

not share your bounty. We expect to win the election; and we intend to win it honestly. We do not suppose that the hundreds of names which have been fraudulently stuffed into the registration lists will be recognized as the names of legal voters; we do not suppose that one man will be permitted to vote often without punishment; we do not suppose that dead men will be personated with impunity; and therefore we do not doubt that the People's Party will be triumphant in the coming contest.

Your letter is one entire implication of the idea that unless we shall accept your aid we can expect no justice from the registrars. We are somewhat astonished at this inferential admission, so uncomplimentary to the men whom your party has rewarded with nominations. The general public has been disgusted by the spectacle of registrars who are candidates, and candidates who are judges of their own election. But we did not expect you to join so completely in the sentiment of suspicion—or certainty. While your admission is sufficient evidence that your party is the absolute controller of the registrars, we do not propose to condone such an infamy by appealing to your party, as such, for justice at the hands of sworn officials.

We trust that you will excuse us if we do not discuss with you the law governing elections. We do not recognize that the Liberal party is the appellate tribunal before which the acts of registrars should be contested, nor even that the Liberal party should be our intercessor to prevent usurpation by these officers. Our arguments upon that law and our proof of its violation will be made at our appointed time and in the proper form.

We trust that you will also excuse us if we do not accept seriously your party's attempt to atone for a world of misdeeds by a few pages of virtuous phrases. It is a tardy, ineffectual, and, we believe, an unreal repentance.

Your second letter, like your first, has failed in one of its objects—the gaining of our confidence. But it may accomplish, in part, the other of its designs. It may distract the attention of thoughtless persons from the newspaper exposure of Liberal frauds—an exposure which we shall take the liberty of inaugurating in some other way. Thinking men are already convinced, and your communication cannot blind them; when we choose to produce all the testimony, we think that every man whom your letter now misleads will no longer doubt that stupendous Liberal frauds have been perpetrated.

To all your expressions of courtesy we return an equal measure of courtesy. We remain, dear sir, yours respectfully.

F. S. RICHARDS, Chairman.

R. W. YOUNG, Secretary.

This is brief, but it is to the point. A hundred other things might be said, but it was unnecessary for the demolition of the position assumed by Messrs. Powers and Hyams. They had every confidence in the registrars, no doubt, or that run

would never have been made over the R. G. W., nor would four of the registrars have been placed on the "Liberal" ticket. Judge Powers don't like the "imputation that the registrars are partisans." Of course he don't, as a matter of policy; but for his party it suits him all right. Neither would he like the expression of one of the registrars and "Liberal" candidates, with reference to the People's Party—"We've got them now, and we'll grind them to powder"—that is, if he knew the expression was made in public. But the sentiment is all right with him; he only wants to keep it from the people.

In one thing, however, the leader of the "Liberals"—whether by his own fault or that of his tools, it makes no difference—has been very unsuccessful of late. He has not been able to hide the fact that great frauds were being perpetrated in behalf of his own party; that the object of those frauds was to deprive the honest voters of this city of their choice of officers, and to put upon them persons who profited by dishonest election methods. And now that these methods have been brought to light, to the intense disgust of every decent man who has heretofore trained with the "Liberals," the prospect of inglorious and overwhelming defeat has driven the unscrupulous gang to desperation. They have endeavored to justify their actions on the ground that the end justifies the means. But in this they see failure; so they are making frantic efforts to find some new plan to work on. They would like to treat the old plan as they did the carpet-bag. This was hoisted over the stars and stripes, but as there was danger of it bringing an attack of "la grippe" in the "Liberal" ranks, it has been taken down, although that which it symbolized still remains. They would like to keep the plan of fraud out of sight, but still benefit by its nefarious operations. It is a fact, however, that the light has been turned on too strongly for this to be done.

Turning from the unpleasant picture of the "Liberal" party struggling with its load of dishonor, attention is directed to the arrangements for preserving the peace on election day. It is fully developed that the horde of thugs, gamblers, etc., that have been run in by the "Liberals" are likely to prove a disturbing feature. Anything in the way of violence would be a serious blow to Utah's welfare. To prevent anything of a disorderly nature, Mayor Armstrong will order the saloons closed, and take every precaution for preserving the general peace. The committees of the two parties have also agreed to a method for keeping order at the polls, and the following stipulation has been made:

The municipal central committees of the People's Party and the Liberal party, by their respective chairmen, after due consideration hereby agree upon the following points relative to the conduct of the election on February 10, 1890.

1—That each party shall be allowed one challenger at each poll in each precinct, who may be relieved from time to time by his party, during the day, as desired.

2—Each party shall be allowed two checkers or tally men at each poll in each precinct.

3—That there shall be an equal number of deputy marshals and policemen at each place of election in each municipal ward, each of said officers so on duty to have a conspicuous badge of office. The number of officers at each place of election shall be as follows: In the First municipal ward, five (5) policemen and five (5) deputy marshals; Second ward, twenty (20) policemen and twenty (20) deputy marshals; Third ward, five (5) policemen and (5) deputy marshals; Fourth ward, five (5) policemen and (5) deputy marshals; Fifth ward, ten (10) policemen and ten (10) deputy marshals.

4—That each side shall honestly observe what is called the 100-foot rule; that is, that no person shall be permitted to peddle tickets, or solicit votes, or interfere with voters within 100 feet of the polls.

5—The peace officers shall not arrest persons alleged to be illegally registered until they have cast their votes and have left the polls.

6—All persons not engaged working at the polls for their respective parties are requested to avoid congregating about the polling places, and those entitled to vote are urged to peaceably cast their votes and quietly retire.

7—That peace officers will, on application, furnish the names and probable places of confinement of persons arrested by them to representatives of their party.

8—All dealers in intoxicating liquors are urgently solicited to faithfully serve the laws and ordinances prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday and on election day. And any person having reasonable grounds to believe the laws are being violated in this regard are requested to report the name of the person so offending to this party. All citizens are earnestly requested to lend their aid to preserve quiet and order on election day and to prevent any disturbance of the peace or violation of the law.

F. S. RICHARDS,
Chairman People's Central Committee.
O. W. POWERS,
Chairman Liberal Central Committee.

R. W. YOUNG,
Secretary People's Central Committee.

LOUIS HYAMS,
Secretary Liberal Central Committee.

The Utah Commission have considered that additional polls are necessary in the Second and Fifth precincts, and have made an order accordingly. The following have been appointed judges of election in the Second Precinct new poll: Ed. L. Butterfield, Henry C. Wallace and Louis C. Shaw. In the Fifth Precinct new poll the judges are C. E. Allen, Albert S. Martin and Hamilton G. Park.