## EVENING NEWS.

Nov. 2, 1848. INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN HOME

Thou shalt not bear false witness againt

thy neighbor."

Speech of Hon, John T. Caine; of Utah, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, October 4, 1888.

The House having under consideration the report of the committee con-ference on the bill (H. R. 10896) makng appropriations to supply deficien-cies in the appropriations for 1888 and prior years, and for other purposes, and the amendments of the Senate thereto, namely:

"112. Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah Territory: To further aid the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah Territory, under its articles of incorporation, in the establishment and maintenance of an industrial and educational instituan ladustrial and educational institu-tion in Sait Lake City for the benefit of the dependent women, and children of Utah and Idahe Territories who desire to sever their allegiance to the Mormon Church, \$75,000, and for con-tingent expenses of the association, 55,000: in all, \$80,000. "113 The money hereby appropri-ated shall be disbursed by the treas-of solid association who is a follows: To found, build, equip, provide for, maintain, and regulate in all nec-

ated shall be disbursed by the treas-urer of said association, who shall alve such bonds for the faithful per-ormance of his duties at may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of the Interior. All accounts of expendtures under this appropriation shall be audited by the Utah Commission, which shall hereafter act as a board of control for said institution, and shall make an annual report to Congress covering the work of said institution and its expenditures"-

Mr Caine said :

Mr. Speaker: I did not intend to par-ticipate in this discussion. I have neither opposed nor favored the appropriation for the industrial Christian Home Association of Utah. Naturally those who have been here since 1886 pliciting aid from Congress have not approached me on the subj ct, and P have not felt it to be my duy, nor have any of my constituents requested me, to oppose these appropriations. Thus far, Congress in making appro-priations for the Industrial Christian Home Association of Ucab, has been careful to confine the expenditure to a specific purpose with a view to alleviating suffering which the enforcement of the laws against polygamy naturally and inevitably caused. Al though I knew perfectly well that there was behind the ostensible purpose for which these appropriations were sought an entirely different one to subserve, I was content to hold my peace and let the developments be made without any effort on my part. It was inevitable that the "true in

It was inevitable that the "true in wardness" would be laid bare sooner or later. It was merely a question of time. The African in the wool-pile was sure to make his appearance. Even now i am reluctant to do what it is clearly my duty to do. An us-called-for and wholly unjustifiable attack has been made upon the Mor-mon people, and is was instigated and is sigle i upon by those who have been persistently seeking to gain control of money given for a worthy purpose in order that they might divert it to for-ward their own visionary schemes!

putp. are are plains indicated by the language employed to make this ap-propriation "for the benefit" of those "who desire to sever their allegiance to the Mongoon Church." Mr. Speaker, I am perfectly willing to concede to those who conceived the purpose of establishing the Indus-trial Christian Home Association of Utah the most benevolent intentions. They are undoubtedly Christian phil-anthropists, but their zeal as humani-

the "dependent women and children of Utah, and Idaho;" but thus far they

have confined themselves to words of encouragement to those of their numper engaged in organizing a great charity which was to exist and subsist upon the public Treasury. The incorpor-ation of the Industrial Christian Home

Association of Utah was effected on the 15th day of March, 1886, and with-in one month a delegation was here besleging Congress for \$100,000 to enable these philanthropists to carry in-to execution their grand conception. It was truly a "grand conception," and doubtless the originators deemed their demand for \$100,000 from Con-

essary and proper ways, industrial homes, boarding houses, schools, flos-

the guidance of this corporation; to reliave distress and ameliorate suf-fariag among all classes; to aid in every proper and charitable way those wao are in poverty and want; to provide for and see to establish among the suffer of this that only "aine polyga-the mouse was "very old and inconvenient" and not in a locality with surroundings calculated to at ract "the needy and those in wast!" It was; forsooth, be-cance of this that only "aine polygathe masses a better knowledge of sanitary laws and care of health; and gen-erally to forward and aid in every lawini way all benevolent, charitable,

for a wise and legal expenditure of the money Congress provided were hampering this great charitable undertak-ing! I will quote the first two propo-sitions that the executive committee of tarians is, after all, measured by their ability to secure appropriations from the national Treasury. There are doubtless more than three hundred thousand good and noble women in the United States who in a perfunctory way, are moved to sympathize with the "dependent women and children of Utabless. January 19, 1887. 2. That the heard of control be aske

2. That the board of control be asked to sanction the opening of two departi-ments, a cooking school and sewing department; the latter to include ap-pliances for everthing pertaining to family or household needs." The committee was appointed and the meeting with the board of control took place as the second shows: took place, as the record shows: "Exceutive committee met board of control at Continental Hotel. Present of board of control: Governor West, United States Attorney Dickson, Judges Zane, Boreman and Henderson.

ressional Record. The trouble begau. ust as soon as the \$40,000 were availa-ble. We have the "record of the joint meetings of the Industrial Christian

Home Association of Utah and the board of control" brought before us

to show what?-that those responsibly

Judges Zane, Boreman and Henderson. Resolutions presented by executive committee to board of control. No. 1.—Laid on the table. No. 2.—Laid on the table. Wherefore this summary disposition of the propositions of the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah by the board of control? The senten-tious "record" is silent. Does any one who knows Governor West, Usited States Attorney Dickson, and Judges Zane, Boreman and Henderson doubt that their reasons for

for, maintain, and regulated with an establishment running and martes ready for women, girls, and children so
betterment, and greatral benevolent
and charitable purposes at Sait Lake
Betterment, and greatral benevolent
and charitable purposes at Sait Lake
Betterment, and greatral benevolent
and charitable purposes at Sait Lake
Betterment, and greatral benevolent
and charitable purposes at Sait Lake
Betterment, and greatral benevolent
and charitable purposes at Sait Lake
Betterment, and greatral benevolent
and charitable purposes at Sait Lake
Betterment, and all other
tory and elsewhere, and fit for the setire
on cipline, educate, and fit for the setire
atrace, stats and industries whereby the later
as purposes at solubits prise
and nonset livelihood; to establish prise
and solubit to bettered and whreeby people interposed for the supervison, and of society may
and bettered and whreeby people anay be
and the supervison, ald, or instruction of the supervison, sid, or instruction for all persons
been ly for women, girls, and children so
been ly for women, girls, and children so this association; to provide work and remuneration therefor for all persons who are needy or in want, and especial-iy for women, girls, and children so situated; to provide and secure situa-tions for such as acquire efficiency in any industriate or other pursait under the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated is a secure situated is a secure situated in the secure situated is a secure sit

in all \$80,000. 118. The money hereby appropriated is all te disbursed by the treasurer of said association, who shall give such bonds for the faithful performance of bonds for the faithful performance of mous women" during the first year by the Secretary of the Interior. All were in the home. And this number accounts of expenditures under this was secured by a systematic and perappropriation shall be audited by the Utah Commission, which shall here-after act as the board of control for sistent canvass of almost every settle-ment in the Territory. The Industrial Christian Home Association of Utab said institution, and shall make an an-nual report to Congress covering the work of said institution and its expenwas nothing more nor less than a mis-sionary establishment with its agents spread over the Territory attempting litures.

