

THE FLY.

Oh, the fly's a riser early
Nowadays,
And he makes the sleeper surly
With his lays;
He's very, very fresh
And he has an eye for flesh
To amaze.
He's a most persistent fellow—
Is the fly;
You may kick the bedstead mellow
Or may try,
But you can not frighten him;
He'll return with greater vim
By and by.
Well he knows a perfect sleeping
From pretense;
And he knows, when he is creeping,
How immense
Is your rage, but still he goes
O'er the flesh that you expose
And through rents.
If he thought that you would strike him
With your fist,
Or if you were up just like him,
He'd desert;
For the names of lazy men
He has written with a pen
On his list.

Columbia Dispatch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COALVILLE, Utah, Aug. 17th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The Summit Stake Quarterly Conference was held here on Saturday and Sunday, the 14th and 15th inst., at which all the Wards in the Stake but one, were represented. According to the reports of the Bishops, good health, peace and prosperity prevail among the Saints.
We were honored with the company of Apostle John Henry Smith and Elder Andrew Jensen, from Salt Lake City, who, in connection with some of the Stake Priesthood, gave much valuable instruction to the people. Conference was well attended. The weather was fine, and all seemingly felt well and spiritually strengthened by attending.

Our Stake Tabernacle is progressing slowly, but we hope by united efforts to so far complete it as to hold our next November conference within its walls. When finished it will present a stately appearance and will be a beautiful ornament to our little town, besides being a substantial monument of the faith by works of the Latter-day Saints of Summit Stake of Zion.
Prospects for crops throughout the county bid only fair and are somewhat late in consequence of the drought, and had it not been for the waters of the Provo, Weber and Chalk Creek, crops, people and everything would have been withered. The recent showers have been welcomed by all.

Trade at present is not very brisk. Yet we all live and are thankful for what we have, realizing that it might be much worse with us.

The People of Summit County feel somewhat jubilant over their success at the recent election, though not boastfully so, while the "Liberals" are seldom, or never, heard from on the subject.

Very respectfully yours,
J. A. SMITH.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

KAMAS, Summit County,
August 16, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The Quarterly Conference of the Summit Stake, held at Coalville on the 14th and 15th insts., which I have just returned from attending, was an excellent one, where much good instruction was given for the comfort and encouragement of the Saints.

The report of President W. W. Cluff, superintendent of the Stake tabernacle, showed that the work on that much-needed and creditable house is progressing favorably.

It was quite gratifying in traveling through the principal part of the agricultural district of this county to witness the favorable contrast between the present time and what it was a few years ago, when frequently by, or before this time of the year, Jack Frost would have manifested his blighting effects on the most of the crops. The climate of Summit County is surely making a change for the better. We now see small patches of corn beans etc., looking well and some bearing fruit trees, which was a rare thing a few years ago.

This season all crops are looking well, harvesting has commenced, and the usual time of the first fall frost, the full moon in August having passed by without any, the farmers are in expectation of reaping a fully matured and unusually large crop, even to the latest.

The Peoa Bench, a few years since a sagebrush plain, several miles in extent, is becoming, and the prospect is that it will be, the granary of the county.

The people generally are pleased with the result of the election. The People's Party having elected their full ticket by a greater majority than heretofore, the expectation of some of the loyal (?) citizens to the contrary notwithstanding. Quite a number of the hitherto Liberals being so well satis-

fied with the conducting of the financial and political interests of the county, and fearing the consequences of a change into the hands of a large majority of the candidates on the Liberal ticket, cast their votes with the People's party, or else stayed away from the polls entirely, thereby manifesting their good judgment and giving a positive evidence against the hue and cry about the discontent of the self-termed loyal citizens, and showing that such dissatisfaction exists only in the minds of a few would-be regenerators, more fully renegades, who are floating around among the real loyal citizens of the county.

In Kamas the general prospects are very favorable. The people are enjoying good health and they are making an unusual number of improvements this year by erecting quite a number of creditable dwelling houses, etc.

S. T. ATWOOD.

Facts and Reflections From a Missionary.

MOVEMENTS OF MISSIONARIES.

HORSE CREEK, Mitchell Co.,
N. C., Aug. 12, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

There are at present in this (the N. C.) Conference fourteen traveling Elders. From letters just received from our President, I learn they are meeting with fair success in teaching the principles of the Gospel in their different fields of labor. Several have been inducted into the fold during the last month. I returned a few days ago from a trip to Washington County, Virginia, where I had been, in company with Elder Lindsay, for the purpose of visiting a family of Saints and to offer the people in that vicinity the Gospel. Owing to false reports that were in circulation about us as a people and the principles we held forth, the minds of the population were prejudiced and they were willing to judge the matter before hearing it, so we classed them with those that Solomon said were not wise. We held two meetings, baptized two, and, owing to the feeling of indifference manifested towards the truth we felt it our duty to seek other fields. In that section there has been a great amount of grain spoiled in this schock, owing to so much rain, it having rained almost continuously for three months.

