

ple that lived there, religion believed in, etc. On being told, they simply shrugged their shoulders and said that was too far away and therefore being so far away they could not understand it. They, however, are willing to learn, and they keep most tenaciously what they once have embraced. If, therefore, some practical work could be established among them, which would be an ocular demonstration to them of the existence of a people who love them and will do them good, according to the will of God, many would undoubtedly accept the truth. Should the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints ever be led to take a firm hold of the work there in a practical way, I think I am justified in stating that a great work would be done among the natives not only of Palestine but in the whole Orient. Remember that there is a population estimated at two hundred millions of souls, all more or less connected together by a common religion, including those living in Persia, Egypt and the east coast of Africa, and to the whole of this vast population, Palestine is, I think, the key. The Jews, I have said, are gathering. And they are continually imploring their father to restore to them their land. God, I think, will soon hear these prayers and have mercy upon His people. The King of Glory will soon come. May we be prepared for His coming.

ELDER GEORGE W. PYWATER said his mind was carried back to the early history of the house of Judah, when the prophets and patriarchs were the custodians of the revelation of God respecting the destiny of the whole world. It is very interesting to reflect upon the manifestations of the Divine will made known unto them. How could that highly favored people have fallen from the high estate they once held? But we have it on record how it came about, when the prophet says they failed to take cognizance of their Heavenly Father, being in this respect lower than the brute creation that surrounded them. And they had fallen so low that they did not recognize their Messiah when He came and their condition now, their weeping and wailing, is but a consummation of what they did at the time. There is nothing now that can avail them except the regenerating influences of the Holy Ghost. As long as the Jewish nation were under that influence, worshipping the God of heaven and earth, they were strong and stood foremost among the nations, but when they departed from Him they fell. Yet, they do not see it in this light. Christians look upon the Jews as a marked people, and show them up as a warning against apostasy, but when we compare the apostasy of this people with the condition of the Christian world, we discover that the inconsistency in points of comparison exists. The Jews became a divided people; sects among them were numerous. So with the "Christians." Christ established a church having for its chief mark Unity, but as it is now, the Christian world

is just as much divided as the Jewish nation ever was. The Apostle warned the churches against such divisions, but without avail. Heresies spread and are still prevalent, until there is hardly a vestige left of the primitive purity. The reformers were no doubt honest in their instructions, but it was not their work to bring about a complete restoration. This was left to a later generation.

I want to bear my testimony to you, that Joseph Smith was the prophet whom God had foreordained to be the instrument of restoring the Church of God and found it upon the rock of Revelation, which Christ, himself, said should not be overcome by even the gates of hell, or, to use a modern term, the powers of darkness. And to this time those powers have not prevailed, although in this boasted land of liberty, in this boasted era of liberty, many attempts have been made to prevent the people from worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. I wish that the true principles of liberty which Paul taught and which John taught, may sink into the hearts of all honest men, until all the earth shall be prepared for the gathering of Israel and the reception of Him who shall come in glory.

The choir sang:

An angel from on high  
The long, long silence broke.

Benediction by Joseph E. Taylor.

#### THE TRUSTEE CONTEST DECIDED.

As soon as Judge Anderson had announced that he would take under advisement the motion in arrest of judgment in the West case, Judge Zane assumed the bench, and began to render his decision in the case of Young vs. Williams.

This is a suit brought by the plaintiff to contest the election of the defendant to the office of school trustee of the fourth municipal precinct of Salt Lake City. It appears from the evidence that on the 14th day of July last a school election was held in the various wards of Salt Lake City to elect trustees to constitute the school board of the city. Messrs. Richard W. Young and Parley L. Williams, and Messrs. Pyper and Lippman were candidates in that ward. The former two were for the long term, two years each, and the latter two for the short term, one year each. It appears that in this municipal precinct there were 680 votes cast for the various candidates, the same number being cast for the candidates for the long term as for the short term. Of these Williams received 341 and Young 339. There were two polling places. At the second, where it is charged the fraud occurred, according to the returns, Williams received 154 votes and Young 128. The contestant alleges that a number of votes, about twenty, as he estimates it in his complaint, were cast for him were not put in the box by the judge who received the votes, but that votes with his opponent's name upon them were substituted, and put in.

It appears that Williams' majority was two, and if three or more votes that were actually delivered by the voters to the judge for Young were not dropped in the box, and three others for Williams were dropped in the box, of course that would elect Mr. Young. At this second poll there are 142 persons who testified (or that it was admitted would testify) that they voted for Young, but only 128 votes for Young were found in the box, as shown by the returns. If those men did vote for Young, or any three of them, three votes, that would elect Young.

Mr. Blair, who was a checker for the People's party, testified that during the day he saw a man by the name of Puzey, whom he understood to belong to the People's party, hand a People's party envelope to Allen, the judge, who received the votes; that after he handed the ballot to Mr. Allen, Mr. Griswold, a challenger for the Liberal party, interposed a challenge; that Allen, the judge, laid the vote down on the table; that afterwards the challenge was withdrawn; that Allen took up another ballot from a little package (as the evidence shows, some twenty-five or fifty, the precise number not being shown) and put it in the box instead of the one that he had received; that the one that the judge received from Puzey was a light colored ballot, and the ticket did not fill the envelope, as could be seen by holding it to the light; that the one that was put in was of a darker color, and that that ticket did not fill the envelope. He states positively that he saw this, and that at the time he saw it he called the attention of the challenger for the People's party, Mr. Jacobs, to it, and Jacobs stated to him that he did not want a fuss there at the polls; that the People's party would have a majority anyhow at the precinct, and afterward stated that if there was a controversy to arise there, the poll might be thrown out, and advised him to make no further contest at that time about it. He states that he also told Mr. Pyper about it, and during the day, and subsequently, a number of other persons. He stated that the reason he did not appear before Mr. Greenman on an investigation was that after the election he did not know that his services would be required, and he went off to the National Park and was there during the investigation before Mr. Greenman. Mr. Blair also testifies that he saw two other men with People's party tickets come to the poll and hand their tickets, which are the light ones, such as the People's party were using, to the judge of the election, Mr. Allen; that there were challenges interposed; and that Allen in the same way laid the ticket down, that was delivered to him, and took up another one, one of the dark ones, from the table—a "Liberal" ticket, as he understood—and put it in the ballot box. The incidents in each case were substantially the same, he stated, except that the parties were different.

Mr. E. F. Thornberg testified