met the expectation of the board.

We ask that the usual appropriation of \$4000, necessary for the sustenance and other legitimate expenses of the home, be granted for the coming year, and that this be presented by the Utah Commission in their recommendations before Congress.

In my report to the association a year ago I took occasion to say: "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 be few or many, the fact remains the same. Its existence is part of the United States law for the suppression of polygamy, and who shall say what part is most effective?" Changes have occurred. Toward the closing of the year there was brought before the Mormon people the manifesto of Wilford Woodruff, their president, advising the "suspension" of the practice of polygamy.

"I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter-day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage contrary to the law of the land."

The opening of the present year witnessed a disbandment of the People's party, and a loosening of the ties that bound as one the adherents of the two great national parties into the Liberal party in opposition thereto.

Whether such division on party lines be premature is not here to be considered, but these are facts indicating very remarkable changes. Not the least of these is the first named; the advice of the Mormon president. The assembling of the semi-annual conference of the Mormon Church, now in session in this city, may give farther evidence of progress in this direction.

In the changes we have noted in this Territory this Home has been an important factor. This view is sustained in the last report of the Utah commission which has been read before you. I quote therefrom the following:

"Difference of opinion may exist as to what has produced this long desired result. It may not be too much to claim that the rigid manner in which the law against sexual offenses has been enforced by the courts of this Territory and the faithful performance of this commission through the agencies under its control have been the prime cause for this change of front of this church on a question which, hitherto, it has declared unalterably fixed in their faith and irrevocable."

When we consider that within the life of this organization, there is the record of an assemblage of representative Mormon women at the Theatre to memorialize Congress in advocacy of polygamy and that their petition is still on file; that during the same period the meeting of the leaders of the Mormon Church in conference at Logan, where was reiterated the doctrine that polygamy was of Divine revelation, an essential tenet of their church, we must conclude that righteous United States laws and the enforcement thereof have had an extended jurisdiction.

When sincere, devout women are led by teachings and surroundings to accept this tenet, its formal revocation leads them adrift as to authority, and helplessness; and the more need of sympathy in their extremity, for they are shorn of the reliance that would sustain them to the verge of martyrdom.

I do not refer to those whose mistaken pride leads them to maintain this great wrong, however their trust may be shaken, living in homes where luxury scoffs at despair, but to the larger number who are weary and sick at heart.

The restrictions that may have kept needy women and children from the Home may be nominally removed, but the influences and evils which we

would ameliorate have not vanished by mere words of formal utterances. They are the growth of years, and their removal must be by the process of years of like condemnation and restraint. To this, have our efforts been directed and for such a time is the Home provided and established.

That we have had part in it we are glad, and this gladness should stimulate to greater earnestness that more may receive the benefits provided.

The progress that has been made, and the results yet to come must not be accredited alone to the establishment of this Home, to the enforcement of law, to the dignity of the press, or to faithful, "patient continuance in well-doing," for the real sources of success—back of all law—underlying all expressions of thought and influence, are in the purity of truth and in the inherent love and respect in the hearts of the people for the American home.

Respectfully submitted,
JEANNETTE H. FERRY,
President.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

An executive session of the Utah Woman's Suffrage Association was held in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly rooms, this morning at ten o'clock. Mrs. Phoebe Y. Beattie chairman.

Mrs. Howard was appointed chaplain and opened the meeting with prayer. The minutes of the executive meeting held April 3rd, were read and adopted.

A compilation of the national and territorial by-laws designed to govern the Utah association, were read and discussed by sections and adopted as printed below. The duties of honorary vice-presidents were defined, on suggestion of Maria Y. Dougall.

The nomination of territorial officer was held with the following result: President, Sarah M. Kimball; secretary, Ada Croxall; corresponding secretary, Julia Taylor; assistant corresponding secretary, Nellie Little; treasurer, Margery Dwyer; auditor, Dr. Barney; chairman of executive committee, Phoebe Y. Beattie; vice-presidents: First, Mrs. Emily Richards; second, Mrs. Ann Groesbeck; third, Mrs. Caroline Dye; Emeline B. Wells, chairman publishing committee.

The following are the names of the Territorial honorary vice-presidents, whose duties and privileges are defined by the constitution: Zina D. Young, Jane S. Richards, Bathsheba Smith, Isabella M. Horne, Emeline B. Wells, Elmina S. Taylor, Mary Freeze, Maria Y. Dougall, Emily Woodmansee, Augusta J. Crocheron, Ellen Jakeman, Lula G. Richards, Mrs. Raymond.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Following are the articles of Association:

Article I. This Association shall be called the Woman's Suffrage Association of Utah, and the officers and delegates shall pay an initiation fee of 50 cents.

Article II. The object of this Association shall be to work for the enfranchisement of all women without regard to party, sect or creed, and to take such steps from time to time as shall seem to