

eral" Party was born—the craving of the minority to rule over the majority. One by one the sacred and guaranteed rights of our people have been swept away, until at last but one political privilege is left, the right of suffrage, the privilege of voting for a few officers to hold places of honor and emolument in our Territory and the right of those elected to hold such offices.

Still pursuing its reckless, revolutionary and un-American course, the "Liberal" Party would add to its pillar of infamy, as its crowning capstone—the total disfranchisement of our party. To that end it has brought and is bringing all the meretricious arts which have so well subserved its purposes all along through its dark and nefarious career. That the outrageous scheme has been thwarted has been due not to them, their leaders, agents or lobbyists, their representations or their good will, but to the sober second thought of statesmen and the better judgment of men who sit in high places, those who are disposed to do right when the right is made known to them.

While denouncing as enemies to our American institutions and as traitors to their country all who seek to disfranchise any class of American citizens, innocent of crime, I honor the names and blend my acknowledgments with those of our people to those citizens of Utah who, irrespective of party affiliations and regardless of the party whip, joined in the patriotic purpose which consigned to defeat the infamous disfranchisement project.

The formal announcements of the two local parties are already part of our public literature. You, gentlemen, are familiar enough with one and are doubtless fully cognizant of the other. Both should be read and considered by all the people of our Territory, whether voters or not. In what striking contrast to the dismal drollery, the flippancy and mendacity of the "Liberal" declarations are the manly, intellectual, honest and patriotic enunciations which make up the People's platform! One palters with us in a dubious sense, fearful lest the shadow of a past and the substance of a present life betray it; the other is the outgrowth of a disposition to be guided and guarded by the eternal right, "with malice toward none and with charity for all." It contains in every line a precept to our people and our race, the force of which is felt in the acknowledgment of the law's supremacy, the very culmination of a sincere and candid purpose on the part of a community, wherein loyalty for the principles of our government and love for all mankind is and ever has been a governing characteristic. I need not dwell upon the two declarations of principles; each speaks in and for itself.

The "Liberal" Party stretches back to the past, and in almost wailing tones pronounces once more the vindictive platitudes worn threadbare by usage for well-nigh a generation. It does not, and apparently cannot, comprehend the meaning of the word progress, or else it is blind to the fact that the

People's Party has advanced beyond it and is working and acting in the living present. One lingers upon the past with all that has been entombed, the other realizes the present and builds for the future. As between the two, which should the citizen devoted to advancement and a higher purpose, the man of business, of affairs and of progress choose? I need not answer.

Where the "Liberal" Party has obtained control in the Territory, its record has been honey-combed with fraud, dishonesty or extravagance amounting almost to crime; in some instances all three of these. Thanks to an efficient and fearless judge in our midst, some, but not all, of its treasonable and felonious purposes have been exposed and thwarted. As "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," we must guard our rights and see to it that no man by fraud or chicanery defeats the will of the people as expressed by the ballot. While we thus watch, we may hope that the day is not far distant when our elections will be clean as the snow which crests the everlasting hills in whose shadows we live; that the administration of public affairs shall be as free as the pure air which rushes down our mountain gorges. With that condition reached and those circumstances established, the People's Party will not be found a complainant nor in the slightest degree afraid, whatever the result of any political contest may be.

In accepting the high and responsible trust again imposed upon me, I do so, gentlemen, with a full realization of the fact that there are a great many others in our ranks well qualified and available for the office. I have not sought it, and had the judgment of your convention been otherwise, I would have been pleased to place myself once more in that post of honor—a private citizen. But since my Party calls, I obey. A needed duty should not be asked for nor declined. In again taking up the work you have outlined for me, you will please accept for yourselves, for the convention which nominated me, and for our voters one and all, most sincere expressions of my profound regard and thanks for this renewed expression of confidence. The people of Utah may rest assured that if I am elected as their representative in Congress, I shall do the best that in me lies to advance their interest and that of the Territory which we so much love.

Now, fellow citizens, let us turn to the labors before us, each and all moving onward with a fixed determination to do his part in achieving for our fair Territory a destiny rounded out by the prosperity of all and the exclusion of none.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN T. CAINE.

THE CHURCH CASES.

Objection having been made that no evidence had been taken showing that expenditures made by Mr. F. H. Dyer as receiver for clerk

hire and office rent had been offered, and as it was deemed desirable to include such evidence in the record, Commissioner Stone's court held a session at 11 a. m. Saturday, October 18 to take testimony on those points.

Mr. Dyer testified:

I had Mr. Moffat as my clerk during my receivership, and paid him \$100 per month; could not have obtained a competent clerk for less; had an office in the Wasatch building for a while at \$25 per month; afterwards, when rents were raised, I paid \$40; later I furnished an office in my own building and charged the same for it that I had paid before; later still I took an office in the gas company's building for which I paid \$35 per month. I consider the amounts I paid for clerk hire and office rent reasonable.

By order of the court P. L. Williams was paid \$6000 for his services as my attorney the first year; since then I have paid him on account \$1500. After employing Mr. Williams I spoke to Arthur Brown, and desired him to act as receiver's attorney also.

Mr. Varian here stated that this line of examination was not material to the finding he had asked to be made; he did not intend to attack Mr. Williams' services, but merely to have it shown in the findings that \$1500 was paid to him without authority from the court.

Mr. Dyer was cross-examined by Mr. Varian concerning the services of his clerk, and testified that that clerk did work for him not connected with the receivership, but that the matter was properly adjusted in keeping the accounts; had two offices, one for the receivership and one for my own private business; I rented an office from myself two or three months.

To the commissioner—After I had actually obtained possession of the property of the Church, there was a great deal of work to be done in taking care of it; I spent a great deal of time in so doing; I think I ought to have \$500 per month for my services since I was paid my first year's salary; I might have kept my own books; I think I ought to be paid in proportion to the magnitude of the trust, the bond I had to give, and the responsibility I assumed.

The commissioner inquired at length and in detail about the services of the clerk, their nature, necessity, etc. Returning to the subject of Mr. Dyer's compensation, the latter said he would not for a moment consider \$600 per month anything like compensation for his services as receiver, had he been required to abandon everything else; he made three or four times that much in his business.

The commissioner also inquired with great particularity about the items for office rent, and the witness stated in substance that they were necessary expenditures.

To Mr. Varian the witness testified that all the expenses incurred by him, except those connected with the sheep and the cost of previous