

that I had made with thieves in Michigan, and thinking to injure me because I would not dam the Mormons; went among my friends here and reported it from the standpoint of the thieves. I asked a well known Salt Lake man to write to Kalamazoo for the facts. A statement was sent to Salt Lake then signed by over fifty of Kalamazoo's best known citizens protesting against the injustice of circulating such rumors, and giving assurance of my good standing and reputation in that city. That paper is in Salt Lake now, and can be seen if any one wishes to read it.

When the Salt Lake Tribune, in October 1893, reopened the attack it began upon me in June of the same year, a citizen of Salt Lake, not knowing of the paper referred to above, wrote to a gentleman in Kalamazoo who had lived in Salt Lake several years, asking him if he had known me when I resided in that city and what he knew of me, mentioning that a paper here had been making very damaging insinuations against me. By permission, I place the reply before the public, not because I want it to know what is said in my favor, but because I want it to understand how utterly mean the Tribune, to which the truth of the whole matter was known, has been in attempting to knife and destroy the influence of a man who was opposed to its long-pursued scheme to drive the Mormons out of Utah by persecution and robbery. Following is the letter:

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 24th, 1893.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 20th inst. is at hand. In reply will say that I am pleased to be in a position to give you the desired information. I will therefore give you a condensed history of Mr. Ellis' career during my, about four years, acquaintance with him.

Mr. Ellis came, I think, about four years ago from Mt. Pleasant in this state where he had been given lectures to the Unitarian society. Thence he came here in the same capacity and by force of his extraordinary eloquence and sound arguments, at once brought new life into our society, which had been seriously languid for some time. It was not long, however, before rumors were afloat assailing Mr. E.'s character and they came from the place where he had been lecturing before coming here. These rumors finally grew so violent that in justice to him and our society we could no longer ignore them and therefore appointed a commission of six impartial men of approved integrity to inquire into his former career. To be brief I would say that during a four weeks investigation extending over thirty years of his life we failed to discover anything damaging to his character. The worst that anyone had to say was that he was too plain and outspoken for his own good, and this verdict seemed to be confirmed by our discovery of the source of the persecutions of him, as they may be properly styled.

The Isabella reservation of Indian lands in this State lying in that part of State where Mr. Ellis was doing his work, being and becoming more and more valuable, a clique of rich and heartless speculators combined and, in most cases, succeeded in beating the ignorant Indians out of their lands. Mr. Ellis in his open and fearless, and forsooth nothing-sparing way, heading right for the mark, espoused the Indians' cause, going even to highest authority at Washington, succeeded in having an investigation made which resulted in bringing some of the culprits to justice. It is obvious that this clique has become his death

enemy. They have ample means at their command and they have consequently bounded him ever since, and I have no doubt will continue to do so till they have driven him to his death. I am sorry to say I fear they will in time succeed in their hellish purpose. Such is my firm belief, and at this conclusion our committee has arrived.

Mr. Ellis is in my honest opinion an honest, straightforward man! and a powerful confederate to whomsoever's cause he may espouse, but, I repeat, his fearlessness will finally be the end of him. He is, moreover, a scholar and a writer of high attainments. It is possible you may think I am too lavish; I have nevertheless not overdrawn the picture. Whether my judgment is worth anything, you may ascertain from any of the banks here or of any citizen of good repute in this place.

Hoping I may have rendered you as well as Mr. Ellis a good service, I will close by saying that it will always afford me pleasure to do a deserving fellow-being a favor. If you desire further information I am ready to give it; and to refer you to other prominent citizens here.

Yours respectfully,

[Signed] MEYER DESENBERG.

Mr. Desenberg, let me say, belongs to a family that is known in mercantile circles all over Michigan and which, wherever known, is honored. I deem it an honor to count this man and his large family in Michigan my friends. Many people in Salt Lake know him and his most estimable wife, and to them his word needs no corroboration.

