

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF UTAH.

The republican county convention of Salt Lake, was held in this city on the 22d instant, a contest therein came to a head which is likely to be carried up to the territorial convention. To forestall falsehood and misrepresentation concerning the issue and what was done, and to enable voters to act intelligently, this statement is now made:

Ever since Grant removed McKean, the *Tribune* of this city, has held McKean up as a martyr and the President as his slaughterer. The friends of Grant have as constantly remonstrated with the *Tribune* on the injustice of its course in this respect, but to no purpose. We hold that the President has been the best friend in high office the republicans of Utah ever had. When the supreme court, the last national republican convention and the Congresses, one after another, and the press generally gave us the cold shoulder, Grant stood by us, and did year after year what he could to aid us. Time came when in the interest of public policy, as every fair man is bound to believe, he deemed it best to remove McKean, and he did so. Immediately thereupon the *Tribune* of this city began to raise the issue which has now culminated in an open quarrel. Every day, almost, since, its columns have teemed with abuse of Grant and laudation of McKean, and the moment the question of sending delegates to the Cincinnati convention was presented, the friends of Grant took up the gauntlet so persistently thrown at their feet. How absurd, this being the truth, to charge them with forcing this issue on the friends of McKean.

But not only were they obliged to accept this personal issue between the two men, there were higher considerations than even fidelity to one's friends, forced upon them on the occasion. We are applicants in Washington for needed legislation, the same now as always before. Grant is still president, and will be for a year to come. Is it good policy for the friends of reform here to do what they can to alienate the president for the sake of giving McKean a purely personal triumph? Would that not be subordinating the public to a private interest? It has so seemed to Grant's friends, who yield to nobody in devotion to the cause of freedom and reform in Utah.

It may not be out of place to observe in this connection, that we are also friends of McKean; we concede his ability and fidelity, and many of us deplore his removal; but we are unwilling to make that the pretext of a blind and furious opposition to Grant, and we are opposed to sending him to Cincinnati purely out of resentment at his removal. That is all.

These things had been well agitated on both sides when the county convention met, on the 22d. At an early hour the house was crowded. At ten minutes before the hour named in the call for the assembling of the convention, General Heffernan, for the McKean party, called the convention to order and nominated Judge Robertson for chairman. This was a bold attempt to seize control of the convention by organizing it in advance of time, and it came from the side which from the first has assumed the offensive. Before Heffernan could put his motion, or rather while he was putting it, Gen. Kimball was nominated, and the motion put by Col. Morgan, of the Grant party. Each side voted "aye" to its own motion, and both Robertson and Kimball almost simultaneously took the stand amid a deafening yelling from all parts of the house, which continued for several minutes. At intervals in the storm Robertson and Kimball and other gentlemen made themselves heard for a few moments, but until the McKean party withdrew from the house, no business could be done. It was proposed and agreed to that a rising vote should be taken as to who should be chairman, but the crowd, partisans of each side equally, would not hear it and drowned every attempt to carry out the proposition in indiscriminate shouting. Judge McKean offered a resolution to the effect that the delegates to Cincinnati be not instructed but allowed to use their own discretion. But the crowd would not suffer the question on the resolution to be put.

In the course of his speech, McKean charged the federal officers

with holding a dark lantern caucus and attempting to dictate the policy of the party. This General Kimball denied, claiming that they had only stood on the defensive, that there was no law against caucusing, that it had been resorted to on both sides, as was indeed unavoidable; that a federal officer had the same political rights as a non-federal officer, and that the intolerance and aggression and dictation had come from the other side.

In this connection it may be proper to say what everybody knows, namely,—that all non-Mormon political action in Utah has from the first been led and inspired by the federal officers, and that any one of them who did not take an active part in such action has been uniformly denounced therefor. But the moment the federal officers attempt to influence the policy of the party, they are charged with assuming to own the voters, with attempting to dictate, and there is no end to the abuse and denunciation leveled at them. In other words, they can fight Mormons as a clique instructs them, but not according to the dictates of their own judgment. It is difficult to see any substantial difference between the intolerance of one coterie and another. There is not much encouragement to combat the bigotry of the dominant church if even before that is overthrown we are to fall under the dictation of a newspaper, or sorehead or other clique, equally bigoted and arrogant and powerful.

