

ANTI-MORMON DOCUMENTS.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Anti-Mormon data, taken from the "Journal of the proceedings of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, assembled in a general convention held in the city of New York, from October 6th to October 27th, 1880.

On the 8th day of the convention, "the Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York, offered the following preamble and resolution, which, on his motion, were referred to the committee on the state of the church:

Whereas, The work of the Church of Christ and the best interests of Christian civilization are seriously impeded in one of the Territories of the United States by the existence of polygamy, recognized by a large proportion of the community as a religious institution; and,

Whereas, Polygamy is not only contrary to the law of God, but is also forbidden, under severe penalties, in the Territories of the United States by Act of Congress, which Act has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that, while there are peculiar difficulties in the execution of this law, owing to the religious fanaticism (doubtless often times sincere) by which the institution of polygamy is upheld, and especially to the fact that the interests of many innocent persons are unhappily involved, it is still the duty of every Christian citizen of this republic to use his influence to aid the United States Government in bringing about, as speedily as possible, a merciful but firm enforcement of the law in regard to polygamy or bigamy in the Territories of the United States." (Page 59.)

On the 10th day of the convention, "The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, from the committee on the state of the Church, presented the following report, which was placed on the calendar:

Report No. 1.

The committee on the state of the church beg leave respectfully to report that they have had under consideration the preamble and resolution of the Rev. Dr. Smith, of the diocese of New York, relating to polygamy in the Territories of the United States, which was referred to them by a vote of the House, and they recommend the adoption of the same as an expression of the sentiment of this body in regard to the important subject committed to them.

(Signed) E. M. VAN DEUSEN,
(Page 74) Chairman."

On the 18th day of the convention "The House proceeded to the business on the calendar, to wit, the report of the committee on the state of the church relating to polygamy in the Territories. On motion, the preamble and resolution recommended by the committee were adopted."—P. 167.

The following was the action taken by the Episcopal Convention, held at New York City, April 11, 1881.

"In reference to polygamy, the report related that the pretended right of one man to more than one wife was an attempt to rob some other man of any, and involved the equal right of a woman to more than one husband. By the laws of Christian nations polygamy was held a high crime against society, and is punishable by a heavy penalty. Utah had been and is now in an attitude of defiance against the nation. The filth of its abominations is overflowing into other Territories, and in conjunction with communism threatened, in fact, the Nation. The people's neglect in this matter has already become a National wrong, if not crime. Under the flimsy pretext that polygamy is an article of religious belief the Mormons claimed immunity and indulged in these hellish lusts. This resolution was the conclusion:

Resolved, That we highly approve of President Garfield's inaugural address on this subject, and pledge our support for the extirpation of this hideous wrong—that this Christian nation can no longer innocently tolerate this foul blot on our name; and we, as representatives in part of the Christian church and ministry,

protest against the outrage, that all needed legislation and enforcement of the law ought to be had without delay for the suppression of this reeking iniquity; and, if these fail, we commend the use of the strong force of the military arm."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Report adopted by the Northern New York Conference, on Mormonism, at its late session.

1. That Mormonism is located in one of the richest, largest and most attractive Territories of this nation, over which Congress has full legislative power.

2. That it is professedly hostile to American government and American institutions, declaring by its former President, Brigham Young, that the ecclesiastical government of the Mormon Church "circumscribes the government of this world," and by the chief of its Twelve Apostles, "that all other governments are unauthorized and illegal, while any people attempting to govern themselves by laws of their own making and officers of their own appointing are in direct rebellion against the kingdom of God."

3. It is vastly more than a union of church and state, being the complete government of the people by the church.

4. It nullifies the laws of our land, controls elections, renders our courts inoperative and protects its followers in the commission of the most heinous crimes.

5. It is, as it has been from the beginning, a system of organized outlawry, professedly erecting murder, robbery and oppression to the grandeur and sanctity of religious duties.

6. It is a system of foul licentiousness, and by its abominable doctrine and practice of polygamy, strikes at the very foundation of our Christian civilization.