to proselyte in the interest of different Protestant religious denominations. For the first time "bright sunshine" illumined the pathway to the national treasury. But "dark storms" are There can be no objection to the National Women's Home Missionary Society and other organizations prosethreatening in the obdurateness of the cuting their work in Utah and using every legitimate means to forward their undertakings, but have these re-

work of providing employment and means of sell-support for the dependpresentations which have been made to Congress by the representative of the ent women who stall have renounced polygamy, and their children of tender age, \$40,000; and the unexpended bal-ance of the appropriation for aldieg in the establishment of an industrial home in the Territory of Utah con-tained in the act of Congress approved anter the territory of the con-tained in the act of Congress approved the territory of the con-tained in the act of Congress approved anter the territory of the con-tained in the state of the territory of the territory of the territory and the territory of the territory of the territory of territory August 4, 1886, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expen-ses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes," shall be deemed a part of this appropriation; and the of Mrs. Angle F. Newman were not board of control mentioned in said

board of control mentioned in said former appropriation shall audi: the expenditures under this appropriation and report yearly to the Secretary of the Interior." It was supposed that this would ac- about the Mormons from these whose complian the purpose-the board of trade it is to manufacture them. Here control being reduced as was thought is an example. In a memorial to Conto a mere board of audit. But, un-for unately for the schemers, the lan-guage was obscure -- "the board of cent. of the Mormon population of

guage was obscure — "the board of controlmentioned in said former ap-propriation shall audit the expendi-tures ander this appropriation." The Industrial Christian Home Asso clation of Utah did not want a board of control even men-tioned in the appropriation bill. It was deamed fatal to their grand scheme. What would it arall to have the national Treasury thrown open to them if a hoard of control was to su-pervise the spending of the money? Perish the thought! Their grand and general amelloration of the human

seneral amelioration of the human nace, the founding, building, equipping and providing for so many different beneficent establishments, including a national employment bureau, and teaching "the masses a better knowl-edge of sanitary laws and care of health." at the expense of the whole health," at the expense of the whole people of the United States, would surely fail if a board of control was to insist that they should find subjects to service. Every one knows that save where arrests have not been made there has been no delay in securing

convictions. In another memorial she declares that-"One lady missionary, in a town of 6000 inhabitants, last year visited in four hundred polygamist tamilies." In her very last memorial she says the town has only 500 inhabitants.

am charitable enough to suppose this to be a misprint. It would be d'fficult to find four hundred families in a town where only 500 people lived. There is but one city in Utah with a population of about 6000 inhabitants-the city of Ogden. It has not and never had four hundred polygamous families. It is an absurdity to suppose that if there were in the city of Ogden four hundred male persons defying the law by living in polygamons relations, the total convictions under the Edmunds law for the eatire Territory would only be five hundred But, Mr. Speaker, here is' a declara-

tion which this lady makes as of her said association, who shall give such own knowledge, which is the most bonds for the faithful performance of his duties as may be deemed requisite which she made to the Utah penitentiary in March last, and avers that in counts of expenditures under this a-"cell were two girls, one fourteen, one sixteen, each married to her own father, both with babes." And adds by way of climax: "And yet polygamy is a lost art."

In her last memorial to Congress, in recounting this visit, only one is spoken of — "A girl sixteen years of age, the wife of her own father." The climax is varied this time, as

follows: "Her two months' old babe had a divided upper lip and no roof to House conferees, who insist upon its mouth; and yet polygamy is a lost some reasonable accountability in the art."

Now, sir, I submit that any one who money. There are discrepan-cies in the accounts thus far orial to Congress ought to be held to a money given for a worthy purpose in order that they might divert it to for-ward their own visionary schemes-The object in instigating a general as-sault on the Mormons was under cover of the popular cry of "destroying po-lygamy," to more surely accomplish their own objects. I cannot refrain their own objects. I cannot refrain the cerporation.

Record of Oct. 3, 1883, that last March. "in unother cell were two girls, one 14, the other 16, each married to her own father, both with babes, and yet polygamy is a last art." I have to say that no such cases ap-pear on the records of this penitentiary at any date, and that there were no such per-sons here last March I was then warden, and muchting the solution of March I was then warden, and muchting the solution of March I was then warden, and muchting the solution of March I was then warden.

and am positive that the statement of Mrs fewman is incorrect. Yours truly, ARTHUR PRATT. Warden, Hon. John T. Caine, Washington, D. C.

UTAR PENITENTIARY, October 12, 1888.

We have read the statement of Warden Pratt and can say from our own knowledge that it is true, and that during the time we have been employed in this penitentiary n Utah. ively, have been imprisoned here, nor have any girls been here in custody who wer

married to their own father. EDGAR M. JANNEY, F. G. HUDSON, T. C. WRIGHT, JAMES A. DOYLE, WM. N. MCCURDY, **Guards** at Penitentiar The above guards have been employed

here for a long period, and were all here when Mrs. Angie F. Newman made her lait in March last. ARTHUR PRATT, ment of polygamy.

In the DistrictCourt for the Third Judicia District of Utah Territory. The United States of America vs. Sarah Tong. Indict-ment for formication.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake. ) 85.

I, Henry G. McMillan, clerk of the Diict Court of the Third Judicial District Utah Territory, do hereby sertify in relation to the above case as follows: Proceedings-1888, February 24, indictment presented and illed charging the defendant, sarah mitted on the 1st day of June, 1887, with one Peter Tong. Peter Tong. 1888, March 2, plea of "not guilty"entered. 1888, April 27, indictment dismissed and

ofendant discharged. In witness whereof I have hereunto se

my hand and affixed the scal of said court, at my office in sait Lake City, this 12th day of October, 1888. HENRY G. MCMILLAN, [SEAL.] Clerk.