The fight forced upon me in Kalamazoo was by no means the worst vengeance wrought upon me by the thieves whom I brought to justice, and I could tell you a tale that cannot be paralleled in history. I ask the attention of the anti-Mormons to my challenge for an investigation.

CHARLES ELLIS.

OGDEN REPUBLICANS.

The recently organized Republican club at Ogden have issued the following address:

To the citizens of Utah:

At a called meeting of the Republicans of Weber County, assembled to consider the wisdom of organizing the Republican party in Utah, the undersigned were appointed to draft a brief address to you upon this subject. We invite you to unite with other Republicans and assist in the promotion of a party that exists in every other State and Territory in the Union. There seems to be no good reason why the Republicans of Utah should not unite with their brethren elsewhere in building up and strengthening the party with whose principles they are in sympathy and for whose success they are anxious to labor.

In the performance of our duty we ask you to remember that the Republican party is the result of Democratic aggressions and misrule. It was the offspring of a righteous determination of brave men everywhere that slavery should not be extended in the United States.

"In its infancy it was weak, because few were brave enough to array themselves against prejudice and power; but its principles were so just and they so appealed to the better part of good men, that they were soon embraced by the masses, and the weak infant became a very Hercules in strength. Patriots flocked to its support, and beneath its bright banner all classes and conditions of men marched to the music of the Union and good government. The list of its illustrious de-

fenders and supporters would challenge the world for an equal in intelligence and patriotic sentiment. Its history is a record of deeds of valor, sacrifice and statesmanship of the highest order. It has always been, is, and will continue to be, a party of principles and action.

It is a party of positive convictions, and its principles are proclaimed without fear and followed to their legitimate end.

It has never stopped to enquire, "What is the best policy?" but always it has asked, "What is right, and what will bring the greatest good to the greatest number?"

The Democratic party has had but one principle, and that is expressed by one word—"policy." If it became satisfied how best party success could be attained, its investigation extended no further.

It has repudiated for the moment every act and principle of the Republican party, the wisdom of which time demonstrated, and subsequently adopted the same as its own.

In fact, it is in the habit of pitching its tent this year upon the camping ground previously occupied by the Republican party.

In a word, it has studiously studied party policy, and its policy has been decided by its effect at the polls. It has been a follower and not a leader.

It has been persistent in one thing only—opposition to the Republican party and its principles, whether right or wrong. Republican advocacy of any principle is sufficient to secure the seal of Democratic condemnation upon it. The Republican party does not claim a monopoly of all political virtues.

It does not assert that the Democratic party is bereft of all.

It does not claim that the Republican party has made no mistakes, or has not had within its ranks unworthy men.

But it does claim for itself courage sufficient to admit its error, and pursue an opposite course when its error is ascertained.

It is proud of its opinions, if experience has proved them wise, but it is the first to call a halt when they are shown to be wrong.

The Republican party is a party of advanced thought, of patriotism and courage.

It saved the Union when it was in imminent peril, and when the Democratic party was deaf to the calls of patriotism. It re-established the national credit and made the United States of America a power second to none on earth. It is a friend to both labor and capital, and works for the greatest good of all.

For the proof of these assertions we appeal to the history of our united country, and to all who love her and wish to strengthen her hands we extend a cordial invitation to join the Republican party.

O. R. LONARD,
BEN E. RICH,
A. S. CONDON.

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 19, 1891.

AUSTRALASIAN CONFERENCE.

Editor Deseret News.

I herewith forward to you the report of the semi-annual conference of the Australasian Mission, held at Kirikiri Hauraki, January 9, 10, and 11, 1891.

For some time past President Bing had been traveling in the north end of the island in company with some of the Elders who are laboring there, and on his return traveled overland to Auckland where, a few days later, he met the Elders of Ngapuhi who had come down by steamer, and Elders J. P. Beck and H. S. Geddes from the Ngatikahungunu tribe and several of the native Saints also from