

Saturday, June 3, 1890.

SELF-CONFESSED HERETICS.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church, which closed its session on the 27th ult., enunciated the following item of ecclesiastical law:

"When a minister or preacher disseminates, publicly or privately, doctrines which are contrary to our Articles of Religion, or established standards, let the same process be observed as in cases of gross immorality, but if the minister or preacher so offending do solemnly engage not to disseminate such erroneous doctrines in public or private, he shall be borne with till his case be laid before the next annual conference, which shall determine the matter."

Among the principal "established standards" of the Methodists are the Sermons and Notes of the founder of their system, the celebrated John Wesley. We believe there are very few of the leading preachers among the Methodists who would pretend to endorse or disseminate the doctrines promulgated by their great chief. Wesley believed in present inspiration and taught that the reason why the gifts called miracles, which were exercised by primitive Christians, are not enjoyed in modern times, is because of the lack of modern faith. His followers, including the Bishops who helped to make the above section of church law, teach that those gifts are "done away because no longer needed."

But the widest difference between the views of Wesley and those of his professed disciples, is in the doctrine of the punishment of the wicked. Wesley proclaimed an eternal hell of material fire as the endless fate of the unbelieving sinner. The very men who rank the dissemination of a contrary doctrine to that of Wesley's with gross immorality, repudiate in private, and most of them in public, any faith whatever in literal hell fire or material torment of the wicked. How will they attempt to reconcile their actual belief with their published profession?

Let there should be any denial of Wesley's enunciation of this once prominent and fundamental doctrine of Methodism—still a cardinal point in its written code—we give a few quotations from Wesley's sermon on hell:

"But it has been questioned by some, 'Whether there be any fire in hell? that is any material fire. Nay, if there be any fire, it is unquestionably material. For what is immaterial fire? the same as immaterial water on earth! Both the one and the other is absolute nonsense; a contradiction in terms.' Either, therefore, we must affirm it to be material, or we deny its existence. But if we grant that there is no fire at all there, what would they gain thereby? Seeing this is allowed on all hands, that it is either fire or something worse. And consider this—does not our Lord speak as if it were real fire? No one can deny or doubt of this. Is it possible then to suppose that the God of truth would speak in this manner, if it were not so? Does he design to fright his posterity? What with scare-crows? With vain shadows of things that have no being? Oh, let not any one think so! I impute no such folly to the Most High. Let us keep to the written word. It is torment enough to dwell with everlasting burnings."

This is strongly illustrated by a fabulous story taken from one of the Eastern writers, concerning a Turkish king, who after he had been guilty of all manner of wickedness, once did a good thing for, seeing a poor man falling into a pit, wherein he must have inevitably perished, and kicking him out of it, he saved his life. The story adds that, when for his enormous wickedness, he was cast into hell, that foot wherewith he had saved the man's life was permitted to lie out of the flames. But allowing this to be a real case, how little would it avail him, if the body were taken out, and placed where it would be touched by, and only one hand or one foot kept in a fiery furnace, would the man, meantime, be much at ease? Nay, quite the contrary. Is it not common to say to a child, 'Put your finger into that candle; can you bear it even for one minute? How then, will you bear hell fire?' Surely it would be torment enough to have the flesh burnt out from only one finger. What then, will it be to have the whole body plunged into the lake of fire burning with brimstone?

Consider, secondly, that all these torments of body and soul are without intermission. There is no respite from pain; but, 'the smoke of their torments ascendeth up day and night.'"

No sleep accompanies that darkness, whatever ancient or modern poets either Homer or Milton, dream of. There is no sleep either in hell or heaven. And be their suffering ever so extreme, be their pain ever so intense, there is no respite from their torments ascendeth up day and night."

Again the inhabitants of the earth are frequently exhorted to attend to what is afflictive.

But the inhabitants of hell have nothing to divert them from their torments, even for a moment.

"Total eclipse; no sun, no moon!"

No change of seasons or of company. There is no business, but one uninterrupted scene of horror to which they must be all attention. They have no interval of inattention or stupidity; they are all eye, all ear, all sense. Every instant of their duration, it may be said of their whole frame, that they are

"Trembling alive all over."