Is it possible that any unprejudiced person could believe that the Mormon Church authorities would seek to The revolution of opinion and conduct among the Mormons in Utab. shield a man who had debauched his particularly in the rising generation, own daughters? Is it possible that the belief prevalis that a marriage of a father to his daughter would be sol-emnized by the Mormon Church? Sach a crime is unnatural. To any well-inshed. Revolutions, as a rule, do not retrograde. Now that it is apparant that the baianced mind it is revolting. The very thought causes a shudder. It is very thought causes a shudder. It is monstroas to impute to a people whose lives are in all respects as well-ordered as those of any community on the face of the globe the tolerance of such a heinous offense. The very fact that this statement, in a memorial to Conress, has not been noticed is, to my mind, proof that, it was attributed, as I attribute it, to the fanatical zeaf of an unreflecting woman. Mr. Speaker, the spirit which per-

an unreflecting woman. Mr. Speaker, the spirit which per-vades all the literature emanating from this faction in Utah respecting the Mormons is simply hellisb. The foun-tain from which all these calumales spring is the Salt Lake Trühune, wilch day after day proclaims that polyga-

spring is the Salt Lake Tribune, which day after day proclaims that polyga-mous marriages are of daily occurrence. No same man will believe that such a thing is possible if there was the pur-pose to disobey the law. With an army of special officers scattered over the Territory and spics encouraged everywhere, the certainty of discovery and condign punishment would make such offenses an impossibility. The such offenses an impossibility. The fact has been certified by the Federal officials that but one well-authenti-cated case of polygamy has come to offender has been indicted. And yet their notice since March, 1887, acd that offender has been indicted. And yet

frankly acknowledging they are going world; and Salt Lake City is one of the shal of Utah.

responsibility of supplying still nesolved that the practice of polygamy should be abandoned. Our view that polygamy is on the decline in Utah is supported by an it my duty to set forth the facts.

eminent Methodist minister, who for It must not be assumed that, in the many years has been in charge of the language of Senator Hale, the Mormon "Methodist mission in 'Utah," and leaders see in this institution a "menwho has mingled with the people in all ace" to their cause "sufficient to parts of the Territory. He is credibly arouse" their hostility. It is a matter reported as having stated in conferof perfect indifference to the Mormon ence, at Cincinnati, early in this month, "that notwithstanding reports given out by the press in general, polygamy is on the decline," and that "in a few more years it will be driven out of Utah, or how many hundreds of Utab " housands of dollars it assumes the

The ex chief justice of Utab, Hon. moral responsibility to vote in the fu-J. S. Zane, over a year ago expressed ture, so long as it does not undertake. C. S. Zane, over a year ago expressed the opinion "that the existing laws in the name of charity, to set up an in-diligently and strictly enforced might stitution with the Treasury of the be reasonably relied on to work a cespersons "to sever their allegiance to the Mormon Uhurch." Speaking sation of polygamy as a practice," and about the same time Hon. William G. Speaking Bowman, surveyor-general of Utah, from a strictly selfish standpoint, the stated that "the change in Mormon more money Congress votes for sentiment in the last year has been use in Utah Territory the greater will marked and encouraging on the ques- be the benefit the people tion of the suppression and abandon- derive. So far as the Mormon Church is concerned it will survive not only The statement of the reverend gen-tieman herelubefore mentioned sug-

this scheme to destroy it, but all other concocted by men. It is of God, and gests the remark that on account of the "peculiar institutions" of a por-tion of the people of Utah "the re-ports given out by the press" are not He will preserve it! I have been gratified by hearing the igorous denunciations of this covert

attempt to make the national treasury only at present but have been for years contribute to those who doubtless have of a sensational and highly colored convinced themselves that they are

rights in order that they, a minority, might rule the Territory, made a hau-Mormon Church. The remark of the die of public opinion against polygamy, gentleman from New York [Mr. Spinand that its abandonment by the Morola] was pregnant with truth when he moms would not abate the hostility of expressed the fear that if the power of these self-seeking people. This has been shown to be true by the cry which is now raised about the it might in turn be directed against Mormons being in favor of a union of others. Let me call attention to a fact church and state. Dealing with this which scarcely attracts any notice-a cry, the minority report of the com-mission says:

questions of the hour" in this country. The entire property of the Mormor Church, real and personal, except the Temple Block in Salt Lake City, has been adjudged not to belong to its rightful owners, and is to-day in the hands of a receiver, a United States marshal, appointed by a United States

court, in a suit begun by the Attorney-General of the United States in accordance with a law enacted by the Congress ( i the United States. The property thus in castody of a receiver, who is an officer of the United States, consists of both real and personal estate, and the nominal value of the personalty amounts to \$825,588,06 with-out including 30,158 head of livestock. The actual cash amounts to \$237,666 15.

The other personal property is actu-ally worth about \$125,000, and with the cash in the hands of the receiver, and real estate, is valued at \$790,666 15. The real estate which has peen de-

clared not to belong to the Church consists of the ground in Salt Lake City whereon stands the Tithing house the Church offices, the Ilistorian's of

fice, the Gardo house, the residence of the President of the Church, and other real estate, all of which was set apart and dedicated to the Church from the first settlement of the Territory. The Temple Block, whereon stand the great Tabernacle and the unfinished Temple, is graciously conceded

\* 11kt

110.17

1000

510 712

计算法定用

in hi

3576

mission

'onne'

1 152.8218

latta.

