

EDITORIALS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSION.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter to Elder B. W. Driggs, from a missionary in the Sandwich Islands, dated Laie, Oahu, May 7th. The writer gives a description of the habits, dress, diet, etc., of the Islanders quite interesting and graphic, but our readers are familiar with these topics from the correspondence of other missionaries. The letter closes with the following particulars of the progress of the mission:

"The work of God still continues to go forth among the natives as the conference reports show an addition of 176 members the last six months. There are twelve Elders, four of whom have their wives with them; all except President H. H. Cluff are upon their first missions. We have received our appointment but cannot go to our fields of labor on account of the prevalence of small-pox. This dreadful disease is carrying off a great many in Honolulu. No one is allowed to leave the island at present without being quarantined a specified time at his own expense. The Lord will open the way in his own due time for us to go. Chinamen are filling up the country and are making the cultivation of rice very profitable. They are establishing stores in all the towns.

Prest. Cluff is building a fine sugar mill on the plantation, we expect to start it in operation July 1st. We have 75 acres of cane, and the field will soon be extended.

The volcano is still pouring forth its eruptions—dense clouds of smoke come this way and have tinted the leaves of trees on several occasions since our arrival.

The climate agrees with me splendidly and I trust it may continue. Everything is green and lovely here, it seems that nature has been very lavish in its gifts to this land. The weather is fine the rainy season is about past. Matters pertaining to the mission are moving along nicely, the Spirit of the Lord is with us and we hope to do a good work. Can we be assured the good Saints of Zion are constantly praying for us?

Remember me kindly to all friends.

I remain yours in the gospel.
JAMES H. GARDNER.

EVANS vs. MURRAY.

How a Defeated Candidate Exposed His Own Littleness.

FALSEHOOD CLEARLY EXPOSED AND REFUTED.

THE following appears in the Louisville Courier-Journal. The controversy is not ours, we merely reproduce these communications for the information of the public and that the true character of the parties may be understood. No one can read the vindication of "Colonel" Evans without feeling that his position is a strong one, and that he writes in a truthful spirit and in a gentlemanly and convincing manner:

LOUISVILLE, Ky.,

May 20, 1881.

To the Public:—It is known to my friends that General Grant (certainly one of Mr. Garfield's most illustrious predecessors) had, in person and by repeated letters, in the kindest manner, done me the great honor to request the President to give me the appointment of District Attorney for Kentucky. With the exception of a very few other letters, kindly volunteered or obtained at the solicitation of zealous friends, this is about all that was done, for I never saw or spoke to either the President or Attorney General upon the subject. I confess that at the outset I shared the confidence of friends who thought that, in view of the occurrences of the last campaign, backed by my own seventeen years of very earnest labor for republicanism in so unpromising a field as Kentucky, the request of General Grant to his successor in office would be effective.

Ordinarily it would appear irresistible, at least to those who can only look at the surface of politics and judge by ordinary standards, and hence defeat under such circumstances must be, in some sort, an impeachment of my personal character and standing. It is this consideration alone that leads me to ask a little indulgence, while in my

own defense I lay before the public some information as to the means by which I have been uniformly defeated at Washington, though never at any time beaten before the republican party at home.

It is a "tip," "a pointer," which will probably explain my defeat in this instance, notwithstanding Gen. Grant's very earnest and especially honoring request in my behalf, a request that probably should have derived added force from the fact that while four fifths of the republican party of Kentucky were for Gen. Grant's nomination, there are not over one or two Grant men in prominent office in the whole State. Nor must I be understood as writing in any feeling of disappointment. For a month I have had no idea of appointment, and Judge Thomas has long been my friend, and, of course, there was no abatement of friendship, though he declined to take any active part in favor of Gen. Grant's nomination. Judge Thomas is a true man and a good Republican.

And I beg to make another statement. Not once in my whole life—absolutely not once—however strong the provocation, have I ever written or uttered a single word to any President or public officer against any man who sought an office at the hands of any President. In my hard struggles with the sternest adversities of life, I may not have learned the arts of the demagogue, but I never yet struck down the man who was endeavoring to rise.

