

# ROBERTS'S ELECTION TO CONGRESS IS ONLY PART OF A BLACK PLOT TO PERPETUATE POLYGAMY AND MORMONISM IN AMERICA.

CONCEIVED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG

By the Rev. Duncan McMillan, D. D.

## Power of the Priests Greater Than Ever.

"The admission of Utah into the Union has not in the least mitigated and restored their peculiar institutions which were fast falling into decay under the vigorous application of the Edmunds law."

## No Revelation to Prevent Polygamy.

"The practice of polygamy was enjoined by an instrument which they (the Mormons) claim to be a divine revelation given by God to Joseph Smith in 1843, and published by Brigham Young in 1852. Such a revelation, according to the Mormon Church, could not be set aside without another revelation from God which they do not even profess to have received."

## Brigham Young Starts the Plot in 1875.

"From a speech in the Temple. 'We shall drop the old issue between the Mormons and the liberals in Utah, ally ourselves with the two great national parties—dividing ourselves about equally—as to fall in with the one in power. We don't know and don't care about the issues. We must be at peace with them in order to get into the Union. After that we can snap our fingers in their faces, restore the good old times when we dwelt undisturbed in these valleys of the mountains, and cast out devils as we used to do.'"

## Roberts the Mormons' Greatest Champion.

"Brigham Roberts, the forlorn polygamist, has earned his popularity by his defence of Mormon principles and practices. He is the ablest living advocate of Mormonism."

THE election of Brigham H. Roberts to Congress is undoubtedly the culmination of a systematic plan of the Mormon Church to restore the old polygamous conditions that ruled in Utah before the passage of the Edmunds law. Little by little the Mormon Church has gained a foothold at Washington and the mask has at last been thrown off.

On the 23d day of July, 1875, the Mormon Prophet, Brigham Young, in a public address before a large audience of Mormons, said: "Do not be discouraged by your repeated failures to get into the Union as a State, we shall succeed, we shall pull the wool over the eyes of the American people and make them swallow Mormonism, polygamy and all."

When asked, subsequently, how such a feat of diplomacy could be accomplished, he replied: "We shall drop the old issue between the Mormons and the Liberals in Utah, ally ourselves with the two great national parties, dividing ourselves about equally—as to fall in with the one in power. We don't know and don't care about the issues. We must be at peace with them in order to get into the Union. After that we can snap our fingers in their faces, restore the good old times when we dwelt undisturbed in these valleys of the mountains and cast out devils as we used to do."

order to come into harmony with the prevailing ideas of the people of the United States, avoid the arrest and punishment of members of the church by the courts, and secure the admission of Utah to the Union. This advice was not claimed to be issued by DIVINE COMMAND IN SUCH A WAY AS TO SET ASIDE A REVELATION, AND HAS NOT HAD THE FORCE OF A REVELATION, NOR HAS IT BEEN SO RESPECTED BY THE MORMON PEOPLE.

The constitution of the State of Utah, it is true, pledges the State to forbid forever the practice of polygamy, but in order to carry out such a provision it would be necessary to enact laws with appropriate penalties, and provision for their enforcement, which has not been done.

No one has been arrested or punished for polygamy since Utah was admitted to the Union, and yet the testimony is abundant that polygamy is still practised. Utah has certainly forfeited its charter as a State.

Congress accepted this manifesto in good faith. It believed that the Mormons under quite an extended pupillage of the Edmunds law strengthened by contact with Gentiles in the various business and social relations

in which they had existed side by side for years, and the uplifting power of Christian schools and missions that had been established all over Utah, admitted the territory into the Union of States. President Harrison's proclamation granting amnesty to all Mormons convicted of polygamy who have not violated the Edmunds-Tucker law since 1890, showed a magnanimous desire to help the Mormons out of their disgrace and up to the level of American citizenship.