122.5

-undello

DEATH

NO. 20

12/2/13/92

6.78

21128:207

A color

1. 大百百九月

0.00 80 1112028

> 11 80 Church

509.5

1591013

as a place of worship. The live-stock was accumulated by contributions, in kind, made by devout people, and its care gave employment to this dishonest newspaper declares that. "Servant girls are daily leaving the in making up the value of the pro-response of the contribution of uted. Moreover, as the building was designed for the peculiar rites of the Church, and was also to stand a monu-ment of the people's reverence for and devotion to Almighty God, its value for any other purposes would be only the material of which it is built. The entire personality of the nomi-nal value of \$825,583.06 and of an admitted actual value of nearly\$400,000. s declared escheated to the governof the United States. What is the purpose of the sult under which this property has been seized, and some of it forfeited and escheated government of the Territoria shall prohibit the free exercise of re-ligion. The first amendment to the Constitution expressly forbids such legislation. Religious freedom is guaranteed everywhere "throughout States, so far as Congres-another suit to forfeit and escheat to the United States the real moment the United States the real moment the United States the real moment the United States the real prometty by the Church. The two together are really meant to destroy the Mormon Church by depriving it of its property. It is nothing more nor less than a disguised attempt to overthrow a religious denomination. Let me point out upon what filmsy grounds this attempt to dissolve the corporation of the Mormon Church is bottomed. The incorporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was originally by an act passed by the so-called Legislature of the State of Deseret—a sort of provisional government provided by the Mormons for themselves in 1849, before there had been any territorial subdivision of all that was domain accurate from Mari been any territorial subdivision of ali that vast domain acquired from Mexi-co by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidaigo outside the somewhat indefinite boun-daries of California. The Mormon settlements, beginzing in Salt Lake Valley in 1847, grew rapidiy and there was pressing need for govern-ment of some kind. The people had petitioned Congress for a form of gov-erument, and no heed being paid there-to, provided for themselves, in 1840, a provisional one. In 1850 Congress, under an omnibus law, provided for the erection of sev-In 1850 Congress, under an omnibus law, provided for the erection of sev-eral territories, and among them was Utah. This organic act provided a Territorial government with certain executive officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and a Legislative As-sembly, the members whereof were to be chosen by the people. The powers granted to this legislative body were by no means restricted in the matter of granting corporate powers save a genout will be granting corporate powers save a gen-eral proviso to the effect that Congress reserved the right to disapprove of any legislation which might not meet with its approval. An absolute veto power was, however, given to the gov-erner, an officer to be appointed by the President: One of the first acts of the Territor-One of the first acts of the Territor-ial Assembly of Utah was the re-enactment of the act passed in 1849 by the legislative body of the so-called State of Deserst, incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The act was approved by the Governor of the Territory. It was never in whole disapproved by the Congress of the United States. Congress of the United States. In 1862 Congress, in enacting the law against polygamy, disapproved of and annulled so much of the act incorporating the Churca of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as might authoriz: that organization to legalize any parthat organization to legalize any par-ticular church doctrines whereby pia-railty, of wives possibly might be sanctioned or civil power of any kind be conferred. At the same time there was a limit pisced on future acquisi-tion of real estate by "any religious or charitable organization whatsoever in any of the Territories." That limit was \$50,000 in value at the time of the acquisition of the property. It was

titled to the vindication at my hands. I

ought not to fail in my duty. Nevertheless, I regret the course this discussion has taken. Surely there is no occasion for the Introduction of partisan politics in a debate upon a proposition to vote money for charitable purposes. But, unhappily, it seems impossible to have considered anything relating to Utah in a calm and philosophical spirit. The religious and so-cial problems involved in the agitation which was doubtless inevitable apou the founding of the Mormon Church, deserved, and still deserve a dispas sionate consideration. Tae material effects which a new social order has wrought are suggestive to the student of social opeations.

The admitted general morality of great community, which has grown up upon foundations laid by a new dis-pensation, is worthy of a different treatment than the one it has received by our publicists and statesmen. It will not be disputed that Mormonism has accomplished some most wonder-ful results, and no matter what the verdict of this day and generation may be concerning the truth or faisity the faith professed and practiced by the Mormons, history will eventually do justice to the good wrought by them. Serenely confident that the faith they have comes of God, sustained in all the trials and tribulations, imposed upon them for some good reason, by implicit belief in God'a purpose, the Mormons have ever ocked and will look beyond the clouds which encompass them to the dawn of that better day which they know is

coming. They have felt the harrow which has · passed over them. They are keenly of health." aware of the sufferings which they

It is not my purpose to ridicule the Industrial Unristian Home Associa-tion of Utah, but simply to call attenhave had to endure, and which are enduring to-day. The boads of fellowship, which unite them are tion to the visionary character of its strong, and responsive chords are touched when the lot of a brother or projectors. No doubt the "several national organizations," which we are sister is made hard. They naturally told are identified with and interested would welcome any disposition of the Government of the United States to re-lieve the distress and suffering which in the establishment of the institution, have the very best intentions. The Woman's Christian Temperance Unthe strenuous enforcement of the sowoman's Constant Temperance Du-ion, the National Woman's House Mis-sionary Society, are without doubt worthy organizations with reat and meritorious work in hand And, as I called Edmunds laws inevitably entail. They are far from interposing obstathey are far from interposing costs-cles in the way of charitable men and women who, individually or as asso-ciations, seek to relieve "dependent women aud children" whose natural protectors and supporters have been taken from them. There have been many cases of extreme hardship, and have remarked, there is something in the undertaking to relieve the suffering in Utah caused by the rigorous en-forcement of the laws against polygamy which appeals to Mormons as well as to non-Mormons. If this benevolent work was not to in very many instances the sufferings have been increased by the construc-tion which has been placed upon the e.made, as it has been, the caver law against uplawful cohabitation. This open as well as insidious attempts to undermine our religion, I am sure that it would be welcomed by the whole body of the Mormon people. But it has been made clear by the advocates of this appropriation that these who are the directing spirits of this so-called charity are not only intent upon making it a vehicle for preselyting, but that they are unwilling to have any control exercised over the disposition of the means provided from the na-tional treasury. The first appropria-tion was made August 4, 1886, less than five months after the incorporaopen as well as insidious attempts to construction has made it an impossi-bility, in a great number of instances, for the flasbands and fathers to provide

maintenance without subjecting them-selves to the penalties of the law. But when a magnificent charity is roposed from the national Treasury for whom is it to be dispensed? I sub-mit that it is a most monstrous thing that proffered charity should be coupled with the distinct and unequivoical declaration that it is only "for the benefit of the dependent women and children of Utah and Idaho Territories who desire to sever their allegiance to the Mormon Church."