And smart and agonize at every pore."

And of this duration there is no end! What a thought is this! Nothing but eternity is the term of torment!

Suppose millions of days, of years, of ages elapsed, still we are only on the threshold of eternity! Neither the pain of body, or of soul, is any nearer an end than it was millions of ages ago.

This is as emphatic as it is horrible. It leaves no room for doubt, as to the doctrine of the great "divine." And those who years ago heard the most popular preachers of the sect he founded, know that this literal, endless, lightless, hopeless flaming hell, was the "main bolt" of Methodist power on the mind of trembling sinners. "Shaking them over the pit" is even now the favorite resort of revivalists, many of whom take their vivid pictures of fire-and-brimstone incessant torment, from the writings of John Wesley as well as of Jonathan Edwards.

Now this Methodist Conference has made it obligatory upon all its preachers to hold to the doctrine of

"the Articles of religion and the established standards,"—the former of which proclaim a hell, of material burning "material hell"—and places all ministers who disseminate anything to the contrary in the same position as those who practice "gross immorality." Either the framers of that section of Methodist Church law were profoundly ignorant of their "established standards," or they were grossly hypocritical for none of them have any faith in such a hell as described in Wesley's sermon from which we have quoted. As a proof of this, a reporter of the Cincinnati Times—without making any reference to Wesley's creed—interviewed thirty prominent preachers, who were present at the Conference, among them that jurid luminary, J. P. Newman—known in this region as Leviticus xviii, 15—and all of them repudiated any belief whatever in the doctrine of literal flaming, endless hell-fire. The Times, commenting on the subject, says:

"It is to be said that Methodist ministers can also be found here who deny in toto John Wesley's doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and of the resurrection of the dead; the only reply is, so much the worse for them; their place is not amid the orthodox men who hold to the established standards, but among the heretics, and sorcerers, and whoremongers, and murderers, and idolaters, and whose ever loving and making a hell."

But the course of the convention on this matter was quite as consistent as its resolutions in reference to the "Mormons." The Bible is numbered among the "established standards" in Methodist theory, and some of the patterns held up in that holy Book for Christian imitation, were men who had a plurality of wives. Yet these anti-Wesleyan and anti-Biblical Methodists want to bring down upon the "Mormons," for following the example of the holy patriarchs and prophets, the vengeance of the civil law; and to bind men in chains in the gloom of a prison, for taking the same matrimonial course as the Father of the Faithful whom they declare to be "thorned and crowned in the eternal glory." But who can expect anything common to a hireling clergy of a bogus Christianity, seeking the applause of men and the riches of this world, and enacting ecclesiastical laws against alleged heresy that they hold themselves and own to when thrown off their guard? Verily, of such is not the kingdom of heaven!

EARLY CLOSING.

We notice with pleasure a movement towards the establishment of a rule for the early closing of business houses in this city. Few people take into consideration the fatigue endured by the weary waiter behind the store counter, standing hour after hour through the live-long day, in the heat of summer as well as the cold of winter, attending on the different kinds of customers, who pay his patience in their certain expectations or depend upon his judgment in their purchases. He must always be courteous and good-natured, no matter how many times he has exhibited goods, or how often he has answered questions, many of them to him senseless and unnecessary. A clerk is thought to have an easy time of it, while few manual laborers work so long and continuously.

The early closing movement should be sustained by those who have any sympathy for a hard-worked and little appreciated class. Not only to lighten their burden a little, but for other and more important purposes. Many of those active clerks are husbands and fathers. Their families need their presence and care. How much time is left for home duties and home pleasures, after a long and weary day in the store, prolonged away into the time of daylight even in these long and sunny evenings? What opportunities are afforded to such of these workers as are members of churches or of other associations, to attend their meetings and take an active part in the business of the church? How can they, as teachers of other positions for the good of their co-religionists? What time have they to improve their minds and acquire information so as to progress with the times?

If people would do their shopping at reasonable hours, there would be no need to confine these clerks—some of them delicate girls—so long a time, pained up behind the counter from the fresh air of the open, or the rest and comfort and duties of home.

