

"LIBERAL" LIBERALISM.

THE liberality of "Liberalism" has lately received many illustrations. The case of Architect Apponyi is very striking. He is discharged and the agreement entered into with him has been repudiated simply because he does not vote the "Liberal" ticket nor endorse the "Liberal" schemes against the majority of our citizens. That is the kind of liberty which "Liberalism" promotes.

There have been several instances of the discharge of People's Party workmen by "Liberal" employers, because they would not agree to vote the "Liberal" ticket. One case in point is of a workman on the building in process of erection by Ben Whittemore.

This man was asked, by the "boss" on the building, how he was going to vote at the Delegate election. "That's my business," he responded. Well, said the "boss," we don't give men work here unless they vote right. Are you going to vote for Goodwin?" "That is my business," repeated the workman, "and I am not going to vote any way but as I choose." "Well, you can quit right now," was the "Liberal" decision. The workman replied in emphatic language, that he had no vote to trade and could do without any such dictation as that, and accepted his discharge with cheerfulness.

This is the building at which the *Tribune* said Ben Whittemore ordered all his workmen to turn out and with presented shovels salute C. C. Goodwin, the "Liberal" candidate, and his pilgrims, on their way to the train which did so much to ensure his defeat.

These are specimens of "Liberal" liberalism which both Young Utah and old Utah should regard with curiosity if not with admiration. They are political object lessons. In contrast to the perfect freedom inculcated and practiced within the lines of the People's Party.

THE STOLEN COUNTY CLERKSHIP.

THE election contest case, involving the possession of the office of clerk of Salt Lake County, decided Nov. 12th, in the Third District Court, presented some interesting features. It brought to light the most glaring "Liberal" frauds, by means of which the office had been stolen from Fergus Ferguson and awarded to the incumbent—C. E. Allen.

It did not appear in evidence that the latter had any direct connection with the trickery and corruption by means of which the will of the popular majority was thwarted, yet in all matters of speculation, whether in finance or politics, the receiver is considered to be equally as culpable as the thief. As to the perpetration of the outrage there is no question. This much was admitted by Judge Anderson Nov. 12th, in rendering his decision. The position on that point taken by His Honor was justified by the evidence.

The evidence, as we recollect it, given at the trial was, in substance, as follows:

A "Liberal" registrar allowed to remain on the register the names of thirteen persons who had not resided for a long period—some of them over six years—in Bligham, previous to the election in August last. A "Liberal" judge at poll number three of that precinct permitted other persons unknown to him to personate the absentees and vote in their stead notwithstanding that the said judge was personally acquainted with most if not all of the owners of the names. The ballots of the noble thirteen were presumed cast and counted for Allen, the contestee. Judge Anderson, as was his duty, threw out the thirteen votes of the personators, thus reducing Allen's majority—which had been given as fifteen—to two.

It was proved in evidence that the names of eighteen People's electors were peremptorily stricken from the registration list at Murray on the morning of the election. It was shown beyond doubt that sixteen of the number were fully qualified to vote. The "Liberal" judges of election refused to receive their ballots, because their names had been taken from the lists, to rob them of their right, by registrar Cahoon. Judge Anderson acknowledged that the rights of the sixteen legal voters who would have cast their ballots for Ferguson, had been robbed of their right, that the will of the people had thus been thwarted and that Mr. Ferguson would have been elected by a majority of fourteen, but for the fraudulent conduct of Cahoon. His Honor held, however, that votes that had not been cast could not be counted by the courts in favor of the person who would have received the benefit of them had they been received and placed in the box.

This may be law but there does not appear to be any element of justice in it for the following reasons:

The popular will is thwarted and a usurper occupies the office to which the people did not fairly elect him. The people have no means of rectifying the wrong or obtaining redress. The man who would have obtained the office is deprived of it by fraud, and, according to Judge Anderson's theory, he cannot legally obtain possession of that of which he has been fraudulently deprived.

It is no comfort to the majority of the people and the gentleman who has been fraudulently kept out of an office which the people intended him to fill, that the corrupt tricksters who were the tools in effecting the steal can be punished by civil and criminal procedure under the law. Even if the consummate scoundrels could be placed where they properly belong by a legal process this would be no compensation to two of the three victims of the theft—the majority of the people and the candidate of the People's and Workingmen's ticket for the clerkship. Besides, owing to the plots of the conspirators who have sought to rule or ruin this fair Territory, pursuit of the fraudulent "Liberal" appointees of the Utah commission would amount to so much wasted effort. Trial by jury has no existence in Utah. The jury list bears evidence of having been manipulated with a special purpose to protect "Liberal" political dishonesty. Therefore, according to Judge Anderson's theory, none of the three parties injured—the electors whose right to vote was stolen, the people, or the gentleman who was robbed of his right to office have any means of redress for the wrong separately and jointly, inflicted upon them by a nest of political demagogues and ruffians.

November 13th the issue of the organ of moral and political corruption the following paragraph appears:

"County Clerk Allen's right hand and arm were sore last night from the congratulating he got. Ferg didn't appear so unanimous after 10 a.m. as he was previously."

Now it has been proved in the courts that the clerkship was stolen for Mr. Allen by the frauds committed by tools of the "Liberal" party. There is no way to successfully refute that fact. The article fraudulently obtained has been delivered to the "Liberal" candidate, and he retains possession, using it to his own profit and emolument. His head is shaken so lustily in the congratulations showered upon him by