

Lake City is destined to become a magnificent city.

I am investing for several Chicago parties; can make loans from 1 to 3 years' time at 8, 9 and 10 per cent. secured by first mortgage, on inside property. Nothing is entertained but what is choice. Have also some purchase money mortgages drawing 10 per cent., 40 per cent. whole value.

Will buy and sell property in purchaser's name, taking for my trouble a small per cent. of net profit when sale is made.

JOSEPH P. BACHE.

References: McCormick Har. Mach. Co., Chicago; McCormick & Co., Bankers, Salt Lake City.

It is revised somewhat as compared with a former one from the same source. It will be noticed that the word "AMERICANS" is in capitals and in quotation marks, suggesting to us that the word is a misnomer as applied to the Liberals in Salt Lake.

It will be noticed also the phrase "Clerk of the Supreme Court" is omitted after the name of Mr. Bache. It will further be noticed that one of the McCormicks has been transmuted into McCormick, thus giving the name an American flavor. McCormick means "Son of Charles," but what the other means Professor Mackay himself, the Gaelic philologist, could not tell. MacNick or Nichols, would be son of Nicholas, and would read smoother by making Nicholson of it. Cornick has no meaning in the nomenclative sense. If written Carnick it would mean the friend of Nick, as Carlisle means the friend of Allihill. If it read Carnick it might mean the fort on the hill, though the Car in this sense was originally spelt Cahir, but it has been Anglicised into Car in names of places. If McCormick means the son of Nick's friend, poor Nick's friends are few, for I believe there is not another Cornick in the world. If it means son of the "fort on the hill," the fort was very nonproductive, and, like Aesop's mountain, might as well have produced a mouse.

During the Salt Lake election campaign the Chicago *Tribune* published a long special daily from its Utah correspondent. From its issue of Feb. 10, 1890 the following excerpt is taken:

The "Liberals" ought to feel ashamed of themselves if they get beaten tomorrow. They do not deserve any sympathy if they lose the election. Some of the leading "Liberals" went to Washington early in the winter to Senator Edmunds, whom they told they wanted to carry Utah. "Well," replied the Senator, "why don't you do it? You have all the law that is necessary. Apply it and go ahead."

If that does not mean countenancing and encouraging anarchy on the part of Senator Edmunds, I can't say what else it might mean. The "Liberals" did apply that law with a vengeance; and to show how they did it, here is a statement from Captain Bonfield on this head. It was published in the *Evening News* of this city in its issue of Feb. 15, 1890:

Ex-Inspector John Bonfield has just returned from Salt Lake City, and he was seen this morning at his office by an *Evening News* reporter, who called to have a talk with him about his recent exploits in the Mormon country.

The famous detective was in a pleas-

ant mood, and readily consented to relate his story. He said the recent election went against the Mormons as the result of the most shameful frauds, and that the Gentile triumph was a triumph of boomers and speculators who sacrificed everything in the nature of justice for their own purposes.

"The Utah Commission is supreme out there," said Mr. Bonfield, "and under its operations there is a practical disfranchisement of the Mormon vote. I was retained by the People's, or Mormon, party in October last to trace out and investigate anticipated registration and election frauds, and my connection with recent events in Salt Lake is thus explained:

"When I was charged with this matter I went out in person to look over the ground, spending some days in getting acquainted with the laws and the people with whom I was to deal. Under the Utah Commission there is a board of registry, composed of a registrar-general and five members, Col. Page, a mere figure-head, holding the ornamental office. The city is divided into five registry districts, and the registration, beginning Nov. 4, continued until Dec. 28; and during this time the five members of the board had it all their own way. One of them was in charge of each district, and it was the theory that a house-to-house canvass was made, and each person duly registered who was entitled to vote at the election, which occurred on the 10th. The members of this board were supposed to be non-partisan, but the reverse was true, as was shown by the fact that four of the five were on the Gentile ticket which was successful last Monday. They carried their offices in their hats, and voters whom they did not want on the registry never got there. They indeed went from house to house, but they managed to skip all the Mormons, and hundreds of these—men who had lived all their lives in Utah—were thus disfranchised. Those who attempted to get their names down were put off on one ground or another, and their protests against the injustice to which they were subjected were vain. Mormons who had never been married at all were stricken from the registry on the charge of polygamy, and when they attempted to have a hearing, they were either denied or were merely cross-questioned by the registrars, who finally took their own course, and from their decision there was no appeal.

"But this work did not stop at the disfranchisement of the Mormons. The Gentiles registered hundreds of names without giving the residence or occupation, as the law requires. They even got a special train, and went out over two hundred miles of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, registering every man they could get to sign the registry blank. They took with them plenty of refreshments, and when they got a man to sign one of the blanks—no one was required to take an oath—they gave him a drink and a cigar and talked politics to him. Hundreds who had never lived in Salt Lake City were thus registered, and I got more than twenty affidavits from men who had been 'fixed' in this way.

"The result you know. The Gentile ticket won, and the real-estate boom is on. Land values have been pushed up enormously since the last six months, and there is a tremendous speculative craze, which has been helped by Monday's election. The Mormons all own their own homes. They are a well-to-do, respectable and orderly people, but they don't look with favor on the 'progressive' ideas

of the speculators who are now on top, after a long and bitter contest."

"What foundation was there in the stories telegraphed east from Salt Lake concerning your actions out there, Mr. Bonfield?"

"There was none. When I was retained to watch the interests of the people's party I put some of my men in charge of the work, after inspecting the field for myself. Among my subordinates was an ex-Pinkerton man named O'Brien. These men reported to the People's party, and duplicates of their reports were sent to me. O'Brien's reports soon became somewhat singular in tone; and, suspecting that all was not right, I went out, and set a watch on his movements. I found that he had passed himself off as a single man and was in the confidence of a prominent Gentile, who had a daughter to whom O'Brien was paying assiduous court. As soon as I learned the situation I disclosed my identity to certain Liberals, told them what was going on, and had the young lady's father warned. I discharged O'Brien, and he then went over into the service of the Gentile party, as I had expected him to do, and he began the dissemination of the stories that became current relative to my operations. His stories were utterly untrue, and when he was challenged to their support he failed to bring forth a scintilla of proof."

It is to be hoped that some interested person, that is, some person interested in the integrity of American liberty, justice, fair play and honor will place this correspondence in the hands of the distinguished gentleman from Vermont, so that he can see in what an inglorious manner his name will go down to posterity in the Utah affair. As long as he remains within law and order no one can reasonably blame him, but as he is reported above matters are different.

Should the reliability of Captain Bonfield be questioned, the columns of the *Chicago Tribune*, *Inter-Ocean* and all the leading republican party organs in the country will solve the question. It is true Mr. Powers, now of Utah, and Mr. Baskin will speak hard of the captain, but so will Dynamite Ducey and Mrs. Parsons, of Chicago.

JUNUS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1890.

THE NEW CITY COUNCIL SECOND MEETING.

The new City Council met on Friday, Feb. 21. The usual opening prayer was dispensed with. The roll call showed Messrs. Pickard, Parsons, Heath, Armstrong and Cohn absent. Later, however, all came in, with the exception of Mr. Cohn, who is in New York on business.

Mr. James moved that the regular order of business be dispensed with, and an attorney elected. Carried.

Mr. Anderson placed in nomination the name of Samuel A. Merritt for city attorney for the unexpired term, and he was unanimously elected.

A messenger was dispatched to apprise Mr. Merritt of his election.

The committee on rules and regular order of business asked until