Mr. Speaker, the discussion of the

toliows: To aid in the establishment of an in-dustrial home in the Territory of Utah, to provide employment and means of self-support for the dependent women who renounce polygamy, and the chil-dren of such women of tender age, in said Territory, with a view to aid in the suppression of polygamy therein, id0 000: said sum to be expended pron Mr. Speaker, the discussion of the Mormon question here and else-where has developed many extraor-dinary propositions, and some most remarkable legislation has been en-acted by the Congress of the United States to accomplish the overthrow of the Mormon Church; but this proposal to found, at the expense of the na-\$40,000; said sum to be expended upon requisition of and under the manage-ment of a board of control to consist lonal Treasury an Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah, with the declared purpose that its benefi-cence shall be only for those "who dethe declared purpose that its benefi-cence shall be only for those "who de-sire to sever their allegiance to the Mormon Church," exceeds all that has gone before. Its nakedness its shame-lessness, must strike every reflecting mint. Theak of it for a moment. The Constitution of the United States

Mormon Church, "exceeds all that has zone before. Its nakedness its shame-lessness, must strike every reflecting mind. Thrak of it for a moment. The Constitution of the United States method be safeguards thus provided bellef and forbids the enactment of laws which encroach upon this price-it is proposed to make it a prerequisite to the participation in a great charity, existing and to exist solely by appro-priations from the United States Trassury, that the recipients shall.

loliows:

a mere pretense. The design was and is to build up an establishment which The founding of "industrial homes, boarding-houses, schools, hospitals," and providing "for instruction, aid, would afford a resort for an army of women and girls recruited all over the betterment, and general benevalent and charitable purposes," not only at Salt Lake City and other places in Utah, but "elsewhere," showed that "no pent up Utica" was to confine the operations of the promoters. Besides "the fitting of persons for industrial and all other pursuits," the "interests of industrials and of society" ware to United States for purely missionary work in the Territories. It was to be the headquarters of denominational school teachers, lecturers, and other females with a "calling," and the "re-claiming" of Mormon wives and daughters was simply to be the, means of opening to the projectors the Treas-ury of the United States. The trouble between the board of control and the executive committee of individuals and of society" were to be bettered, and "people" generally "fitted to earn, each for himself, or herself an honest livelihood." Of

control and the executive committee course, such a magnificent schemel for of the Industrial Christian Home As the "betterment" of Lumanity, would sociation of Utah was inevitable, and necessitate the establishment of "pri-vate schools, and school systems, and courses of study," and all this would perchance fail unless "rewards for merit" were provided at the expense grew out of the fact that the purpose for which the appropriation was made confined the expenditures to a specific object—"to provide employment and means of self-support for the depend-ent women who renounce polygamy,

of the national taxpayers! So comprehensive a scheme for genand the children of such women of tender age." The board of control did not feel justified in allowing this Territory." eral relief "for all persons who are needy or in want" might not succeed needy or in want' might not succeed without a national employment bu-r.au "to provide and secure situa-tions" for those who "ander the guidance of this corporation," acquire "efficiency in any industrial or other pursuit." Having done all these things, founded, built, equipped, pro-vided for, maintained, and regulated industrial homes, Duarding houses, schools, hospitals, established private specific object to be departed from and hence the "unpleasantness." through It is not strange that the gentlemen composing the board of control very soon desired to be relieved from the disagreeable duty imposed upon them. The capacity of the persons running the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah to make "life a bur schools, hospitals, established private schools, school systems and courses of den" for those who did not surrende their convictions of daty at their be study, and distributed rewards of merit, obtained employment for those needy or in want, something was yet to be done, and accordingly the in-dustrial Christian Home Association hest, can well be imagined. They had behiad them a perfectly unscrupulous newspaper to daily misrepresent and villy those who did not cringe to "the lash mercilessly wielded." The maof Utah must provide for and seek to chinery for commanding public atestablish "among the masses a better tention throughout the country was

knowledge of sanitary laws and care perfect and run by mendacious and

malicious people. The surprising thing is that Gover-no West did not sooner seek to escape the unpleasant and onercus reponsibil ity which had been imposed upon him. He knew perfectly well that however conscientious he might be, he would not escape misrepresentation. It has been charged in the Senate and in this House that "the hostility of the Mor-October, 1887, to lay these plans be-House that "the hostility of the Mor-mon leaders" was sufficient to thwart the efforts of the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah.

"To have money expended in such way as would most clearly accomplish chairmen of the board of control, Gov-the object stated by Congress"— ernor West, that the appropriation was

And in the very next breath it is al leged that

"The new Governor of the Territory, who acted as chairman of the board of control, largely took charge of the matter, and by his rulings as to the construction of the language of the appropriation prevented the applica-tion of its provisions in very many of the cases where relief was applie for.'

That this indirect effort to make appear that Governor West was influenced by Mormon leaders in rulings or in his "construction of the language of the appropriation" is un-just and unwarrantable, will clearly appear when the facts are stated. The board of control was composed of the than five months after the incorpora-tion of the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah. It was made as governor, three justices of the su-preme court, and the United States district atterney. The governor was one to four, and these four were and

are intense, and, I believe, prejudiced oppenents of everything Mormon. The insinuation that Governor West is in the leastwise amenable to Mor non influences is impudently false. O the contrary, he has been extreme i his efforts to deprive the Mormons of every vestige of their civil rights. In his recommendations, and in his exer-cise of personal influence in this Capitol, he has been a radical of radicals. The fact that Chief-Justice Zane, Dis-trict Attorney Dickson, and Justices Boreman and Henderson constituted four out of the five members of the board

bave not been sending in contribu-tions, and the managing spirits of the institution have been too busy con-tending with the board of control and organizing for its overthrow "to give that there could have been such a case exhibitions and entertainments" whereby cash might be obtained. In the meautime certain expenses have had to be met—"A great philanthropic movement" will not run itself. movement" will not run itself. Mrs. Angle F. Newman, who speaks who was the father of their children.

for not only the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah, but "as the legal representative of the loyal element of Utah Territory," presented I will quote the paragraph preceding the one in which this beloous crime is laid at the door of the Mermon Church: Says the memorialist: "In one cell a memorial "to the honorable Senate Committee on Appropriations," in 10 by 13', without a floor, six women, which she asked forthree of whom had babies under six

"First. An additional appropriation of \$75,000.

months of age, who were incarcerated for 'contempt of court' in refusing to Second. An expansion of the law to the status defined in the original meacknowledge the paternity of their children. When I plead with them to answer the court and be released, they said: 'If we do, there are many wives morial of the association to the Senate, namely, "the dependent classes of Utah and children to suffer the loss of a fa-

Third. That the law shall specify ther. Following this comes the awful cal-umny I have not referred to: "In another cell were two girls, one four-leen, one sixteen, each married to her whom the tunds shall be drawn from the national Treasury. Fourth. That special provision be made in the law for "contingent" exown father, both with babes; and yes polygamy is a lost art." penses of the association to the amount of \$5,000, for use in the transportation of applicants to the home, to the States on leaving the home, for advertising,