It was the expression of a willingness to forget the treachery and double-dealing of the past, and to take at par the pledge made by the authorities of their church to abandon the doctrine and practice of polygamy. It required a wonderful amount of charity for one at all acquainted with

him to furnish necessities for the maintenance of the house have seen him in the ordinary course of business, and regarding those contracts and he has very emphatically declined to do so.

There were contracts for coal, for electricity, for painting and decorating, for plumbing, for repairs, for wagon cleaning, for carpet beating, and for many other services and supplies incidental to the management of a large establishment. It is customary for them to be renewed at the New Year. Each contractor applied to Mr. Sloane, as usual, a few days ago, and each encountered a refusal. Mr. Sloane replied in the same terms to all these applicants. He went out of his way to make it clear that he had dissociated himself completely from his wife's household. Not content with a mere refusal to renew a contract, he would add, laying stress upon each word:

"And please remember, I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by Mrs. Sloane."

Nor is this all. Mr. Sloane has taken the trouble to convey a similar intimation to various tradesmen with whom he has had running accounts for his wife's conveniences—jewellers, milliners, and the like.

Having been repulsed thus by the former master of the house, the men who are compiling contracts communicated with Mrs. Sloane, and she took steps to renew all the old contracts, and the men who are compiling contracts in the office of De Lancy Nicoll, her attorney.

Her closest friends are more than ever impressed with the belief, as also mentioned exclusively in yesterday's Journal, that she will take the initiative in any legal proceedings that may ensue between herself and her husband.

It is certain that Mrs. Sloane is very much wrought up over the tampering with her correspondence. Since the publication of the facts in this newspaper yesterday, she is no longer deterred by the fear of publicity, and she is anxious that the instigator of the wrong whoever he may prove to be, should be punished according to law, if that be possible.

Paul Sheldon, the clever managing attorney in the office of Nicoll, Lindsay & Amble, brought his investigation in this matter very nearly to a conclusion yesterday. Whether he has obtained absolute certainty as to the person who tampered with the bribes of messenger boys going to and from No. 9 East Seventy-second street, he is not sure, but he has good reason to believe that he has progressed far toward this end.

Mr. Sheldon, who was assigned to the case by De Lancy Nicoll, because of his extreme energy and his keen knowledge of human nature, employed his New Year's day in applying the screws to the boys employed at the A. D. T. office, in Park avenue, with which the messenger call in Mrs. Sloane's house commences. Eight of the twelve boys working in that district passed through his hands.

Mr. Sheldon is believed to have obtained considerable information from the boys who gave up letters entrusted to them by Mrs. Sloane in consideration of five and ten dollar bribes professedly given. Nevertheless, who intercepted them a block or two from the house.

Will Prosecute Guilty Party. From other boys remain to be examined. It is likely that one of them may be able to throw a light on the fate of an important letter addressed to Perry Belmont, which never reached that individual. Mrs. Sloane, who receives a visit from Lawyer Sheldon every day, is following the investigation with the keenest interest, and so strongly does she feel on the subject that she is determined to take public action against the corruptors of the messengers if sufficient evidence can be obtained.

She and her house are still under close surveillance—another fact printed in the Journal above. The man who has been in the habit of visiting the house, on January 1, at midnight was seen at his post last night. He is a tall man, with a fair mustache, so presentably dressed as not to wear a hat, and he was seen at the avenue corner. Last night he was wrapped up in a large blanket, and his hands were tucked in his pockets. He was seen, however, less he seemed to be suffering from the cold as he stood on the northeast corner of the avenue and Seventy-second street, with his head cocked alertly toward No. 9.



The Rev. Duncan J. McMillan, D. D.

The Journal presents to-day a complete expose of the gigantic plot of the Mormon Church to place Brigham H. Roberts in Congress.

Roberts is an avowed polygamist, at present the husband of three wives and the ablest member of the Latter Day Saints.

The Rev. Duncan J. McMillan, for many years secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and who probably knows more of the inside workings of the great Mormon machine, religious and political, than any man outside of the Mormon Church, tells over his own signature the secret of Roberts's election.