The importance of this subject has been recognized and acted upon in other places. In the large cities of the Old World and some parts of the New, early closing has fought the good fight and prevailed. And the claims of clerks and shop-girls to a portion of the public consideration have been acknowledged and accorded. We cannot see why in this land of liberty and larger equality, the consideration shown in other lands to this class of workers should be withheld.

We hope that those who have started in the early closing work will continue till they are successful. They must expect some difficulties and obstructions. But by perseverance they will prevail. For their cause is just and it only needs to be properly and persistently presented to win its way among a people like that which composes this community.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WIRELESS WIRE TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

THE CONVENTION.

Advantages of Conspicuous Delegates.

Evening Session.

CHICAGO, 4.—Judge Hoar took his chair at precisely seven o'clock, but not more than 50 delegates were in his seat.

At 7:30 the convention was nearly full. The entry of Garfield and Coolidge was the occasion for the usual greeting from the galleries. Five minutes later the chair called the convention to order.

Conger moved that the delegates from the churches who have been admitted by order of the convention

be notified of their right to take their seats.

The Chair stated the question before the convention was the contest in Alabama.

Conger suggested that a proposition be made as to divide whatever time should be allowed, equally between the two sides of the question.

Conger further suggested 20 minutes to each side.

A motion having been reduced to writing in the form of a resolution, it was adopted unanimously. (Applause.)

The Chair stated the question was upon Clayton's motion to substitute the minority for the majority recommendation in the Alabama case. Batesman, of Ohio, supported the majority report in some forcible remarks, in which he characterized the State Convention's attempt to usurp the free right of Delegates to act in his representative capacity as he should see fit, as a most offensive assertion of arbitrary dictation. (Applause.)

Farr, of Michigan, said Michigan believed in the right of district representation. Her delegates would maintain that principle and sustain Bunker in his right to vote for his district, just as they insist that the speaker should vote for Michigan because he was elected by Michigan. (Applause.)

Parsons, of Alabama, declared himself a Grant republican, but would sustain the principle of district representation.

The time for debate having expired, the question was stated upon Clayton's motion to strike out and insert:

Boutwell moved the following: Resolved, That all the cases of contested seats be decided by adopting the usage of each State and District in every State where the uniform usage has been to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention by the State convention, that usage shall be deemed binding and the same shall be true in respect of delegates sent by the district convention where that has been the usage.

Conger made a point of order, that Boutwell's resolution was not in order because not germane to the pending question.

The Chair sustained the point. (Vociferous cries of "Question, question.")

The question was put *via* vote and decided overwhelmingly in the affirmative. A division being demanded, the roll of States was called, resulting votes 306, nays 448.

So the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report in the Alabama contest was rejected. The announcement elicited a tumult of applause. When Kentucky was called, the chairman announced its vote in the affirmative, but that of four protestants of yesterday rose and demanded to be counted in the negative, and it was so ordered. (Applause.)

The majority report so far, as relates to Alabama was then adopted. Quarters of Wisconsin, ordered a resolution limiting the debate in the Illinois contest to one hour to be equally divided between the two sides.

Boutwell moved to amend by substituting the resolution which he offered a few minutes before.

Conger raised the point that Boutwell's amendment was not germane to the pending question, which was one as to limitation of the time of debate and was out of order, also because it related to all the unsettled contests limited in the committees report, while the pending question related solely to the report of the committee in the Illinois case. The chair sustained the point of order.

Boutwell at some length defended his proposition under cover of opposition to the proposition for the limitation of debate. He cited the case of Louisiana, in which the delegates admitted were the appointees of the State Convention and not of the congressional district.

Conger replied, said that in the case of Louisiana, there was no question whatever raised before the committee as to district representation. Louisiana had traveled all the way to Massachusetts to find some body to say something about it.

Laughter and applause. He said no objection to just as much debate as the gentleman thought advisable.

The more the report of the majority should be discussed the better it would stand before the convention and the country. (Applause.)

