

state of the weather, that two of the registration officers of this city made a trip, in a special car, over the Rio Grande Western and registered by wholesale gang after gang of employes, found at various points between here and the Colorado line. The members of the Utah Commission it is presumed have full information of this flagrant crime. They know the names of their appointees who are said to have perpetrated it. They should know that it resulted in the placing of hundred, of names upon the registry lists this city by a process of fraud and perjury. They ought to know that by such foul means it is the intention to steal this city February 10.

And yet they perform not one single act to prevent the consummation of the crime, nor to punish its perpetrators. They take not a step to strike from the lists the names criminally placed there by their appointees; and the latter, through their guilt appears to be as notorious in this community as is the fact that an election is pending, are not divested of authority, but on the contrary continue to sit as judicial officers and override the decisions of the Utah courts, and even of the Supreme Court of the United States!

In the light of the foregoing, we present for perusal the following paragraph from the "appeal:"

"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."

This sounds very well, but to escape an unanswerable charge of dissimulation, the Utah Commission must act, and that, too, with vigor and promptness. If it would show its detestation of fraud, it must instantly remove and prosecute the registrars who are alleged to have taken that trip over the Rio Grande Western; it must cause to be erased from the registry lists the names so fraudulently placed there; and it must see that the men, whose names have been wrongfully stricken therefrom by the arrogant and tyrannical action of the registrars, are permitted to cast their ballots.

Should the Utah Commission do all this, it would still have several of its acts to explain, which it is now too late to recall, and which are wholly inconsistent with a fair election. We will name but one,

the appointment of the registrars, four of whom are candidates on the "Liberal" ticket, to be judicial officers, with authority to pass upon the violation of law they themselves committed while acting in a ministerial capacity. While this outrage upon law, reason and justice stands unpalliated as it now appears, to say nothing of others named above, or not mentioned here at all, all the fulminations in the power of the Commission to issue, protesting its wish and purpose to have a fair election, will be met with utter incredulity, not to use a stronger term that would be quite justifiable under the circumstances.

THAT REPLY TO POWERS.

THE correspondence which has passed between the two central committees is both interesting and edifying. The ulterior object sought by Powers when he invited the co-operation of the People's central committee in the work of purging the registry lists was too plainly discernible. The idea that Orlando W. Powers, the manipulator of the "Liberal" campaign, and generally understood to be the father, or promoter, or both, of the "Liberal" schemes to corrupt the registry lists by omitting or striking from them the names of People's Party men, and adding to them the names of Rio Grande Western employes, scattered along that road from here to Colorado, really desired to honestly co-operate with any one in correcting and purging the lists, was incredible. His object was to ascertain to what extent representatives of the People's Party had uncovered "Liberal" rascality, and were able to prove criminal charges against "Liberal" workers.

The first answer of Chairman Richards ought to have been sufficient; but Powers indiscreetly undertook to review and interpret it. Mr. Richards follows with a rejoinder which dissects Powers as with a Damascus blade. The effrontery and hypocrisy of the "Liberal" leader are shown forth in masterly style, and points are made which cannot but deeply impress the mind of intelligent voters. The publication of this correspondence will damage the "Liberal" leader and cause, and give the general public to understand that the People's Municipal Central Committee are not the set of simpletons Powers hoped to find them, and that they have solid proof of crimes commit-

ted in the interest of the "Liberal" party of which they expect to make effective use at the right time and in a proper manner.

WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO "C. SUM."

IT appears that the picture drawn by the Salt Lake Tribune of C. Sum Nichols is in a fair way of being suited to the present conductors of the Times. In its issue February 5, that alleged newspaper claimed to have received a dispatch from W. A. Pinkerton in relation to Mr. Jesse B. Barton, containing the statement that he (Mr. Barton) was "indicted for perjury in Pennsylvania; also indicted in Chicago in 1888 for blackmailing."

Not only is this assertion a perfidious falsehood, but neither the Times nor any other paper has received any such dispatch from any person whatever regarding Mr. Barton.

The following letter from a leading Chicago attorney will give some idea of the high estimation in which the gentleman thus villainously slandered for political purposes is held in that city:

LAW OFFICE OF JENKINS & HARKNESS,
89 E. Madison St., Chicago,
Feb. 3, 1890.

Mr. J. B. Barton, Walker House, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory:

My dear Jesse—Mr. C. S. Darrow, assistant corporation counsel, called upon me a few days since to inquire if I could assist him in finding additional help in the law department of this city.

Mr. Hutchinson has been sick for some time, and will probably not be fit for duty for two or three months to come, and the burden of the work falls upon Mr. Darrow. I immediately spoke of you and Mr. Darrow expresses great anxiety that I should ascertain if you can not come and take a position in the department. He is very positive that the position will be permanent and that the city authorities are now in condition to appreciate the necessity of competent assistance in the law department.

I sent a messenger to your house, and the next morning was informed by Mr. Thomas that you were in Salt Lake City, with a possibility of remaining there for some time. I informed Mr. Darrow of this and he then requested me to write you.

Now I have no suggestion to make with respect to this matter except that I have little doubt but that if you should conclude to come and take the position, that it will be permanent, at least so far as this administration is concerned, and that the pay will probably be satisfactory.

The work of the department is behind, and important questions are continually being presented to the department, and it is really in a pitiable plight.

Will you let me know whether you could under any circumstances come at once, and if you can, I will put you in immediate communication with the powers that be.

Hoping that you are well and happy, I am, faithfully yours,

E. J. HARKNESS.