

None whatever. Whether or not they are gamblers is no issue of the campaign, and by proving them to belong to that class the People's Party would not win from their following a single vote, for the "Liberal" party have openly and for years advocated gambling as a means of reforming young Utah.

But in his sworn statement O'Brien sufficiently gives the lie to the above assertion published for him by the "Liberal" organ on Jan. 30. Under oath he declared to Mr. Bonfield, his employer: "You only told me that I was to ferret out frauds in the registration which the Mormons suspected, and that, being legitimate detective work, I engaged in it." He here states exactly what his chief set him to do. He was not to inveigle anyone into vildens, he was not to collect material with which to besmirch the private character of individuals. O'Brien had no need to engage in gambling, nor to visit houses of illfame, in order to do the work assigned him; and proceedings of that sort were, therefore, entirely voluntary on his part, and presumably must have originated in personal motives.

That O'Brien was engaged solely to detect registration frauds is amply proved by the second, third and fourth paragraphs of his sworn statement, which set forth in detail the instructions he received and the outlines of plans given him to follow. In the sixth paragraph is repeated the falsehoods nailed above, and in the seventh is the statement to the effect that Mr. Barton wrote a pro-"Mormon" letter which appeared in the *Chicago Herald*. Mr. Bonfield's denial of this assertion, already made public, is sufficient. It is a positive fact that Mr. Barton did not write to the *Chicago Herald*. In the eighth paragraph of the sworn statement O'Brien says that Mr. Jennings informed him there was evidence that three members of the grand jury frequented private houses of illfame, and that if convicting proof could be obtained against them it might deter them from indicting "Mormons." As there were no "Mormons" who were even supposed to be in the most remote danger of being indicted by that grand jury, any attempt at deterring them from so doing would have seemed so superfluous that no man of sense would have engaged in it. This pretext of O'Brien for visiting houses of illfame, is entirely too attenuated.

In the ninth paragraph, O'Brien, who is a married man, confesses to

a correspondence with a young lady. It will be remembered that what was believed to be an infernal scheme on his part to ruin her, was one of the reasons for his dismissal by his chief. In the closing paragraph of his sworn statement he says: "Mr. Bonfield, I am not actuated by malice in this matter, but here I stand for truth and the honor and dignity of the profession."

The affidavit affixed to this statement is such a curiosity that it is subjoined:

SALT LAKE COUNTY } ss.
Utah Territory.

I, Joe E. O'Brien, do solemnly swear that the facts in the above letter are true.

Sworn and subscribed to this 31st day of January, A. D. 1890.

[SEAL] E. G. MATTHEWS,
Notary Public.

O'Brien swears that *the facts* contained in his letter are true; but how about the falsehoods embraced in it? He has taken care not to commit perjury so publicly as to swear to the *false* assertions included in his open letter to Mr. Bonfield. His affidavit signifies that there are falsehoods in the document to which it is affixed.

We turn again to the article of Jan. 30, in which we have ample evidence of the manner in which O'Brien vindicates "the honor and dignity of the profession." During the naturalization examination before Judge Anderson "he made constant reports [to the People's Party representatives] that there was a universal feeling that the 'Mormons' were being persecuted, and indignation was rising in the public mind," and the claim is that he thus deceived them. He was sent to Park City, but confesses his neglect to do what he was sent to perform, namely, procure names of miners employed there. He was sent to Bingham on the same errand, but perpetrated a shameful fraud—if the article referred to is true—by copying the names on the advertised letter list and furnishing the same to the People's Party managers, by which to check the registration lists here. O'Brien is made to say that he was given \$100 with which to effect a certain purpose with Bynon, but "salted it down in his own pocket," and when asked about it said he had lent it to Bynon as directed, but took no note for it. What object was to be accomplished with the \$100 is not given, and it is safe to assume that the only truthful part of the refer-

ence to it is that O'Brien appropriated it. This is confessed again further on in the article.

He claims to have been directed to get evidence against Clute of fraud in furnishing coal at Fort Douglass, but confesses that he went back and forth between the city and the Fort, sleighriding with "his girl" (it will be remembered that he is a married man), and all that he did for the pay he received was once in a while to "glance at the scales upon which the coal was weighed," and report that nothing could be found against Clute. Under the sub-head "False Reports Made" the sheet which champions this vindicator of the "honor and dignity of the profession," says of him:

"During the whole of this affair and during all this time he was in the employ of the People's Party he constantly filled them with cock and bull stories. He reported to them that he had discovered Judge Powers, Col. Page and others gambling, and that he had trapped them in various ways. His employers commenced to lose faith in him, and so had placed men to watch him."

This description of O'Brien presumably procured from himself, is sufficient. From it it appears that "During the whole of this affair" of his employment to detect registration offenses he lied to his employers, practiced frauds upon them, squandered and embezzled money put into his hands, went sleighriding with "his girl," though a married man, gambled, visited houses of prostitution, and conducted himself generally as a scoundrel and traitor, utterly abandoned to every sentiment of honor.

THAT CORRESPONDENCE.

We publish today a correspondence which has passed between the chairman of the central committee of the "Liberal" Party and the chairman of the central committee of the People's Party. It speaks for itself.

The response of Mr. Richards to the proposal of Judge Powers is just right, and everybody ought to be able to see the cogency of the reasons for declination set forth by him. The committee does not recognize the right of the registrars in the premises. It has no confidence in men who will override law precedent and the decisions of high tribunals of justice. Many of the persons illegally registered do not reside in this city.

There could be no sounder grounds for the refusal to act upon Mr. Powers' proposition, which we do not believe to be made in good faith.