

Elders Bodily and Crow have been laboring in Ipswich for some months. This is one of the oldest towns in Queensland, about twenty-five miles inland from Brisbane. An excellent meeting was held there, in the commodious building society's hall, addressed by Elders J. F. Burton and B. Goddard. After meeting an earnest spirit of inquiry was manifest, and some of the congregation accompanied the visiting Elders to the train, in order to converse on these "strange" but true doctrines.

The South Brisbane meetings were continued in the public hall with increasing interest. Sunday, November 11th, was another time of rejoicing. At six o'clock in the morning Elders Burton, Livingston and Goddard, with five candidates for baptism, met on the banks of the Brisbane river, and a peaceful influence prevailed during the performance of the sacred ordinance. Later in the day, seven children were presented to the Lord and blessed by the Elders; thus adding within a few weeks, twenty-two souls to the Church. Truly the Lord is blessing the efforts of His servants and filling their hearts with glad thanksgiving.

Reports from New Zealand are also very encouraging, many new members having been baptized in various conferences during the past few months. Surely Saints, at home and abroad, may heartily sing:

Zion, lo! thy day is dawning,
Thro' the darkness shadows swell,
Faith and hope prelude the morning,
Thou art prospering: all is well.

PHOENIX.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., AUSTRALIA, NOV.
24th, 1894.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

When the arguments in the mandamus cases from Sanpete county closed Friday afternoon Judge Bartch at once directed that the three prohibition cases be taken up. The petitioners are Page, Larsen and Jolley, as in the mandamus proceedings. The writ is prayed for to prevent the Utah Commission from going to the ballot boxes or behind the tally sheets.

It was moved by Attorney Zane that the same evidence in chief as was given in the mandamus cases be applied to this case.

Attorney P. L. Williams objected, but the objection was overruled and the evidence put in subject to an exception by the defendants.

Amasa Aldritch was the first witness called and in reply to Attorney John M. Zane said he was the presiding judge of election at Mount Pleasant.

"What did you do with the ballot boxes after the election was over and the ballots counted?"

Witness said the boxes were taken to his residence after being locked by the judges. Witness further explaining said on the night of election they were taken to witness' room in the post office, he being postmaster, and the next day were taken to his residence. They were there about three weeks and were then forwarded to the Utah Commission on receipt of a telegram from the commissioners requesting that they be sent. The two boxes stood in witness' parlor all that time. Mr. Abner Crane, one of the judges, helped

to move the boxes to the depot after the Commission ordered them in. Crane said one of the boxes was found to be unlocked. Witness did not know how it came to be open as he had locked it. The lock, however, was defective and it was hard to determine just when the box was locked and when not. This was the Constitutional box. Mr. Crane and witness fastened it up with string and paper and locked it before shipping it to the Commission. A piece of paper was fastened over the hole in the ballot box. The keys to the two boxes were sent to the Commission in a separate package.

Cross-examined by Judge Powers, witness said he had no idea of how the ballot box came to be open. He was confident it was locked when put away. The aperture in the box was not pasted over on the night the ballots were counted and the box put away.

Re-direct by Mr. Zane, a witness stated that the boxes were taken from his house to the depot by an expressman. No oath was administered to the expressman. The box was locked when it was shipped and if it was open when received at the Utah Commission it must have come undone on the way.

Abner Crane, another judge of election at Mount Pleasant, said the boxes were locked and taken charge of by Mr. Aldritch; witness did not see them again for two or three weeks and that was when they were shipped to Salt Lake. He saw them then in Aldritch's parlor and helped to put them on a wagon for the purpose of shipping them to Salt Lake. Witness asked Mr. Aldritch to accompany him to the depot as he didn't like to be left alone with the ballot boxes. (Laughter.) On the way to the depot it was discovered that the constitutional box was unlocked. They were very much surprised at this and didn't know what to do. Some of them proposed counting the ballots again but that wasn't done.

W. D. Candland was present when the votes were counted. He watched the count closely on behalf of one of the delegates. He kept an account of the votes, 255 of which were straight Republican, 231 straight Democratic, 11 scratched Republican and 4 scratched Democratic.

Cross-examined by Attorney P. L. Williams—Witness said he stood within three or four feet of the judges when they were counting the ballots. He had not seen the judges make up the tally sheet. The tally sheets were made up after the votes were all counted.

The judges of Mantu, Gunnison, Fairview, Mayfield, Ephraim, Fountain Green, Moroni, Spring City and Mount Pleasant precincts testified in effect that the returns were canvassed all right by them, and that there had been subsequent changes and forgeries. Some of the statements caused quite a sensation.

John A. Street, of the law firm of Dey & Street, said he had examined the poll lists for Mount Pleasant precinct, and judging from the different colors in the ink picked out the names which were not on the Constitutional registration list, but were marked as voted on the poll lists. The names were Andrew Jensen Jr., Hazard Wilcox, James Monson, Kimball Johansen, Ole P. Jensen, An-

drew Johansen. The marks opposite these six names were apparently made with the same ink, which was a dark blue color, while the ink which the other marks were made with was black. Judge Powers moved that Mr. Street's testimony be stricken out, on the ground that he had not been shown to be an expert in colors and inks.

The witness said he was an expert in the color of inks, and the testimony was admitted subject to objection. Mr. Street said in his early youth he had had great experience in colors and dyeing, having managed a business of that kind for some years. Mr. Street was shown poll lists from other precincts and picked out names marked with a cross in different colored ink from the rest of the marks and the names so marked were not found on the poll books.

Monday, Commissioner E. W. Tatlock was called to the witness stand by Attorney Jno. M. Zane and asked on what day it was decided for the Commission to "go into" the ballot boxes from Sanpete county.

"On Dec. 5th, 1894," answered the witness.

Mr. Zane called the witness's attention to the Mount Pleasant poll book and pointed to the word "voted" against the name of one A. E. Scott, who it was sworn to by witnesses on the stand previously did not vote at all on election day.

"Do you know whose handwriting that is?" asked Mr. Zane with emphasis.

"It looks like the handwriting of George E. Blair, a clerk of the Utah Commission," replied Mr. Tatlock after closely examining it.

Asked by Mr. Zane what he found distinctive in the writing of the word "voted" as inducing him to believe it was Mr. Blair's handwriting, the witness answered—The formation of the letters "v" and "o" and the crossing of the "t." Those three things at least, and the construction of the word.

Mr. Zane then announced that his side would here rest.

Mr. Williams, having offered in evidence the poll lists and registration lists from the several precincts of Sanpete county, called

Commissioner Sherman, who in reply to counsel's questions testified that he had been present at all the meetings of the Utah Commission since November 1st. The poll books, poll lists and tally sheets from Sanpete county were received by the Commission about November 20th—at least most of them were. Witness did not remember to whom the Sanpete returns were addressed, nor whether he was present when they were opened. Quite an armful were opened on November 20th.

Asked as to the system adopted in opening them, the witness said the tally lists and poll lists were opened by Messrs. Letcher, Norrell and Tatlock. Commissioner Thatcher and himself opened the poll books.

"Was there anything on the outside of the envelope to indicate where it came from and what it contained?" queried Mr. Williams.

Witness said sometimes there was and sometimes not. In some cases the envelopes were not even sealed.

"Did you open all the returns before beginning the compilation?"

Witness said they assorted them by