

nouncing that he has been advised by "friends" to be a candidate for election. Who the friends are that have induced him to take that step, does not appear on any part of his campaign document.

The gentleman attributes his defeat in the convention to the influence of an "unseen hand." The fact is simply that he was not esteemed by that body as the most suitable person to represent the people in the Legislative Council, and his subsequent course justifies the judgment. Of course he differs from those who were his colleagues upon the point of fitness, but that cannot be helped. He is evidently in error and they are undoubtedly correct. Had he obtained the nomination it is more than probable that Mr. Robbins would have been in high feather. But such was not the case and "the fat is all in the fire."

On this subject we are pleased to be enabled to give place to the following lucid explanation from the pen of one of who was a member of the Ninth Council convention:

SPRINGVILLE, Utah,
July 29, 1889.

Editor Deseret News:

A paper is being circulated throughout the Ninth Council district purporting to be an independent ticket, on which D. C. Robbins of Emery County has named himself as a candidate for the next Legislature. His reasons for doing so are, that failing to receive the nomination of the convention he readily concludes that "an unseen hand was thrust forward to force him out," or that "the delegates were advised to drop him and sustain Mr. Hatch." This he lays upon the shoulders of the Church which he charges with priestly dictation. "The time has come," he says, "when some man should set an example to our people" and suddenly discovers that "there has been too much dictation in the politics of Utah," and he proposes to correct this abuse, sink or swim.

Lest there might be some that may be deceived by the statements of Mr. Robbins and injustice to the members of the convention, I thought it advisable to present the facts as they occurred. In the first place, before the meeting of the district convention, the delegates of Emery met at Huntington to adopt a course of procedure at the convention. At this meeting Huntington represented that its population entitled it to one more delegate than had been apportioned to them, and asked the other delegates to allow them one more, which they did. A ballot was then taken for representative and Robbins secured a majority of one over his opponent, that one being the man irregularly admitted.

The delegates then pledged themselves to support him at the conven-

tion and came here for that purpose, placing him in nomination against our candidate, Mr. Wood. In order to secure the nomination of Wood, the Utah County delegates offered to compromise the matter with Emery agreeing to support their man for the Council if they would support ours for the House. This they would not do. When the ballot was taken they voted solid for Robbins, but were defeated, fulfilling their pledge to him. When delegates were elected to the Council Convention only three Emery men were chosen, but all of the delegates felt that Emery ought to be represented, and agreed to try and secure the nomination of a man from that county. Mr. Robbins was unknown to all except the three Emery men, yet upon their recommendation it was agreed to try him, but the convention *did not pledge itself to him*.

During the interval the writer, from conversations with several of the delegates, and others who were acquainted with him, was fully convinced in his own mind, as the sequel has since shown that he was not the proper man to represent the People's Party. However, to fulfil my agreement I gave him my vote on the first ballot. Now I want Mr. R. to know that this was not the result of "church dictation" but from gleamings into the true inwardness of the mar. We all recognized that Emery was without representation in the Legislature and worked hard, and as long as we thought it advisable to the best interests of our party, to secure it to them, and it was not until we saw the dangers of division threatened that we consented to give our votes to Mr. Hatch, and this, mind you, was after we had held out for over seven hours. This ought to satisfy Mr. R. and would, had the interests of party been greater than the interests of self, and entered more largely into his mental make up.

The people of Emery ought to be wise and not permit our enemies, through the aid or instrumentality of false friends, to sow the seeds of disunion among us. Our districts are so arranged that it is impossible for all parts to be properly represented. We ought to realize this fully; put aside strifes and bring ourselves to feel that our interests are one and the same, and look forward to a time, in the order of events, when by our mutual efforts and the blessings of heaven, the obstacles against which we now contend will be removed.

The course Mr. Robbins is pursuing does not commend itself to those who love peace and union. "It tends to render alien to each other those who ought to be friends, and in fact his whole letter expresses sentiments drawn from the same source from which the *Tribune* draws its inspiration. Further than this the Liberal party is the medium through which he distributes his circulars, and on which he leans for support. Let us guard our interests, and always be watchful of wolves in sheep's clothing.

Yours, etc., A DELEGATE.

We regret very much that Mr. Robbins should have so far lost his head in his eagerness for office as to place himself upon the role of self-seekers. It is an old subterfuge of that class to take steps in that direction upon the basis of the assertion of "manhood" and "maintenance of liberty." It is an established fact of history, however, that no individual of that stripe ever struck an effective blow for liberty, being a mere camp follower in the battle of freedom.

Can it be possible that Mr. Robbins is so blinded by narrowness of political vision as not to see that, so far as his influence extends, he is striking a blow at the liberties of the people with whom he professes identification, by giving aid and comfort to the unscrupulous enemy whose intention is, should they succeed in their designs, to disfranchise those who comprise the majority of the people of Utah, including himself, unless he shall prove recreant to his religion. By seeking to split his own party in a time of peril he seeks to enslave his people and himself or pave the way for the entire relinquishment of his religious faith. The party to whom he gives assistance have repeatedly declared that no "Mormon" is fit to wield the ballot and all of them ought to be deprived of the franchise. Their intention in that regard has been amply exhibited by the numerous efforts they have made to induce Congress to perpetrate the outrage, having repeatedly sent their delegates to Washington to work for its consummation. Yet Mr. Robbins assumes his attitude in the sacred name of liberty!

We do not know whether the hollow applause of the enemies of Utah will have any influence with him. Their praise is a questionable compliment, especially when it comes in the shape of burlesque expressions about his circular going "sounding down the ages!" If he is so constituted so as to be caught by hyperbolic clap-trap he is pretty far gone.

We have too much confidence in the good sense and patriotism of the people of Emery County to believe that they will to any extent support Mr. Robbins in the roles of convention bolter, self-seeker and enemy to the liberties of Utah, should he conclude to follow a career of that kind.

To insure long life, recreation must be a part of our daily life. It makes the busy man thoughtful and the thoughtful man busy.