To return to the convention, in the midst of the confusion, so great, that no person not on the platform could hear a word that was said, the McKean men suddenly withdrew from the house. Thereupon, the Grant men proceeded to complete the business for which the convention was called, which had been begun during the previous turmoil. The committee appointed to nominate thirteen delegates to the territorial convention reported the names of the gentlemen subjoined, viz.:

C W Bennett	T R Jones
J R Walker	Jno M Moore
O J Hollister	W S McCornick
Wm Haydon	S D Conner
V M C Silva	B W Morgan
Wm Gill Mills, of Alta,	
W G Gallagher, of Bingham,	
Geo Goss, of Sandy.	

Their report was adopted, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Of course the friends of Grant desire to be sustained in the territorial convention. What they have done is to oppose the sending of McKean to the Cincinnati Convention out of resentment at his removal, an issue which has been forced upon them as above stated. Beyond this they have no objections to McKean. But whether that gentleman's removal from the bench was a mistake or not, they insist that Grant shall not be condemned for it in the marked manner in which it is proposed to do it. McKean is not in a position to greatly affect the course of things in Utah, while the president is. Is it wise therefore, as a matter of policy, having regard solely to the public interests involved, to alienate the president, who can greatly aid us, for the sake of McKean, who cannot? McKean has his reward for faithful service in the love of the people, and it would add nothing to the laurels he has so justly earned and so gracefully wears, to give him this national triumph over Grant. It may be said that the president owes all we ask of him to his duty. But he is a man, although president, and like all men, liable to be influenced by personal considerations. Moreover, there have been presidents who did not believe interference with church domination in Utah to be in the line of their duty. And with what consistency can men in the very act of subordinating public duty to personal considerations, call upon the president to have an eye single to public duty?

While the friends of Grant by no means ignore in this matter its personal aspect, while they claim that Grant, of all men in the nation, deserves the gratitude and support of the republicans of Utah, while they recognize to the full the fidelity which Grant's Utah policy demands of them to him as a person in the name of fair play, of standing by one's friends, and treating those well who treat you well, they maintain that, personal questions aside, considerations of public policy alone should decide the action of the republicans of Utah in this crisis.

And the federal officers deny that

regard for their interests as officers has any influence on their action in this matter. Most of them stand just as good a show of retaining their offices, should they desire to, under Blaine, or Morton, or Washburne, as under Grant. We want Grant endorsed for what he has done, not for what we expect of him; we insist that it is due to him on every account; and we appeal to the republicans of Utah to see to it that he is endorsed and not insulted in this matter.

Geo. W. Emery, Governor.
B W Morgan,
Nathan Kimball, U S Surveyor Gen'l.
W H Haydon,
O J Hollister, U S Collector.
C K Gilchrist,
V M C Silva,
Jos Gorlinski, U S Deputy Surveyor,
J M Moore, Postmaster, Salt Lake City.
Jno P Taggart,
Oliver A Patton, Register, Land Office.
W S McCornick,
C W Bennett,
T R Jones,
Geo E Whitney,
D H Bentley,
R P Lounsbury,
H Wadsworth,
Jno W Kerr,
William M Johns,
J R Nichols,
W G Gallagher.

I concur in the main features of this statement.

Geo R Maxwell, U S Marshal, Utah.

We concur in the above statement generally, excepting as regards the late county convention, at which we were not present, and therefore cannot affirm or deny of our personal knowledge.

Jno T Lynch,
Wm F James,
William Carey, U S Attorney.
Absent at Provo on official business.

MR. HOLLISTER ON THE RING ORGAN.