Dr. McMillan points out that from Brigham Young down through the successive leaders of the church the saints were taught that Statehood meant a revival of their religious freedom, polygamy and all the rest.

With Utah a State they believed they could control its politics and thus its officials, and that, thus protected, they could do just about as they pleased.

the history of this peculiar people to do this. But it was greatly to the credit of the President that he could be thus charitable, even when reinforced by the recommendation of the Utah Commission and Governor Thomas.

How much the Mormons regarded the sacredness of pledges thus made, and the degree to which they appreciated the magnanimity of Congress in granting their prayer for admission, and the clemency of the President is shown by the apostle, Joseph F. Smith. The latter, while conducting a Mormon conference at Richfield, told the people that there was a law of the United States prohibiting polygamy, but that he had three wives, and that he obeyed God's law rather than the law of the land. The Bishop told the Sunday schools that God had a hundred wives.

In order to win converts to their faith they have managed to create an impression that they have discarded the practice of polygamy and have decided to be decent, law-abiding citizens. Believing them honest in this profession, Congress has admitted Utah to the Union as a State. But Elder Richard W. Hart, of the Mormon Church, in the Fall of 1895, said:

"Through divine command, President Woodruff suspended the ordinance of polygamy, but it has not been repealed. This subject of plural marriages is very much misunderstood. Not more than 15 per cent of our people have more than one wife. As a man prospers the Church admonishes him to take additional wives, and he obeys as a religious duty. In statehood, when we are free from Federal interference, the temple will witness the solemnization of the marriage rites that have been suspended, and the penitential will no longer be filled with men for obeying God's law. Yes, this ceremonial will be resumed; it has never been entirely suspended. I have three wives, all of whom love me, and they have persuaded me to seal another on my return next August, which I shall do."

The whole history of Mormonism is flecked with the same duplicity and inconsistency.

They profess to be piously guided by divine revelations; and yet, at least in the matter of polygamy, they openly defied the divine will as expressed in their own sacred books, and by many years antedated the divine permission and sanction as given in the revelation of 1852.

The Mormon priests are cheering the saints who dwell in the populous outlying valleys with the assurance that "Utah has been admitted, and now the Lord will restore to the saints the power to cast out devils as in the good old days when Brother Brigham was living."

It would be a pleasant, a grateful privilege to be able to believe that the Mormons intend to abandon their un-American principles. They have a constitutional right to their faith and worship, but they have no such right to maintain an alien and hostile government, to perpetuate practices which are at variance with the laws and customs of our country, to abridge the common rights of citizenship, to inculcate principles which are destructive of domestic peace and social purity, or to deny to any law-abiding citizen the privileges and immunities guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution.

The celebration of the 34th of July has always been strictly and exclusively religious in its character. In 1847 the Mormons were desirous of getting beyond the limit of the United States of America, and determined to live outside of the jurisdiction of our much-hated Government.

The admission of Utah to the Union has not in the least degree mitigated the hatred with which the Mormons regard our general Government and the institutions of civil and religious liberty. Indeed, it has repaired the broken power of the Mormon priesthood and restored their peculiar institutions, which were fast falling into decay under the vigorous application of the Edmunds law. They are now defiantly entrenched in the powers and prerogatives of sovereign statehood, and are determined to compel national recognition.

## Roberts's Advocacy of Polygamy.

"Elder Roberts advocates strange doctrines in which he finds his justification only in the fact that they trench on the principle and practice of polygamy." "He would not give up polygamy even for a seat in Congress."

## Taught to Hate Our Government.

"It is evident that the Mormons banked with unlimited impudence upon the guarantees of religious liberty afforded by our Constitution. Under such protection they have gathered a multitude and taught them to hate the Government under which they live, and pray and work for its final overthrow."

## Polygamy Has Never Been Suspended.

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## MR. SLOANE WONT PAY WIFE'S BILLS.

Tradesmen Apply to Him for Renewal of Household Contracts.

MET WITH CURT REFUSAL.

"I Will Not Be Responsible for Any Debts Contracted by Mrs. Sloane."

