

Default was entered against Gustave Jacobsen on Saturday. Today a young man appeared before Mr. McCallum and said, "I am Gustave Jacobsen, and I learn by the papers that default was entered against me on February 1st. I only got notice yesterday afternoon." He was challenged for not being a bona fide citizen. He has lived in the city for four years past. The default was set aside and the challenge denied.

As a sample of how the services are made, and default entered, the following instances will show: Chas. J. Waluquist was entered as residing at 325 Eleventh East, and the notice returned "no such person there." His residence was at No. 525, same street. Wm. T. Hadley was placed at 687 s., Third East Street, a vacant lot, and this fact was heralded to show that the entry was a fraud. Mr. Hadley lives at 787, one block south, and the mistake was the registrar's. There are a number of cases where similar errors have been made.

Before Mr. Winters there were no defaulters. The case of Chas. B. Taylor, who was a polygamist 24 years ago, was taken under advisement.

Several new notices were issued by Mr. Winters today.

Before Mr. Morris there was a repetition of the old programme. Two of the cases taken under advisement were those of Mayor Francis Armstrong, who was a polygamist from 1863 to 1883, and A. M. Ledingham, who was a polygamist on year—from 1873 to 1874. Of those who were challenged for non-residence the majority had resided here from two to twenty years.

The following failed to answer to their names: Ethan A. Pettit, Edwin Udolph, John M. Cannon and J. G. Lingberg.

August Baer, who was before Registrar Morris last Saturday to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the registration list, he having been charged by D. Webb with being a polygamist and non-resident, and who produced such evidence that the challenge was overruled, had another notice served upon him yesterday to appear before the same official, a charge of polygamy having been preferred against him by one R. O. G. Showell. Mr. Baer has only just turned twenty-one years of age and is unmarried.

The "Liberals" have not in the least relaxed their efforts to defraud the honest voters of Salt Lake of the election on Feb. 10, notwithstanding the fact that there has been proved against the carpet-bag party the most stupendous frauds ever perpetrated in a political campaign. There is scarcely an effort at avoiding a direct admission of guilt, and there has not even been an intimation of a desire to controvert the fact that two "Liberal" registrars and a special R. G. W. train ran to the Colorado line to gather in those whose fraudulent votes were necessary to "Liberal" purposes.

The fact that several hundred of these names were put on the Second

Precinct registry list by Mr. Clute is also beyond the possibility of denial. "The way in which Mr. Clute has managed the registration in the Second Precinct entitles him to nomination as a reward." Thus spake a brother registrar, and Clute was nominated on the "Liberal" ticket for assessor and collector. Here is some further evidence of how that registration was managed:

#### TERRITORY OF UTAH. County of Salt Lake.

James Roach being duly sworn, says he came into said Territory from the State of Colorado, on the 1st day of November, 1889, and went to work on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, and remained on said line at work and did not come to Salt Lake City till January 14, 1890, which was the first time in ten years that affiant was in said city. That on December 22d, 1889, while affiant was working in a gang about three miles west of Lower Crossing, on the line of said road, a train, composed of a locomotive, tender and one passenger coach stopped on the main track of said road near where affiant was working, and the men in the gang were invited or directed into the coach. That affiant entered said coach with other men of the gang. Two men were sitting, one on each side of the car, with writing materials before them, and as affiant and the other men of the gang approached them, each was asked the place of nativity, and blanks were filled out and presented to each for signature. That affiant signed one of said blanks, which was similar in appearance to the registration oath which he has examined. That he did not and was not required or asked to swear to the truth of the statements contained in the paper as signed by him, nor did any one else in his presence or hearing swear to the truth of the same. That further in the car was a third man, who had a box of cigars and a quantity of whisky, of which he gave to affiant and to the other men. That affiant asked of the man who presented him with the paper for signature what it was for, and received as answer that it was for registry for the Salt Lake spring election. The affiant never at any other time or place signed or swore to any registration oath for registration in Salt Lake City. That the man who presented affiant with the paper for his signature was a dark complexioned man with a dark moustache, and the man who presented the liquor and cigars was fair, with a light moustache. That the man who presented affiant with said paper also said in affiant's hearing that the men of the gang would be sent into Salt Lake City at election time, and would be treated well and would not want for anything.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of February, 1890.  
[SEAL.] THOMAS W. SLOAN,  
Notary Public.

