

or be guilty of any riotous conduct at any election in this Territory, or who shall disturb or interfere with the canvassing of the vote, 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, 1888, Vol. 1, page 336, Sec. 266. It is suggested that prompt arrests be made for any violation of this statute.

In the interest of fairness the Commission further suggests that in all towns and cities, that no person except the registrar or his deputy, judges of election, the sheriff or his deputies and such challengers, not more than two, as may be selected by each party, shall be permitted to remain within 100 feet of the polls; and, as far as practicable, have it so arranged that but one voter shall approach the polls at one and the same time, and when one voter has voted he shall immediately pass beyond the limits fixed for approach to the polls.

The Commission most earnestly invokes all good citizens and all parties to lend their influence in aid of a fair and honest election; that they frown and stamp upon all frauds or attempted frauds tending to unfairness at the polls or in the returns of election; ever keeping in mind the great truth, that the freedom of the American people depends on the purity of the ballot box.

The Commission takes great pleasure in bearing witness to the fairness in all elections heretofore held under its authority and management, and with great confidence looks to the same result in the approaching election.

The manhood of Utah cannot afford to prostitute itself by frauds in elections. Respectfully,

G. L. GODFREY, Chairman.

This circular was received and acted upon favorably by the registrars and judges generally throughout the Territory; and the Commission is much gratified to be able to say that so far as it is informed, the election was attended with perfect fairness and regularity, and the usual complaints and charges of frauds were almost wholly wanting.

The Commission appointed a board of canvassers to canvass and make return of election returns, consisting of five reputable citizens of the Territory; three of whom were chosen from the Liberal, or non-Mormon party, and two from the People's, or Mormon party, viz.:

Wm. C. Hall, Salt Lake City; Hugh M. Dougal, Springville; A. H. Nelson, Ogden; Elias A. Smith, Salt Lake City, and Heber M. Wells of the same place.

This board of canvassers met at the rooms of the Commission, in Salt Lake City on the 19th day of August, 1889; and, after each taking the oath of office, organized, by electing from their number a Chairman and Secretary, and under the supervision of the Commission canvassed the election returns of the several precincts, except for members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, and made the proper returns of said canvass to the Commission, which ordered certificates of election to the officers declared to be elected.

The Commission, as required by act of Congress, itself canvassed the returns from the various precincts

for members of the Legislative Council, and the House of Representatives, and issued certificates of election to all those persons shown by the returns to have been elected; except in the case of Samuel R. Thurman, representative elect from the 16th representative district.

The certificate of election was withheld in his case by reason of the Commission having been officially notified by Hon. C. S. Varian, District Attorney for the United States for Utah; that said Thurman had, within a few days after the election, been arrested, and on examination before a U. S. Commissioner had been held to answer to the grand jury on a charge of violation of the laws, by unlawful cohabitation, which charge, if sustained, would render him ineligible for the responsible position for which he was chosen. There is a probability that he will be tried before the time for the assembling of the legislature, and, if acquitted, the proper certificate of election will be issued to him.

The result of the election for members of the Legislature was:

For the Legislative Council:	
Liberals, or anti-Mormons.....	2
People's or Mormons.....	10
Total.....	12
For the House of Representatives:	
Liberals.....	5
People's.....	19
Total.....	24

The result, most gratifying to the members of the Liberal party and correspondingly distasteful to the People's party, was the demonstration that, in a hotly contested election, the Liberal party had polled a majority of 41 in the vote of the city of Salt Lake, and had secured a voice which could be heard, and an influence which could be felt in both branches of the Legislature.

MORMON PERVERSENESS.

An instance of the temper and disposition of the Mormon party under defeat, where they have the power left to show the intense aversion they have to anything under their own control, is to be found in their official action since the result of the recent election in Weber County and the city of Ogden was known.

Ever since Ogden has had an organized municipal existence it has constituted but one precinct, though divided into several polling places, and had but one justice of the peace under the Territorial law, which provides one such magistrate for each precinct.

At the August election, the anti-Mormon element of the precinct proved to be in the majority, and elected an anti-Mormon to be justice of the peace for the ensuing term of five years.

Within three days after the election the County Court, which is composed of Mormons, except the Probate Judge, who is *ex-officio* a member and is appointed by the President, made an order, as they had the power to do under the Territorial law, abolishing Ogden precinct, and in its stead creating four precincts, and again proceeding to act under the power given it by

the Territorial statutes, appointed four justices to fill the vacancies caused by the abolition of the old and the formation of the new precincts.

Another instance is in point. In Beaver County under former Territorial laws, the Probate Judge has always been a Mormon, and was always allowed by the County Court a salary of two hundred dollars per annum. Congress having lately by law provided for the appointment of the probate judges by the President of the United States, and the President having appointed a non-Mormon as probate judge of Beaver County, immediately after his appointment the Mormon county court met and reduced his salary to five dollars per annum.

ELECTION REGULATIONS.

On the 14th day of August, 1889, the Commission adopted and caused to be published the following regulations to govern the conduct of the municipal election to be held in Salt Lake City, February 10th, 1890:

CIRCULAR OF THE UTAH COMMISSION.

Suggestions for the Municipal Election:

The Utah Commission issues the following circular to the registration officers who are to act for the municipal election to take place in Salt Lake City, February 10th, 1890:

First—The Utah Commission will appoint one chief registration officer for the city of Salt Lake, and one deputy registration officer for each municipal precinct in said city, who shall commence the work of registration on Monday, the fourth day of November, A. D. 1889, and complete such registration as soon as practicable.

Second—It shall be the duty of the city registration officer, prior to the first day of November, A. D. 1889, to apply to the County Clerk of Salt Lake County for a certified copy of the registry list, as last returned to him, of all the precincts within the corporate limits of said city.

Third—Said registration officer, upon the receipt of said lists, shall, by himself or deputy, and before the third Monday in December next, which will be the sixteenth day of said month, visit every dwelling house and place of abode in each precinct of said city, and make careful inquiry if any person, whose name is on said list has died or removed from the precinct, or is otherwise disqualified as a voter, and if so, to erase the name therefrom; or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on said registration list, and if so, he shall ascertain upon what ground said person claims to be a voter, and shall require any such person entitled to vote and desiring to be registered to take and subscribe to the following oath:

TERRITORY OF UTAH. County of Salt Lake. }

I, being duly sworn (or affirmed), depose and say that I am over twenty-one years of age, that I have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months last past, and in this precinct for one month immediately preceding the date hereof, that I am a native-born (or naturalized, as the case may be,) citizen of the United States; that my full name is _____, that I am _____ years of age; that my place of business is _____; that I am a (single or) married man; that the name of my lawful wife is _____, and that I will support the Constitution of the United