THE following card by Mr. O. J. Hollister, U. S. collector of internal revenue, addressed to the Utah ring organ, has been published therein, and is an amusing commentary upon current ring dissensions—

It is hardly fair of you to characterize a statement signed by a score of well-known gentlemen as mine individually. It is not true that we demand the apotheosizing of Grant. We simply ask for him justice, no servility nor prostration. We do not see that one must smite the hand which was never extended but to aid, in order to vindicate his personal independence. We suppose merely that obligations resulting from favors conferred and assistance rendered, are to be worn proudly until they can be canceled in kind, not to be broken as fetters at any cost of honor. We ask, as regards the political situation, a wise adaptation of means to ends. If you have a favor to ask of a man, you do not well to begin by abusing him, whatever he may have done formerly, and especially if you are already greatly indebted to him.

We do not seek to rob you of independence; on the contrary, we demand of you an independence to which you have not attained; namely an independence of all cliques. We demand of you that independence which dares to be just and true and reasonable; that independence which can and does make due allowance for an honest difference of opinion. Your patrons cannot be justly regarded as nonentities. They are parties in interest. They recognize and are grateful for well meant service on your part; but it is a mutual affair; your rights do not exclude them, nor have you any rights not based upon corresponding duties, no more than they have. In this community you are regarded by hundreds of your best friends as only less dictatorial, narrow-minded, and intolerant than the church power you oppose. I could fill a column with illustrations. But a few days since you laid all the evils under which we have suffered in Utah, since 1856, to the removal of Judge McKean, and even the dullness of business and the depreciation in real estate caused by the panic of 1873. You drove Judge Lowe out of the Territory, because he didn't sustain Judge McKean's Ann Eliza alimony decision, and you began the same process for Judge White on the same account. You say they

give no good reasons, but who made you the exclusive judge of the soundness of their reasons? All the lawyers, nearly, ask the Senate to confirm Judge White, and you denounce them for it. They meet for the purpose of securing needed legislation from the Territory, and you scold them for that. Who made you the keeper of their consciences? You concede nothing to the lawyers, they are either politically blind or knavish. You alone are true, you alone are gifted with political insight. Certain gentlemen ask General Kimball to sign a memorial to the President and Congress and he cannot because it isn't true of his own knowledge. Thereupon he is tabooed, he is a "jack-Mormon." Judge Bennett presumes to doubt the infallibility of one of McKean's decisions, and he is "not with us." Judge Carey is denounced week in and week out—I declare I have forgotten what for, unless it was because he did not fill the jails with convicted felons without legal evidence. You are the law and the gospel, and when delegates are to be sent to Cincinnati, you name them and advocate them to the exclusion of everybody else in advance, and this when the party has but one organ, and pat as it can be, the gentlemen you name have the credit, whether justly or not, of being your law and gospel, of whom you do not care to be independent.

Now this is the best policy if you wish to reduce a party to small dimensions that can be invented. Let two or three men, infatuated with each other, secure the power to run things, and then run everybody who does not sing their song without flattening or sharpening, prolonging or shortening a single note. Undoubtedly in that way unity may be assured, but it will only be when all men with opinions and the courage to express them have been driven off.

The republican party has never been a close corporation. It has always been necessary to include within its ranks men of widely different views as to non-essentials and as to ways and means, provided they were sound on the main question. This liberality has been extended in Utah to an unprecedented degree. So that we see democrats and republicans working harmoniously year after year in the same political traces on the great local issues. It is singular that the organ of such a party should have created so much dissatisfaction by its cliquism, so to call it. And I maintain that you can change in this respect without surrendering your just independence.

Now, as to the signers of our memorial, who has rendered better service to the cause in the same time than Governor Emery? And did not General Kimball take an active part in the only political contest we have had since he came here? Carey and Gilchrist spent a whole winter in Washington lobbying for legislation, the most thankless part of all the service, and we owe to them the re-nomination and unanimous confirmation of Judge McKean at a very critical time. They also, being on the ground, did what men could to prevent the removal, or to have it recalled. Dr. Taggart was one of the influential stand-bys of the party years before you came here, and Kerr and Johns years before he came here, and when it cost something to be such. Lastly, Judge Haydon has been in the fore-front of the fight ever since he came to Utah, has performed his full share of effective service, and borne all the consequences. The other gentlemen whom you call jack-Mormons and nobodies, are engaged in building railroads, opening coal mines and other mines, and thereby doing more effective work in solving the prevailing difficulties here than all the chime music in America could accomplish.