A TERRIBLE DISEASE.

Arriving at Roan Mountain, Carter County, Tennessee, on our return we met Elders Stanford and Taylor, who desired us to tarry with them a few days and we did so. They informed us of an epidemic that was making ravages among the people. "A disease known as the flux." On enquiry, found that scarcely a family was free from it. In several instances there have been two corpses laid out at the same time, and other members of the family afflicted. While in the field I visited several families that were suffering from its ravages. Saturday, the 7th inst., I left Elders Stanford, Taylor and Lindsay, and started on my way to these parts to join Elder Condie whom I met on Sunday. I was pleased to find him in as good health as when I left him four weeks ago. I also found many suffering from the dreaded complaint. Among those afflicted are Bro. David Vance, President of the branch here, and his wife. Elder Condie and I have been with them since Sunday doing all in our power to alleviate their sufferings, which have been very severe. I am pleased to say their condition is favorable to-day; and thankful that our prayers have been heard in their behalf. We have seen the power of God made manifest in a great many cases in restoring those who have faith in the ordinances of the Gospel.

I have been informed that there have been about 75 deaths in this and Carter County in the last month from this disease; young and old full victims. A great many people are very much alarmed, as they think it is as contagious as small-pox. I think it is atmospheric, and one of the judgments of the last days. We Elders feel it our duty to do all in our power for suffering humanity, so we are visiting the sick and comforting those that mourn as far as it is in our power. I am thankful to say God has preserved us thus far from its attacks, and we feel to give unto Him the glory for all we are enabled to do.

The weather is very changeable here. For the last few days we have been sitting around the fire. This no doubt will sound strange in August.

In the "Sunny South" crops this season are very light, owing to such a wet season. It seems that the prophecies are being fulfilled. Jesus said: "When ye hear of wars, earthquakes, famine, pestilence, etc., know ye that the end is nigh."

A FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY.

The spirit of mobocracy is raging in some portions of the mission. I am pleased to say everything is quiet in this field.

The 10th inst. was the second anniversary of that horrible tragedy, in which Elders Berry and Gibbs fell victims, and when I read the speeches delivered by some of the G. A. R., I said they were in possession of the same spirit that caused the death of those servants of God, and letting my mind revert back I find the same spirit murdered our beloved Prophet and Patriarch, and caused men, women and children to leave their homes and to travel over one thousand miles across mountains and deserts, where

the feet of white men had scarcely traversed, many of whom had to succumb to the hardships that were thrust upon them, and the line of travel is marked until this day by their graves. This spirit crucified our Savior, put to death His Apostles, banished his followers, some to lone islands, to the mountains and caves in the rocks, some were sawn asunder, stoned, and others beheaded; cast Daniel into a den of lions, the three Hebrew children into a fiery furnace, slew Able, tempted Eve, and would to-day murder men, women and children, or drive them from their homes, and this, too, in the blaze of the nineteenth century, in a "land of the free and the home of the brave!" And why all this? Because they are trying to live up to the commandments of God. "Offences must come, but woe to them by whom they come." I desire that they may see the error of their ways ere it is too late, for there will come a day when all men will have to give an account for the deeds done, and I fear unless there is a change in the hearts of those who persecute the Saints they will be weighed in the balances and found wanting. The prayers of the Elders and Saints here ascend to Him who stands at the helm, in behalf of our brethren who are suffering for conscience' sake, and our prayer is that God may give them and us grace according to our day, that we may gain the reward of the faithful.

The News is an ever welcome visitor.
Ever praying for the welfare of Zion,
Jas. T. THORNE.

ELDER J. E. HART INTERVIEWED.

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT IT—WHAT APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK "NEWS."

NEW YORK CITY,
August 15th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

I send by to-day's mail a copy of the New York Daily News, which contains an interview which took place between a reporter of that paper and myself a few days since. A few misstatements occur therein, one of which, in justice to myself, I wish to correct. In referring to the Edmunds law I did not say "That there have been as many polygamic marriages since its passage as there were before it became law," but I did make the statement that we as "Latter-day Saints" believe it to be a divine principle of our religion, and that it was not our intention to renounce it.

I have no proof that any person has violated the "Edmunds Act" of 1882, consequently I would have no right to say that polygamic marriages were as frequent now as at any other time. It is an established fact that it is made a crime to believe in the practice of polygamy, and for that belief 3,000 citizens of Idaho are disfranchised, and by whom? Why, a band of political hucksters, who formed the last Territorial Legislature, and who pledged themselves to their constituents to vote for any bill that might be introduced against the "Mormons," no matter how unconstitutional it might be. A number of parties who voted for those infamous bills acknowledged to the writer that they knew they were unconstitutional and would not stand the tests of the courts, but they were bound to vote for them.