I may at some time tell of the contrast between my treatment of E. H. Murray—another Thirassites "whose gall coins slander like a mint"—and his treatment of me in the canvass for the nomination for the Governorship in 1879, and I may also tell the story that I heard Gen. Grant tell as to the cause of Murray's removal from the Marshalship; but if I had no higher motive than to assail Mr. Murray, I should not appear before the public at all.

Two months ago I first became aware of the existence of the following letter and telegrams, and, but for better advisement, I should have informed the public then of the exceeding depths of malignant meanness to which Mr. Murray was capable of descending to harm a man with whom he pretended to be on friendly terms.

I do not assume that a man may not, when he sees an unfit person likely to be appointed to office, state fairly and in good faith facts which should condemn the appointment. But to a generous gentleman this is a task always invidious and undesirable, even if his opinion requested; but where the opinion is volunteered, the honorable man will feel under the strongest possible obligations to state only the truth.

The only obligation apparently recognized by my volunteer assailant in this case was to state falsehoods. Some of them are exposed in the following letter, dated March 23, but one which was plausibly calculated to be very effective with a weak President was the charge that I prided myself on my opposition to his administration at the convention that nominated me. Now the fact is, that while Mr. Murray eagerly attended the convention, I was never in it at all, but remained quietly in my office until a committee came and informed me of my nomination and requested me to come before the body that had so honored me, and, while I never pretended to be in any sense a supporter of Mr. Hayes, I was the nominee of the whole party, some of whose members were my warm friends, but at the same time supporters of Hayes, and not one word did I say about Hayes in that convention except the following, which I believed to be the just and becoming thing for me to say under the circumstances indicated. I said in my speech, thanking the convention for the nomination:

"I think it not a time to say anything of the President and his past policy, but I unhesitatingly declare that it is the duty of every republican to stand squarely and cordially up to the President in this fight to preserve the Government from disintegration. This is a patriotic duty that I know you will most faithfully discharge. In fact, whatever we think about the Administration, we have every reason to hope that there will be no cause for complaint against the President in the great emergency that is now upon us."

And I may add, that while the reports show that members of that convention did assail Hayes' Administration, neither Mr. Murray nor his friends raised a voice in his de-

fense. Not a kindly word was said for him except what I said.

I can only regret that Mr. Murray is absent from Kentucky. He left about the time I first heard of his letter, and while he did not do me the honor to inform me he had written it, I give mine in reply this publicity.

I need not further characterize his conduct. To every generous man its exceeding littleness will be apparent. To every honorable man its mendacity will be revolting, and I greatly misjudge Kentuckians if they do not regard this backhanded stab by Mr. Murray as altogether unmanly. Out of his own mouth he is condemned of doing a mean thing, and by doing a mean, unmanly, ungenerous act,

Lord Timon has been left a naked gull, which lately flashed a phoenix.

I sincerely beg pardon for taking up so much space.

Respectfully.

WALTER EVANS."

MURRAY'S FIRST TELEGRAM.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27, 1879.—To the President: If you think of appointing Walter Evans, Judge; I beg that you hear me before doing so. The appointment is one unfit to be made, and he has been bitterly opposed to you and your administration.

ELI H. MURRAY.

MURRAY'S SECOND TELEGRAM.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 30th, 1879.—To the President, Washington, D.C.: Please see my letter that will reach you to-morrow.

ELI H. MURRAY.

MURRAY'S LETTER.

THE "COMMERCIAL," LOUISVILLE, August 30th, 1879.—To the President: The honor and best interests of Kentucky, a life devotion to republicanism, joined to a warm personal feeling for you, and earnest wish for the greatest results from every act of your administration—which I have always felt—has been characterized by purposes for the highest patriotism, I beg and trust will cause you to be pleased to hear me on the subject of the judgeship made vacant by Judge Ballard's death.

Giving my earnest labor to my newspaper, I hoped you would be enabled to get at the right here through sources other than myself, but from what I see and hear going on, I feel it a duty I owe to you, to republicanism and Kentucky, to remain silent no longer. The appointment of Mr. Evans would be one unfit to be made. He represents the soldier element in the State in no sense. He started into the war and left the army before the battle of Shiloh.