Logan urged the greatest allowance of time to the discussion of the Illinois case and made another reference to the old soldier Grant, which drew out a great burst of applause from the galleries, and considerable waving of handkerchiefs on the floor.

He said Logan, who can beat the old soldier, all right; you beat the man who has been recognized by the people of this nation of the world. But do not by tactics, drive Illinois down to prevent the old soldier from having his share of votes. (Cheers.)

Logan said he was informed that the California delegates were not attending the convention until they had taken the pledge to support the candidate for whom the State Convention instructed them to vote. He asked the California delegates to say what the fact was.

In a moment there was silence followed by derisive laughter, under the supervision of the Chairman, who could not deny the accusation. Finally, Elzey, of California, got up on his chair and said the question could not be answered in a single word, but he would be happy to respond if he could be allowed a little time in which to do so.

California selected her delegates to this convention by the vote of each district represented here, that their appointment had been confirmed by the State convention, and that in order that there should be no mistake about it, that the State Convention had then, with perfect unanimity instructed the delegates to vote first, last and all the time for the distinguished Senator from Maine.

This gave opportunity for the most remarkable scene of excitement witnessed in the hall since the opening of the convention. Three-fourths of the immense throng in the galleries and on the floor outside of the place allotted to delegates, and fully one-half of these delegates themselves, sprang to their feet, cheering, shouting, waving handkerchiefs, umbrellas, etc., for the space of several minutes, before any attempt at restoring order could be made.

Harrison, of Indiana, suggested that an hour be given each side in the Illinois case, and the proposition was adopted without serious objections.

Mr. Conger opened the debate in support of the report.

The gentleman (Harrison) replied. Elliott Anthony, one of the contestants, followed in support of the majority report, asserting that the Illinois convention never have selected the delegates to the National convention, and that all such delegates were selected invariably by the congressional district conventions.

The gentleman (Harrison) stood before the country as a perpetrator of history. (Applause.) In the course of his speech, he alluded to the course of Murphy, of New York, interposed with inquiry whether the speaker did not tell him (Murphy) the other day that on no account would he ever vote for Gen. Grant.

Anthony replied that he never said or thought such a thing, if Grant should be nominated here, he would vote for him.

Starns, of Illinois, followed for the sitting delegates. In a pithy speech frequently interrupted by demonstrations of approval, the sentence "nominate"

Jas. G. Blaine if you will," was the signal for another grand outburst of applause, which was echoed and intensified when he finished the sentence "thus," "and then when those who now shout in the galleries shall by and bye be reposing under the influence of the summer sun, the followers of the grand old silent soldier will still be found wide awake and watching by their camp fires and carrying the banners of sluggards."

The scene which followed and continued for several minutes was most exciting, a part of the galleries and the Grant men in the convention standing and shouting, the uproar partially dying away and then breaking out anew. Although the scene of excitement was continued for a longer time, it was clearly apparent that it was not participated in by so large a proportion of the audience as upon the occasion of Blaine's allusion to Blaine.

Conspicuous in leading the cheerers, first by waving his handkerchief and later by standing on his chair and waving the illuminated little banner placed to designate the seats of the New York delegation.

Finally some one started the campaign song, "We'll rally round the flag boys," and the "Battle cry of freedom." A New York delegate called for three cheers for Grant, which were given with a will. Then three cheers for Blaine were called for by some one on the floor, and the shouts that sprang from the thousands of throats were more deafening than anything which had preceded it. The Grant men on the floor evidently were not aware of the cause of the fresh outburst, and soon were on their feet aiding in the pandemonium of noise and confusion.

At this time nearly every person within the hall was on his feet, each cheering for his favorite. Flags, shawls, parasols, hats and all other movable things within reach were swung furiously to and fro. Bob Ingersoll seizing a lady's shawl waved it frantically from the platform. In the center of the stage just back of the chair a fine looking lady with a flag in one hand and a pocket watch in the other hand swung them to and fro for time and again. "Hurrah for Blaine!" She appeared to be in company with Governor Jewell of Connecticut. Finally she obtained two flags, and with one in each hand continued her enthusiastic efforts as long as the uproar lasted.