7. Its rapid growth in this country is unparalleled in the history of religious or irreligious bodies, and is steadily increasing through Mormon immigration, holding now the balance of power in several states and territories, and gradually taking possession of all that great and rich section of country lying adjacent to the territory of Utah.

8. In view of these startling facts we, the Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Conference assembled, composed of 230 ministers, and representing a constituency of about 100,000 people, submit to the government and the people of the United States the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st—That we have hailed with joy the positions taken upon this subject by President Garfield in his recent inaugural address.

Resolved, 2d—That we most respectfully but earnestly demand of our national legislature enactments as shall relieve our country from the oppressive, un-American and criminal features of this national disgrace and curse.

Resolved, 3d—That we join heartily with our brethren of the New York Conference in asking the religious and secular press and all ecclesiastical assemblages to urge upon the public mind this important subject and to vigorously sustain the executive and legislative branches of our government in all needed action relating thereto.

Resolved, 4th—That we request the publication of this report in our church periodicals and in proper form to be forwarded to the President of the United States and each of our Representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives, and that copies be forwarded.

C. P. LYFORD,
Ch'n; Committee.

I hereby certify that the foregoing report on Mormonism was unanimously adopted by the Northern New York, Annual Conference on April 16, 1881.

Bishop R. S. Foster presiding.
S. CALL, Secretary.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 16, 1881.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference adopted the following:

Resolved, That we recommend the faithful execution of existing laws, to the effectual suppressing of polygamy.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Mission Board held at Buffalo, N. Y., May 27, 1881.

Mr. Leonard, of Utah, said there were 620,486 young persons in the Mormon district, and it was the

youthful element that the missionaries were working on.

Prof. J. M. Coyner, of Utah for six years a resident and worker in Utah, stated that there were 40,000 scholars in the mission there, and he wished assistance to furnish his enlarged school. He gave a Mormon lecture, during which he said he had analyzed Mormonism and found it included diabolism, animalism, Mohamedanism, the bigotry, cunning and treachery of Judaism and Thuggism, which made a dose for Columbia, and he wondered how long she would stand it.

At the afternoon session, Mrs. Dr. Horace Eaton, of Palmyra, N. Y., read a paper on the "Rise of Mormonism."

Addresses on Missionary topics were made by Mrs. E. A. Huntington, of Auburn, Miss Hamilton and Miss Lucy J. Crittenden, of this city. The last named lady severely criticized the action of Congress in allowing Mormonism to grow, and attacked the veracity of Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, Mormon delegate in Utah. In the evening six clergymen spoke at Lafayette Street Church. A collation was served to 300 ladies and gentlemen at the residence of Rev. Dr. A. S. Chester.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.—The Baptist Home Mission Society anniversary closed its morning session with reports as to the mission among the Mormons. The report favored the church and school work, which was being vigorously prosecuted, and authorized the executive board to address a memorial to the President and Congress, calling for early measures to prohibit the practice of polygamy and its accompanying vices wherever practised.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Reformed Episcopal Convention, by resolutions, denounced polygamy as a foul blot on the nation's character, and appealed to the United States for its extirpation.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

At the Home Missionary Anniversary in Chicago, June 8th, 1881.

D. C. Haskell, member of Congress from Kansas, spoke on the Mormon problem. He characterized Mormonism as a resurrected system of social relationship, that it is at best but a bestial relic of barbarism. The early leaders of the Mormons were prominently branded as criminals. He reviewed their frequent removals and their growth, and explained their relations to the United States since they removed to Utah. He traversed Delegate Cannon's defense of Mormonism, and pointed out that the doctrine of the Church was a conglomeration of piety, immorality and vengeance; its influences were degrading, among children especially. The mortality in Salt Lake was very great, considering the salubrious climate. The only secret of the Church's success was its organization and the indissoluble union between church and state. The remedy lies with Congress, which can stem the swelling tide, but the people, free pulpits, free platform and free press can do much of the work. It is hoped disfranchisement may not be necessary.