If this is not the essence of perjury, what is it?
Why they've worked it down to such a fine point that is almost made a crime to look at a deputy marshal in the great Territory of Idaho, and punishable by a fine of \$100.
Shut your eyes and be loyal.

Yours truly,
J. E. HART.

Following is the report of the interview referred to, as taken from the New York News:

Notwithstanding the rigor of the laws that Congress has made to crush out Mormonism within the United States, it is an interesting fact that the work of the church in inducing Mormon converts in Europe and their emigration to this country goes on with unabated activity. The Mormon agent in this city is Mr. James H. Hart. His son, Mr. James E. Hart, a fine looking and intelligent man of middle age, gave a News reporter yesterday some interesting facts about the missionary work of the Latter-day Saints in Europe and the extent of Mormon emigration. He talked with great candor and with an evident desire to conceal nothing.

Young Mr. Hart said that he was the son of Mormon parents, and that his father was counselor to the Mormon President of the Stake of Bear Lake, Bear Lake County, Idaho. In the church there are 29 Stakes, and each Stake has a clerical head, known as a president. He is entitled to two counselors.

There are now scattered through Europe nearly one hundred and fifty missionaries preaching Mormonism and making converts to their church. These missionaries receive no compensation for their services and are expected to live upon such donations as they manage to secure while discharging their clerical duties. They are even compelled to pay their own passages to Europe, but on their return their passage is paid for by the Mormon church here.

These elders, as the missionaries are styled, are called for from the different Mormon Stakes by the President of

the Mormon Church, John Taylor, who is known among his flock as the "Prophet, Seer and Revelator to and for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." In obedience to this demand each of the Stakes furnishes its required quota, and the elders so selected at once embark for Europe. Their term of service varies from one to three years, and they are only excused from duty in case of sickness.

Before the expiration of the term for which they were ordered abroad a new levy of elders is ordered, who go abroad to relieve the missionaries there on duty. On their arrival in Europe the elders report to Daniel H. Wells at Liverpool, who is known as the Presiding Elder, and by him they are assigned to their respective posts of duty.

The largest number of converts is made in Sweden, and England follows as a close second, although there are additions made by the elders in all parts of Europe. These converts assemble in Liverpool until a sufficient number is gathered together to form a company. They then embark on a Guion steamer for America.

In 1885 five of these companies, numbering over 200 in each company, arrived at Castle Garden. Mr. Hart denied that there was a preponderance of women among the converts, but said that each sex was about equally represented in number. The average age of the immigrants is about 25 years.

A number of the Mormon immigrants have means of their own, but the largest proportion have little or no money when they land at Castle Garden. When they arrive here they are met by Counselor Hart, whose duty it is to send them to the Mormon settlements, which is done via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Some go to Utah and others to Arizona, Idaho and Nevada.

Recently the Commissioners of Emigration made an effort to check this Mormon immigration. The commissioners detained some Mormons at Castle Garden and threatened to send them back to Liverpool, on the ground that some of them were paupers, and also because they had come to this country to practice polygamy, in violation of the provisions of the Edmunds bill prohibiting it. Counselor Hart satisfied the commissioners that they could not be considered paupers. He said that on their arrival at their several destinations the Mormons would be cared for and given employment.

In addition to the European mission, there are Mormon missions in the Southern and North-western States. The former is presided over by Elder John Morgan and the latter by Elder Wm. M. Palmer. The same plan that is practiced in Europe in sending out missionaries is used in these places.

The Sandwich Islands have proved a prolific ground for the Mormon elders. The converts there now number several thousand. Mormon missionaries and their wives were sent there last spring for a three-years' service of duty.

In speaking of polygamy, Mr. Hart said that the opinion generally prevailed that the Mormon women were compelled to marry whoever the bishop ordered that they should. He said that there was no truth in such a statement, as the Mormon women were as free to choose their husbands as the women of any Christian church.

When Mr. Hart was asked if the Latter-day Saints led moral lives aside from the polygamous feature of their religion, he produced for a memorandum book the following, which he stated are criminal statistics of Salt Lake City for the year 1885:

Population of Salt Lake City	26,000
Of which there are Mormons	20,800
Non-Mormons	5,200
Arrests during year	1,200
Mormons arrested	96
Non-Mormons arrested	1,104

In Salt Lake City there are forty disorderly houses besides a large number of gambling houses and saloons, none of which, Mr. Hart alleges, are kept by Mormons. The Mormon law strictly forbids its members from selling liquor. When Mr. Hart was asked what effect the passage of the Edmunds act has had upon the practice of polygamy by the Mormon Church, he said:

"That act was passed in 1882, but our people regard it as an expost facto law and as such unconstitutional. There are a large number of Mormons who were arrested for violating that act in the penitentiary in Utah and other places. These men, although prisoners, have not renounced the Mormon Church, and they will not renounce it. "Since the passage of that act," said Mr. Hart in conclusion, "there have been as many polygamic marriages as there were before it became a law. The fact is, that the Mormon people do not intend to recede from their religious belief. Our people believe that polygamy is a divine principle of their religion."

