

EVENING NEWS.

Published Daily, Sunday Excepted,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, July 18, 1887.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

GENERAL ELECTION,
Monday, August 1st, 1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

COUNCIL.

First District.....JOHN E. CARLISLE,
Lodge.
Second District.....J. W. ALLEN,
Hyrum.
Third District.....J. W. ALLEN,
Ogden.
Fourth District.....JOHN E. WINDLER,
Salt Lake City.
Fifth District.....ELIAS A. SMITH,
Salt Lake City.
Sixth District.....RICHARD HOWE,
South Cottonwood.
Seventh District.....A. G. STEVENS, JR.,
Provo.
Eighth District.....J. W. WIMMER,
Huntington.
Ninth District.....W. M. A. BRYAN,
Mall.
Tenth District.....LUTHER T. TUTTLE,
St. George.
Eleventh District.....E. G. WOOLLEY,
St. George.

HOUSE.

First District.....ELIAS A. SMITH,
Salt Lake City.
Second District.....JOSEPH HOWELL,
Wellsville.
Third District.....RICHARD HOWE,
Bridgman City.
Fourth District.....CHAS. G. RICHARDS,
Ogden.
Fifth District.....NATHAN M. THOMSON,
North Ogden.
Sixth District.....THOS. J. ROUCHEE,
Salt Lake City.
Seventh District.....JOHN BOYDEN,
Tooele.
Eighth District.....DANIEL D. HOUTZ,
Tooele.
Ninth District.....WILLIAM W. DICK,
Salt Lake City.
Tenth District.....JAS. H. MOYLE,
Salt Lake City.
Eleventh District.....THOS. V. WILLIAMS,
Taylorville.
Twelfth District.....GEO. M. SPENCER,
Taylorville.
Thirteenth District.....J. E. HILL,
Mill Creek.
Fourteenth District.....WILLIAM A. CREEK,
Spanish Fork.
Fifteenth District.....S. K. THOMAS,
Provo.
Sixteenth District.....LYMAN S. WOOD,
Springville.
Seventeenth District.....ABRAHAM HATCH,
Hobartville.
Eighteenth District.....W. M. H. KING,
Fillmore.
Nineteenth District.....P. F. FARNSWORTH,
Beaver.
Twentieth District.....W. M. STEWART,
Kanab.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Selection.....E. M. WHEELER,
Collector.
Treasurer.....W. E. CUMMINGS,
Superintendent of Schools.
W. M. STEWART.

CONVENTION DOINGS AND "MORMON" PROSELYTING.

We notice that a number of papers, in discussing the question of Utah's admission into the Union as a State, compare the action of the constitutional convention on the subject with the action of the same body on the subject of polygamy with the missionary work now going on in the Southern States and other places. What relation these two different things have to each other is not perceptible to the common eye. It takes the warped judgment of an anti-"Mormon" editor to bring them into any kind of connection.

The Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have a mission to perform which reaches to every part of the world. It is to preach "the Gospel of the Kingdom as a witness to all nations" before "the end" comes. They expect to fill the obligations of this mission, no matter what happens. And they have an indisputable right to proclaim the truth as they understand it wherever people are willing to listen to them. They do not propose to use compulsion in any form, nor will any degree of force prevent them from doing what they conceive to be their duty.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention met in a political capacity to perform a political duty for which they had been elected by the citizens. Their religious views had nothing to do with their work. It does not matter whether they are "Mormons," Methodists, Catholics, Episcopalians, Quakers, Jews or Infidels. Neither the government nor the nation has any right to raise questions as to their faith. It is not the business of the press. The Constitution they have framed must be criticized, if at all, solely on its merits.

But it will be said, the Convention made provisions against bigamy and polygamy, and it will be asked, do not "Mormon" missionaries preach polygamy? The statement is correct, but the question is based on a fallacy. The Elders of this Church are not abroad in the world preaching polygamy. They are not sent for that purpose. As a matter of fact they do not attempt to make proselytes on that ground. "Polygamy," in the mind of the average newspaper writer, means polygamy and vice versa. This is a mark of ignorance on the subject so profound that it seems useless to try to reach it by fact or reason.

Let it be repeated, until the idea penetrates the fog with which the press is enveloped on this subject, that the truth is that the people of Utah who have this Statehood movement in hand are men who have not broken the laws in regard to polygamy, and have all taken the oath to obey in future the laws that they have kept in the past. They hold the political power. The polygamists are all disfranchised. The men who framed the Constitution and those who will vote upon it are citizens of the United States who have the right to struggle for their full liberties under the Constitution and the laws which they have enacted, and they are determined to do so in the way that has been pointed out as their only path to Statehood.

AN ENCOURAGING STATEMENT.

The following encouraging statement in relation to Mesa, Arizona, is from a letter written at that place and dated the 10th inst., by P. M. Coleman:

I left my old home near Springfield, St. Clair Co., Ala., on the 21st of April last, to accompany with my little family bound for this place. We had a fine time traveling, and reached Mesa on the 26th, all safe and sound. The country is a beautiful place and as a general thing filled with good Latter-day Saints, who received us gladly and extended great kindness to us.

THE HOT WEATHER.

If the telegraph wires could be brought up to the heated condition of the weather in the east by conveying such reports of it as they have for three days past, they would be very close to the melting point and it would be no wonder if they melted.

Such a heated time has not been known within the recollection of middle-aged people, and the deaths and casualties resulting therefrom are correspondingly severe, the list already running up an enormous figure. One unwarmed person in the shade is more than the average human animal indigenous to the temperate zone can stand for a great length of time and retain both life and reason; but this does not nearly represent the mercury's highest flight in some places, 100 to 105 being the common, 110 frequent and on one or two occasions 120 being recorded, all these in the shade. The number of sunstrokes and prostrations grows larger and the area in which they occur becomes wider day after day, so that the heat assumes the character of a veritable pestilence.