The tampering with Mrs. Henry T. Sloane's messenger service and the disappearance of her letters, as told of exclusively in yesterday's Journal, is not the only inconvenience to which the manufacturer's estranged wife has been subjected within the past few days.

Further evidence was needed of the widening of the breach between husband and wife. It is afforded by the fact that Mr. Sloane has taken pains to repudiate all further responsibility for the household expenses of No. 9 East Seventy-second street. Formerly his own home—the home in which he and his beautiful wife received the very highest society of New York—this house is now Mrs. Sloane's own establishment, her husband having given it to her last October, in order that their unhappy differences might not prevent her from maintaining her position in the polite world.

Here Mrs. Sloane's magnanimity halts. He will not pay any of the bills. Not that Mrs. Sloane has asked him to, or expected him to. It is merely that those tradesmen who had yearly contracts with

him to furnish necessities for the maintenance of the house have seen him in the ordinary course of business, and regarding those contracts and he has very emphatically declined to do so.

There were contracts for coal, for electricity, for painting and decorating, for plumbing, for repairs, for wagon cleaning, for carpet beating, and for many other services and supplies incidental to the management of a large establishment. It is customary for them to be renewed at the New Year. Each contractor applied to Mr. Sloane, as usual, a few days ago, and each encountered a refusal. Mr. Sloane replied in the same terms to all these applicants. He went out of his way to make it clear that he had dissociated himself completely from his wife's household. Not content with a mere refusal to renew a contract, he would add, laying stress upon each word:

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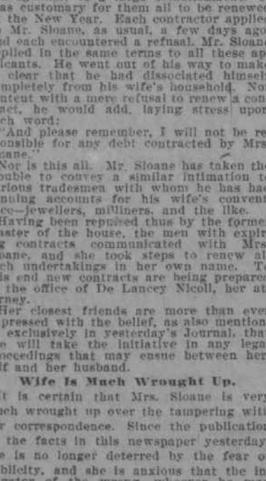
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## AMERICAN TARS SAVE CREW OF SINKING STEAMER.

Continued from Third Page.



The Gypsum Emperor Wrecked on a Sound Reef.

From the icy rigging of the schooner the Rye Beach lifesaving crew rescued the crew when they were actually frozen to the shrouds.

ly cared for. The captain, whose comeliness had much helped in the saving of his men—he was Captain Clarke, of Cork, he told Captain Watkins—was escorted to the first cabin, there to be administered and nursed by the women of the crew. The other officers were taken to the second cabin, and the deck swabbers were made comfortable in the rearage. Two of them were unconscious when hauled aboard. Three others were, apparently, only half alive. One, an old fellow, recovered and arose to his feet.

"I'd like a chew of tobacco," said he. He got it forthwith. "This is my fourth time on a sinking ship," said he.

Heroes All. Cried Everyone. Chief Officer Bradshaw was the last to leave the lifeboat. As he reached the deck passengers and crew broke into cheers, and Captain Watkins smiled benignly. Bradshaw, smiling with pride, hurried off to his quarters to change his drenched clothing. Then the crowd on the deck gave three cheers for Captain Watkins and three more for all the brave sailors who had brought another honor to American seamanship.

As soon as the boat was hauled up, the deck put the big petrol pumps to work, and the men did not become discouraged, and worked well, but everything seemed to go against us. After the water in the hold had extinguished the fire in the furnace, we got up steam in the deck boiler. Then

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A Wife Beater's Airy Persiflage Costs Him Two Months.

The next time William Coleman, wife beater, comes before Magistrate Mott he will probably refrain from repartee.

"Why do you act like a savage? Why don't you go to church?" asked the Magistrate of the prisoner, whose wife begged to have him released.

"The last time I went to church was when I was married," said Coleman. "That was once too often," said Mott.

"Oh, I understand you," said Mott. "Two months in the workhouse."