There is no qualification in this statement. The unqualified declara-tion is made, as of positive personal knowledge, that these girls were "each and such other expenditures as are necessarily incurred" in the establish-ment of the home " married to her own father," and the implication intended was, that this was due to the teachings of the Mor-mon Church. What evidence was Verily here was "the milk in the co-nut." An indication of how "such other expenditures as are necessarily mon Church. What evidence was there to satisfy this lady that a Mor-mon had been guilty of incest with his incurred 'in the establishment of the home.'" is contained in the same me-morial. The memorialist says:

own daughters? Was there one scin-"On the 6th of August, 1886, \$40,000 tilla of evidence warranting the statewas granted by Congress to 'aid in the ment? If there had been, would the wretch have been at liberty and the unfortunate children in prison? Was it not mere gossip upon which this establishment of an industrial home in Utah Territory. As the representative of the association, on the adjourn-ment of Congress 1 devoted six weeks well-meaning (?) lady based her time to visiting the institutions of the charge? Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Newman did vis-East to ascertain the cost of mechani-

it the penitentiary in March last, as she states in her memorials to Con-gress, but she did not find confined in one cell-"Six women, three of whom had bables under six months of age, who fore the association, and assist them to were incarcerated for 'contempt of proceed at once to the erection of a suitable building. At a joint meeting court' in refusing to acknowledge the

of the board of control and the associ-ation, I was met by the ruling of the paternity of their children." Neither did she find "In another cell two girls, one fourteen, one sixteen, each married to her own father, both with babes."

ernor West, that the appropriation was made to the board of control, that the work of the association ended when the appropriation was secured." Of course this six weeks' jusketing There were confined in the peniten-tiary at that time seven women, two for contempt of court-one Sarah M. tour through the East cost something. "The work of the association" in se-Tong, twenty-three years of age, with babe, on the charge of fornication; two for adultery; one for robbery, and "The work of the association" in se-curing "the appropriations" cost something also. Ways and means have to be provided for "a great phil-anthropic movement" nowadays and the 300,000 members of the National Women's Home Mission Society and the National Woman's Christian Tem-perance Union do not contribute 18 one for selling ilquor without license. There is not and was not a particle of evidence to show that of these women more than two were or had been a Mormon. Sarah M. Tong was acquitted of the charge of fornication and discharged. "Two girls, one fourteen, one sixperance Union do not contribute 19

cents a piece to keep it moving even on a "sunshine" illuminated pathway to the national Treasury. teen," were not confined in the Utah penitentiary last March. "A girl six-Mr. Speaker, this same memorialist confesses that all that the Industrial teen years of age!' was not coplined in the penitentiary at that date, or at a Christian Home Association of Utah has been able to accomplish was "to" subsequent date, or for a period long antarior to March, 1888, if, indeed, support the pauper element," and, moreover, "the better element of Mormon society-those whom it there ever was one of that age, or approximating that age, confined there There was no woman or girl in the penitentiary at that time who was even alleged to have been guilty of in-cest with "her own father," and the story is "made out of whole cloth." It is a fabrication from beginning to would be of value to lift to the grade would be of value to fift to the grade of intelligent citizenship—will not sc-cept charity. Yet only charity has been provided." But this admission is not half the truth. "The better ele-ment of Mormon sociey" might wel-come a charity that was not coupled ead. Out of respect to the person who became responsible for it over her sig-nature, and related it as of personal with a condition that is at once an insalt and a reproach-namely that the knowledge, I will not characterize it.

recipients must sever their allegiance to the Mormon Church. An "industiral home" which would confine itself to instructing wemen and children in the arts of refined do-boid my remarks till I can incorporate therein the evidence upon which my contradiction is bettomed.

The following speak for themselves: SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Getober 9, 1488. Dear Sir: Yound of this date received, making certain inquiries about women con-dued in the penitentiary during the month of March last, and quoting certain state-mients which you claim to have found in the Congressional Record of October 3, in the re-port of Mrs. Angle F. Newman etc. With researd to there being seven women

With regard to there being seven women

most cosmopolitan on the continent, It would be beneath me to notice such silly lies if they were not incor-porated into memorials and printed in the Congressional Record. I repeat impossible that Utah shall ever again that the author of these memorials become subject to that church dominathe Congressional Record. I repeat that the author of these memorials doubtless believes such improbable stories to be the gospel truth. It is her misfortune to be incapable of dis-believing anything appearing in the columns of the Sait Lake Tribune. Certain deputy registration officers, with the truth officers, the say that we take our stand on the Con-

Certain deputy registration officers, appointed by the Utah Commission say that we take our stand on the Con-stitution, the decisions of the Supreme appointed by the Utah Commission, report the names of twenty-nine men "who, in their opinion," had entered into polygamy during 1887. These offi-cers do not give the "evidence" which induced "their opinion." If it had been "evidence" of sufficient weight to satisfy the United States district attorney that the law against polygamy had been violated by these twenty-nine "Laws are made for the government to satisfy the United States district attorney that the law against polygamy had been violated by these twenty-nine men, it is perfec ly certain that he would have had the offenders arrested and held for the action of the grand may with practices. \*

jury. But the arrests have not been made, and the deputy registration offi-"Congress cannot pass a law for the government of the Territories which shall prohibit the free exercise of reers have not been before the grand ury, or, if they have, their "evidence" was not deemed sufficient to warrant adictments against the accused twen y-nine men.

ty-nine men. The majority of the Utah Commis-sion, in their last annual report, have labored hard to make out a case of in-sincerity against the Mormon people in relation to the abandonment of polyg-Their have and awared also to to our Creator is not within the prov-

prove that the Mormons are intolerant and unprogressive. They are com-pelled to admit certain facts which "Believing that relievent

and unprogressive. They are com-pelled to admit certain facts which they could not ignore, but they have done their best to break the force thereof by "insinuations," and in-geniously constructed angestions of geniously constructed suggestions of the legislative power of the governloubts as to whether the people really ment reaches actions only, and not meant to obey the law. In contrast with the "doubts" of the opinions, I contemplate with solemn reverence that act of the whole Ameri-

In contrast with the doubtes of the reverence that act of the whole a ment-majority I will quote a few paragraphs can people which declares that their indicate the emphatic views enter-indicate the emphatic views enter-tained by two members of the commission, whose ability, courage, per- of." (8 Jefferson's Works, 113.)

