

grade; they would shear from four to four and a half pounds per head; we were offered 25,000 head of sheep last fall at 35 cents per head and we refused to take them; they were of a better quality than the Church sheep; 20 cents per head would be as much as we would give.

To Judge Marshall—We had about 300 head of Church sheep out on the Nevada line that have never been turned over to the Church or to the receiver.

JOSEPH L. JOLLY

testified—I reside at Moroni, Sanpete County; been engaged in the sheep business for the last ten years; have seen a few hundred Church sheep; saw some of them last year; they were, as a rule, below the average; about four and a half pounds would be an average of the clip of such sheep; the outlook last fall was the worst we have ever had; in nine cases out of ten the sheep in our part of the Territory have been leased to irresponsible parties; from 20 to 25 cents per head would be all that I would care to give for such sheep as the Church sheep; in a sheep herd, responsibility is a great thing.

To Mr. Critchelow—Church sheep have almost every mark in the Territory; it's just according to who turns them in.

JAMES WRATHALL,

of Grantsville, Tooele County, testified—I have been acquainted with the sheep business ever since I knew anything; own between eight and ten thousand; am acquainted with the sheep turned in for tithing; never saw the outlook for sheep half as bad as it was last fall.

THOMAS WRIGHT, JR.,

testified—I have been in the sheep business for the last ten years; am acquainted with some of the Church sheep; they are as a rule a very poor quality; saw some 500 Church sheep altogether last fall; I leased a bunch from Mr. Hickard; I pay two pounds of wool and twenty lambs increase; a lease for two or more years is more desirable than for one year; the sheep business last fall was depressed and the outlook for range was very bad.

To Mr. Critchelow—Prior to 1888, I had those Church sheep on two pounds of wool and sixteen increase; I am a responsible party.

ALBERT MABEY

was called, but he was unacquainted with Church sheep, and his testimony was of no interest in the case.

WILLIAM PARKER

of Taylorsville, Salt Lake County, testified—I have been in the sheep business ten years; had 500 head up to last fall, and now hold them from Mr. Dyer; I am paying six lambs and one and one-half pounds of wool; the sheep I now have are about an average; the prospect last fall was very dull.

To Judge Marshall—I have had the church sheep about ten years; I paid two pounds of wool and ten lambs; it paid me very well until last year.

Adjourned till Monday morning, Feb. 11.

ADMISSION QUESTION.

The effects of Judge Jere M. Wilson's argument have been very beneficial to the cause of Utah, and if the opposition do not very much regret coming here and provoking this controversy, it is because they are insincere in their hostility or are very insensitive to the smart of utter defeat. The ground they assumed has been literally swept from under their feet, and the committee before whom they appeared were, at the close of the hearing, as thoroughly convinced as men could be of two very important things: First, that Utah is fully entitled to admission into the Union as a State; second, that most of what was alleged against her application was false and the rest of it inapplicable.

Judge Wilson, after a few prefatory remarks, drew attention to the nature and make-up of the opposition. He has a slim figure, not above the medium height, and a well-formed head with abundant greyish light hair, loosely combed back from a lofty forehead, prominent features, a clear incisive voice and a very impressive, deliberate manner, yet sharp and vigorous when aroused, and a quiet humor which he expresses somewhat after the style of the late Artemus Ward.

He made passing allusion to the delegate from Idaho, and then spoke of the different positions assumed here by Governor West, and said: "I may be permitted, I trust, to remark without offense (for none is intended) that Governor West appears in his dual capacity. He is, so to speak, Doctor Jekyll when he is in Utah discharging his executive duties as a governor, but when he lays aside his official robes, and the duties of the executive of that Territory are left in the hands of the secretary, who is now governor, and comes here, I will not say (because that might be offensive) that he is Mr. Hyde, but I will say that he is here not as governor but as a citizen alone, and his utterances here as a citizen have precisely the same weight that those of any other citizen would have who has only had his opportunities to inform himself in respect of the situation in Utah.

"I pause right here, gentlemen of the committee, to say that when the governor assures you that he believes that if the Mormon Church would command the fathers and mothers of Utah to sacrifice their first-born they would obey that command, I think it throws a great deal of light upon the question as to how much credit is to be given to the views, opinions, and statements of fact that are made by the gentleman who makes that assertion in your presence."

The speaker then touched on public opinion and its small value when misinformed as to the facts, and paid his respects to the Idaho Legislature and the test oath, which he fully exposed by simply citing its anti-Mormon clauses, and then related the particulars of the expulsion of Mr. Lamoreaux because it was alleged that Mor-

mons who had left the Church had voted for him. He was interrupted by Mr. Dubois, who had the hardihood to say that

"The Church dissolved these members without any request from the members themselves."

Mr. Wilson replied:

"Certificates filed with registration officers show that these people sent in their resignations as Church members and they were endorsed by the bishop as accepted." He then quoted from Governor Stevenson's report to show the excellent character of the Mormon people, and added:

"If you doubt what I have said here, and if un-Americanism, anti-republicanism, and a scheme or system that is antagonistic to republican government is to weigh with you when you come to consider as to the admission of a Territory, I respectfully submit that you might well inquire, when Idaho comes to be an applicant for admission, whether the methods of government that prevail in that Territory are not too un-American and anti-republican to justify you in admitting her to the sisterhood of States.

"And I further most respectfully submit that with a record like this, a memorial from that law-defying as well as law-making body may be received with some scruples, and that it is unbecoming in Idaho to come here in the nature of a protestant against the admission of Utah. If such performances as these could have been brought against Utah these gentlemen would have set the wild echoes flying."

The judge then showed the nature of the opposition in Utah, and read some editorials from the anti-"Mormon" ring organ at Salt Lake, in which it brutally denounced the Democrats in Congress who dared to move in favor of Utah. He remarked:

"When they write that kind of stuff of such men that are named here, what think you they would do if some business man of Utah, although he conscientiously believed that the true interests of that Territory demanded statehood, said so? What would they not say of him? Does he not know just what they would say of him, and does he not know that he would be ostracized? Does he not know that no limit would be placed upon the abuse and obloquy that would be heaped upon him?"

He next took up the Governor's attempt to explain the error into which he fell in regard to Z. C. M. L., as exposed by Mr. Richards, and showed how the Governor had thereby made matters worse for himself. He completely upset Mr. Baskin's effort to prove that the "Mormon" Church today regulated by revelation every person's business affairs, and showed that what Baskin pretended to quote related to affairs more than half a century ago. Referring to the facts and figures presented here in favor of Utah, he showed that none of them was disputed. Mr. Ferry, however, had stated that the public schools in Utah were "controlled by the