

THE MORMONS.

From the Merrimac Valley Visitor.

Many people find it impossible to conceive of honesty and sincerity among the Mormons; and a correspondent writes us on a paragraph in which we said, last week, that we believed Brigham Young to have honestly accepted and preached the doctrines received from Joe Smith; but we see no reason now to doubt it. If any one will look over Butler's "Lives of the Saints," will find hundreds of instances recorded more strange and unreasonable. Indeed, we see them every day; and it is the easiest thing in the world for persons of a certain cast of mind to believe that they have special missions from God, or that others are called and created for special work. There are thousands of persons, so believing, who live and move among us; and very many of them have revelations and inspirations to assist them. We need not fall back on spiritual mediums, as they are called, but the most genuine orthodox credit this theory. Why, it is only a few years ago, that Moody, the revivalist, came rushing to the front from among piles of shoe boxes, in the store where he was employed, moved by this faith; and he has shaken the world. When there is any question what he shall do, he goes and asks God. He is invited to Washington this winter, but he chooses to labor in New England, for this reason: "It has been laid on my heart that in this district was the place of labor the coming winter, but not until within a day or two, after prayer, have I felt that I could decide upon this field." Now, where would have been the difficulty of such a man as Moody, if he had fallen under a like influence, doing and becoming what Brigham Young did? He could have credited himself a prophet, very easily. And now there is just such a case among the Methodists. They have a boy revivalist, who was a clerk at Baltimore, when all at once he said the Lord moved him to go out and save souls; and out he went; and thousands have been converted. He was at the Hamilton camp-meeting the other day, and all the regular services were set aside for him to work, and scores of people were moved to conviction at his operations. When work is begun under such impressions, and success attends it, he must be a strong-minded man who is in no danger of being carried off his feet. He can dream dreams, and see visions, and speak with tongues, and have angel visits. These things are not peculiar to the Mahomets and Joe Smiths—they are in human nature; in all religions and witnessed among all peoples since the world began. Only see the answer given by Rev. Mr. Bartlett, at the Harris Street church, this week, when the Presbytery asked, "What led you to the ministry?" He replied, "When he was ten years old, he was saved from an illness which threatened to be fatal, by special providence, in answer to the prayer of his mother, who devoted him to the service of God, if he should be spared. The prayer was answered. Afterwards, in a second illness, he had devoted himself to God's service, and was a second time spared; and he had kept the promise of his mother and himself."

But they think it can't be of the Mormons, because they say Mormonism is a transparent delusion and makes people worse. This is only our estimate of it. The effects of conversion under Mormon preaching is very much, in its outward appearances, like all revival conversions. The convert turns to reading his Bible and the collateral works of his church, the revelations of the prophets, and the narratives of the martyrs, and the experiences of the saints; he prays, and loves the social meetings, and sings the songs of Zion.

There were plenty of these Mormon revivals in New England thirty years ago. There were Mormon families in Newburyport; quite a church in Salem; and the fire spread to many places, and the general effect was as we state. It is some thirty-five years since we knew a blacksmith in a New Hampshire town, who was a low-lived fellow in all respects: coarse-natured and vulgar, swearing and drinking and noisy; He had passed out of our sight for a time, and then we had occasion to call on him; and as he was in a strange place, we asked a citizen to point out the way to his house. "Oh, it is the Mormon

you are after," he said. We replied that it was Mr. Jones, whether Mormon, Jew, Greek, or Mohometan. We discovered that since we had met him, he had turned Mormon, and was preparing to emigrate to Nauvoo; and he had not only become a Mormon, but we should not have known the man otherwise. He was a serious, sedate, temperate, and moral man. We stopped with him over night, and before going to bed and on rising, he read his Bible and prayed with his family as devoutly as though he had been a Christian from his birth. There was a church of more than a hundred members in the town; and they had been visited by the Smiths and other leading men; and the effect was the same on them.

