

Liberal candidate are equally remarkable. Here are a few specimens. In April, 1889, he wrote:

What will conference bring? * * * Will there be anything proposed that will give a silver lining to the cloud that is upon this patient people today? * * * If there was but one man in the church brave enough and unselfish enough and imbued with love enough for his people to rise in the Tabernacle and call a halt; to declare that no true religion imposed any obligation to fight the just laws of a republic as gentle, just and glorious as our own, the Tabernacle would be thrilled as it has never been thrilled up to this time.

The following October he said:

"It is passing strange that some youth within the organization, some American born and bred youth, does not sound a slogan to this people and call them to give up their delusions and come within the law."

In October, 1890, after the Church in general conference had done what he had so often urged it to do, with his usual consistency he wrote the following:

"Why was it necessary for the Mormon conference to order that polygamy cease? It strikes one as peculiar, to say the least, that an organization before it will obey the law must bring the subject of that law up in a conference and take a vote of the people as to whether or not they shall submit to the law. This only proves, in the first place, that Willford Woodruff was not stating the facts when he declared that there were no more polygamous marriages being celebrated, and that the fact of the conference presuming to pass upon the laws of the United States as to whether they should submit to the Edmunds law or not is conclusive evidence that the Mormon people consider the temporal and political government of the Mormon Church the superior of the government of the United States.

"For consistency, profound reasoning and irresistible logic, these productions must be regarded as sparkling gems. Observe the logic. Because the Mormons finally conclude to do what their opponents have so persistently urged upon them for years, and endorse a manifesto issued by President Woodruff, in which he denies that the law has been violated by recent plural marriages and declares that hereafter the law will be obeyed, therefore the statement of President Woodruff was not true, and they consider the political government of the church superior to that of the United States. In other words, because you deny the charge and promise to obey the law, therefore you prove that the charge is true and that you will defy the law. Such is the reasoning (?) of this Liberal Socrates. Let us rejoice that we have no such philosophers in the People's party.

"There is one quality which Mr. Goodwin possesses in a remarkable degree. The sublime cheek that enables him to ask an elector for his vote, and in the same breath tell him that if elected he will do his utmost to see that that voter is never permitted to cast another ballot, is simply appalling. I would give considerable to know what kind of a nerve tonic he takes.

"While claiming for himself the perfection of patriotism, Mr. Goodwin says that we are slaves to our leaders and disloyal to the government. He says that we have never drawn a breath of liberty. Here the wish is father to the thought, and it is no fault of his that the statement is infamously false. If it

had been possible to deprive us of life, as well as liberty, this same angelic writer would have lauded the means by which it was accomplished. But the charge is not only false, it is malicious. The man who made it knows that there is a secret ballot here by which it is impossible for any mortal man to know how another votes unless the voter tells him. How utterly preposterous, then, is this false charge. Mr. Goodwin also knows that there are thousands of members of the People's party whose loyalty to this great government and its institutions is not excelled by any in the land, and who, if need be, would give their lives to perpetuate the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty.

"Members of the People's party may have deferred to their leaders in political matters—of this I shall not pretend to say, but if so, it was a voluntary deference and because they thought those leaders wiser than themselves, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that their deference was given to the judgment of men whose lives have been devoted to the cause of philanthropy and human freedom, instead of to a demagogue who has prostituted the brilliant talents of manhood to the base use of trying to subvert the fundamental principles of free government.

"The record of the Liberal party is one of proscription and tyranny. It perpetrated one of the vilest outrages of modern times when it struck the ballot from the hand of woman. But thank God it did not and could not destroy her influence for good. She cannot vote herself, but she can and will see that her husband, father, sons and brothers use their ballots for the cause of freedom.

"The same spirit that prompts men to seek the disfranchisement of their fellow men because of religious belief and church membership caused the early Christians to be torn to pieces by wild beasts for the amusement of the Roman populace. It afterwards introduced the horrors of the Inquisition and broke its victims on the rack. Later on it kindled the fires of Smithfield and burned unbelievers at the stake. It is responsible for the massacre of St. Bartholomew and for the host of martyrs that have preferred death to tyranny and dishonor. While condemning the inquisitor for torturing the body of his victim, the modern persecutor ruthlessly puts his brother's conscience on the rack and boasts of the refinement of his cruelty.

"When we are accused of being aliens, I wonder what it takes in the estimation of a Liberal to constitute a loyal citizen. It was our fathers who came to the new world three centuries ago and consecrated it to liberty. It was our fathers who resisted the tyranny of Great Britain, and, for the first time in the history of the world, founded a grand government upon the sublime idea that all men are created equal and entitled to be free. It was our fathers who, in the war with Mexico, acquired the very territory on which we dwell. It was our

fathers who made the memorable journey through the wilderness and planted the stars and stripes on Mexican soil, a thousand miles from civilization. It was our fathers who braved the dangers of an inhospitable desert and transformed it into an earthly paradise. It was our fathers who founded this great commonwealth and made it the pride of the republic.

"The rights and privileges of citizenship are ours by desert, as well as by inheritance, for we have violated no law. We have been taught from infancy to love and cherish the institutions of our country and have devoted our lives to the maintenance of human rights. We honor the memory of our patriot sires and strive to preserve inviolate their sacred trust. We want freedom for ourselves, for our posterity, for mankind, and, by the help of God, we will have it. (Tremendous applause.)

"Fellow citizens, in this country the voters are the sovereigns and the ballots are their scepters. Let us go to the polls early tomorrow morning and wield our scepters for the cause of freedom and right by voting for John T. Caine."

Mr. Richards then said he would introduce a man whose name was a household word in Utah, a man who has ever been found defending right and working for the overthrow of wrong. That man was Hon. John T. Caine.

This was an incentive for another burst of applause, and, amidst thunderous cheers, Mr. Caine took the floor and said:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen—It affords me pleasure to meet you as we are met tonight. The position to which you have nominated me I did not crave, but it is one that I dare not refuse. The issue in this campaign is peculiar to our own Territory. It is not such a one as is waged in our sister States and Territories; it is a departure from the common course of politics. It is enfranchisement against disfranchisement.

The People's Party are the friends of freedom. I need not say that our opponents are not. Their doings are on record; their efforts to rob their fellow-citizens of political, civil and religious freedom is a matter of history.

The American idea of government was a government of the people, by the people and for the people. With this idea imbedded in the hearts of our national legislators, the bill introduced into Congress by Senator Stewart, of Vermont, at the request of Judge R. N. Baskin, and entitled "A bill restricting the rights of Mormons," was defeated. This proposed measure was to rob all Mormons of the right of franchise, the entering of public lands or to hold office of public trust. It was so foreign to the principles of Americanism that it met the fate it merited.

The Liberals, disappointed in their defeat, hastily dispatched Judge Baskin to Washington, who drafted another measure, which while not so specific in its title, meant the same thing, but it subsequently met the same fate. Had either of the