

witness for Mr. Ross—"Have you ever known of Ross having committed fornication?"

Mr. Youngberg, growing very red in the face and very angry—That is a foolish question. I don't think there is any man of his age who has not. I think that is a d—d foolish question.

Mr. Hurd objected to the question, and the Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Moyle called the attention of the court to the fact that it had regularly allowed the "Liberal" representatives to not only ask questions like that, but many which were entirely foreign to the inquiry before the court.

Judge Anderson then stated that Mr. Youngberg should answer the question, which he did after some hesitation, in the negative.

Ross was admitted.

After this was over there was a discussion as to the making of such inquiries by Mr. Moyle, the "Liberal" representatives being very much annoyed at being met with their own manner of procedure. Hurd and Lipman argued that the crimes of fornication and adultery should not be a subject of inquiry when a man's moral character was being testified to.

The court suggested that in some cases even a man's belief in polygamy had been proposed as a ground for objection. As this was directly in point on Mr. Lipman's action he exclaimed, "Polygamy is not the custom in this country but the others are. Why, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every one thousand men in the whole country indulge that way."

Mr. Moyle—I am gratified, Mr. Lipman, at your frank confession of your own situation. I am also pleased that I cannot include the Mormons in your classification.

The first part of the remark brought our roars of laughter, and as there was no further business, court took a recess.

Nov. 14, was again occupied by Judge Anderson in hearing applications for citizenship, and the following was admitted: L. Leonidas, Matthew Hudson, F. O. Webb, Henry Deiner, Frantz Kroll, David Jones, Herman Holm, Gustaf D. Herber, R. Anderson, W. H. Andrews and Casper Pfeister. In the case of Deiner the witnesses had known him but a little over a year, and Mr. Moyle objected to his admission on the ground that the law required that residence in the United States for five years should be shown. The Judge, however, admitted him and Frantz Kroll, who was in the same position, two more "Liberal" voters being thus added. After they had gone, however, the judge said he had some doubt about such a procedure, and would admit no more on the same terms.

When T. O. Webb applied, he was objected to by the "Liberal" representatives because one of his witnesses was not a citizen, having only taken out his first papers. The court admitted him, and said he would look more closely into the

issue raised, and act upon the results of his investigation on Monday.

Mr. Norris was refused admission because he thought he might aid in secreting a friend who might be accused of unlawful cohabitation, and because he would not be as willing to convict men accused of polygamy as those charged with other offenses—that is if it was a part of their religion.

Mr. Herber knew nothing of the Constitution or principles of government, but was not a "Mormon" and was willing to obey the laws against polygamy. He was admitted.

When John Moore came he passed the examination satisfactorily and was about to be sworn, when Hurd and Lipman asked him if he had taken an oath in the Endowment House. He said he had not. They further urged that he had taken an oath against the government of the United States. Mr. Moore denied that he had, or that he had any memory of the government even being referred to.

Lipman—I know that they so take an oath, and I want somebody acquainted with those ceremonies—some of the leaders—subpoenaed to tell the court about them. It is the general rule there to take an oath against the government of the United States, but they won't reveal it.

B. W. Driggs, Jr., said that Mr. Lipman's statement was untrue. The applicant had testified that he never took such oath, and the court had not the right, upon the assertion of an officious and irresponsible person to compel the exposure of the secret rites of any organization.

Court—I know we cannot make persons divulge the secret rites of any society. But if any organization requires an oath against the Government, then we have the right to get at it. If Mr. Lipman's statement is correct, then there are some who have left the Church who can tell it.

Lipman—It is a notorious fact such an oath is taken, but it is of such a terrible nature that not even an apostate dares to divulge it. I want some of these people who know, who are in this organization, to tell the court what that oath is.

Mr. Driggs again objected, unless the court would confine the inquiry to matters referring to the government. He thought it was a gross wrong to compel men to divulge secrets just to gratify the curiosity of unscrupulous enemies. If the matter was to be confined to any oath against the government, he would like the court to so express it.

Court—The issue will be confined to ascertaining whether there is required of those who go through the Endowment House an oath that is inconsistent with the duties of a citizen. Other secret rites or obligations shall not be interfered with. Congress has made special laws against this organization and its members, and if there is an oath that is incompatible with the duties of a citizen, that fact should be known.

Lipman wanted authority to subpoena witnesses who might not be willing to come upon his in-

itation, and the court granted the request.

Mr. Moore's application was deferred till Thursday next, at 10 a. m., when the witnesses will be called to tell what they know on the subject introduced by Lipman.

The application of Joseph Bull, whose case was postponed from yesterday, to know the reason for his exclusion by Judge Henderson was called, and it was shown that he was refused citizenship because he said he would not take up arms against England in case of war. The matter was referred to Judge Henderson to pass upon at an early day.

More citizens were admitted, but none of those who stated that they were "Mormons" passed, though they were closely pinched in the mill which has been instituted to ascertain the status of every applicant on the question of polygamy. Judge Anderson presided at the proceedings, having returned from Ogden.

Edward Peterson came first. He was not a "Mormon"—he became a citizen.

Edward Van Ruty was not a "Mormon," but he had attended a "Mormon" meeting, and had also been to Sunday school a few times. The "Liberal" representatives attended to him, and he replied that he had been prompted as to the proper way of replying to questions. Mr. Moyle suggested to the court that it was not an offense to be prompted—that was only one way of gaining information. The court ruled that it was all right for a man to be prompted on proper subjects, such as appeared to be the case in this instance, and Mr. Van Ruty was admitted.

Oliver W. Choules had not been a "Mormon" for ten years, and Soren Johnson did not belong to that class, so they were passed.

In the case of Thomas M. Mumford, Lipman asked the court if he had ruled upon the question as to whether it would be proper to inquire of an applicant if he had committed fornication.

The court said he didn't think it hardly proper to go into that, unless it was followed openly and notoriously. There was a difference between a single act and a continuous violation of the law, as a matter of right, or as a principle of belief.

John Garbett was closely questioned by the judge as to his religious belief, after he had stated that he was a "Mormon." Mr. Garbett said he had never been taught to obey the Priesthood implicitly. If he was advised to do that which he thought was right he would follow the advice; if he did not, he would not.

Judge Anderson ordered Mr. Garbett to stand aside, as he was a member of the "Mormon" Church, and his case was taken under advisement.

Arthur Townsend, also a "Mormon," was treated similarly.

In this case the judge remarked: If a man knows enough to obey the laws, he knows more than many better educated men, and will make a good citizen. His case will be