

Refutation or denial is unnecessary.

To return to the issue. The card signers say that they accepted the "personal issue" between the two men (McKean and Grant) and were compelled to do so.

How little truth there is in this is manifest, when after the imputation of intending to make such an issue is denied emphatically, the last excuse for insisting upon it was fully and frankly met at the convention by Judge McKean in person and by the resolution which he then offered. And if it was not adopted, it was only because the ruffians who then claimed to represent the cause of Grant, but in fact were no part of the republicans in the hall, and were the tools of some of them, by their clamor interrupted its adoption. After that resolution was offered by McKean and the speech he made in support of it, if the "personal issue" had not been known to be a false one, why did not peace reign at once? Our answer is, because the pretended "personal issue" was a false issue, known to be such by those who claimed it was forced upon them, and when the last pretense for it was swept away, the parties had the same grievance still.

If, as the card says, General Heffernan first took the floor and nominated a chairman, then what right had the "Grant" men, as they term themselves, to vote for any other until that motion was put and decided? Neither Morgan or Gilchrist had any parliamentary right to the floor, except to vote on the motion put, and the effort to nominate Kimball and force a vote on his nomination, pending the other nomination, was nothing more or less than an attempt to disorganize, by a violation of all rule, the proceedings of the meeting. If the majority of the meeting favored any other than the man nominated, they could and would have voted against him, and any question as to the vote, or the manner of taking it was clearly within the control of the meeting. From the onset, then, it was evident that the men who undertook to force Kimball upon the meeting, intended neither to abide the regular parliamentary usage, or submit to the majority—they had come there with their programme, and intended, by either fraud or force, to carry it through. That they were in a minority some of them candidly admit, and that they violated all usage, and are responsible for the unfortunate consequences, no fair man can deny, and this the little truth their card contains as to the proceedings sufficiently proves.

The card proceeds to say: "That all non-Mormon political action in Utah has from the first been led and inspired by the Federal officers." It may not be pleasant to state that the truth lies in precisely the opposite direction, but can any member of the federal cohort point to its victories against the Mormon hierarchy? What law of Congress have the federal officials ever stood sponsor for, and succeeded in obtaining? Not one. The law that took the assignment of the judges and the fixing of times and places for holding the courts out of Mormon hands, was the work of Robert N. Baskin, who, at his own expense, crossed the plains by stage, and labored for the bill till its passage was secured.

How much aid did federal officials give to the passage of the Poland bill and all the other measures of relief of the people of Utah? The "Bar Memorial" of the twenty-six Salt Lake lawyers did more to inform Congress of the true situation and to force attention to the real merits of the controversy than all the efforts of the federal brigade, from Fillmore to Grant. It has been notorious that the federal officers have not only not accomplished anything in that direction, but they have been so generally divided among themselves, that those who have been true and patriotic (as many have) have had their influence neutralized by traitors, whom the Mormons controlled. And when we find federal officeholders patted on the back by the organ of the Theocracy, as the card signers are by the *Herald* in this controversy, it is easy for those who are familiar with Church tactics to know that loyalty and duty are strangers to the path they are treading.

It is not our purpose to be offensive, but the names which the card bears sufficiently show that there is an element in it not confined to Gentile limits. Gentlemen whose whole political tendencies

and relations find their origin beneath the shelter of the Upas of Mormonism, cannot escape the public knowledge of their real position. The *Herald's* candidate for Chief Justice, to succeed Lowe, and the coterie of "respectables" whose names dance along on the line of signatures like pumpkin seeds in a string of pearls, can lend but little weight to any assertion, that either the signers or their friends, ever did, or will ever do, anything in the direction of reform in Utah.

We charge no federal official with any failure to do his duty, whose name is attached to this card, but we emphatically deny that the non-Mormons of Utah are indebted to them for any of the reforms we now enjoy, and unless they change their political associations, we never expect to be placed under any obligations for such services; and if federal officials must "toot their own horns," we suggest that before doing so they show us the fruits of their "inspirations."

"Of course," proceeds the card, "the friends of Grant desire to be sustained in the Territorial Convention," meaning that those who sign the card are the "friends of Grant," and that those whom they stigmatize as "McKean men," are enemies of Grant.