mission, whose ability, courage, per-sonal character and sterling patriotism none will question: "It is obvious that the laws of Con-gress and of the Territorial Legisla-ture, the officers in charge of the ex-ture, the officers in charge of the ex-ture, the officers in charge of the ex-ture, the officers in charge of the ex-ture of the federal statutes, the people of Utah, including the Gentiles and the monogamous Mormons, with many other beneficent influences, such as railroads, telegraphs, schools, col-leges, and the invincible progress of to the status deflued in the original circulter in the invincible of the status deflued in the original circulter in the invincible of the status deflued in the original circulter in the invincible of the status deflued in the original circulter in the invincible of the status deflued in the original circulter in the invincible of the status deflued in the original circulter in the invincible of the status deflued in the original circulter in the invincible of the status deflued in the original as railroads, telegraphs, schools, col-leges, and the invincible progress of civilization, are rapidly and surely working out a reformation of the in-hibited sexual offenses in Utah; and there does not now seem to be any necessity or propriety for further leg-islation restrictive of political rights in that Tarritory." in that Territory. \*

"We are thoroughly satisfied that the ork of reformation in Utsh is prowork of reformation in Utah is pro-gressing rapidly, and that it will soon about " women who desire to gressing rapidly, and that it will soon about " women who desire to the Morresult in a successful issue with poon resort to legislation that is proscrip-tive of religious opinion. Our view may be epitomized in a few words: mon Church stricken entirely satisfactory to Mrs. New-man and her condjutors. Their wil-Punish criminal actions; but religious, lingness to have this phrase disappear is another proof of the fact that is creeds, never.

creeds, never. "The present laws of Congress apper-taining to Utah are very stringent, and they will accomplish all that can be reasonably required of legal coercion. We are therefore unwilling to advise any further abridgment of local selfplakely evident, namely, that their agitation of charity for dependent Mormon women and children is a mere pretext to get access to the national treasury. This was at the bottom of all the

government in that Territory. "Without going into tedious detail, the general result shows gratifying progress in the enforcement of the laws in Utah." trouble with the board of control. This is why such terrific onslaughts are made on the Mormon Church and people. They desire to take advan-tage of the prejudice existing, not only in the public mind, but in Con-gress, where such silly, wicked and

After instancing the taking of the registration oath by "the mass of the Mormon voters" who swore "that gress, where such silly, wicked and improbable statements ought not to be accepted on the mere assumption that Mormon voters" who swore "that they will not go into polygamy," and the fact that "95 per cent. of them voted in August of last year for the adoption of a constitution prohibiting and punishing the offense," and the passage of "a well-considered and Caristian women would not make them if they were not true. The atter them if they were not true. The atter untruthfulness of some of these state-ments has been proved by ir-refragible testimony. I do not charge that those who be-come responsible for these calumnies originated them. On the contrary, I believe that those who become spon-sors for them were deceived. But I do insist them mere deceived. efficient marriage law providing among other things severe penalties against sierks who issue licenses for plural marriages," and declaring all "polyg-amous marriages null and void," and pointing out that a resolution had been passed by the assembly declaring "in layor of a just, humane, impartial en-forcement of the laws of the United States in the same manner as other -criminal laws are enforced" against polygamy and kindred offenses, the minority report, calls stiention to efficient marriage law providing among

