

be required to shock the children of such marriages!

A plague of social disorder will follow a long continuance and the inevitable descent in such practices—a social disorder more horrible to contemplate than the disruption of amicable relations between labor and capital—but a social disorder in which the Latter-day Saints will have only the part of sorrowing spectators; for being no sharers in the sin they will not be partakers of the plague.

UTAH IN CONGRESS.

Among the reports made to the national House of Representatives on January 24, 1893, was one by the House committee on Territories, submitted by the chairman, Mr. Mansur. The report was on "A bill to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states." It was committed to "the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union."

The opening pages of the report consist of a number of documents which have heretofore been published in the News. They are given in the following order:

Proclamation by President Harrison, made January 4, 1893, granting amnesty to offenders against the Edmunds law of 1882.

The manifesto of the First Presidency of the Church, issued September 25, 1890.

The motion in relation to the manifesto, adopted at the Church Conference in Salt Lake City, October 6, 1890.

Governor Thomas' report to the Secretary of the Interior on the manifesto.

Official declaration of the First Presidency of the Church, made October 6, 1891, denying the allegation of the Utah Commission that plural marriages had been contracted during the preceding year.

The petition of the First Presidency and Apostles, asking amnesty. This is dated December 19, 1891.

The official endorsement, made December 21, 1891, of Governor Thomas and Chief Justice Zane, to the petition for amnesty.

The Governor's report for 1892 on the petition.

Memorial of the Utah legislature of 1892, asking admission into the Union.

The resolutions relating to statehood adopted in 1892 by the Territorial Republican and Democratic conventions; and the references to the same subject in the national party platforms of 1892. The report then says:

"When we remember that Utah has a population of 225,000 people and property of an assessed valuation of over \$100,000,000, and of a real value of not less than \$200,000,000, being a population and wealth far exceeding that of any Territory, except South Dakota, that has ever been admitted into the Union as a state, it is and must be evident to all that the only barrier in all the past to the admission of Utah as a state was that of polygamy.

POLYGAMY EXTERMINATED.

"While your committee utterly condemn the doctrine of polygamy, and hold that so long as the Mormons constituted the larger part of the population of the Territory of Utah, and personally

or as a matter of faith, with or without the practice, believe in the doctrine of polygamy, then it was proper and right for the Federal Government to use all of its vast powers to secure the overthrow and destruction of that practice; yet, in view of the foregoing facts set forth in this report, as well as the concurrent testimony of all parties interested in the welfare of Utah who have appeared before your committee at its hearings upon this subject during the present Congress, as well as the vast amount of testimony submitted to your committee during the Fiftieth Congress upon the same topics, compel your committee to believe without doubt or hesitation that the institution of polygamy as taught by the Mormon Church, whether of faith or of practice, is now absolutely stamped out and exterminated.

CHARACTER OF MORMON PEOPLE.

"Your committee, in regard to the general character of the Mormon people for thrift, honesty, morality, sobriety, and virtue, other than their disputed doctrine of polygamy, call attention to the following statements and excerpts of evidence produced to your committee:

"The Mormon Church will be 63 years old on the 6th day of April, 1893. Polygamy was not taught or proclaimed in the Book of Mormon. The Church long existed without polygamy, and was about 23 years old when the revelation of polygamy was promulgated; two of the three original witnesses to the translation of the Book of Mormon seceded from the Church after it had adopted polygamy, and upon that account. The revelation concerning it was first made public in 1852, and published in the book of "Doctrine and Covenants" in 1853. Let us now see what are the general characteristics of the Mormon people under the teachings of their religion.

The statements of Judge C. S. Zane, ex-U. S. Marshal F. H. Dyer, Governor Stephenson, of Idaho, Bayard Taylor, Dr. Miller, Miles Grant, Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens and Judge Alexander White, regarding the people of Utah, are incorporated in the report. They have all appeared in the columns of the News. The committee next proceed with the subject of

POPULATION.

"The Territory of Utah possesses in a marked degree those requirements essential to statehood, 'the necessary population and resources.'

"The census of 1890 places the population of Utah at 207,905, which is 15,041 more than the combined population of the States of Montana and Wyoming, and 17,054 in excess of the entire population of the adjoining States, Nevada, Idaho, and Wyoming, and 34,004 more than required under the census of 1890 for a Representative in Congress.

"The population has greatly increased since the census was taken. The governor of the Territory, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated October 1, 1892, estimates the population at 223,930, being an increase of 16,025 over the census report. This is deemed a very conservative estimate, and the population today may be safely placed at 225,000. * * *

"The idea often expressed by persons ignorant of the facts, that the people of Utah are mostly foreigners, is most successfully refuted by the census re-

ports, which make the following showing: Total American born 154,841; total foreign born 53,064.

"The proportion of foreign born to American born in Utah is less than in the States of North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, California, Massachusetts, South Dakota, New York, Michigan, Washington, and the Territory of Arizona.

"Only in three States and one Territory has the foreign population decreased more than in Utah during the last census decade.

"The percentage of aliens who speak the English language is greater in Utah than in thirty-two States and two Territories.

"The population of Utah consists largely of the white element, there being of colored persons, embracing civilized Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians, as well as Negroes, only 2,006 in the entire Territory; less in proportion to the whites than any of the Pacific States and Territories.

"The total number of votes cast at the election for Delegate held in November, 1892, was 34,577, being an increase of 10,812 over the election for members of the legislature held the year previous.

WEALTH AND RESOURCES.

"Utah has all the elements of greatness within its borders. Its resources being varied, diversified industries flourish and the future gives promise of wonderful results. The splendid system of irrigation which has been provided largely by community co-operation, renders crops certain, and assures food supplies at cheap rates.

Statistics are given in relation to Agriculture, Irrigation, Live Stock, Mining, Building and Investments, Banking, Home Industries, the Salt Industry, Sugar Factory, Manufactures, Assessed Valuation of Property, Public Lands, Railroads, Natural Gas, etc. The report says, under the heading of

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS:

"Utah has an excellent free-school system supported by taxation, and much attention is being given to the cause of education and the schools of the Territory give promise of great development and usefulness.

"The amount of Territorial and district school-tax levies for the benefit of the common free schools for the year 1891 amounted to \$618,685.21.

"Besides the common schools, Utah has its due proportion of private, church, and denominational schools.

"In his report for 1892 the commissioner of schools for Utah says: In my last annual report the number of children of school age in the Territory was given at 66,009, of which 53,044 were of Mormon parentage and 12,965 were of non-Mormon parentage. According to the present report, the total number of children of school age in the Territory is 73,359, of which 57,532 are of Mormon parentage and 15,827 of non-Mormon parentage. This shows the increase in one year of the children of school age who are of Mormon parentage to be 0.84 per cent and the increase of those of non-Mormon parentage to be 0.22 per cent. The schedule (Exhibit A) of school population shows that there are 10,934 children of school age in the Territory who attend no school. The report for the preceding year (1891) showed 11,059. It will therefore be noticed that, while the number of children of school age is