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NOT DEFEATED BUT ROBBED.

It is not a victory gained, but a robbery consummated, which has given to the "Liberal" the majority they claim. Let it be remembered that, during the whole campaign, not one single complaint has been heard from a solitary "Liberal" that he was not permitted to register and vote. So far as known, or even intimated from any source, any man desiring to vote the "Liberal" ticket had every obstacle removed from the path leading to that opportunity.

On the other hand, ever since the house to house registration began, complaints without number, based on the most substantial grounds, have resounded all along the line of the People's Party. As was amply shown in the investigation before the Utah Commission, the grossest discrimination was practiced by the registrars during the house to house canvass. "Liberals" were registered wherever met with by the registration officers, either night or day; while the houses of People's Party voters were avoided, and their owners harassed and impeded in the attempt to register. Scores of People's Party voters have been compelled to devote the whole or part of a day, for many days in succession, to the task of getting their names upon the registry lists. Naturally, under the circumstances, some of them became disgusted and discouraged, while others had all their attempts to register defeated, though qualified in every respect.

Then came the scenes in the old Eagle Foundry building, where the registrars sat for a week to register names not entered on the lists during the house to house visitation. It stormed almost continuously during that week, and applicants for registration were compelled to stand on the sidewalk in the snow, sleet and rain, often for hours at a time, in order to secure an interview with the arrogant official who controlled their destinies so far as the elective franchise was concerned.

Here again the grossest discrimination was exercised against People's Party voters, many of whom were, on frivolous and unlawful grounds, denied the right to register.

Next came the notorious Webb crusade. When it began, the People's Party managers estimated their strength at something over 3,000. Of these about 1400 received challenges from Webb, nearly all of which were known to be utterly baseless at the time they were issued. The scheme was not to support the challenges, but to take advantage of the default of such as failed to promptly appear and answer, by striking their names off the lists. These challenges reduced the strength of the People's Party, it is estimated, from 350 to 400.

Notwithstanding the rulings of the Utah courts and of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the effect that the legal disabilities of polygamists ceased when their polygamous status ceased, that is, when they ceased to have more than one wife, the registrars ruled that "once a polygamist always a polygamist," and on the strength of this contradiction of the courts and common sense, they struck off names of such as had once had more than one wife at the same time.

Under the provisions of section 2007 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, a man qualified to register and vote, whose name, through the wrongful acts or omissions of the registration officers, fails to appear on the registry lists, may, on making at the polls an affidavit to his qualifications, be permitted to cast his ballot. The benefits of this law were uniformly granted to "Liberal" voters during the progress of the balloting, but were uniformly denied to voters of the People's Party, about 200 of whom made affidavits in the various precincts.

By the foregoing methods, the strength of the People's Party was decimated to the extent of several hundred. Their loss through the improper and unlawful tactics of the "Liberal" officials and manipulators, would, in all probability, amount to 500 votes. This estimate is made in all soberness and candor, and is confidently given as under rather than over the truth.

At the time of the investigation before Judge Anderson, it was well known that there were, in this city, several hundred men who had not been naturalized, but who were in sympathy with the People's Party. The decision in which that hearing

culminated put a stop to the naturalization of aliens who would not vote the "Liberal" ticket, and deprived the People's Party of a heavy reserve force which had not, of course, taken part in any previous campaign.

The act of the Utah Commission in appointing to judicial authority the registrars, under circumstances that enabled them to pass judicially, and without the possibility of appeal from their decision, upon their own unlawful doings, was a flagrant wrong, such as would, in any State in the Union, be held sufficient to render the election null and void, on a contest.

And now we come to the climax with which the "Liberals" capped a long series of frauds, wrongs and unlawful acts—that special registration train which went from this city over the Rio Grande Western Railroad, to the Colorado line. That such a train made such a trip has been in effect admitted by the chief "Liberal" organ. That men were unlawfully registered by the hundred, during that trip, has, we understand, been fully proven by many witnesses under oath. That a fraud so extensive, outrageous and notorious, so easily and so fully proven, should not, on a contest, before impartial courts, in any of the States, vitiate the election, cannot be doubted by any sound lawyer.

THE TWO PROCESSIONS.

PEOPLE are what they seem to be. What a man looks like is what he really is, in the overwhelming majority of cases. It is only a question of discernment in detecting his real seeming, in perceiving his true appearance. The rule laid down here may have exceptions, but it will generally apply. Under it let us review the "Liberal" procession of Friday, Feb. 7th, and that of the People's Party on Saturday, Feb. 8.

The former had an impromptu appearance throughout. The column looked as if it had been hastily formed, and for the most part, from the bystanders. There was a lack of order, system and symmetry. A helter-skelter air predominated all along the line. Portions of the column wore uniforms, and some of the organizations thus equipped marched tolerably well; but the majority of the men in the line did not march at all; they merely straggled. The mass of which the procession was composed was heterogeneous, rather than homogeneous. One sec-