The sun is not altogether responsible for this, nor are geographical locations, though both of course enter more largely into the cause of existing conditions than any other thing; in Cincinnati, for instance, it is as hot every summer as it is in New Orleans or Galveston, in the extreme southern part of the Southern States, the only metropolis being several hundred miles north of them. This is of course attributable largely to the soil of the latter place, its characteristics partaking greatly of sand or other retaining and reflecting mediums of heat, and to the absence of that topographical arrangement by means of which currents of air are formulated and placed in such motion as measurably counteracts the calorific condition evolved by the joint operation of the sun and the soil; it may also number among its causes insufficient vegetation, foliage, etc., because of which the earth is the earth, but meagrely shaded, but that never-ceasing aquatic performance of live plants and trees by which moisture is drawn from the depths of nature and forced by the process of capillary attraction to their extremities above the earth is too limited to accomplish great benefits.

In Utah generally we have warm summers, but nothing approaching what is going on in the east. It has seldom touched 100 here, and in only two places, we believe, has the mercury risen so high as 110, and these occasions have been rare and owing to the immense deposits of mineral lying so close to the surface everywhere and the absence of breezes at those particular times. There have been but few deaths from excessive heat, or sunstroke as it is improperly called, since the Territory was settled. The lakes so generously distributed throughout the country have a tendency to preserve a tolerably fair degree of humidity, which, with the numerous air currents generated in the mountains, the rapidly increasing arborage and the more frequent recurrence of rains make our temperature perhaps as even as within the same hemisphere, at least; at least the heat is not so distressing and the nights are generally delightfully cool, this being an invigorant somewhat in the nature of a recuperative and helping to keep the system in good condition all the time.

PERSECUTION AND MISREPRESENTATION.

A GREAT deal is being said just now by the press of the country about the Elders engaged in missionary work in the Southern States—more especially in Georgia and South Carolina. The way in which the facts in relation to their doings are distorted is but a repetition of the ordinary treatment received by Latter-day Saints peacefully engaged in missionary work. They understand to be their divinely enjoined duty.

One of the most palpably absurd charges in relation to the persecution of the Elders is the late statement that Elder Joseph Thornpugh was the aggressor in the use of violence. It has been telegraphed from the east over the country that he, while surrounded by converts, made an assault upon a Methodist preacher. A straightforward statement of the whole affair, obtained from the Elder himself, who has since returned home, appeared in the News of Saturday. Brother Thornpugh, who was at the time of the trouble, attacked a man, a fever, was the victim of maltreatment and vindictive treatment, as is universally the case in affairs of this character.

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OTTAWA, Ont., July 18.—The Dominion government will send a commissioner to this for the purpose of promoting the trade of Canada and China and Japan. All efforts of the present Dominion government to extend Canada's foreign trade have been strictly successful, and foreign trade is still on the decline. It is held that it will improve the trade and the Dominion government has the right to negotiate commercial treaties on its own account.

The Irish Leaders.

DUBLIN, July 18.—Redmond, national leader of Parliament, speaking at Coonahy, said he deeply respected Davitt's services but regretted his late speech, which amounted to a charge that was little short of a libel, was about as large as a base ball and the exterior was of black tin and glass, with a fuse hole. The fuse had been fired, but had not exploded. It is supposed it was placed there and fired when the building was full of people, and intended to destroy the room and occupants.

THE ELDERS IN GEORGIA.

Persecution and Successful Labors.

MAYVILLE, GEORGIA, July 11th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

It will not be imposing, I beg leave to present a few of the items that have been most prominent in the opening up of our "new field," since your last bearing of us.

Friday, June 17, a mob—ku-klux—waited upon us before breakfast, at Billington's (a Baptist) deacon's and informed us that we must leave the place; that the citizens did not wish us to preach. We assured them that God did, and we would therefore stay until He wanted us to go.

We endeavored to keep as calm as a summer morning, and it astonished them so badly that they were confounded and hung their heads, and we had the opportunity of reasoning with them to a considerable extent. As they were about to go, one remarked that "Gus" was coming. This put the devil into all of them, for Gus had enough of the same kind of a trip lately.

But God was near by, also, and he directed the deacon's wife to come and order them off. "Leave my gate immediately, I don't want a curse on my house," she cried, and commanded the women with more than natural voice.

"God don't have anything to do with those men," said the ravine "Gus." "God will have something to do with all of you," continued the lady, as the crowd began to move off.

"I hope so too," said the heroine, "if they go to heaven." We acknowledged the hand of God in the lady coming out. We went right on with our appointment. If nothing had happened, we left the obnoxious "ku-klux" to pursue their course.

Rev. Robert Maddox, father of the late Elder Eldon Benson, told his wife three days after—the two confessions were after the same manner. This Baptist preacher had been wanting to see a "miracle" ever since he left the faith, and he was acknowledged (at first) and we informed him that he should see one, but it would be one to his own hurt. He has not been back since for one of late, that I know of.

When our enemies heard of the intended baptisms, the persecutors resolved to have them stopped. A hasty gathering was called and they met at "Goodwin's" chapel on Saturday night, and came to the conclusion that would tear our baptism to pieces.

On Sunday morning we found the water let out and everything in a general confusion. There was no other water around for miles, and if we went we did not know whether we could get permission to baptize or not. The converts were anxious to put off the "old man." We appealed the case to the Lord, and the Lord did up in time for us to baptize in it. And we really had a time of rejoicing at our meeting, our young ladies had money to the truth of the great Latter-day work, which caused the tears of other interested ones to express their conviction also.

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