

synonym of all that is corrupt in politics, is still pressing on in the plot to rob the people at the election in February. Honest work will not give them the victory, so they make no effort in that line, but proceed to chicanery of the basest kind. As shown January 28, they have no hesitancy in setting aside the law and rulings of courts to accomplish their purpose, and Jan. 30, we have to record further proceedings with the same end in view.

They raise a great "howl" about "detectives," but on reading between the lines it can be easily seen that this is only a cry to cover the fact that they are the ones who are in the "detective" business. True, they speak of their tools as "shadowing" men, but that is only another name for it.

They say in their morning organ:

"Salt Lake is filled with thugs, hold-ups, tin-horn gamblers, detectives and spotters."

Just so. And everybody who has any knowledge of the situation knows they have been brought here by the "Liberal" party for a purpose which cannot be disguised. That is the source whence comes a majority of what votes the "Liberal" party has.

The organ also makes this confession:

"The honest majority of Salt Lake might as well know and understand that a plot has been conceived, and an attempt will be made to carry the election on February 10th by fraud or force."

There it is, an open declaration. The proceedings before the Utah Commission, the action of the registrars and other events have been unfolding this plot, and it has now been carried so far that the disguise is partially thrown aside. How is the following as one more development of the plot? The Utah Commission January 29th, promulgated this:

"Complaint having been made to the Commission by representatives of the People's Party regarding the manner of conducting the hearing of the objections to persons who have registered as voters: the Commission, after hearing arguments thereon, is of the opinion (and the attorneys of both parties concur therein) that under the laws, as construed by the courts, the Commission has no right to control the registrars in the discharge of their official functions, so far as they are judicial in their nature, and there being a tribunal of competent jurisdiction in which all causes of complaint can be considered, and whose judgment will be conclusive and binding, and can be enforced, the Commission declines to advise said registrars further than it has already done in the premises."

"An application being further made by the said representatives of the People's Party for an order by the Commission directing that they have access to the oaths taken during the course of registration, the Commission, after due consideration, is of the opinion that it would at present be incompatible with the proper discharge of their duties by the registrars to grant such request."

G. L. GODFREY, Chairman."

Attention has been called to the fact of the registrars overruling the law and the decision of the United States Supreme Court. How is it with the Utah Commission? This is from the law of Congress of March 3rd, 1887:

"Sec. 24—That every male person twenty-one years of age, resident in the Territory of Utah, shall, as a condition

precedent to his right to register or vote at any election in said Territory, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation (then follows the substance of the oath); and all such oaths or affirmations shall be delivered to the clerk of the probate court of the proper county, and shall be deemed public records therein."

So the oaths are public records; and the Utah Commission refuses to permit People's Party men to see them. But others have done so.

The registrar is also to deliver them to the clerk of the Probate Court. But he still retains them in his possession. Is this in the plot?

The registrars were again operating today in the proceedings which have been calling from their labor hundreds of workmen who could not afford to spend the time on such business. But that is probably a favor (?) of "D. Webb's" to the workmen.

At the appointed hour, 10 o'clock, Mr. McCallum was present, and he conducts his examination with at least reasonable dispatch. Mr. Winters came a quarter of an hour later, and Mr. Morris was later still, while the men were kept waiting.

The third precinct registrar is notable for the dilatory way in which he proceeds. Repetition of questions and asking regarding matters that have no relation to the challenge seem to be a habit. For instance, when a man tells him he came from a place named to Salt Lake some time since, he asks: "Did you get free transportation?" "Did you get a rebate?" "Did you get less than full fare?" "Who advised you to come?" "Who told you that you could do better in Salt Lake than where you were?" "Did any one recommend you?" "Where do you work?" "Didn't you have a recommendation from somebody?" and many similar and unnecessary questions. Quite a number of those challenged were long time residents of the city, and were objected to for non-residence. All who had been in the city but a few months were taken under advisement. An instance will suggest how some of the names came to be objected to. Mr. Haslam was challenged for "not being a naturalized citizen." He produced papers that proved his naturalization.

Registrar—You did not have these papers with you when I registered you?

Mr. Haslam—No, but I told you I had them, and proved it to you.

Mr. Winters, of the Fourth Precinct, did more overruling of the Supreme Court today, adopting the same tactics which were used by the registrars in 1882, and which the court of last resort said were unlawful. Mr. B. Y. Hampton had not been a polygamist for over twenty years, but his name was stricken from the list. Mr. George F. Gibbs was not a polygamist but had been. His name was stricken off. But Mr. Winters "wants to have a fair election." Oh, yes.

A Mr. Barton has been appearing before Registrar McCallum as an attorney for some of those objected to. This morning the registrar peremptorily told him he would not

permit him there. The cause of this was that the "Liberal" organ had said Mr. Barton was correspondent of the *Chicago Herald*, and a brother-in-law of a detective. Later Mr. Moyle inquired of the registrar why he pursued such a course. The registrar said he did not want him about, as he had heard enough of him.

Mr. Moyle—You acted on a newspaper report?

Mr. McCallum—And other information.

Mr. Moyle—You knew he was an attorney?

Mr. McCallum—That makes no difference.

Mr. Moyle—You decided against him without any hearing?

Mr. McCallum—I had heard enough.

Mr. Moyle—You heard only one side, and that not in court.

Mr. McCallum—I heard enough.

Thus the plot is being worked out. This probably relates to the fraud part, or a portion of it. How the force is to be used will probably be developed later on. But the honest voters may as well inform themselves of the object of the "Liberal" plot, as well as the details, as far as they can be ascertained.

Jan. 30, the "Liberal" party in Salt Lake are guilty of the blackest infamy of the age in election proceedings.

The Southern returning boards, the race intimidations in Georgia and South Carolina, the work of bull-dozers in the Southern States, and the election frauds that have been committed in various parts of the Union are all surpassed by the barefaced and shameless measures which are being carried out by the "Liberals" to rob the people on the 10th of February.

The plot which the "Liberal" organ January 30, proclaimed had been conceived "to carry the election on February 10th by fraud or force" has been wrought out, and, so far as the "fraud" portion is concerned, now stands exposed to the public gaze. What the "force" intimates is yet to be declared.

"The registrars are supreme, and there is no appeal from their decisions," is the substance of a declaration by Judge Powers, chairman of the "Liberal" committee.

"There is no appeal from the decision of the registrars," said Mr. Dickson, in the argument before Judge Zane today, "at least till after the election, and then it would do no good."

This, then, is the scheme which is to be followed. The "Liberal" registrars may strike from the list whom they please, and there is no redress, not even after the election.

The registrars have been striking off the names of those who have been polygamists, but are not now, contrary to the law and the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States. They have also "taken under advisement" the names of hundreds of People's Party voters who have been challenged, and the understanding is pretty general as to what disposition it is intended to make of them.