We have already disposed of the latter imputation—let us examine the first assumption. What is the test of "friendship to Grant?" It is not that the "friend" shall endorse the removal of McKean, for some of the signers "deplore" that, and say that it was a "mistake." It is not that the "friend" shall endorse Grant "for what we expect of him," for the signers, even, do not claim he shall be endorsed for a third term, "but for what he has done." Then what constitutes friendship for Grant according to this card? It simmers down to this, that Grant "shall not be insulted." This is the mouse over which the mountain has labored. And now to be emphatic, we assert, that such a thing as censuring the President for the removal of McKean, or even the appointment of Axtell, or Lowe, who quit the Territory with the scorn of every non-Mormon in it—driven out by the President and an overwhelming public sentiment, has never been proposed, considered, designed or suggested by any Republican in Utah Territory, to our knowledge.

That General Grant may have made mistakes we do not deny, that he has admitted by his own course in removing obnoxious officials appointed by himself; but that any Republican ever suggested that he had proven false to the Liberal cause in Utah, or dreamed of censuring him in that regard, is totally unfounded, as we believe. That he would have received the unanimous commendation of the county convention, for the great service he has rendered to Utah, if that meeting had not been interfered with by men claiming to be his special friends, is as certain as that those who went there, and are stigmatized as "McKean men," were in the majority.

Finally, it is hinted that to elect McKean as a delegate to Cincinnati would be an "insult" to President Grant—because Grant saw proper to remove him from office. Is there any truth in such an assertion? Is the test of friendship to the administration to be that we shall endorse what the signers say was a "mistake?" Shall we, when the President commits an error, commend it, with "bated breath and whispering humbleness" bend the knee to wrong, "that thrift may follow fawning?" Would General Grant respect such conduct, or give his approval to such contemptible meanness? If he should, then he deserves the contempt of any free people. If it is an insult to Grant to send McKean to Cincinnati, then probably every State in the Union will administer just such unconscious insult, for there will probably not be a delegation from any State that will not contain some person whom he has removed from office. The bare statement of the proposition refutes it. It is weak, puerile and contemptible.

The signers of the card protest that "office" does not influence their conduct. We think they protest over much. While nearly one-half of them have ceased their bickering among themselves long enough to join in this statement as public officers, one-half of the remainder are notorious applicants for Federal and local office. Does any one believe that this sweet unanimity in denouncing many of our best citizens and in chorusing

for Grant, is not the result of a vision of the spoils? If there be such, he is possessed of a degree of simplicity that we do not share.

In closing, we only say that the unfortunate occurrences of the 22nd instant are not of our doing or that of our friends. When a faction headed by an organized band of Federal officials, backed by ruffians whom their supporters brought in to a party convention, sought by violating all usage to secure a control which neither their numbers nor their "respectability" entitled them to, and then claimed to have obtained by a fraud upon a majority of not less than two thirds of the Republicans assembled, a victory; when such acts as these are defended openly, and the Republicans of the Territory are called upon to endorse them, we, as men who are neither seeking the favor of individuals, or the emoluments of office, but who wish to have the Republican party of Utah fairly represented by its trusted and faithful leaders, decline to be silent.

All we ask is that those whose duty it may be to decide this controversy shall take the facts as they are, and if they shall hold that a minority, which cannot poll one hundred honest Republican votes in Salt Lake county, shall have the control of the organization, against the wishes of at least three-fourths of the party in this county, then we have misjudged Republicanism and the character of those who profess it. The undersigned are "Grant" men and we are also "McKean" men. We endorse and approve both, in so far as they have served the interests of Utah and the Republican party; but we are not the slaves of either, and we denounce the attempt to put the heel of the Republicans of Utah upon one in order to placate the other, as an insult to the independence of American citizens and worthy only of the contempt of every true Republican.