Rev. F. A. Noble moved that the matter in reference to Mormonism be referred to a committee, with instructions to draft a memorial to be presented to Congress. Carried. The committee is J. H. Seeley, A. B. Webb, J. N. Sturtevant, Jas. White and Chas. G. Hammond.

Rev. W. M. Barrows, of Salt Lake City, spoke on Mormonism. He said neither the whistle of the locomotive, the death of Brigham Young, nor the Supreme Court had destroyed it. It should be put down now by an aroused people, for it would not die of itself. Nearly all the offices are now filled by polygamists in Utah. There are no free schools in the Territory; ignorance is the rule upon which Mormonism thrives best. He urged the society to place schools and churches in Utah.

Rev. J. H. Seely, in behalf of the committee on the Mormon question, presented a memorial praying Congress and the President that speedy measures be taken to overthrow the evil. Report recorded and adopted. Adjourned.

Griscom, Chicago, has finished 12 days of his fast, and is in a notably better condition than was Dr. Tappan at this stage of his trial, being fat, ruddy, and good-humored. His pulse is 64, temperature 98.45, respiration 18, weight 117½.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 8.—The *Tribune's* editorial says: Not the least affliction put upon the late Senator Conkling in these trying times, is the affectionate sympathy and support of Tom Brady's Washington Star route organ and his imported merino editor, George C. Gorham, formerly of California, but later of nowhere. Mr. Gorham is a political Ishmaelite, who was read out of his party at home, and was declared by a hundred republican clubs in California, last year, to be no republican. It is well known the support of Conkling by the merino editor and the Star route proprietor, is entirely due to the investigations now going on in the postoffice department. The support of these delectable persons might have been purchased at any time by stopping Star route prosecutions, and every gun in their arsenal could be spiked to-morrow by a judicious distribution of a dozen pardons for criminal offenses, signed in blank.

Albany, 8.—In joint convention, Lieutenant Governor Haskin was in the chair for the first time since the meeting of the convention. The convention proceeded to vote to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate for the short term.

Vote: Jacobs 50, Conkling 34, Rogers 15, Bradley 1, Wheeler 21, Cornell 19, Folger 1, Lapham 9, Tremaine 2, Harris 1, Crowley, 1, Dutcher 1.

When the name of C. H. Russell was called, he said on each vote he had thus far voted for the return of the distinguished senators. They were my choice, and my judgment at that time led me to give them support. Without desiring to make any distinction between these two gentlemen, I regard Conkling as an ideal senator. I have, however, just returned from my constituents, and am convinced, by such evidence as should satisfy any fair-minded person, that nine-tenths of the republicans there are opposed to the return of the late senators: I have a duty to perform to the republicans who sent me here, and that is to give voice to their sentiments, and I therefore vote for Cornell.

The convention proceeded to vote for a successor to Platt: Platt, 29, Kernan, 51; Depew, 51; Lapham, 4; Cornell, 10; Folger, 8; Tremaine, 1; B. F. Tracy, 1; Crowley, 4. No choice. Adjourned.

The assembly concurrent resolution for a *sine die* adjournment on the 10th was laid over.

CHICAGO, 8.—The Empire distillery on Canal Port Avenue, which has been unfortunate of late, suspended to-day, owing \$90,000, and assets probably covering the amount but not immediately available. The business has been badly managed. The officers hope to resume shortly.

The Duke of Athol is at the Grand Pacific, enroute to San Francisco.

The Western Education Commission met here to-day, Rev. F. A. Noble, of Union Park Congregational Church, this city, presiding. Its object is the promotion of Christian civilization in Utah and adjacent States and Territories by educating the children and youth under Christian teachers and by the use of such kind agencies as may seem desirable. Jesuitism and Mormonism are the two objective points at which the commission aims. It meets great encouragement and gratifying success.

The anniversary of the American Home Mission Society, began in Central Music Hall last night. Business meetings have been held in New York ever since its organization in 1826, and this is the first exception to the rule, this being however not a business, but extra meeting for the discussion of important questions.