## BENSON'S HALF-FROZEN MEN DRAGGED FROM ICY SCHOONER.

The crew of the four-masted schooner Gypsum Emperor looked like snow men yesterday morning when they were dragged out of the rigging of their vessel by the life-saving crew connected with Beck's Rye Beach Hotel, on the Sound. The word "dragged" is used advisedly, for there was not much animation left in these bundles of white, and in many cases their skeletons were frozen hard to the shrouds.

They were carried ashore and set to thaw out near a blazing stove, and the inhabitants of the place took pleasure in pouring tom and Jerry and other comforting things into them. But although they were

## MATE BRADSHAW'S SIMPLE STORY OF BRAVE DEEDS.

"We had a great struggle," said Chief Officer Bradshaw, "and we were many times threatened with death. We could not get alongside the sinking tank on account of the sea. She lay low in the water and was drifting slowly. At times we would get near her and then I would have to shout to the men to pull away for their lives so great was the danger of being dashed to pieces against the vessel."

"I stood up in the boat and shouted to the captain of the Vindobola to float a lifeboat. On account of the storm I could not make him hear, though we were close together. The carpenter got aboard and he lost his presence of mind. If he had struck out I could have picked him up. I got close to him and called 'Cheer up, boy.' I was looking him in the face, when the ship lurched and struck him."

"My God," cried one of the men with me; "he's dead, let's save the others!"

"Well, the bilge pumps became choked and useless. Then we connected a hose on the fire pumps, made a temporary basket out of an empty can and started the pumps. These, too, choked after a time, and the hose collapsed with the heavy suction. We then put the big petrol pumps to work, and as they are very powerful, they were effective for a time. Had they not failed us, we might have saved our ship, but they too became clogged, and when we disconnected to clean them out, the water gushed upon us in a threatening way."

"The men did not become discouraged, and worked well, but everything seemed to go against us. After the water in the hold had extinguished the fire in the furnace, we got up steam in the deck boiler. Then

the after bulkhead collapsed, and that rendered any further efforts unavailing. We had plenty of provisions and had stores carried up and placed in the lifeboats. In case there should be a sudden emergency, we had plenty of water until the last twenty-four hours, when we were unable to get at the water supply because of the depth of the water in the hold.

Then the Fires Went Out. "Every one worked day and night to keep the vessel afloat, and our worst blow came on Friday night when the fires went out in the engine room and Chief Engineer Wood reported that we were done down there. Just at daylight on Monday, December 28, we sighted a steamer. We had been burning flare lights all night long, and when we saw the vessel we sent up rockets. You can imagine the anxiety with which we watched the steamer, which was headed away from us. Our signals were not seen, and we saw the ship disappear. Men hope seemed to die. Coming squalls and a gray dawn hid our signals. Then, on the next day, we sighted the Paris and we knew we would be saved."

The Vindobola was owned by J. Selton & Co., of London. She was of 1,167 registered tonnage, and her engines were horse-power. She was built in 1880, on the Tyne, by Andrew Leslie & Co., to carry a general cargo, and about 1888 was converted into a tank steamer. She has been employed in carrying crude petroleum to Rouen, and was considered staunch in every respect. I do not know her value or if she was insured.

Unlucky from the Start. "We started our unfortunate trip by having a fire on the dock at Rouen, which scorched and blistered the vessel's sides, burned the covers of the boats and slightly damaged the rigging.

The man drowned was A. Oesterlen, the ship's carpenter. He leaves a widow and three children in Stettin, Germany."

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## ADAMANT SAMPSON'S WIFE ILL.

Wedding of Miss Olive Set for Wednesday—McKinley Sent Regrets.

Admiral Sampson is at his home, at Glen Ridge, N. J., having returned from Washington on Saturday morning. He has not fully recovered from his attack of the grip, and when he reached home he found his wife down with the prevailing malady.

Miss Olive Sampson, who is to be married on Wednesday, received a letter of regret from President and Mrs. McKinley, in which they express their disappointment at not being able to attend the wedding.

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That despot disease, which lurks in cold, damp air, can be spoiled of its power by

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