

described above. And yet many utter and shameful falsehoods have been told by "Liberal" speakers during this campaign, which were galling to irritable persons, who did not consider that to lie was what the maligners were out for. People, however, can go away when they are displeased with a speaker's language. They are not obliged to listen to abuse nor to resent it with improper expressions. Yet some of the stump speakers have called their People's Party hearers many vile names and it is but human nature to retort.

But, wrong as it was for a hearer to call a speaker a liar, it was no less wrong for the speaker to take advantage of his position to villify and malign and attack good men and true, and pour out billingsgate like a flood. And still worse was the action of the "Liberal" "brute" who, instead of proceeding lawfully to check the alleged interruption, proceeded to "choke" the interrupter "till his tongue came out, his face grew black, and then let him drop limp."

All this the "Liberal" organ approves. "The American gentlemen" are delighted with it. They want it repeated in Ogden. They would like to precipitate a fuss. Well, we do not think that they will be accommodated. But we can assure them that the People's Party will not be intimidated by any such ruffianism as the "Liberal" organ approves and suggests as "Liberal" policy. Neither will the people quietly submit to any such violence.

We are well aware that if those "burly brutes" could have their way there would be no liberty of speech for a "Mormon," as well as no vote for a "Mormon," and no land title for a "Mormon" in this Territory. But they have not reached the height of arbitrary power they lust for, and, mark it, the promoters of the strife, the applauders of violence, the schemers for the bondage of Utah never will!

#### UNFAVORABLE TO FAIRNESS.

A CIRCULAR from the Utah Commission, addressed to the officers of election and the voters of Utah, is issued a few days before the election. The greater portion of it is devoted to expressions of a commendable desire that on Monday, August 5th, there should be a fair, impartial and free election and an invocation to all good citizens to lend their best endeavors to the ac-

complishment of that object. The principal feature of the document, however, consists of one paragraph, which embodies a suggestion evidently made by the Commission in good faith as being, in their view, conducive to the production of an honest election. It is to be presumed that if it can be shown that its application would prevent the consummation so devoutly wished by these honorable gentlemen, they will manifest no hesitancy in acting accordingly, that so far as practicable opportunities for fraud may be effectually prevented. That the reader's attention may be immediately centered upon the point at issue, the paragraph in question is here inserted:

"In the interest of fairness the Commission further suggest that in all towns and cities that no person except the registrar or his deputy, judges of election, the sheriff or his deputies, the U. S. marshal or his deputies and such challengers, not more than two, as may be selected by each party, shall be permitted to remain within one hundred feet of the polls, and as far as practicable have it so arranged that but one voter shall approach the polls at one and the same time, and that when one has voted he shall immediately pass beyond the limits fixed for approach to the polls."

We understand that the suggestion of the committee was prompted by the managers of the "Liberal" party, who doubtless represented that the rule would act as a preventive of fraud. Our presumption is well grounded, as we are enabled to show. At a "Liberal" rally held in the Nineteenth Ward hall on the evening of Tuesday, July 30th, one of the speakers—Mr. R. D. Winters—expressed himself substantially as follows:

"In conversation with a couple of prominent People's Party men—men whom I respect very much, and to let you know that they are respectable men I will give you their names. They are Judge Elias A. Smith and County Clerk John C. Cutler. They charged the Liberal party with some very bad things, implying that the Liberal party was not in for a fair election. I said to them that I would pledge the faith of the Liberal Party that they would have a stipulated order, from the Utah Commission that at the next August election, and subsequent elections in Utah, no person shall be allowed to go within one hundred feet of the polls only when going to cast his ballot. *Provided* that as challengers one or two persons be allowed for both parties. What did they say to this? 'We would not agree to that.' Is not that evidence that they do not want a fair election?"

A representative of the News has seen Judge Smith and Mr. Cutler,

for the purpose of ascertaining what there was in the statement made by Mr. Winters, and learned that the latter made the proposition to them. Their declination to agree with it was based on a well-grounded suspicion that fraud was intended. They are in possession of information leading to the conclusion that there are on the registration lists the names of quite a number of people who cannot be located, the presumption being that the persons represented were visitors stopping at the hotels at the time registration was in progress, and have departed, not being residents. If this be so, then the only way in which these names can be voted will be by fraudulent personation. Identity is a cause of challenge, and if the facilities for identification are removed a hundred feet from the polls, they might just as well be placed, for all practical purposes, as many miles away. It is not to be supposed that identification of a large number of people could, under the circumstances, be accomplished by two persons. Consequently the suggestion of the Commission now treated upon would be, though doubtless unintentionally on their part, a practical nullification of an important cause of challenge and open the way for fraudulent practices. On this ground Judge Smith and Mr. Cutler declined to join with the representatives of the "Liberal" Party to induce the Commission to issue the order defined by Mr. Winters. It seems, however, that the latter made the solicitation without the agreement of the People's representatives.

Judge Smith and Mr. Cutler made a counter proposition to Mr. Winters to the effect that the opposition join with them in soliciting the Commission to take steps to eliminate from the registration lists the names of all persons who could not be identified. In addition they agreed to furnish a list of persons who, so far as could be ascertained, could not be located, the presumption being that they were not *bona fide* residents. This counter proposition could not be in any other interest than that of a fair and honest election, but it was declined. The reason for the declination is apparent.

If there are persons on the registers who are unlawfully there, those who desire the election to be free from fraudulent ingredient will be anxious to have those who are not entitled to vote prevented from doing so. Those who seek to obstruct