Mr. Hart denied emphatically that the Mormons were opposed to the Constitution of the United States. He had been educated in the belief that that instrument was so wise in its principles that God must have inspired the writer of it.

OUR OGDEN LETTER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH,
Aug. 20, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

It is alleged that when the old country gentleman told his wife the cow "had eaten the grindstone," she replied: "I knew she would—I told you so." And when a short time since

the weather prophets here were smiled at because the threatening storm clouds time and again passed away in a big puff of wind, and left us high, dry and dusty, they said: "Tarry a little—for it will come." It did come; and now they can say

"WE TOLD YOU SO."

For about midnight last night we were visited by a tremendous rain storm accompanied by crashing thunders whose peals were almost deafening, and vivid lightnings, and many of the citizens of this place were uncereemoniously and rudely aroused from

"Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

by the roaring of heaven's artillery and heavy downpour. All the day previous the storm clouds had gathered up in huge piles, descended on the mountains and many of them crept gradually down to the base. The heat was intense. But these nocturnal atmospheric changes cooled off matters temporarily. I speak advisedly, for although a light breeze has been in motion during this day, the weather has been as hot as it was yesterday and many people complain of its intensity. However I do not see any propriety in complaining too loudly, for, ere many months more, they will be heard to say "the harvest is past, the

SUMMER IS ENDED.

winter approaches and many are unprepared for it." The people of this county are pushing forward their early autumn work, gathering in and threshing their grain, and securing their crops. The grain yield, as far as I have been able to ascertain by inquiries and observation, does not average more than half what it was in previous years; though the hay harvest thus far is abundant, and there is another cutting of lucern yet to come this season. Numerous barns are already well filled with the provender, and stacks are multiplying in the yards of the granaries.

I learned to-day, from a gentleman from

OGDEN VALLEY

that the crops in that beautiful locality will soon be gathered. The yield is not heavy, but is pretty good. Besides, they have enjoyed a streak of good fortune which they seldom experience in that region, that is, immunity from frosts when the grain is in milk, and which in former times have, in one night, destroyed entire fields of golden grain. This season they are all safe from the effects of any such visitations. Their tubers and other ground products are doing as well as it was expected they would.

In several parts of this county immense quantities of ground fruits have been raised.

THE WATER MELON

"takes the cake." They are thrown on the market and are offered very cheap, but they do not appear to find as ready sale as they did last year. Other fruits, both domestic and foreign, find a readier market. Musk melons do not seem to be very plentiful just now, neither do the people appear to have such a penchant for them as they do for the more juicy one which serves as meat and drink both in the noon tide and as a dessert after the more substantial mid-day meal. I believe, however, they will be in greater demand a month hence than they are at the present time. Some other fruits will then be out of season.

The rush

TO LAKE PARK

Continues every day, and all day long. One train left here this morning, another at 1 o'clock p. m., destined with their living freight for the new pleasure resort, and at 7:30 to-night the Ole Beckoe Band excursion leave for the same place, accompanied by the Ogden Brass Band. A ball and concert are among the chief features of the evening's entertainment, and it is possible the refrain of the ancient holiday song,

"We won't go home till morning,"

May be heard ringing out on the night breezes as they emanate from the lungs of some of the vigorous songsters.

On Tuesday next the knights of the cleaver of Salt Lake, Ogden and other places will linger for a day at the Park and enjoy the excessive pleasures of that already celebrated rendezvous of hunters after mundane happiness.

This afternoon I dropped in to the

CITY COUNCIL.

It was the regular session. A quorum was present and the Mayor presided over their deliberations. When the reports of the standing and special committees were reached, in response to the call of the presiding genius, I noticed that many of the chairmen answered—"No report," while some of the committees made partial reports and solicited "further time" which, of course in each case was accorded them. I gleaned enough, however, to show that the City Fathers of the Junction City are neither dead nor asleep—but they have a great deal of work laid out and which all, in their several spheres are vigorously prosecuting for the benefit of their whole constituency—which means the entire municipality of Ogden.

Many improvements are going forward in public grounds, streets, roads and alleys. Among other improvements is the

CONSTRUCTION OF A TRAMWAY

of bring gravel, rock, dirt, etc., from