

late, "On motion of Charles D. Glazier the rules were suspended and Joseph D. Jones of the Fourth ward, Provo City, of this Stake, be and is hereby excommunicated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for apostasy."
(Signed) V. L. HALLIDAY,
Clerk High Council.

"It will be noted that Mr. Jones was accused of joining a league whose views were opposed to those of the church on the principle of celestial marriage and local self-government."

Witness also the report made to the Commission by two reputable gentlemen, of so-called sermons delivered in the Tabernacle at Provo on Sunday, October 19, 1891, shortly prior to the election of delegates to Congress.

"Elder Brimhall occupied the pulpit, and dwelt on his mission to Arizona. He advocated the discontinuance of politics in religious meetings, as he considered it unwise to have too much to say on that subject regarding religion."

"The next speaker was Bishop Smoot, who said that Brother Brimhall had almost forestalled his political sermon, and that he thought it was the duty of every eligible voter to prepare himself for the coming contest, to send a friend of Utah and its people, and not an avowed enemy known as the editor of the *Tribune*, who had vilified the speaker and his people time and time again for the last ten years, and that some of the Saints had neglected to qualify themselves as voters. That as the president was debarred from casting his vote in the coming contest on account of the Edmunds law, he was desirous that all of his people would be at the polls on the 4th of November next, and prevent C. C. Goodwin, Utah's greatest enemy, from going to Congress as a delegate for Utah; that the speaker could not endorse the nominee and, he would ask one and all of the Latter-day Saints again to attend to their duties on election day at the polls in the name of the God of Israel. He exhorted the people to stand faithful to the great cause, and that this little tremor would soon pass by about the manifesto, and Zion would prosper in the near future."

If the new departure should do away with this order of affairs, it will doubtless do more to educate the people and prepare them for the future duties of citizenship than to retain the practice, while denying its existence, precisely as the same organization practiced polygamy for years while denying that the practice existed.

The Commission is glad to record the steps already taken on the road to a better civilization, will aid with all its power in forwarding the good work, but cannot recommend the withdrawal at this time of any portion of the safeguards thrown around this people by the law-making power of the government.

Utah is exhibiting a grand development. Its mineral output is helping to enrich the world, while its agricultural productions, measured by its irrigable area, are marvelous. Its great business centers are increasing rapidly in population, a young, virtuous and vigorous people, imbued with, and nurtured in all that pertains to true Americanism, is crowding upon and out-numbering the element, which, in all its history, has been a drag upon the body politic,

and a blight upon all that came within its influence, and is compelling the adoption of its views, habits and policy.

This applies as yet mainly to the centers of business, Salt Lake, Ogden, Park City and the mining towns scattered here and there, for the Territory at large has today a voting population of sectarian devotees who outnumber the anti-Mormon voting population in the ratio of at least three to one. In the light of history no one can doubt the power of the church to control this vote as a solid force for the furtherance of its own ends, whenever it should elect so to do.

It would seem that the American people can well afford to continue a policy which has produced such results, and await the full fruition of their hopes, while yet guiding and controlling with their own hands the movement which promises still better results in the future.

This Commission cannot recommend that the protecting and fostering hand of the government be withdrawn, and is most emphatic in expressing its opinion that it would not at this time be safe to entrust to this people the responsibilities and duties of Statehood as they so much desire. Not only would such a step be a mistake which would retard Utah's progress, but the mistake might be productive of the direst results to the people of Utah and to the nation, and would be without a remedy, except the remedy which is always to be deplored, most of all by a people not yet fully recovered from the effects of internecine war.

(Signed) G. L. GODFREY, Chair.
ALVIN SAUNDERS,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
R. S. ROBERTSON.

Appendix A, circular, May, 1891.

Appendix B, circular, July 30, 1891.

Appendix C, circular, August 3, 1891.

Appendix D, circular for February, 1891.

Appendix E, report of apportionment.

All of these have been printed.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 25,
1891.

Hon. John W. Noble, Esq., Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.—SIR:—As I cannot consistently concur in all of the statements made or conclusions reached in the majority report of my colleagues, with their consent and with respect for all concerned, I herewith submit the following matters:

The legal authorization of the Utah Commission and the transactions since the date of its last annual report.

The penal inhibition of sexual offenses and the restriction of suffrage in Utah, with the judicial affirmation of the constitutionality of both measures.

The virtual independence of electoral registrars and election judges in the Territory, adding, as I proceed, some recommendations and general reflections.

Pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 22, 1882—the Edmunds

law—President Arthur appointed five persons, members of one or another of the national political parties, to compose the Commission. These persons were chosen from the body of the citizens of as many States, upon the alleged supposition that they would be free from the passions and prejudices which so long disturbed the Territory. This precedent, responsive to the spirit of the statute, was designed to secure judicial impartiality in the exercise of the Commission's functions. As relating to suffrage and eligibility to office, fundamental to republican government, it could hardly have been otherwise. It has hitherto been followed. No change has occurred in the personnel of the Commission save through appointments to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. No instance of removal has transpired.

ELECTIONS.

Elections have occurred in the Territory at frequent and varying intervals of time since the date of the commission's last report. This frequency and variance is attributable to lack of unity and uniformity in the schemes of elections, and deserves to be remedied, not only for the sake of convenience and economy, but to avoid cheapening suffrage by its too frequent use.

Recounting the elections according to their character and dates, they are as follows:

One Territorial, for Delegate to Congress, November 3, 1890.

One general, for commissioners to locate university lands, for members of the Legislative Assembly, for county and precinct officers, for School Trustees, and in addition several special elections for such trustees.

Twenty municipal, falling at different dates, namely: November 20th and December 8th, 1890, and February 6th, March 6th, May 7th and August 8th, 1891.

Total of elections, 34.

Total of persons elected, 744.

APPOINTEES.

All the officers charged under the law with conducting these elections and prerequisites were appointed by the Commission in the exercise of the power conferred on it by the ninth section of the Edmunds law. The appointees are distinguished under the Territorial law by the following titles, and consist of the following members:

Registrar of voters.....	345
Election judges.....	1,107
Canvassers of election returns.....	10
Total.....	1,462

The same number of certificates of election was issued by the secretary of the Commission to the appointees, conformably to the law.

Besides these details, the Commission saw that the board appointed for that purpose canvassed all the returns of that election, except those pertaining to the Legislative assembly, which the Commission itself canvassed.

The ninth section of the Edmunds law, adopting the election law of the Territory as modified by that section, makes both conjunctively the basis of the election system of the Territory. [Here follow the main provisions of the Utah election law.]

In theory, the foregoing provisions seem to be jealously regardful of suffrage, of a right fundamental to re-