

Jan. 14—Filing replication.....	25
Jan. 15—Entering order of hearing motion for rule.....	30
Jan. 21—Entering order denying motion, etc.....	30
Jan. 21—Recording opinion of Sandford, C. J.....	2 65
Jan. 21—Recording opinion of Boreman, J.....	2 25
Jan. 21—Recording opinion of Henderson, J.....	3 15
Jan. 22—Entering order of submission of entry.....	30
Jan. 23—Entering order amending former entry, etc.....	1 00
Jan. 23—Entering order on presentation of paper withdrawing.....	15
Jan. 24—Filing report of Harkness.....	25
Jan. 29—Filing and recording the opinion of Judd, J.....	7 75
Jan. 29—Issuing citations to four Trustees.....	4 00
Jan. 30—Filing answer of Trustees.....	25
March 1—Entering order of hearing of contempt.....	30
March 2—Entering order in matter of contempt.....	1 00
March 2—Filing and recording opinion of Judd, J.....	2 85
F. E. McGurrian, Reporter—	
Dec. 10—One day before Harkness.....	10 00
Dec. 10—Transcribing proceedings.....	28 80
Feb. 21—Transcribing opinion of Judd, J.....	9 30
B. O. Bozeman, witness fees.....	5 30
Total costs.....	\$82 35

Marshal Dyer did not put in any of his costs to be charged to the trustees.

FAVORABLE REPORT.

The measures hurried through Congress during its closing hours have, no doubt, been duly reported through the Associated Press dispatches. But there were a number of reports made in both Houses which did not receive the notice they deserved, because of the confusion and haste in which they were presented. Among these was the something interesting, referred to in a previous letter as likely to occur before the session ended. This was no less than the report of the Committee on Territories in reference to the bill for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. It would have been presented much earlier but for the request of Mr. Struble, of Iowa, who desired to add something to the report. He did not object to what the committee had agreed to, but thought something ought to be said to represent the hostile feelings with which the opponents of Utah's admission regarded the movement.

As the report remained some days in the hands of Mr. Symes, of Colorado, who was taken very sick—it is not clear that his illness was the effect of the report—and Mr. Springer did not wish to be discourteous to the Republican members of the committee, he did not hurry Mr. Struble until time became very precious and there appeared to be danger that the report would not be made at all.

Today it was presented to the House as authorized by the committee. Following is a synopsis of

the report of the Committee on Territories in relation to the admission of Utah. It commences by setting forth the doctrine that when Congress organizes a Territory and provides a territorial government for the people therein, it is with the implication that they shall have a State government, and it is with this promise held out to them that they occupy and develop the public domain, and their right to a State government cannot be denied, when the proper conditions are fulfilled, without bad faith on the part of Congress, unless there are circumstances that relieve Congress from a duty that would otherwise be imperative.

The conditions in Utah are then set forth and the statements made by the gentlemen who appeared before the committee in behalf of Utah's admission are virtually adopted by the committee as incontrovertible facts. The area, population, products, manufactures, mining interests, schools, churches, moral status of the people, finances of the Territory, etc., are given with details and statistics that are of great value in a public document of this character, with the deduction that the conditions exist which entitle Utah to admission as a State, and that it is of national importance that Utah should have a State government.

The objections that have been urged by opponents are stated to be:

1. The existence of polygamy.
2. The power and teachings of the "Mormon" Church on that subject.

From the reports of the Utah Commission, the Attorney-General's report of prosecutions and other data, the committee conclude that as compared with the entire population, the indications are that not as much as one per cent of the whole population, and not to exceed two per cent of the present adult male "Mormon" population are in polygamous relations, and that as polygamy is rapidly decreasing, Congress will be brought face to face with the question whether a Territory will be excluded from the Union for opinions entertained by a majority of the people.

The question whether polygamy is by the "Mormon" Church made mandatory or only permissive is then discussed, the statements of both sides being summarized fairly. The Articles of Faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are presented in full, also parts of the articles "On Governments and Laws in General" are quoted from the Doctrine and Covenants, and sections 81 and 82 of the Revelation on Celestial Marriage, wherein it is declared that if a man having a wife in the new and everlasting covenant desire to espouse another, and the first give her consent, "then is he justified." The facts that the Utah Legislature has never passed a law establishing polygamy, that the large majority of the Mormon people never entered into it, and that the Utah Legislature has recently enacted a law punishing the solemnization of a polygamous marriage are referred to on the one hand, with

the bare statement on the other hand of the opponents of Statehood, that polygamy is regarded by the Mormons as obligatory.

The committee leave the dispute to the consideration of the House, with the plain reference that on a simple question of belief, Congress will not attempt to decide, and that the members of a society or sect ought to know better than their opponents what their true belief is on any article of their creed, also that this cannot well be made a basis of legislation. That Congress would "hardly undertake to legislate in regard to a belief that was avowed; certainly would not venture so far as to act against or because of a belief that is disputed."

The provisions of the Utah Constitution on bigamy and polygamy are then cited, and the question of good faith is discussed, grounds for believing the "Mormons" to be sincere in their intentions being set forth, with the conclusion that should Congress conclude that the people will carry into effect these provisions there can be no doubt that admission should be granted.

The Powers of Congress after admission are next taken up and the opposing arguments are advanced, with a full showing of the position that the Constitution offered by the people of Utah is in the nature of a special compact, that Congress has the power to make such a compact and to enforce it after the admission of the State, if the State should fail to carry it out.

This interesting and valuable document finishes with the following conclusion:

"Notwithstanding, and in view of the fact that the present Congress is soon to expire and probably without opportunity on the part of the House to consider this subject, your committee deem it just to all parties concerned to present to the House the condition of Utah as to population, resources, development, schools, etc., and the extent to which polygamy exists as above set forth, together with the respective contentions as to the doctrines of the "Mormon" Church, and the good faith of the "Mormon" element in respect of the offer to make polygamy a crime by a constitutional provision, not repealable except with the consent of Congress.

"The indications are certainly very strong that in the not distant future, polygamy, in fact, will have ceased to exist, and when that time arrives, if not sooner admitted, the question will have to be met whether Congress will exclude Utah as a State because a majority of the people are members of the Mormon Church.

"Having thus presented the situation as disclosed at the hearing, the bill is reported back, with the recommendation that it be placed on the calendar for consideration and action thereon by the House."

Such a report as this cannot fail to be of benefit to the people of Utah. It may be regarded as a great victory for the majority as against their unscrupulous maligners and the delegation of so-called Liberals that