Here is another one whose name is also on the list referred to:

#### TERRITORY OF UTAH. SALT LAKE COUNTY.

William Kelly, being duly sworn, says that on or about the 21st or 22nd day of December, 1889, while affiant was working at a point on the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad, about three miles west of Lower Crossing, in a gang of men, the foreman of which was one Michael McGrath, a train composed of locomotive, tender and one passenger coach stopped on the main track of said railroad near where affiant was working. That affiant thought that the car was the pay car of said railroad company, and went in the same expecting to receive his pay, and supposed that the paper presented him for his signature was a pay check. The affiant can not write, but signed the paper by making his cross thereon. That the paper he signed was not a pay check, but was similar in appearance to a paper which has been shown to him and which he has been told is a registration affidavit. That affiant was asked by the person who presented him said paper for signature the place of his nativity, his age and whether he was married or single, and affiant was not asked any other questions, nor was he asked to swear to the said paper, nor did he swear to the truth of the same. That the person who took affiant's signature was dark, with a dark moustache and was rather heavy set. There was another man also with book and papers who was also rather dark, and a third man who

had whisky and cigars, which he offered affiant and others, and he was fair, with a light colored moustache. That there were about twenty or thirty men in the gang working with affiant, most of whom went into the car and there did as affiant did and were treated as he was. That said train remained altogether about half an hour and then ran up the cut off to where another part of the same gang was at work, and after an absence of between half an hour, and an hour returned and went along the road. That nothing was said to affiant or in his hearing as to what purpose there was in signing the said papers, and he says that he did not at that time know what it was for.

His  
WILLIAM X KELLY,  
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of February, 1890.  
[SEAL.] RICHARD W. YOUNG,  
Notary Public.

Who will bring the R. G. W. employees into Salt Lake? Is a query that has been propounded. It is easy enough for them to get transportation, if it be only on freight trains. Here is how they get started, as told by a correspondent to a contemporary:

"LEHI, Feb. 4.—The gang of men stationed near here at work widening the Rio Grande Western track shows more and more signs of breaking up as election day draws near. A week ago I counted seventy in the outfit. This morning there are but forty. The plan is to discharge four or five men every day, so as not to excite comment; these four or five receive their pay checks and tramp off towards Salt Lake. It is significant that the work is nowhere near completed. The other night some of the gang got on a spree and several of the Irishmen were heard to say that they were to have a week's free board and free whisky in Salt Lake."

It might be as well to suggest that it was the unearthing of the "P. V. Junction fraud," as this false registration is now designated, that had the effect of scaring off so many "Liberal votes," instead of the cause given by Judge Powers, that his notice that no one who had been in Utah less than six months should vote had deprived the party of six hundred votes. But Judge Powers' notice didn't even state that it was necessary for a voter to be a resident of the city thirty days, or at all.

The registrars had a brief picnic Feb. 5. This morning Mr. McCallum heard all of the cases, and, in every instance the objection against them by "D. Webb, superintendent of wards," was so utterly without foundation that the registrar had to overrule the objection. Here is a list of those called:

John T. Harmon; challenged for not being a bona-fide resident. He had lived in Salt Lake three years. Challenge denied.

Peter O. Peterson, challenged for same cause; had lived here six years. Challenge denied.

John Saniger; not a naturalized citizen; presented his papers. Challenge denied.

Jesse J. Murphy; not a naturalized citizen.

Dr. Murphy—I plead guilty.

Mr. McCallum—You are not naturalized?

Dr. Murphy—No, sir; I was born in South Carolina and raised in Georgia; my great-grandfather fought under Colonel George Washington, at General Braddock's defeat. Should I be naturalized?

With this, Dr. Murphy leaned back in his chair to await the registrar's decision on the naturalization