

fit for a stable and that he will probably use it to fatten hogs in.

It is not anything new for opponents to the Mormon religion to have violent epaimes; the same class of people were affected similarly anciently toward the same object, so that the Savior remarked: "From the days of John the Baptist until now the kingdom of heaven suffered violence, and the violent take it by force." It may be that there are some people in the localities named in the dispatch that have submitted to the wiles of Satan to the extent that they feel to be very violent toward those who are preaching the Mormon religion, or the Gospel of Christ, which is its true name. That would be no new experience with pure Christianity; its record is full of having to meet such opposition. But in the same localities there are also many very good people, who recognize the truth of the wise man Solomon's remark that "violence covereth the mouth of the wicked;" hence these good people refuse to smear their lips with that which marks an evil spirit, and they are kind and hospitable to the Elders who bring the Gospel to their midst.

In the counties named, and other adjoining, there are a couple of Mormon Elders traveling without purse or scrip, preaching the Gospel. It is quite possible that Elder Wm. H. Burrows, whose residence is Huntsville, Utah, and who is now on a mission to the states, is one of them. But it is not at all likely that they have been frightened out of the county, for the reason that there was no occasion to fear danger. The dispatch is doubtless greatly overdrawn in this respect, as it is in others. For instance, in regard to the locking and opening of the Baptist church in Crum. Several weeks ago the NEWS published the particulars of that incident. The Elders had been invited, and they came and preached in the church. They learned that an attempt had been made by the pastor to prevent it, and that he had locked the door; but the congregation overruled him and opened the house preparatory to the Elders coming and complying with the request that had been made of them. There was no flourish, no "boldness" of a boastful character—only a quiet religious service in which the Gospel of Christ as taught in the New Testament was preached with the boldness and power that characterize the humble servants of the Lord in their ministrations. Perhaps the pastor thought the doctrines of the New Testament, taught in plainness and purity, polluted the place from his standpoint of what religion ought to be, and therefore he wants to convert the building into a pigsty. This is not the first instance of defeated evil spirits directing their attention to swine.

As to Mr. Shoup's receiving the Gospel and thereby being deprived of the intended heirship to the pastor's property, that is no unusual experience of Mormons. When they hear the Gospel they recognize the voice of the true Shepherd, and prefer following that to waiting for prospects in dead men's shoes. They comprehend the fact that those who will

not give up all for the Lord's sake are not worthy of Him, therefore they are willing to make any sacrifice He permits to be required of them, and trust Him for the outcome. Doubtless Mr. Shoup, if he has done as stated, is more willing to rely upon the Lord than upon the arm of flesh in this matter, and rejoices in the fact that he is right, even though poor, rather than both rich and wrong.

Opposition of the kind referred to will not stop the work of Mormonism, which is under the guidance of the Supreme Being. If He had not taken care of it, it would have been wiped out long ago, with the antagonism it has had to meet. But being the Lord's work, it has overcome all difficulties up to the present, and will continue in its career. So far as concerns the part of Kentucky from which the dispatch comes, there have been several baseless rumors from there of trouble, among them being the shooting story referred to, and which assumed to give details of an event that never occurred. The Elders have taken occasion several times to write that they were experiencing no difficulties of an unusual character in their missionary labors, and that while a few people were bitterly hostile, generally the Kentuckians were as kind and hospitable as could be, not being seriously affected by the anger of a fussy anti-Mormon. He has his rights and none should interfere with them.

THE IRON COUNTY SITUATION.

The number of tickets in the election in Iron county seems to be causing something of a muddle down there, apparently due in great measure to confusion in discriminating between what nominating parties—either conventions or individuals—may do and that which electors may perform through the casting of their votes. Today the NEWS received this further communication, with request for an immediate reply:

PAROWAN, Oct. 28, 1896.

To the Editor:

I too would like to ask a few questions concerning the "Citizens' Party Ticket of Iron county."

First—If it can be readily proved that the individuals who signed the petition for the Citizens' party ticket, or enough of them to reduce the number of petitioners for that party below one hundred, had previously signed a petition for an "Independent Republican Ticket" in Iron county, and that Independent Republican ticket was filed by the clerk before the petition of the Citizens' ticket; if tested in the courts, is it your opinion it would be entitled to a place on the ballot?

Second—If a candidate nominated by the Citizens' party, without the endorsement of any other party, should receive the highest number of votes in the county, would he be entitled to a certificate of election?

Third—If a candidate, nominated by the Citizens' party, and previously nominated by the Republican and Independent Republican parties, should receive the highest number of votes in Iron county, would he be entitled to a certificate of election? (Section 7, chapter Lxix. An act in relation to elections, defining offenses against the same and prescribing punishment therefor, approved March 25, 1896.)

Fourth—If it can be readily proved

that a large majority or all of the petitioners for Citizens' ticket had previously engaged in the primaries of the different parties, and every candidate on that ticket had so engaged, and nearly all of those candidates had met as delegates for the different parties in their conventions, and a majority of Citizens' candidates had offered, or allowed to be offered, their names as candidates in those party conventions, would the ticket be entitled to a place on the ballot?

Fifth—If a candidate nominated by the Citizens' party, without the endorsement of any other party, should receive the highest number of votes in the county, would he be entitled to a certificate of election?

Sixth—If a candidate nominated by the Citizens' party, and previously nominated by the Republican party, should receive the highest number of votes in Iron county, would he be entitled to a certificate of election? Pardon for referring to ruling of Montana supreme court.

Seventh—Does our statute contemplate letting offices to the lowest bidder, providing on that bid the citizens give him the highest number of votes?

A CITIZEN OF IRON CO.

First.—The law says "no person shall sign more than one certificate of nomination for any office." Illegally obtained signatures are void, hence that would be a ground for an official refusing to put a ticket so certified on the official ballot.

Sec. 20.—Yes; the objection to the sufficiency of the nominating certificate goes to the point of placing names on the official ballot by a certain officer, and not to the choice made by the electors at the polls. The law relating to nominations was approved March 28, 1896; on a subsequent date, April 6, 1896, there was approved a law which says of canvassing boards:

Sec. 28. The board must declare elected the persons having the highest number of votes given for each office to be filled by the voters of a single county or subdivision thereof.

It should not be forgotten that electors are not bound to vote for those only who are placed on the ballot in due form by an officer. They may vote for whom they please, as stated in Thursday's NEWS as provided in section 18 of the law of March 28.

Third.—Yes; see section 28 of the law of April 5.

Fourth.—Yes; individuals can change their minds, or bolt from parties to the extent named; but they are not permitted to sign two certificates of nomination. A candidate may be in that capacity before a convention if he chooses, and then may receive an independent nomination.

Fifth.—Yes; see section 28 quoted.

Sixth.—Ditto. The ruling of the court referred to related to placing names on the official ballot, not to the canvass of the votes cast on election day.

Seventh.—In the sense that the question is asked, yes; but the designation used is not appropriate. In a contest, the electors always give the offices to the party that offers the best prospect as an inducement. So long as the inducement is lawful, it cannot be contemptuously referred to as letting the office to the lowest bidder. That is an imputation on the integrity of voters, being an insinuation that they are purchasable. The just presumption is that citizens give their votes honestly, and the highest number of