"It is important to be right," you say. Why, then, do you charge all these with being of no account in the fight? I know how hopeless is a discussion with an editor, who always has the last word, and makes his living by saying it, and therefore I do not court it. And I promise to receive your further comments on our "statement" in silence, if you will represent it fairly.

O. J. HOLLISTER.

Most Remarkable

In its effects, and most useful in its application, the fragrant Sozodont has become the most popular Dentrifice in existence. 'Tis used and praised by everybody.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

St. Louis, 24.—The court was opened to-day until 11 o'clock, the Judge being engaged in finishing the charge to the jury. As soon as the roll of jurors was called, Judge Dillon read the instructions, which were very long, including, in various groups, the telegraphs introduced in evidence. Many of the letters were introduced and also copies of extracts from the President's deposition. At the outset Judge Dillon said that in all the propositions he had to make he had the concurrence of his associate on the bench, Judge Treat. He explained to the jury the importance of the case, and the reasons why he had made it necessary to keep the case so isolated. A high compliment was paid the counsel for their management of the case on both sides. Approaching the issues Judge Dillon said that two main questions arose, the first as to the existence of a conspiracy, and the second as to the connection of the defendant with it. The first question required little attention, as the arguments of the counsel on both sides seemed to accept the existence of a conspiracy as proved. The second question, the connection of the defendant with the conspiracy, was taken up. The jury were cautioned at some length to be on their guard against the influence of popular clamor; they were also reminded that the government owed a duty to its citizens as well as to its revenue, and it lay in the province of the jury to acquit or convict. The prosecution had presented no evidence to show that the defendant had ever declared his connection with the conspiracy, or that he had written a direct admission of this connection; the law, however, did not require this. It was a case of circumstantial evidence. It was right for them to consider the motives of the defendant. The government alleged, as the only motive, that of pecuniary gain. The evidence of Everett, who mailed the letter in which he thought Joyce sent a \$500 bill, and the evidence of Magill, who testified to taking the letter from the letter box a similar letter and returning it to Joyce, were considered and the question of credibility was left to the jury. Telegrams and letters, and the portions of the President's deposition bearing on the death of collector Ford, and the appointment of his successor, were read. Two questions, the court considered, arose, the succession of Ford. First, whether the defendant sought to influence the President on the succession; and second, whether he did this in the interest of the conspiracy, having knowledge of the conspiracy. Judge Dillon then read all the dispatches of the Spring of 1874 relating to Joyce's visit to St. Francisco, and Douglass' permits other revenue agents to go out their districts.

Judge Dillon finished the reading of his charge and the jury retired a few minutes past one.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The committee of ways and means, to-day, by a vote of 6 to 4, agreed to report a bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty. The yeas were Fernando Wood, of New York, Hancock, of Texas, Hill, of Georgia, Blaine, of Maine, Garfield, of Ohio, and Burchard, of Illinois; and the nays were Morrison, of Illinois, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Thomas of Missouri, and Tucker of Virginia. The bill was reported to the House by Wood, and made a special order for Thursday next, and from day to day until disposed of.

Attorney-General Pierpont is quoted as authority for the statement that there is absolutely no foundation for the stories of trouble in the cabinet. For his own satisfaction he interviewed President Grant, and from him learned that he has at no time contemplated calling for Bristow's resignation.

The House committee on foreign affairs considered the report of the subcommittee on the correspondence furnished by the State Department, including the communications from Minister Schenck, in which he says he invested in Emma mine stock, but it was a private speculation, for which he cited precedents. He did not see how the transaction could concern the public; he was not ashamed of what he had done; at the suggestion of the President, however, owing to the scandal, he resigned as director of the company. The full committee