CLEVELAND, 8.—Sherman, in thanking the convention for the honor done him, said: Governor Foster is entitled to a renomination and would be triumphant. His able and earnest canvass had laid the foundation for a great victory, and culminated in the election of Garfield, as president. He referred to the cosmopolitan character of Ohio's people, and said it represented the whole country. The platform of the republican party is what has done it (cheers) for twenty-five years. He proceeded to briefly sketch its great achievements. "That which it has done is the best assurance of that which it intends to do—to advance public credit and still further pay off the public debt more rapidly;

and proceed in the right, cost what it will. He believed President Garfield's statement in his inaugural that all the powers he commands will be used for the purpose. The times are auspicious for this great object of the republican party. Bitterness in the South is subsiding and freedmen gradually acquiring force. Strong independent friends are springing up among those who will stand by the flag and the cause of human rights. He depicted, in glowing terms, 50,000,000 free men in this country. We have no room for a leader who commands and tates. (Great applause.) We have great people in Ohio. We have never been and never will be ruled for a private or a boss. The man who attempts to command had better make his will beforehand. (Applause.) He congratulated them the auspicious opening of the Garfield administration. We know that office seeking is the proper suit of mankind, (laughter,) and although places are scarce we get along, on the whole, comfortably. The wise financial policy pursued by the last administration had been carried out and supplemented. He paid a compliment to Secretary Wadsworth for his skillful judgment in the matter, but took the edge of it, remarking that he was an Ohio man. Sherman advocated the platform heartily. It approves and endorses the administration and pledges Garfield cordial support in his duties. It endorses the policy of the party, the protection of American labor and discriminating in favor of home producers. The question of the regulation of the liquor traffic should be submitted to the people for a constitutional amendment that will delegate it to localities.

I believe I can say in advance, resolution that will be offered. Gen. Garfield has the emphatic approval of the republicans of Ohio the course he has pursued thus far. (Applause.) Let him further advance public credit, let him punish all who do wrong, let him give us administration pure, simple and publican, worthy of a name like ours, and we will send him our approval twice over again. But my countrymen, we have something to do in this task, we have to emphasize approval by endorsing the administration in the election of a republican ticket this fall. This is no child's play, as we know the republican party has a powerful adversary to contend with, so that we dare not let anything wrong, or they will push us off our staves if we do not help ourselves, and that is the only way we know of for the democratic party. Let us then do our party work as republicans of Ohio know how to do, and victory will perch upon our banners.

J. G. Richards, Jefferson County, was nominated for lieutenant-governor.

Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, was nominated judge of the supreme court, Tursey was nominated to the treasury by acclamation. George Haul was nominated a member of the board of public works by acclamation. George C. K. Nash was nominated for attorney-general by acclamation.

Convention adjourned *sine die*. NEW YORK, 8.—The Empire brewery met this afternoon, and was reported that 12 men of the bot's Williamsburg brewery, who were taken back to-day at the rates and were refused; also that V. A. Abermayer and Liebman's brewery, all the men had returned to work on the old terms. A report was also received that all the employees of the Maupoise, Brooklyn brewery, including the foreman, applied for their statement to their old positions. They were told their services were required; also that brewers in the Wisconsin Brewery had resigned. A dispatch was read from the Schenken & Arnend Brewery, of Col. that orders had been issued to furnish beer to no person but regular customers. Chas. Teppens, proprietor, had paid off the employees of his brewery, and told them all their services would not be wanted.

A telegram was sent to Germany to-day, for experienced brewers. The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has unearthed a systematic plan of forgery for the purpose of defrauding banks in distant parts of the United States. During the past year over a dozen forged drafts have been presented at the bank for collection. One was presented to-day through the Bank of New York, and another through the Bank of Commerce, and a draft from Negauness and another from a remote place in Canada. Adolph Albers, Captain of the steamship *Silesian*, Captain Gustav