

of a man whose forefathers for seven generations have their birthplace within the boundaries of the thirteen original States.

Mr. McCallum—Well, no. The objection to you is overruled.

Jos. Christiansen; default entered. George N. Coombs; challenged for not being a bona-fide resident. Had lived in the precinct 15 years. Challenge denied.

Moses Cardwell; default.

Joseph B. Robbins; not bona-fide resident; had lived in precinct 3 years. Challenge denied.

Chas. R. Robbins; not bona-fide resident; had lived in Salt Lake 9 years. Challenge denied.

Stephen J. Starley; not a bona-fide citizen; had lived in precinct 8 years. Challenge denied.

Robert Patrick, polygamist. Witness said he had been unable to secure a material witness, which he thought he could find. Mr. McCallum required Mr. Patrick to take an oath that he was not a polygamist and the challenge to him was denied.

Thomas Horne, polygamist. Objection overruled.

James Tregeagle; not a bona-fide citizen; lived in precinct seven months. Challenge denied.

Peter M. Robinson; not a bona-fide resident; lived in precinct seven years. Challenge denied.

I. W. Fletcher, against whom default was entered yesterday, appeared on Saturday, and the objection to him was overruled.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon brief arguments were made as to what constituted a polygamist, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Murphy case was cited as authority of the meaning under the law.

The following instructions are issued by the Utah Commission:

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,  
SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 3, 1890.

To the Officers of Election and Qualified Voters of Salt Lake City:

The Utah Commission being charged with registration and elections in the Territory, which includes all municipal elections, and of course that of the approaching election in Salt Lake City, after due consideration have thought it advisable to make a public appeal to the registration officers, the judges of election, and the qualified voters of Salt Lake City.

The commission is desirous of having, and as far as it has authority of law or influence, is determined to have a fair and impartial election; that everything like fraud shall be put down, that every lawfully registered voter in the city shall have the privilege of depositing his ballot freely as he wishes, and without intimidation, and that none who are not legally registered shall be permitted to vote, no matter what the circumstances may be.

The Commission respectfully suggests that judges of election at the different polling places, in passing upon challenges at the polls, shall do so speedily, impartially and fairly, rejecting none who are legally qualified, admitting none who are not. Keeping in mind that the presumptions of law are to be construed in favor of the elector until the contrary appears by competent proof.

It is suggested that prompt arrests be made for any violation of this statute.

In the interests of a fair election the Commission further suggests that no person except the registrar or his deputy, judges of election, or mayor of the city and policemen on duty, the sheriff or his deputies, the United States marshal and his deputies and such challengers (not more than two at each poll) as may be elected by each party shall be permitted to remain within one hundred feet of the polls, except as in the line to be formed

and as far as practicable have it so arranged that a line in single file extending one hundred feet or more from the polls may be formed, and that when an elector shall have deposited his ballot he shall pass beyond the limit fixed for approach to the polls.

Attention is respectfully called to the following section of the election laws:

"Any persons who shall disturb or be guilty of any riotous conduct at any election in this Territory, or who shall disturb or interfere with the making of the returns, or who shall interfere with any voter in the free exercise of the elective franchise, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor." (Compiled laws of Utah 1889, volume 1, page 330, section 280.)

The commission most earnestly invokes all good citizens, irrespective of parties or party feeling, to lend their influence to the aid of a fair and honest election, and the preservation of the public peace upon which so much of the future of the city depends; that they frown and stamp upon all frauds and attempted frauds whether tending to unfairness at the polls or in the returns of the elections, keeping in mind the great truth that the continued freedom of the American people depends upon the purity of the ballot box.

The commission takes great pleasure in bearing witness to the fairness in all elections heretofore held under authority given it by law, and with great confidence looks to the same result in the approaching election.

The manhood of Salt Lake City cannot afford to prostitute itself by fraud in elections and so bring reproach upon the fair name of so beautiful a city.

G. L. GODFREY,  
Chairman.

When the exposure of the stupendous "Liberal" frauds sought to be perpetrated at the election to be held on Feb. 10th began to develop in real earnest, the "Liberal" committee became excited, and thought to regain some of their lost ground by securing possession of information which had been obtained by the People's committee. With this view a letter was written offering to "jolt in purging the lists" made up by the "Liberal" registrars. But the guise was so transparent, that the People's representatives very promptly informed Judge Powers and his henchmen that they must keep off, as their confidence game would not work.

Then the "Liberal" leader got mad. He must have been, or not even a politician of Judge Powers' stamp would have written such a letter as that sent to the People's committee. There is not even an attempt to excuse the misstatements of facts well known to the observing public, among them the signers of the document. Then the unparalleled "check" with which it assumes to direct what the People shall do is amazingly funny. Here is the precious document:

Hon. F. S. Richards, Chairman of the People's Party Municipal Central Committee, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir—The reply of your committee to the offer made you in our letter of the 30th inst. is at hand, and I am directed by the Liberal committee to express surprise and regret that you have declined to accept our offer to join with you in using all lawful means to perfect the city registration list so that none but lawful voters should be permitted to exercise the franchise at the coming election. Your party organs have persistently asserted that your committee had in its possession convincing proofs that large numbers of the

Liberal party were registered illegally, and your letter indicates that claim to have "information" verifying these charges, and yet you decline to take any steps such as the law points out to remedy these alleged grievances.

While we regard your decision on our proposal as final, we cannot permit your refusal to pass without noticing the reasons which you assign for your determination. Our proposition was made to you in perfect good faith and in the hope that by having an honest effort made to have a final registration, as nearly perfect as our joint endeavors would make it, we might put at rest in advance all doubt of the integrity of the result. Frustrated in this by refusal upon your part to do anything in the direction indicated and forced to go forward in the duty which is as much yours as ours without your co-operation, we feel that justice to our committee requires that we reply to your reasons for non-action. And we premise that the statute under which the registration officers are now engaged in perfecting the registration lists is the work of the People's Party. At least one member of your committee, if not more, was a member of the Territorial Legislature which enacted the law which prescribes the method of purging the registration list which is now being pursued. It is well known to you that the Liberal party earnestly opposed this statute at the time of its passage, and that it was the People's Party that secured it. When the Governor of the Territory was waited upon by leading Liberals who protested against its approval after it had received the endorsement of a legislature then unanimously of your party, they were curtly told that he would "sign the bill and hear the objections afterwards." In view of the fact that the authority under which the officers are now reviewing the registration lists is one owing its existence to the People's Party, your refusal to proceed in accordance with its provisions is one to which your letter affords no explanation. It suggests to us that its purpose, when enacted, was one that its authors could easily have fulfilled by persons under their control. Your action in repudiating a statute of your own making, because your partisans do not administer it, is a direct impeachment of the motives of its authors. We regret that you have felt compelled to demonstrate the bad faith in which your own party exercised the law-making power.

Passing, however, from this to the reasons you assign for declining the offer made you by the Liberal committee, we venture to reply to these reasons.

First—You deny the authority of the registrars to exercise the power given by the statute of Utah to strike a name from the list of voters because it is "judicial." If this position be correct, then the judges of election are equally without authority to reject a disqualified voter when challenged at the polls, for they possess the same power. These are