	Treasury, that the recipients shall minority to the formed of the supreme court and the district of the supreme court and the supreme court and the district of the supreme court and the su	rity report calls attention to made apparent by reference to the cornoration in so far as they related	DATE AND A DESCRIPTION OF
	Treasily, that the recipients shart the honed to accomplish have the poor, the sick, the needy who three of whom had babes. I desire to say fusion	n of "Mormons and Gentiles" sixth article of its articles of incorpo- to particle religious	A TRINING - TILL
	first express their desire to sever governor of the Aerritory, the justices   their laps, siley hoped to accomplish provide and hat it is correct. Two were being held for at the	the last municipal election ration. The Senate amendments turn to purely religious subjects, and	the last in the second
	their allegiance to the Mormon of the supreme court and the district "all they had treamed or. Their first bands railes with a more in sale	sait Lake City, and sava over \$80,000 to the treasurer of that not to question vested property rights.	August man and a
	Church." Attorney were as zealous in the work year's experience was disappointing. Lands, filth and year's experience was disappointing.	a import of these facts is am [ corporation, and the Utah commission ] The discussion of the bill, which be-	A STATE OF A
	Was this language inadvertently of destroying polygamy as the most in the language of their report, "the language inadvertently of destroying polygamous marriage rea-	and in a remarkable manner by is merely to andit the accounts with. came a law, shows how acrupulously	And the second sec
	used? From the readiness with which rabid anti Mormon could desire. But past has had its rejoicings as well as Charity no mormon believes a toing to tion; one, Sarah M. Tong, twenty-three what is	is now transpiring in the courts out responsibility for the expenditors careful the legislators were to guard	Contraction of the second
	the authors of the amendment ex. Decause the terms of the law required sadness; its days of bright sunshine be spurned. Inty know that "to give years of age, with babe, on the charge of in litch	ab Within a far data note of the money further than to say that vested rights, and to avoid even the	Collegae 1 1 1
	pressed their willingness to strike out the \$40,000,"to be expended upon the as well as dark storms." The "sad- is better than to receive," but they fornication; another for robbery, another in number	or of Mormone of works and the set furnished It was dia suspicion of violating the constitu-	CAN DALLE
	the objectionable words, and, in effect, regulation of and under the manage- ness" and "storms" came whenever know, also, that "to receive" is often for selling inquor without a license, and distort	the state of the s	14078 9417
- 80 -	pressed their willingness to strike out the objectionable words, and, in effect, apologize for the employment of the same, it would seem that they had still some regard for the proprieties of I gleiative verbiage. And still they displayed, if not a distagand for the proprieties of	reat with sexual offenses, and chickly stated in the senate by the fringing the sacred rights of religions	0.9769.038195
	same it would seem that they had not hand it over outright to those who the executive completee It has been represented here that "a size of the room in which these prisoners was sat	and been evaling trial, came into Senator speaking for the committee liberty.	学生19:349起召漫
1.1	still a mus record for the proprieties of had gotten up the "institution" there of the Industrial Christian Home As- building" for the Industrial Christian Home As-	courr, waived trial, voluntarily on appropriations, and for the Senate	The second second
	tian Home was in process of erec- lacing the second deast sociation	ed guilty to the indictments, and conferees, that "the objects, pursuits ine act of marca a, 1881, in addition	(TI- 130)
. · · >	received it is objected to the pro- the indiant and an indiant and it is objected to the pro- the objected to the pro-	ved sentence of fine and imprig- and Dusiness of the association are set to unecting the institution of pro-	ALC: NO LOGIC COLUMN
			Contraction
	tru n, a willingness upon wholly in- had had themselves made into a cor- langent when be the more the deam when the deam were of the the server had been and the deam	one or more leading men. We And it was maintained in the Senate, affairs of the Church of Jesus Christ of	the of the
	sufficient grounds, to bear faise tes- poration and constituted themselves instening to the last item to which you call my atten. repeat	t that this example is in our and is maintained in this House by the Latter-day Salats, provided further	
JL.	truch, a willingness upon wholly in- sufficient grounds, to bear faise tes- timory sgainst the Mormon people. It is been asserted here and in the it op such grand proportions and with it is been asserted here and in the	on - pregnant with significance advocates of the Senate amendments. for suits to forfeit and escheat to the	
	It is been asserted here and in the other Chamber that the whole power of the Mormon press and of the Mor- to be hampered by men who felt bound in the spirit institution. A building derstand how asybody could have been as the spirit institution. A building derstand how anybody could have been asybody could have been asybody could have been anybody could have been anybody could have been asybody could have been	hat it will be followed by other that Congress has already "recor- United States whatever property that	Transa tak
	other Chamber that the whole power such multiarious objects did not want Newman, and the disinterested hus- result. This is of a piece with all ried to their own father, both with habes." like exit	examples: that the hindrance nized" this corporation by the appro- Corporation had acquired in derogation	CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF
1	of the Mormon press and of the Mor- to be nampered by men who felt bound badd of the aminasie president of the that representations made in re- This is wholly incorrect, and I cannot un- which he	has wither to impeded the course pristions already made, and that it is of the act of 1862. The law of 1862 re-	and marked and
¥			NACE WARDS
	industrial Christian flome Association of the law, flow could the vast scope ifom the voting of the first sto, ow the is not the solution of election save make have have have have have have have hav	bofore the standy and manuscrime I made at this land the is make I DI UPREEDT VALUE THE SHE THE SPE	The set of a state of the
	industrial Christian Home Association of the law. How could the vast scope of their all-embracing work be com- ing made by the Mormons to defeat this aprepriation. Nothing could be for the founding of industrial christian Home Association of Utah was here in the person of this building. The rented home is further from the truth. I know that the completion to the secting Congress to carb the function of the secting Congress to carb the function of the section of the s	ocore the steady and increasing instances this and the it is not a lost of March 2 1987 speaks of pageager	TIN THOMAS AND
S	ing made by the Mormons to deleat prehended by such a "board of con- of Utab was here in the person of this mates" who await the completion this subject as we have never had any girls [ current	ne of the fields aream. It is responsible concern and cannot be of anten of root speaks of property	ACC 1997 1994
č. –	this encontration Nothing could be trol?" The founding of industrial wonderfully bright and clever women of this building. The rented nome is of this age confined in the pentientiary harding to	y to be supposed what they or trusted to receive and disburse the laud not that particular kind mentioned	( anitad')
	further from the truth I know that homes, boarding houses, schools beseeching Congress to carb the funce, in a good locality, near one of the since I have been marshan other more	men in the same category would funds designed to aid in carrying out by the former enactment.	PROPAGEO (MACH
	no one in the interest of the Mormons hospitals, and all other sorts of insti- tions of the board of control. Success dnest private residences in Sait Lake the penitentiary, and I personally know pursose	tarlly take such steps with the the objects it has in view. Now what becomes of the doctrine of	12/10/2 20/2
8 U -	has sought, directly or indirectly, to tutions, including "private schools, was almost achieved. The time, how. City. There is no lack of room be- them to be correct.	ise to repeat and continue to re- with the sum now proposed to vested rights if the Congress of the	N. AUST
	influence a single Senator or Represen- school systems, and courses of study," ever, was too short, and the board of cause there is a solitary inmate, about   Respectfully submitted,	them. On the contrary, ration- give, with the unexpended balances United States can, after a lapse of so	H WALLERSON
1100	Indiana and a matter in the laid and the house There is and a matter in the laid and the house it is	they conduct to a different con- 10 be turned over, more than \$100,000 many years, direct a corporation	1200 TEMPE
ыk.	United States Marshal, Closion,	Du, namely, a disposition on the   Will OC BADded Over for "the objects, i created by a Territorial Legislative	tor stales
	bo lar as 1 am aware there has not a the scale of giving the scale of the second a the scale of	of the Mormons to abandon the Dursuits, and business of the associa- Lasembly to be dissolved, its affaire	Last A work and all
	STALL OUD DUPTRICK HUNDLING HUTHOU I MAGAGE & ANALY AND	dission of sexual offenses and to tion" as set forth in the sixth article wound up, and its property disposed	and the all
5y 16		obedience to the law. Yet the of its articles of incorporation. Does of? The organic act creating the Ter-	Contraction and
	Cisined as opposition to this approve of the second of the	about another to be an interest of the second of the secon	La sa
	priation. Doubtless there have been Home Association of Utah had not pearance and began her work. The life. The nome is not popular among Salt Lake City, Ctah,	itely anorrad against all ris while simplifies the most visionary	MIL BOM
	criticisms of the methods and of the "free course to run and be giorified," result was the following item in our those who have been inmates. Its Utah Penitentiary,	they would all you and the lof visionary achamas? I have called That the legislative power of said	10.131.14
	avowed surposes of the persons who The evidence of the "bickerings," of first deficiency bill.	them. No step backward in egard should be sanctioned. Let ws be executed.	26 1 48 84
1.14	seek to have vast sums of money ap- the "heart-burblags," of the "un- To aid the industrial Christian Home inmutes.	as he associated of tithe objects powerts and brain subjects of legislation consistent with	The Anna Marked . Call
- Art	propriated for them to disburse as they pleasantness" that followed has been Association of Utah in carrying on, I am reluctant to deal, as the truth racy of a statement over the signature of The fa	Wa be experience.	C3 40 98 3
1	Lest to use it. These methods and spread on the pages of the Con. under its Erticles of incorporation, the compels me, with some of the misres Angin F. Newman in the Congressional The is	facts above set forth, with oth-   ness of the association," and if Con-1_ (Concinded on nest page.) )	The Sala in the
108.10			16.0334133
6		The second se	155 2000
			A A CONTRACTOR

255