R H Robertson,	John J Heffernan,
Fred Lockley,	G M Pierce,
M K Harkness,	Hermann Hill,
L U Colbath,	E R Kneese,
Sam'l Woodward,	Henry Bramdy,
Sam'l Kahn,	Ed S Butterfield,
Louis Cohn,	C H Wagner,
Willett Pottinger,	E E McCammon,
G W Bestwick,	Thos C Armstrong,
O F Strickland,	D Cooper,
Henry Simons,	Alfred Robbins,
John R McBride,	H McArthur,
C B Holmes,	H J Hulsman,
H O Shurtliff,	Victor H Jarvis,
Daniel Cram,	G F Culmer,
Leo Hollander,	G Gast,
S L Baker,	S B Phillips,
T G M Smith,	Geo Field,
M B Callahan, (Dem)	Peter Ray,
L Hobbs,	Jos M Cain,
S Ginsler,	Julius Jordan,
Wm Klaus,	S G Sheldon,
Moss Wolfe,	John H Gale,
H J Riley,	Thos H Grau,
C C Roberts,	J M McFarland,
Jas R Schupbach,	John L Snell,
Joe Neahr,	E C Stevens,
D W Scribner,	Stuart Stevenson,
John Crane,	W P Reno,
John Schwin,	I Watters, (Dem)
Chas M Peterson,	John Yipand,
Con McGilleuddy,	S H Newcomer,
J W Sprague,	L L Bamgarten,
Joseph Kinner,	Robert Smith,
G W Moner,	S Watters,
A T Riley,	Wm Showell,
Frank Ciesler,	Wm D Williams,
S L Hanak,	Augustus Fuller,
H Hellbrunner,	Henry D-nhalter,
Augustus Podlech,	E J Edmiston,
Emil Konn-cke,	Thos Butterwood,
Abraham Harman,	Sam Levy,
A W Adams,	Peter Swaine,
George Pierson,	O Mortimer,
Edward B McKean,	J W Clark,
Jake Webster,	Richard Gill,
Wm Brown,	A Ninde,
John Lowe,	H Collins,
A J Hausler,	T C Collins,
Alfred Ward,	J M Jodson,
S H Carlisle,	Simon Wolfe,
Geo W Reed,	H M Yers,
A N Hamilton,	Ira G Schenck,
W H Taylor,	T N Mattison,
Hyrum S Coombs,	John Knapp,
Chris Rhemke,	Learned Cottrell,
Edmund Michaels,	S M Hammond,
E A Mears,	W T Matthews,
E M Wilson,	L B Davis,
Isaac Wolfe,	S P Cornell,
Sam'l R-ggell,	J E Jekier,
Louis Reggell,	S N Paterson,
Lew Hyams,	R F Grundy,
S A McMillan,	R F Howell,
J R Crawford,	Joseph Cary,
John McVicker,	J C Farmer,
H S Hoffes,	Samuel E May,
Geo T Smith,	Thos B Mukey,
Boyd Park,	A B Emery,
J A Lyson,	Frank Hoffman,
P Halvorsen,	R W Peterson,
C Anderson,	H Monson,
FG S Lynburg,	Chas Thomsen,
H Thomsen,	J L Lucas,
Oluf Johnson,	A J Swamer,
A G Anderson,	C J Snabeck,
H Nute,	P L Brieger,
B A Baird,	C J Torp,
L Peterson,	J F Ahlstrom,
Graham,	Wm H Payne,
Jos P Sorensen,	Wm L Carlisle,
Daniel Bader,	J Henderson,
W M Lenhart,	S P McKee,
John L Vandewater,	Clint Floyd,
J M Allen,	Wm H Vilito,
O R Hopkins,	Newton Bassett,
Ira Pfoutz,	Jess James,
Robt H Wheeler,	And-r-w Cambell,
C G Lord,	C C Miles,
F Hubbard,	Joseph Williams,
H F Sampson,	D Freeman,
S M Daughman,	S Le Page Raddon,

John W Lowell indorses the statements as to the meeting of the 22nd inst., and is opposed to a third term.

## LOCUSTS IN THE STATES NEXT SUMMER.

PROF. Riley, the entomologist, of Missouri, takes upon himself to speak comforting words to our fellow-citizens eastward upon the locust question for the coming season. He tells them that the young locusts hopping about on fine days this winter time are not the Rocky Mountain migratory locusts, which hibernate in the egg, but are of a common native species the green striped locust (*Tragocephala viridifaciata*), ranging from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to Nebraska, passing the winter in a half-grown condition, sheltering in meadows and tufts of grass, and becoming active whenever the weather is mild.