It may seem strange that this public assemblage ever before witnessed such a scene. People seemed actually to have lost their senses in the midst of the uproar. Half an hour elapsed before the Chair made any effort to call to order. "At this time Hale, of Maine, was seen standing above the surging crowd upon the shoulders of some friends, waving the banner of Maine and with the banners of the Blaine Stripes grouped closely about him."

To-day's Proceedings in Brief.

Reports were submitted and acted upon respecting the Kansas, West Virginia and Utah cases, after which the report of the committee on rules and order of business was taken up. The rules of the House of Representatives were recommended, and it was recommended that when the vote of a State is cast for a candidate it cannot be changed except in case of numerical error, maintained by the members of the presentation of each candidate for President.

At 2:54 p.m. Sharpe of New York moved that the convention proceed immediately to ballot for President of the United States.

The chairman ruled the motion in order but it was rejected.

Boutwell, of Massachusetts, moved that the national convention be instructed to prepare a plan for the election of delegates by States to the national convention of 1894.

Adopted.

The minority report on rules and order of business was adopted, and the committee on credentials asked to report.

A Probable Homicide Among the Delegates.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., 4.—John G. Thompson, Jr., of Ohio, son of the late Senator and a member of the Representatives, Washington, was shot and seriously wounded in the abdomen, to-day, at Highland Falls, by Beaumont Buck, of Texas. Both were candidates for admission to the West Point military academy and attending classes of the preparatory school. Buck had been made the victim of a malignant hoax by the other students, became enraged at some remarks to-day, drew his revolver and shot Thompson. Buck gave himself up to Justice Avery and was committed to the County Jail to await the result of Thompson's injuries. The bullet passed through Thompson's body. His condition is critical. Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson was telegraphed for at once.

JURY AND WITNESS FEES.

1878.

The holders of certificates for jurors and witness fees in territorial criminal cases for the several terms of the year 1878, of the District Court for the Third Judicial District, are hereby notified that the abstracts of service, revised and corrected, have been deposited with the Territorial Auditor, who is now prepared to issue warrants in payment of such as have been found legal and proper under the laws of the Territory.

JOHN T. CAINE,
Special Commissioner,
Third Judicial District.

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 5th, 1880.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WHITEWASH BRUSHES!

IN THE TERRITORY, AT
G. F. CULMER'S,
TEA POT STORE.

Bought before the advance in Bristles, and Selling Lower than ever. Now is the time for Dealers and others to lay in their Spring Stock.

CHAMPION REAPERS & MOWERS
Tiger Sulky Hay Rakes (Self Dumpers).

Farmers who are now looking around them to see where they can get the Best Goods and the Lowest Prices, we invite them to look in at

THE OREGON WAGON DEPOT!

And you will find the above celebrated Harvesting Machines, which are so well known and known to be the most durable in use. I also keep a full line of

Oliver Chilled Plows,
Holland Pulverizing Harrows,
Wagon Material and HARDWOOD LUMBER

PORTER SHEET IRON ROOFING

The Best and Cheapest Roofing Material used.

Address: HOWARD SEBEE, Salt Lake City

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One brown MARE, 3 or 4 years old, no brands or marks visible, has a coat with black and white spots. If not claimed on or before June 12, 1890, it will be sold to the highest responsible bidder at the estray pound in Graniteville City, at 2 o'clock p.m.

ABRAHAM L. HALE,
District Poundkeeper.

Graniteville, June 1, 1890.

ESTRAY NOTICE.
I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay HORSE, supposed to be 3 years old, both hind feet white, branded Spanish brand on left thigh. If not claimed before June 12, 1890, it will be sold to the highest responsible bidder, at the estray pound, at 2 o'clock p.m.

GEORGE RATTY,
District Poundkeeper.

Toquerville, Kane County, June 2, 1890.

TAILORING.
THE ENGLISH TAILORING COMPANY

HAVE COMMENCED BUSINESS IN THE 104th Ward, one block south of School street, near the City and County Jail, where they will be pleased to wait on all who may favor them with their patronage. All work warranted and a perfect fit guaranteed.

