DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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Telephone 1000.

BACK TO THE SCHOOLROOM.

The days of the summer vacation are past, as indeed the summer itself seems to be, and full soon will the noble work of teaching the young idea how to shoot be the order of the day. Those who lead the juvenile army are in more responsible and even more patriotic positions than those who lead armed troops afield, for while these are also upholders of a nation's rights and the guardians of its honor, the teachers inculcate the first principles without which there would be no sturdiness in our patriotism and no stability in the institutions which our patriotism upholds. They open the soil and drop in the seeds which sprout, appear above the soil, grow and are reproduced in such fruit as blesses those who give and those who take. Therefore with unfeigned pleasure do we greet the return of the educators.

It is not alone in Utah but all through the land that the pedagogues and their retinues of more or less advanced pupils have been seeking and generally finding relaxation through the surcease of tuition for the healed term. Some have vacations pure and simple, that is, absolute freedom from care also labor; while others, as in the case of our summer schools, spend part of their time in pleasurably reviewing what has been done, analyzing whatever is brought before them and mapping out work for the future. Now they are coming trooping back, pupils as well as teachers, with brown faces and rested minds and renewed bodies, ready for the work of the year. Teaching is exhaustive work, and, as an eastern paper well says, with the multiplicity of studies in our best schools, the demands upon the strength and vitality of the pupils are something excessive. Neither teachers nor pupils with their immense tasks in hand have any too much time for rest, but let us hope they have all enjoyed it, whether brief or lengthy, and are ready to greet with forty for the recurrence of the September, with the manifold pleasures and the tasks of the schoolroom!

THE MISSION TO CHINA.

About six months ago the News published a notice of the death of Elder Elam Lodington of this county, and in the brief review of his life which appeared at the time, and which was furnished by one of the friends who knew him best, there was reference to his having been the first in this dispensation to carry the Gospel to China. A day or two later a critical and well-informed reader of the News remarked that Church history as he had read it hardly confirmed this statement, though he admitted that the matter was not quite clear, and he suggested that it would perhaps, only complicate the question farther to attempt to correct it until it could be thoroughly looked into and all the facts ascertained.

Subsequently the following letter, from one of Brother Lodington's associates on the famous mission to Far off Asia, was received by President Wilford Woodruff, and handed by him to the News for publication:

TOOELE CITY, UTAH,
August 5, 1893.

Some time since I noticed in the Deseret WEEKLY NEWS of March 1, 1893, an account of Elder Lodington's death in Sugar House Ward, Salt Lake county. In sustaining his good name for life it is stated he was the first to preach the Gospel in China, and that he went to Japan. I am inclined to think the Elder Elam Lodington was not the first to preach the Gospel in China, from the fact that from the time of the conference, 1852, held in Salt Lake City, Elders Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, Parley P. Pratt, Lorenzo Snow, James Lewis and Chapman Duncan were appointed to China. Elder Lodington and I, together with some others, left the city on the 19th day of December, 1853, being the last of the Elders that left the city for the Pacific and Oriental missions. We took the southern route to San Bernardino, thence to San Francisco, where all stopped for their several places of destination. Not finding any ship coming from San Francisco to China, the Sam Samuel ship stopped with the Hawaiian missionaries for Canton in the ship Hanover and sailed on the 27th of January, 1854.

Brother Grant and company shipped for China about the same time.

We arrived safely in Canton. From there Elders West and Dewey went to Ceylon and other parts. Elder Lodington and myself went to Rangoon, the English seaport town in Burmah, hoping from there to cross the country to Siam, but on our arrival in Rangoon we found the same not feasible. A short time after I left Elder Lodington in Rangoon and went to Moulmein.

Some time after I learned that Elder Lodington had left Rangoon for parts unknown to me. The last I heard of him he was at home in Salt Lake City, Utah.

A short time since Franklin Dewey said to me that he (my return home to see Elder West touched at Hong Kong, China, and there learned that Hosea Stout, James Lewis and Chapman Duncan had been there, but had left for America before our arrival.

Having these few lines in mind I am confident that Elder Lodington was not the first to proclaim the Gospel in China, and as to his performing an important mission to Japan, he is as far from I never heard of it before.

I had intended to commencing these lines a few days, but have unavoidably failed. Sorry I cannot more.

Your brother in the Gospel,
LEVI HAWKINS.