The Professor, in an article in the New York *Tribune* recently, thus states and prognosticates concerning the locust for the forthcoming season, east of the Rocky Mountain range—

"The number of eggs laid in the States of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska by the few straggling insects that passed over that country last fall, will equal that laid in ordinary seasons by indigenous insects. In Colorado, also, there have been in most parts such abundant rains since locusts eggs were laid, and the ground has been so unusually moist, that there is some hope that the bulk of the eggs are or will be destroyed. The events of the past eighteen months have so fully borne out such predictions as I felt warranted in making that my opinion on this subject may have some weight.

"I give it as my belief that, first, in the three States mentioned there will not hatch as many locusts next spring as would naturally hatch in ordinary seasons from the eggs of indigenous species; second, that, compared with other parts of the country, those states ravaged by locusts last spring and early summer will enjoy the greater immunity during the same seasons of 1878, not only from locust injuries, but from the work of most other noxious insects, except the wood-borers. In short, the people of the ravaged section have reason to be hopeful rather than gloomy. They will certainly not suffer in any general way from locust injuries in the early season; and the only way in which they can suffer from the migrating pests is by fresh swarms later in the year from the far northwest, the odds being, however, from a number of reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate here, very great against any such contingency."

## COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

MR. R. J. DE CORDOVA recently delivered a very amusing lecture on "Courtship and Marriage" in Chickering Hall, New York, and this is the way in which he opened upon the subject—

"The courage of the live Yankee who persisted in looking into the crater of Vesuvius when it had given intimations of a speedy eruption is not to be compared with the heroism of the man who voluntarily goes and pops the question. What is physical pain or danger compared with the shame that comes over a man with that terrible 'No?' Think of the sleepless nights, the waking dreams, the always-going-to-do-it, and coming away without daring to attempt it; the expense of hair curling and kid gloves, and, after all that, think of that terrible 'No' coming from those beautiful lips. Why should young people use such a roundabout way to arrive at the end for which most of us were born? Why not speak plainly and say, 'My dear, I feel such a curious sensation here (with your hand on your heart) regarding you that I suppose I must be in love with you. Suppose we marry?' And she should say, 'Well, it is very remarkable, but I have the same sensation; let us marry.'"

We might inform Mr. De Cordova that there is reason to suppose that considerable courting and marriage is done here in Utah in something like that frank matter-of-fact style.

—It is said that damaged maize contains a poisonous principle which acts like strychnia.

## DIED.

At Spanish Fork, Utah Co., Feb. 8th, 1878, LEVEN SIMMONS, of dropsy.

Deceased was born Aug. 1, 1812, in Mead Co., Kentucky; when a young man he moved to Illinois, where he married Harriet Bradford; embraced the Gospel in Nauvoo, June, 1843; lived on his farm, twelve miles from Nauvoo, till 1844, when he was driven thence and his crop burned by the mob; took shelter in Nauvoo and fitted up to leave with the first company, but let Orion Pratt have his team, and then sold his farm worth \$1,500 for \$250.50 to get another, and moved to P'srah in the spring of 1847; in the fall left his crop and moved into Winter Quarters; thence moved to Salt Lake, where he arrived Sept. 20th, 1852, and moved to Springville, thence to Spanish Fork, where he lived till the time of his death. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father and a faithful saint, and was beloved by all who knew him. He was the father of twenty children and twenty-five grandchildren.—[Com.]

Suddenly, at his residence in Springville, of apoplexy, February 13th, 1878, GEORGE INNE-ROBINSON.

Deceased was born Sept. 25th, 1799, at Stanington, Northumberland, England; baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints May 25th, 1844; emigrated to Utah in 1853, making his home in Springville; went on a mission to the White Mountains in 1858; afterwards returned to Springville again, where he has lived in the enjoyment of the fellowship and esteem of all who knew him; renewed his covenants in Dec. last; died as he had lived, in full faith of rising with the just in the morning of the resurrection.—[Com.]

Millennial Star, please copy.  
In the 19th Ward of this city, Feb. 29th, 1878, of croup, EMMA, daughter of Alfred and Emma Solomon, born July 5th, 1873.

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## Administrators' Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE OF JESSE LOUDER, deceased, will please come forward and settle. All persons holding claims against said estate will also present their claims for settlement, as the administrators desire to adjust the affairs of said estate.

JOHN PARKER, ) Adminis-  
ANN LOUDER, ) trators.  
Virgin City, Jan. 17th, 1878. w1

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