18th School District.

THE REGISTERED VOTERS OF THE 18th School District, Salt Lake City, will please take notice that a meeting will be held at said district, at the School-house, on Monday, June 10th, 1890, at 7:30 p.m., for the election of three Trustees, one to serve for one year, one to serve for two years, and one to serve for three years from date of election, and for the transaction of such other school business as may come before the meeting.

R. H. SCHMITZER,
JOHN T. CAINE,
THOMAS LATIMER,
Trustees.

Salt Lake City, May 27, 1890.

H. PUZEY,
Wagon and Blacksmith Shop

AT THE OLD STAND OF LATE MALCOLM & PUZEY, one door west of Bain Wagon Depot. All kinds of repairing done. Orders promptly executed. The Blacksmithing is superintended by an experienced and good workman in all its branches, and who is well known in the business.

Horse Shoeing in the Best Style.

WANTED!
100 GOOD HEAVY TEAMS
TO GRADE ON
Summit Co. Railroad.

PRICE,
\$3.25 CASH, PER DAY.

Apply at Echo to
CLUFF, ELDREDGE, CRISMON & CO.
at 104 & W 1st

GARDNER'S RESTAURANT
THE MOST
COMFORTABLE & STYLISH RESORT IN THE CITY

TEA COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE.
DINNER from 12m to 4 p.m.
HOT AND COLD LUNCH, Etc.

THE BOSS ICE CREAM
Largest Stock of CONFECTIONERY
in the Territory at Wholesale.

237 Agent for the COOLING MOTH and INSECT EXTERMINATOR.
58 MAIN STREET.

IDAHO STORE.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
SALT & BLUE.

BRANSON KNITTER
PRICE, \$25.
KNITS A SOCK IN 15 MINUTES.
Can teach you to knit in ONE HOUR.

AGENCY
Chicago Scale Co.

300 VARIETIES!
A Ton Scale, \$60, on Cars at Chicago.

Send for Circulars of KNITTERS and SCALES.
Proprietor Snell's LIME KILNS,
Quality Guaranteed.

Wagon, Coal, Grain, Charcoal, Hamlets
Iron, and General Merchandise, Etc., Etc.

JOHN W. SNELL,
One Block South of Theatre.
P. O. Box 519.

Z. C.
WE
CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE OF ANY HOUSE IN THE WEST.
CALL AND SEE.
H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

BOOTS AND SHOES
GREAT VARIETY
CHOICE GEOGRAPHIC
SELECTED VARIETY
FAMILY GROCERIES
GLASS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
DESCRIPTIONS
THE LATEST STYLES
CONTAINERS FURNISHING

EAGLE EMPORIUM!
NEW GOODS.
STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Elegant Line of Embroideries,
MALTESE, BRETON, CLUNEY, and other LACES in ENDLESS VARIETY.
BUTTONS OF EVERY SHADE & STYLE.
SILK FRINGES AND GIMPS,
PARASOLS AND FANS INNUMERABLE.
Brocade, Gros Grain & Cord Edge Ribbons.
SPLENDID LINES OF
CURTAINS, NETS, MARSEILLES & TERRY QUILTS. TOILET COVERS, MATS, TOWELS, TABLE DAMASKS.
NEW DESIGNS IN CRETONNES.
Custom Made and Wove Corsets in All Colors.
ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Hair Ornaments, Braid Pins, Bows and Ties, Handkerchiefs, Ruchings and Linen Sets.
Gloves and Hosiery to suit the most Fastidious.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
And all the Best and Most Desirable Brands of
Bleached and Unbleached Domestics
AT BED ROCK PRICES
TO SUIT CITY AS WELL AS VISITORS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS!
BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE CHOICEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF
GROCERIES,
Fruits, Candies, Nuts, Etc., Etc.
HARDWARE,
Crockery and Glassware,
STOVES AND RANGES
AGENTS FOR
Dupont Blasting, Sporting and Rifle Powders.
WM. JENNINGS & SONS.
Nos. 82 to 88 East Temple and 1202 to 1222 First South Streets,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.