He was a Lieutenant in the war. He quietly appropriates and wears the title of Colonel in peace. While the loyal soldiers of Kentucky bore their welcome share in the struggle, he was content to fill a civil office under the protection of Federal soldiers. He is not a representative lawyer at the Bar here. He has always, I must say, been active in politics, and was twice returned to the legislature from Christian county, now represented by Hon. John Feland in the lower house, and by Hon. Clifton J. Pratt, an old soldier of my regiment, in the Senate. He ran behind them there in his old home in the late race for Governor as he ran far behind in this city, his present home.

Our opportunities were great. The result shows that with the democrats all disgruntled and casting a reduced vote, yet Blackburn beats him by an increased majority of several thousand more than McCreey beat Harlan. In truth, I may say that it was the most perfect "scrub race" ever ran in Kentucky.

He made no sacrifices, for I am informed the whole expenses of his campaign were paid by the Executive Committee to the exclusion of other gentlemen on the ticket. This Executive Committee very properly was organized for the campaign only and from his personal friends. Its functions expired with the election, and do not in any sense represent Kentucky or the State Central Committee.

Mr. Evans is a mischief-maker in politics. His appointment will be gratifying to only a limited number over the State who have been, and now are and will continue to be, of that class that speak of you as a traitor to the Republican party.

Among the reasons assigned here for his appointment is that he will appoint a certain person Commissioner of the Court to make sales, and some one Clerk, etc., etc. The honor of the Judiciary and its record here forbids such actions as this.

Mr. Evans is a chronic office-seeker before the people and from the Government. He cherishes animosities at the expense of party

strength, and to such men as he is due the fact that the party here is so small as it is. We are earnestly working to bring about a change in these matters, and I speak unreservedly in asking such assistance from you as may properly be given when all the facts are known.

Mr. President, appoint of those before you (some of whom opposed me in our last convention) anyone, but not Mr. Evans.

To name him will leave ineffaceable lines in Republicanism in Kentucky. We are too few to quarrel or to be burdened with malcontents.

I intended to give you an account of the bitter hostility he prided himself upon at the convention at which he was nominated, but I am just informed that it has been fully set forth in a letter by the District Attorney to the Attorney General. This letter is not complete without the facts therein set forth. I ask your attention to it. Captain Thomas Speed, the Secretary now and a number of years of the Republican State Central Committee, is prepared, if necessary, to go to Washington with his statements. No one would or could question his disinterested and eminently high character. He is one of the purest, truest men and most faithful republicans I ever knew, both as a soldier and citizen. One thought, Mr. President; as the appointment at your hands of Mr. Conkling to office would appear to the world and effect your friends in New York, with the same effect the appointment of Mr. Evans would appear in Kentucky. No interest of the government or litigants are injured by your delay. With assurances of my most profound esteem, I am, Mr. President, sincerely yours,

ELI H. MURRAY.

EVANS' REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1881.—To the President—Sir: In looking over the papers lodged in the Department of Justice, I to-day, for the first time, became aware of the existence of a letter to your predecessor from Eli H. Murray, at present Governor of Utah, dated August 30, 1879, in opposition to my appointment as District Judge of Kentucky. I have quarreled with no one who thought I ought not to have been appointed to that or any other position, and my custom is not to notice slanders at all, but the animus of the writer in this instance is explained by the fact that a few months before the date of his letter the republican party of Kentucky had chosen to resist his urgent solicitations for the nomination for Governor of the State, and had, without solicitation, nominated me. This fact, as well as his letter, may show which of us should be regarded as the "mischief-maker" and "malcontent" in Kentucky republican politics.