This letter and the notice which it was written to correct were submitted to Elder Franklin D. Richards, Church Historian, who courteously caused an investigation to be made of all the essential points at issue. The result of that investigation is found in the following note from Elder John Jaques, assistant historian: It conclusively proves that the first statement was erroneous and that Brother Hawkins is right in the correction. In the interest of accuracy and as a matter of historical importance, we are glad to give it this publicity:

"According to his own account, as published in the *Millennial Star*, Elder Elam Lodington was on a mission at Bancoon, Burmah, in 1853-4, and at Bangkok, Siam, in 1854. On his way home, he arrived at Hong Kong, China, December 1, 1854, to sail thence for San Francisco a few days later.

"Elder Lodington did not visit Japan.

"As written in their letter to President Brigham Young, and published in the DESERET NEWS and the *Millennial Star*, Elders Hosea Stout, James Lewis and Chapman Duncan sailed from San Francisco for China, March 8, 1855, arriving at Hong Kong April 27. Owing to the revolutionary and unsettled condition of that country at the time and to other unfavorable circumstances, these Elders considered not to stay there long, and August 21, of the same year, they were at San Francisco, on their return home."

A VETERAN GONE.

The sad information comes to hand that Lyman O. Littlefield is no more for this world. After an eventful career occupying more than three score years, he has closed the struggle with life's final fever and gone to an honored and doubtless a welcome home. Elder Littlefield was the oldest journal or newspaper in Utah. He was a printer in the days when that designation placed one alongside if not ahead of any one else connected with the paper, when the power press had not got as far west as the Mississippi river, when telegraphic news was unknown; when a cotton glamour seemed to surround the office apprentice, and when the daily was confined to the greater cities and a small affair at that. Through all the stages of the then mysterious craft Brother Littlefield worked his way, and the profession became to him a second nature, so much so that he never altogether left off indeed it may be said that he died at his post with the harness on.

The deceased was in most of the personalities of the Saints which resulted in their exodus from Illinois and Missouri, and never wavered in his loyalty to the faith or complained because his lot was a trying one. Coming to Utah he was so soon established into the chosen calling as a place was ready for him, and with but slight intermission he has pursued it steadily ever since. He served a long term on the DESERET NEWS and subsequently on the *Daily Telegraph* in this city, after which he removed to Smithfield, Cache county, where he died. He was a man of the utmost simplicity of demeanor and habits, was a friend to the friends without ceasing an enemy to his enemies, was possessed of patience, humility and forbearance to a remarkable degree, and but little he preferred the humbler and lowlier walks of life might with his qualities have become one of the noted men of our generation. May he reward in the land where time is unmeasured he as endless and glowing as on life he has been honest, faithful and true!

NATURALIZATION AND VOTING.

The approaching election is causing more activity among those who are not naturalized but are entitled to vote than one good effect of the system comes among us heretofore. The acquisition of citizenship is not merely a privilege but a duty—one that is owing to one's self primarily and secondarily to his family and friends, and necessarily in order that he may become a politician and act altogether that he may vote, but that he may become a member of the great national household—the most securious, most prudent, progressive and prosperous family in the world. Further and become a part and parcel of it with as little of trouble and expense as either of its distinguished peoples, one that alone places it at the head of the array of nations, but it is only one reason out of many.

The NEWS has often answered questions regarding the subject of naturalization, and can do so with pleasure. The readers cannot see as many as its displeasure as long as a desire for information is the inspiring motive. The following were received this morning:

1—The father takes out his papers before the son is 18 years old; can the latter vote with one set of papers?

2—A man takes out papers and votes in Colorado, Nebraska and Montana, and comes to Utah; can he vote without getting out papers here?

The answer to the first question is—The son does not have to take out papers of any kind. The father's becoming a citizen before the son is of age makes the latter a citizen if he continues to reside in the country naturally he could vote anywhere in the United States upon complying with local regulations.

The second question is somewhat obscure. If a man has taken out both papers he is entitled to vote anywhere in the country, subject, as above stated, to local laws. In some states he could vote after taking out his first or declaratory papers, but that does not obtain in Utah. If he has taken out both papers in any of the places named or anywhere else in the United States before a court thereof, he does not need to take out papers here; his being a citizen in any place makes him one in all places. But no matter how complete his citizenship he would still have no right to vote here without being registered, and to acquire this a general residence of six months and one of at least thirty days immediately preceding registration in the precinct wherein he registers are required.

THE STRUGGLING RUSSIANS.

The News has previously spoken of the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia which was recently promulgated and is now in force. In doing so we have endeavored to extenuate nothing nor set down aught in malice, that the good points might the more forcibly commend themselves to our people, and the bad ones, whether palpable or sinister, might be opposed. Of course, nearly all Russo-Americans executing agents of the former government are against the treaty and naturally it is a part of their program to engender a feeling against it where none such exists among American citizens, and to cultivate and stimulate it where it does exist; but this we cannot afford to encourage or stimulate.

