

"The Commission feels justified in pointing with some degree of pride to the results that have been attained through its administration of the election laws in the Territory and in expressing the opinion that without such enactments and the thorough and conscientious manner with which the Commission has endeavored to enforce them, such good results would yet be among the things hoped for but not attained."

In the light of all that has taken place here during the present year it seems strange that such a body of men should permit such statements to go forth over their signatures. Either they are densely ignorant of what has been going on under their very noses, or else they have been afflicted with such partisan blindness that their visions have become obscured and beclouded and they have been unable to perceive what the most casual observer could see at a glance. There was enough of fraud detected in registration alone at the February election to have called for a close scrutiny and enquiry had the Commission been actuated by a desire to see justice done and the fair administration of the law.

At the school election in July the most infamous frauds were perpetrated that a corrupt political party could conceive. Men were registered to vote in precincts they never saw until they were driven there on election day. Men came to the polls to vote the Liberal ticket who could not tell where they lived. How did such men get upon the registration lists? Some of them were honest enough to say that they were registered in saloons, but just where they could not state. Such names, some of them at least, have been and are now upon the registration lists, for future use I presume.

The registrars have permitted men to change the registration oath at pleasure to suit their special circumstances in order to swell the Liberal numbers. The agents or workers of the "Liberal" party, some of them, by the way, appointees of the Utah Commission, have conspired to defeat the will of the majority by substituting "Liberal" for People's votes, by striking the names of bona fide People's voters from the lists, by allowing men to personate others they well knew had not resided in the precinct for months and even years. Now all this has been done and much more, and been apparent to ordinary observers of passing events here. Yet the Utah Commissioners seem perfectly oblivious to it all and take credit for and pride themselves on the results that have been attained through its "thorough and conscientious administration of the election laws." How elastic some men's consciences are! Just what the Utah Commission will next report is a matter, of course, purely conjectural, but I think if they are actuated by honesty of purpose, by a determination to see the laws fairly administered, by using their office and power to see corruption and fraud stamped out and the will of the voter made supreme at the polls, a radical change will take

place and a different stamp of men be chosen to fill the office of registrar and judge of election.

Surely the Utah Commission have, by reason of the development in the case of Young vs. Williams, Ferguson vs. Allen and other matters of public notoriety, much room to experience a change of "conscience" in relation to their last report, and if they had that to do again they would not point with pride to the results that have been attained through their "thorough and conscientious administration of the election laws."

Judging by the results that have been attained in the past, for which the Commission take credit and pride, am led to think that "the Utah Commission is a useless, expensive and unrepudiable body, the lawful duties of which could be discharged by any ordinary individual, that under its administration election frauds have been made possible, if not actually encouraged, legal voters, whose right to vote was beyond question, have been refused registration and the right to cast their ballots because they were members of the People's Party. Persons not entitled to vote and belonging to the "Liberal" party have been permitted to register and vote. The majority of the Commission have openly, as well as privately, used their official influence in behalf of the "Liberal" party and against the People's Party.

The Utah Commission has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It should be abolished.

DAVID L. MURDOCK.

A GOOD MAN GONE TO HIS REST.

The news of the death of Brother Ebenezer Russell Young, which occurred at his residence in Wanship, Summit County, at 8:10 p. m. Sunday, November 23rd, 1890, was not entirely unexpected by his numerous friends and relatives, as he had reached the ripe age of seventy-six years and had for some time been growing gradually weaker from the natural infirmity incident to his advanced age.

Brother Young was a man highly esteemed and respected by his friends and acquaintances for his sterling integrity, untiring energy and above all for his open-handed charity, which was pre-eminently the distinguishing characteristic of his life. No one, we feel confident, ever vainly appealed to him for assistance, if it was in his power to grant it, and among those who sought to promote the welfare of the community in which he lived by contributions to public enterprises he was always found in the front rank. He was a man who was never beaten or seriously discouraged by misfortune, but ever preserved a cheerful and genial greeting for his friends which could not fail to gain the confidence and esteem of all. He was a good provider for his household and a liberal contributor to the cause he had espoused.

Brother Young joined the Church in Patterson, New Jersey, in Oc-

tober, 1840. He was at that time in comfortable circumstances, being the proprietor of the Star Cotton Mills, situated in Patterson, and, with his wife, joined in making his house a pleasant resting-place for all the Elders who visited that region of country, and in every possible way sought diligently to promote the prosperity of the work of God and the welfare of His ministering servants. The same disposition characterized his course in Connecticut, to which State he subsequently moved, and in 1858, in obedience to the instruction to gather to the mountains, he and his wife cheerfully abandoned their comfortable home in the East and courageously endured the privations and difficulties incident to a journey across the plains and the making of a new home in the wilderness.

His faithful companion, sister Margaret H. Young, died in October, 1855, sincerely mourned by all her numerous friends and relations, and now her aged husband goes to meet her. Realizing that the end was approaching some time previous to his death, true to his charitable instincts, he fitly finished his useful and philanthropic career by making out checks for distribution among the poor of the neighborhood where he lived.

Brother E. R. Young was for some years president of the Fourth Quorum of Seventies and also United States Commissioner for Summit County. Subsequently he became president of the Twenty-first Quorum of Seventies, which office he held up to the time of his death.

The deceased leaves seven children, twenty-four grandchildren and fourteen great grandchildren to whom he has set a good example and whose temporal and eternal welfare he has diligently sought to promote. May his posterity emulate his example, and may the consolation of the Holy Spirit comfort the bereaved in this their hour of affliction.

MORGAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of this Stake convened in the Stake House on Sunday and Monday, the 16th and 17th inst. The meetings were generally well attended and a good spirit prevailed. We received much good counsel and instruction from the Presidency of the Stake and other members of the Priesthood; also from some of the brethren from Summit and Davis Stakes.

Among the local brethren who spoke during conference was Elder Joseph Waldren, who has just returned from a three years' mission to New Zealand. He gave an interesting and instructive account of his labors and experiences among the natives of that island, including an account of their history, life and habits, and closed by bearing his testimony in the Maori language.

The general and local authorities were presented and unanimously sustained.

The conference was brought to a close at 4 p. m. on Monday, and adjourned for three months.

ALONZO FRANCIS, Clerk.