

## THE LOCAL POLITICAL CONTEST.

A little after 3 o'clock Tuesday, July 29th, E. K. Kahler, who was appointed by the Utah Commission to hear and determine objections to registered voters in this city, commenced operations in room 11, in the Karrick building. Out of the list challenged only a few appeared, as the brief notice given did not give the parties objected to a fair chance. The objections were signed by H. P. Lyttle, an obscure individual who does that class of work for the "Liberal" party. Mr. Kahler said he did not know him and could not be sure that he had ever seen him. The objections had been sent to him, and that was about all he knew of it, except that before he received the objections he was designated by the Utah Commission to hear them.

Before opening the mill yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kahler announced that he was not called upon to render any decisions at once and would take each case under advisement and notify the person challenged, before election day, whether or not the objection was sustained.

Robert Smith, of the Nineteenth Ward, was the first called and Mr. Kahler informed him that he was objected to on the ground that he was a polygamist. Mr. Smith stated that he was not a polygamist. He had been twice married, but his first wife died and he was divorced from his second.

John Flower testified that he had known Mr. Smith for thirty-five years and to his knowledge he had never violated any law.

J. C. Sandberg, who was objected to on the same ground, was next called, and testified that he was not a polygamist. He was divorced from his first wife in 1878 and married his present wife shortly afterwards.

George Anderson was informed that he too was charged with being a polygamist.

Mr. Anderson—I never was a polygamist.

Mr. Kahler—Have you a wife living?

Mr. Anderson—No; I was divorced from my wife ten years ago and never had another one.

Mr. Kahler—Did you ever cohabit with more than one woman at the same time?

Mr. Anderson—No, sir.

Mr. Kahler—That's all.

Mr. Anderson—Well, I wish to say that I was challenged before the last election on the ground that I was not a bona fide voter, and although I was qualified in every particular, my name was stricken from the list. Now I am challenged on the ground that I am a polygamist and I wish to say that it is getting a little monotonous.

Griffith P. Roberts was objected to on the same ground. He testified that he had never had but one wife, and she died in September last.

Mr. Kenner said that this was a very plain case and suggested that a decision be rendered at once, but Mr. Kahler declined, and took the matter under advisement.

V. M. Pratt, objected to on the ground that he was a non-resident,

testified that previous to May 22 he resided in the Fourth precinct; since then he had resided with his mother in the Seventeenth Ward.

John H. Dewey, objected to on the ground that he had been a polygamist, testified that he was married in 1855, was still living with his wife and had never had another one.

T. K. Stevens testified that he had known Mr. Dewey many years and he never knew of his having more than one wife.

Mr. Appleby testified that he had known Mr. Dewey over forty years and had never heard of his being in polygamy.

William Hays, objected to on the same ground, testified that he was married in this city in 1875 and had never had more than one wife.

Simon Noal, objected to on the same ground, testified that he had never had but one wife and she was dead.

Joseph W. Tuckfield, objected to on the same ground, testified that he had been twice married, but had never been in polygamy. His first wife died in 1878, and he re-married in 1883.

George C. Reiser, objected to on the same ground, testified that he had no wife living, but had been married twice. He married his first wife in 1841, and his second wife in 1868. His first wife died in 1871 and his second wife left him in 1889.

Then an adjournment was taken till 9 a.m. July 30. Of the number objected to a large proportion failed to respond. In some instances there was information that the challenged parties had never received notice.

July 30, Elias P. Morris was called. He was challenged for polygamy; he never had been married. The challenge was denied.

Henry Puzey, objected to for polygamy; he had been a polygamist, but his second wife had left him and married again. He had but one wife now. Taken under advisement.

Franklin S. Richards, objected to for polygamy; was married in 1868, and never had but one wife. Objection overruled.

Ed. Partridge, objected to for polygamy; he was not married at all; challenge overruled.

Waldemar H. Peterson, objected to for polygamy. He had never had more than one wife; objection overruled.

Thomas F. Thomas, objected to for polygamy. He had had two wives, but only had one now. Taken under advisement.

George Openshaw, objected to for polygamy. He married his first wife in 1848 and she died in 1875; married his second in 1862; they obtained a Church divorce in 1865, and she afterwards married another man. After the death of his first wife, in 1875, Mr. Openshaw married again. Taken under advisement.

Charles Sansom, objected to for polygamy. In 1858 he married his second wife, and she died three or four years later. Since then he has

had but one wife. Taken under advisement.

Theodore Curtis, objected to for polygamy, was first married in 1836; they separated in 1842; in 1848 he married again, and his wife died ten years later; in 1860 he took another wife, and in a short time she left him and married another man; in 1864 he took his fourth, and she died in 1869; in 1870 he married his present wife. He was never divorced from either of the others by the courts. Taken under advisement.

Daniel Hunter, objected to, on the ground that he was not naturalized; he had lived in the country sixteen years. He was admitted to citizenship by Judge Zane in 1889. Objection overruled.

James M. Barlow, objected to for polygamy. His second wife died fifteen years ago, and his first wife five years ago, so that he had no wife living. Taken under advisement.

B. Y. Hampton challenged on the ground of polygamy. He had been a polygamist, but had not lived with his wife for over twenty years. She was now the wife of Prof. Clayton, and they were in Portland, Oregon. Mr. Hampton had registered, and would take the oath again. Taken under advisement.

John McCullough, challenged for polygamy; was married over thirty years ago; never had but one wife; never had been convicted of any offense. Objection overruled.

John N. Pike was one of those challenged for polygamy; he wanted to know who H. P. Lyttle was; Mr. Kahler said he did not know, and had no authority to subpoena him. Mr. Pike was then sworn.

C. S. Kinney began to answer questions, and Mr. Pike declined to reply to him, but said he would answer any questions by Mr. Kahler.

To Mr. Kahler—I have only one wife; never had any more.

Mr. Pike—What is the result?

Mr. Kahler—The objection is overruled.

Marvin E. Pack, challenged for non-residence; was born in Salt Lake; had been at Coalville a short time; for the past few years had resided in Salt Lake; voted in February. Objection overruled.

Dr. J. M. Benedict was objected to for polygamy; he was married in New Jersey in 1867; never had another wife; never was in a temple or the Endowment House. Never believed enough in it to get that far along. Challenge denied.

Henry Cumberland, objected to for polygamy. This is the instance where Registrar Morris refused to register, and Judge Zane ordered him to do so. Mr. Cumberland's first wife died, and he married his second wife in 1852; she was divorced in 1878, by the district court; he had a plural wife then, and in December, 1878, made her his legal wife. Taken under advisement.

Ex-Mayor Francis Armstrong was challenged on the ground of polygamy. He requested that H. P. Lyttle be subpoenaed; this thing was getting monotonous; he was up