A society was recently born formed in New York city whose purpose is agitation of the subject of abrogation of the treaty. The News is in receipt of one of its circulars which contains twenty reasons why that object should be accomplished. Some of these are forcibly if not irresistibly stated, others are manifestly partisan considerations, and it is possible that some are exaggerations if nothing more. As a few will convey an idea of the whole, we present the first six herewith:

1.—Because the founders of the American Republic would have refused to enter into such a compact.

2.—Because the compact is today condemned and opposed by the most thoughtful, patriotic and humane citizens of the United States.

3.—Because, as shown by its own terms, it is simply one for surrender of political refugees, but between the people of the United States and the czar of Russia.

4.—Because the treaty was framed in the interest of the Russian government, and was given to the United States over of the temporal advantages which it by the object of temporal trophies to secure.

5.—Because any surrender, under the treaty, would be a surrender of the honor to the greatest offender against the moral sentiments and order of mankind.

6.—Because the time is will enable the Russian government to extradite men for commercial offenses and punish them afterwards for political offenses.

That the czar rules with a heavy hand and strides his sway with no man or set of men of mental clay is a necessitary but none the less objectionable feature of Russian life; that Siberia contains a large and growing population of men and women whose only offense if any was political and whose trial if there were one was before a tribunal organized to convict, is a matter of common understanding; that ignorance and squalor among the masses, if not enforced are at least the inevitable result of a single personal and absolute hierarchy, is not to be disputed; and that the advancement and enlightenment of the age cry out for some measure of social reform and political relaxation among the Muscovites, is a fact that appeals to our visual or auditorially every day. Under these circumstances we may not look upon Russian exiles upon our soil with the same discreet and suspicion as we are attached to organizations of anarchists, socialists, communists and the like, as long as the Russians are not engaging in present anthem here—that is, in conspiring to perform plots to foiled their country by tearing it to pieces so long as they keep in command a large following of sympathizers. The New York society solicits financial aid, which may be remitted to Henry A. Oxley, treasurer, 55 William street.

WALKING WALKER OUT.

Pedestrianism are scores of professional money-making events to have about run to course. While amateur sports seem to gather around the historic path and watch with immoderate interest the efforts as they pass and their momentous labor, it is doubtful if such sport could now be made sufficiently attractive to make the ice enough and the expense interest. Certain it is that no sovereign willing to undertake such an enterprise these times; and it looks as though the social generation had enough and know it.

It does not follow, though, that walking is a performance to be unenrolled. It is at once a means to health, strength and grace even though its power to make money is gone, though in other times there is now and then "something in it." We read of the correspondent of two English papers, Edward Holmes by name, arriving at Vancouver on the 28th of August, having walked from Montreal, 1908 miles, over the Canadian Pacific railroad track, in 2700 hours, breaking the world's record for long-distance walking. The best previous record was 1600 miles in 2000 hours. He walked actually in ninety days and rested twenty-one, making 112 in all. He had wagered to cover the distance in 135 days. His average distance was thirty-five miles a day and the longest in any day 55 miles. Holmes is a great lover of pedestrianism, having walked across the island of Japan, Central America and the Siamese peninsula.

A most praiseworthy action is that relating to the wellness of those experienced by Dr. Worst, the Connecticut corset maker, who, having to "lay off" a large number of female employes too, according to Kate Field's Washington, hired them all free board during the continuance of trade stagnation. This is a social example.

EVA'S HAIRBITIN.

Marion Harland, on page 105 and 106 of her popular work, "Eve's Daughters, or, Counsels to Young Mind, Wife and Mother," says:

"For the aching back—should it be slow in restoring its vanished strength—an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is an excellent remedy, combining the sensation of the continued pressure of a strong warm hand with curative properties lavished in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases, for perhaps a fortnight.

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Awfully nervous! Anything! On Saturday evening, Sept. 2nd, at 7:30 p.m., at 279 State street, opposite Kouchel hotel—15 second-hand Victor, Columbia, Phoenix, New Mail and other bicycles, all good as new. These bicycles were taken by Salt Lake Cycle Co. as part payment on Cleveland which not will be sold regardless of cost. J. L. Dorris, Auctioneer.

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The Western line of the Rio Grande Western will be closed on and after Sept. 10th. This leaves but a few more weeks in which this is a delightful one in all fair Utah. $4.85, good ten days, subsidy $1.00 on Sundays.

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