

of nearly three hundred of the members of the Mormon party and that they were intended to be stricken off on evidence that they were Mormons merely, the ground for such action to be that a Mormon was necessarily an alder and abettor of polygamy.

The Commission at once dispatched two of its members to the scene with power to act summarily in the removal and substitution of registration and election officers and

SUPPRESSING THE WRONG

intended. It was found that it was intended to strike off the names, and such measures were promptly taken as to wholly prevent it. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Heed stated to the members of the Commission present at the conference that he had been advised to do it and that such action would be legal, by "Kentucky" Smith.

The next morning one of the Commission met Mr. Smith in the car going to Ogden, and told him that Judge Heed named him as his advisor as to the propriety and legality of the proposed "purging" of the lists, and he did not deny having given the advice.

The gentleman spoken of as "Kentucky" Smith is a lawyer of prominence in Ogden, was then an active Liberal in politics, was the author of the Idaho test oath, acted as the attorney for those who favored disfranchisement of Mormons, made many arguments in its favor, was strongly anti-Mormon in his acts and words, and is the same H. W. Smith who made the attack upon the Commission before the committees on Territories heretofore noticed.

The Commission would not have noticed so extensively these statements were it not for the fact that they were made before committees of Congress, and have been published to the world in public documents and through the columns of the press, without any opportunity being afforded the Commission to meet them.

Former reports of the Commission fully refute many of the

CHARGES REVAMPED.

and restated before the committee on Territories at the last session of Congress, and they will remain further unnoticed.

No matter how often refuted, they appear again and again, perhaps upon the assumption that by frequent repetition they will come to be believed. There seems to be some grounds for this assumption, as, after years of iteration, they have found believers among those who have not stopped to investigate whether the statements so boldly made are true or false.

If the enforcement of the laws in Utah by the courts and by the Commission has brought about a condition of affairs under which it can be claimed that all now are ready and willing to obey the law, and that there is no longer a necessity for the continuance of the Commission, the conclusion must be that its work has been well done. The Commission would be content with that verdict. It merely suggests that the law-making power of the government should be sure that such a state of affairs really exists before complying with the demands of those who have constantly opposed the execution of those laws for many years; the heredi-

tary enemies of the Commission and opponents of its work.

AMNESTY RECOMMENDED.

On the 19th of December last, the Church authorities petitioned the President for a general amnesty for the Mormon people. In the opinion of the Commission it is the most important of the documents the Church has issued and contains the most direct and positive statements of its desires and promises for the future, which has yet come from that source. It is signed by the First President of the Church and the Twelve Apostles, and pledges in the most solemn manner their "faith and honor for the future."

The petition for amnesty has been published and need not be here repeated.

Without assenting to all the assertions of this appeal, the Commission would be glad if the relief prayed for could be granted under proper conditions as to the future observance of the pledges so solemnly made.

It does so because it believes this people have been led into the practices and rebellion confessed by their leaders and teachers, and because much of the hardships resulting from the enforcement of the penal laws naturally falls upon those misled rather than upon the rich and powerful leaders who have misled them; and, more than all, because it believes in mercy and in putting these people upon their honor, giving them an opportunity to prove that the reliance of the government upon their pledged faith and honor is not misplaced. In so doing it does not recommend, nor does it understand that such an act of grace to the petitioners would accomplish the turning over at once to the pardoned people the sole and absolute control of the machinery of government in Utah, either through Statehood or so-called home rule.

CONCLUSION.

That Utah is advancing on the plane of progress and prosperity should satisfy all who are interested in its welfare.

That it is making rapid strides in that direction the Commission freely admits and is glad to report.

As the Commission is informed that the Governor will report the statistics showing the material advance of the Territory, the same will be omitted from this report.

Respectfully submitted,

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R. S. ROBINSON,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
ALVIN SAUNDERS.

THE CHOLERA.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 21.—Dr. Jenkins ordered back to Lower Quarantine this afternoon the Allen line steamer the "State of Nevada" on account of the recent death of a stoker after her arrival in dock. The "City of Paris" at five p. m. was allowed to proceed to the dock.

CAMP LOW, Sept. 21.—Perfect confidence was restored among detained passengers by the announcement that no new cases or suspicious cases have been found in the last twenty-four hours. The sick in the hospital are all in a fair way to recovery except an unknown infant whose mother and two little sisters died on the

"Rugia" while at sea. Through neglect of the ship's steward, and stewardess, it is reported dying from the effects of absolute starvation. This has given rise to very severe strictures among the people here, and expressions of the most bitter indignation at the wanton cruelty of the steamship people.

Late this evening Major Huntington, commandant of the Marine Camp, reported the death of Joseph McMahon, a private of the marines, from puerpal hemorrhages, a disease of the veins, from which he suffered for a long time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The health department received this afternoon from Professor Biggs the result of the bacteriological examinations made in the case of John Knox, a fireman of the steamship "Nevada" and Louis Weinhagen. The report states that both cases were genuine Asiatic cholera.

Another case of suspected cholera was reported to the board of health this afternoon, Patrick Stewart, a boiler maker employed in the Brooklyn navy yard.

A Mrs. Grappolas died tonight, it is thought from cholera. She was seized with vomiting and diarrhoea during the afternoon and at 8 o'clock died.

Action was begun in the United States court today by C. S. Van Ranslaer to recover \$10,000 damages from the Hamburg-American Packet company. Mr. Van Ranslaer was one of the passengers on the "Normania" detained in quarantine. He claims when he was booked for passage the company's agent told him there would be no steerage passengers on board.

HAVRE, Sept. 22.—Four new cases and three deaths of cholera here yesterday.

HAMBURG, Sept. 22.—According to official cholera returns there were 180 new cases and 97 deaths yesterday, including 89 new cases and 29 deaths not included in previous reports. Those figures show that the disease is growing worse.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Up to date there have been six deaths from cholera in this city. The health officers today report that the death of John Car was due to cholera. The "State of Nevada," on which Fireman Knox died of cholera, left her dock this morning and went back to quarantine.

CAMP LOW, Sandy Hook, Sept. 22.—This morning opened with dismal rain. Five persons are this morning suffering with diarrhoea, but it is reported that it is not cholera. All the convalescents are improving.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 22.—Dr. Vaught announces that the passengers of the steamer "Wyoming" will be released tomorrow, if all are well.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The people of Berlin accept the chance of cholera becoming epidemic quietly. A careful watch is kept upon the water supply. The unceasing vigilance of the sanitary authorities gives the public confidence that an outbreak cannot attain serious proportions. It has been clearly traced that those stricken with the disease here, apart from imported cases, owe their illness to the extremely filthy water of the Spree. The announcement that the river is infected with cholera bacilli set the people on guard.

Extraordinary precautions are being