Perhaps I ought not to dignify his letter with a reply at all, but if I abstain, the same unmanly traducer may pursue me with similar arts now. It would hardly become me to dispute with Mr. Murray about our standing, respectively, in the party at home, but it is a fact that, while the republican party there has never entrusted him with any nomination, it has heretofore nominated and elected me to both houses of the State Legislature, has nominated me as its candidate for Congress in the Louisville district, and as its candidate for Governor in 1879, besides three times sending me as a delegate to national conventions, and making me serve my turn as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Nor can I discuss with him my standing at the bar. On this subject I refer to the very kind letters of the late Chief Justice Lindsay, the present Chief Justice of Kentucky, Cofer, and Judges Bruce, Stites, Grace, Garnet, Rister and Edwards (all democrats); to those gentlemen of the Louisville Bar, including the late Attorney General James Speed, and to a strong letter from the Captain Thomas Speed, to whom Mr. Murray's letter refers, and to many others of a like tenor on file.

It would be a waste of time to refer *seriatim* to all he says between his curious opening sentence and the remarkable climax he reaches when he speaks of Mr. Hayes appointing "Mr. Conkling" to office in New York; nor need I allude to his attempt to defeat my appointment by insinuating that I had spoken evilly of Mr. Hayes himself. On this subject I refer to my letter to Mr. Hayes.

I can only now reply to a few specified statements. In this day when military titles are so promiscuously applied, it is puerile to object to me that I cannot prevent people

from calling me "Colonel;" but say that I appropriated that title untrue. It is not true that I ran behind Mr. Feland or Mr. Pratt.

I certainly did my share of the work in Christian county, by which that county was made republican. It is especially untrue that I am behind my ticket in Louisville. The reverse is the fact. Governor Blackburn received outside the city Louisville more votes than any other man who ever ran for Governor of Kentucky, and yet his majority was less than 25,000 in the State.

The canvass I made for Governor was perfectly satisfactory to the republicans of the State, except Mr. Murray and the few who were censured at me for leaving him nomination, and who did what he could to make it a failure. I received more votes than Gen. Harlan in over 40 counties in the State; the difference between my vote and his is to be accounted for by causes in a few instances excepted by the fact that there was a great back candidate in the field who received nearly 20,000 votes (a majority probably republicans), and my vote was only 8,000 less than Gen. Harlan's, who had no great back opponent. Besides this he nearly \$50,000 given him to make his canvass with, while my friends raised only a few hundred.

It is true that I made no salary I was not entirely willing to do but I worked for over three months as hard as a man could work, tired thousands of miles, mostly buggies or on horseback, made speeches in 52 different counties, not even all my expenses were by the party I labored for.

It is grossly untrue, and very specially mean to insinuate that I paid to the exclusion of other men on the ticket. If the writer knew the facts, he knew this was false, if he did not know the facts his intent was false, and conscious of it he takes refuge behind the "informed," and it is manifest through his letter, that what wishes to do is not to tell the truth but to harm a successful man whom he was envious.

I sincerely believe it is much to say that a large majority of the republican party of Kentucky desired my appointment as a certain person commissioner of court to make sales, and some clerk, etc., vague as it is, is as seriously slanderous and false one, so far as I know or believe assigned such a reason except as did it, like Mr. Murray, in to defeat me. No such thing either was ever mentioned, thought of by me. In fact, I tire statement on this subject most abominably mean and unworthy of any gentleman.

The whole thing was an utterly reckless fabrication, and as true as the "Chinese Letter" late campaign. That is saying that can be said about it, that its general intent to injure the same.

In September, 1868, Eli H. Murray had not yet concluded to be a Republican or a Democrat. The October elections of that year solved the difficulty for him, he chose the winning side, and the spring of 1869 until now he has been an office-seeker or a holder, except that he was out for a time in 1876-7, being come by the facts developed in investigation made by a gentleman who was then, and, luckily, an agent of the Department of Justice, Mr. D. Chase, who discovered the peculiar method by which Murray obtained large sums of money from the Government which he was not entitled to. Friends in high places, who leave for him to resign, Mr. Chase has never hesitated that on the facts found by him, Mr. Murray ought to be in penitentiary. (Please see Chase about this.)

Yet this man accuses me of an office-seeker.

If there be any infamy in it to an office, Mr. Murray has in all its depths for thirteen years I never had a Federal office never sought one, except one line of my profession.

I have, however, time and run for political offices, of no because I was urged to do so with no hope, except in two cases, of being elected. I did in order to do some good for republicanism in Kentucky, and sure