

extent, as the People's voters are in the minority there. Except several debates, there was little of a lively nature. Among the People's Party voters who were stricken from the lists were men who have lived there 25 to 30 years, at the same place of residence. They have voted for years past, and were on the old registry lists. They were willing to take the oath, or furnish any proof that was necessary to establish their right to vote. But they were summarily shut off by the "Liberal" judges. The trustees elected in the second ward are Wm. Nelson and T. C. Armstrong, Jr., "Liberals." In the afternoon here, the horde of "Liberals" which were brought up from the R. G. W. depot for any purpose, were shipped to the Twentieth Ward schoolhouse, as their votes were not needed in the ward where they were.

### THIRD MUNICIPAL WARD.

In this district, in February the People had a majority of 308. The "Liberal" managers made a bold attempt to steal the ward by cutting off, by wholesale, from the registration lists, the names of People's Party voters. Among them were men born, raised and now living in the ward. They have been registered and have voted for years. They are well known to the deputy registrar, George Lambourne, and have been since boyhood, yet that official erased their names, and that without just cause. Others who were similarly treated were numbered among old settlers here, who have aided in developing the country from the time it was an arid wilderness. It was no wonder then that there was a feeling of anger at the outrage perpetrated upon them. They went to the registrar, C. E. Allen, for redress, and he gave them a note, with a pretense of being fair, but it did no good. His show of fairness was but hypocrisy, and the American citizens thus grossly wronged had to submit, because they were members of the People's Party. The "Liberal" plot, however did not work, from the fact that those of the People's Party whose names still remained turned out in force, and rolled up a majority of one hundred and fourteen for their candidates—a good showing in view of the difficulties they had to encounter. It was discovered here that the registrar had stricken off the name of one of the People's candidates for trustee—Joseph S. Hyde—so the name of Mr. John N. Pike, which was graciously permitted to remain on the list, was substituted, and he received the full vote. Messrs. John N. Pike and Wm. J. Newman, People's candidates, were elected trustees from the third municipal ward.

### FOURTH MUNICIPAL WARD.

The most barefaced and impudent attempts at fraud in elections occurred in the Fourth Municipal Ward. When the People's Party committees obtained a copy of the registration list for that Ward it was found that considerably over one hundred names—chiefly Irish—were thereon, and

could not be accounted for by residence, occupation, or anything else. At the polls it was soon disclosed where these voters came from. A motley crowd of dirty, drunken Irishmen came at intervals to the Twentieth Ward schoolhouse to vote, and gave such names as were then unvoted at the polls. The scenes that took place, while sometimes amusing, ought to have brought a blush of shame to any political party that could condescend to such miserable tactics in order to produce the results they desired. But there is no room for shame among the "Liberal" leaders there.

Some of the incidents are cited: A man giving the name of Ernest Bates presented himself at poll No. 1, and on being challenged and questioned as to his residence he couldn't tell where he lived. Another, giving the name of Thomas Collins, was in the same predicament. On being asked where he lived he seemed confused, and muttered something about having no fixed place of abode. He could not inform the judges just where he did live. Another, giving the name of Patrick Dougall, said he worked at the Rio Grande depot, and on being questioned as to where he lived, he replied, "Up City Creek"—no house, no number, no street, no place in particular, but just up in City Creek. He did not board with anybody, he did not live with anybody; he merely lived "up by the upper waterworks." Such a man was considered fit to exercise the right of franchise and vote the "Liberal" ticket.

Another man attempting to vote in the name of James C. Gibson was challenged as to his residence. He claimed to have lived one week in the Ward, but could not tell when or where. On being requested to take the oath he refused to do so, and rather than be bothered and hampered with further questions, he snatched his ballot and made for the door. There were seven others to whom it was too much of an ordeal to take the oath, and rather than do so they walked off. The effrontery with which these batches were brought up and put in line to vote there exceeded anything that has ever taken place in the district before.

Some of those who presented themselves, when questioned as to where they lived, said "In City Creek."

"Do you live in City Creek?" was then asked.

"Yes, sir; in City Creek?"

"But do you live in the creek?"

"Well, no; not in the creek, but by the side of it."

Others would frankly acknowledge that they had neither house nor habitation of any kind—not even a tent to cover their heads; and on being interrogated concerning this they replied, "I was hard up and had to sell my tent, and now I am living under some brush. I have a right to vote here."

One man presented himself the second time to vote, and on being recognized and questioned said that "rather than have any bother he

would withdraw." He took his ballot and departed.

Several, on being questioned as to their place of residence; appeared to be paralyzed for the moment, and had not the faintest idea what reply to give. One (pointing) said: "I live three blocks down that way and two over there," but he could neither give the name of the party, nor describe the house and street.

Another said: "I live at Murphy's."

"Well," rejoined the judge, "where is Murphy's?"

"Over there (pointing); but I don't know the street nor the number of the house."

"Well, but where is Murphy's?"

(After a pause): "Sure, I cannot tell!" was the answer.

Another, on being asked where here he lived, replied: "Oh, I live at Kelly's."

"Well, where is Kelly's?"

"Oh, I can't tell you where Kelly's is, only I know I live there!"

One man admitted that he was registered at the Clift House, and another that he was registered "in a saloon down town."

"What saloon?" was demanded.

"Well, I don't know where it is," replied the would-be voter; "only it's a saloon down town."

Others would answer that they were working at the Rio Grande depot and lived away up City Creek, "at the upper waterworks," where nobody resides.

One individual presented himself and gave the name of "Israel W. Fletcher." The challenger for the People's Party being a personal friend of Fletcher, and associated with him in business, was astonished on hearing the name given by this individual, and exclaimed, "What! What is your name?" The man then answered, "Isaac Fletcher," and attempted to vote in that name, but not having been sufficiently posted he wilted and went out.

Another presented himself under the name of "James T. Gallacher." Gallacher was known to some of those present, and to say that they were amazed at the boldness of men coming up to personate other people but feebly expresses the situation.

The "Liberal" judges seemed disposed to allow every man to vote who said he was in the precinct, provided his appearance indicated that he was a "Liberal."

B. Y. Hampton and William Calder were challenged on the ground of being polygamists. Both had subscribed to the oath and were registered; although they were willing and anxious to again subscribe to the oath they were debarred from doing so, and from casting their ballot. Quite a number of the People's party were stricken off the lists by the "Liberal" registrar for reasons best known to himself.

One man presented himself and gave the name of Richard H. Cabell. On being challenged it was discovered that he had not resided six months in the territory when he registered. A discussion arose over this point, the "Liberal" judges holding that it was not necessary, while the minority judge reading