Our pictures of the Mormons, as of the Turks, or Jews, are drawn by their opponents; and just as bad could they draw of us, when it suits their purposes. It is well always to understand that human nature is very nearly the same under like circumstances. It seems to us that Mormonism is low in the order of religions; the world ought to be above it; but there is nothing so peculiar about it that men may not honestly accept it, and often times by practicing it they may become better. Its polygamy is an offensive feature to Christians, who have long rejected a plurality of wives, but we can see that even that was permitted to the Jews; but among Jews or Moslems, Mormons or Pagans, it is confined to a few persons; and that from the eternal law of nature which will not allow females to be greatly in excess of males, and hence the impossibility of its being universal. There is not probably one Mormon in five hundred who has more than one wife. A plurality of wives is confined to the wealthy few. It is the evidence of ability to support, and hence as much a mark of distinction as an abundance of horses among Indians, or of bonds and stocks among our moneyed aristocracy. It is an evil, but even that is not without some compensation, for by its social immorality was totally repressed. It is not known in Salt Lake City, except where the Gentiles live; as it is not known in Constantinople, except in the Christian section of the city. As a general rule the Mormons are a moral people; they are as much so in Salt Lake, in all their intercourse with each other, as we are in Boston or Newburyport. As American Christians we hate the Mormons; and we see their evil before their good, as all men do in their enemies; but we ought not to purposely misrepresent their motives and misconstrue their actions. They are simply men; just what we should be in their place, as they would be us, in our place.

Influence of Gaslight Upon the Eyes.

The verdict of a scientific deputation for medical purposes has been presented to the Prussian Minister of Education. *Lithographia* extracts the following, which refers to living and study rooms, but is equally applicable to printing offices, factories, etc.:

"According to the previous experiences of oculists, no injurious effects of gaslight upon the eyes of pupils has been observed, when it has been used properly, and especially where arrangements are present to protect the eyes from the direct influence of the bright flame. In general, shades and globes serve for this purpose. The dark, totally opaque tin shades are, however, very injurious, and all complaints against the use of gaslight are referable almost universally to these improper contrivances. With these, the eye stays in total darkness, but looks upon a brightly illuminated surface, so that a dazzling and over-irritation or super-excitement of the eye follows, with all their attendant injurious results. Very suitable are the globes of milk glass, which diffuse the light more, and the eye is not injuriously affected. Experience shows that more heat is generated by gaslight, hence the gas flames must not be brought too near the head, because the radiant heat which it sends out might cause headache and congestion of the brain. Where several persons are using the same flame, the source of light has to be higher up, so that the unpleasant effect of the radiant heat disappears, especially if the so-called "plate" illumination is

used, which consists of a large funnel-shaped globe of milk glass closed beneath by a plate, whereby the descending rays suffer a proper diffusion and loss of intensity, and at the same time the flickering of the flame by breaths of air is avoided and a more steady and quiet source of light is secured. Under special circumstances, where the eyes are particularly sensitive, chimneys of a blackish blue color may be employed. Under such precautions an injurious effect of gaslight upon the eyes is not to be feared in the least.

How to Put Down Eggs.

I send you a receipt for putting down eggs that I have used to our entire satisfaction for over twenty-five years. I never expect to find, nor do I wish for, a better one, either in point of simplicity, economy, or certainty. Take of good salt half a pint, of unslacked lime a piece the size of a teacup. Put both in a stone jar. Pour in the jar two gallons of boiling water. Let it stand until perfectly cold, then put in your eggs. Be sure that your eggs are all good. Care must be taken not to crack any of them in putting them in, or they will spoil immediately. The eggs must be entirely covered with the brine, and kept in a cool place. Be careful not to have too much salt, or the yolks may harden. I have kept eggs in that way from September until May, and used them for the most delicate cake and omelet. A friend in the commission business, in making some changes in his store, found a barrel in which there were a few eggs that had been overlooked, and had been in a brine prepared in that way nearly two years. He took them home, and they were found to be perfectly sweet and nice.—*Cor. of the Detroit Tribune.*

A boy while trespassing in an orchard in Cohoes, N. Y., a few days since was frightened by a dog, and slipping while in a tree, fell towards the ground, one of the branches catching his waistband. He hung for a long time with his head towards the earth, and was nearly dead when discovered. That boy will not go fruit-stealing again—for some time to come at any rate, as he is suffering from brain fever.

DIED.

In Toquerville, Kane Co., Nov. 1st, 1877, JOHN S. HIGBEE, aged 73 years and 7 months.

Deceased was born in Tate Township, Clermont Co., Ohio; was baptized in 1832 by Calvin Wilson, at Lewistown, Ohio. In February, 1833, moved to Jackson Co., Mo.; in the following winter was driven into Clay Co.; from thence to Caldwell Co., and afterwards to Illinois; having passed through all the persecutions in Missouri. In 1841 was ordained a High Priest and Bishop's Counselor. In 1842 went on a mission to the States; in 1845 had another preaching mission, and was ordained a Bishop; in 1846 enlisted in the Pioneer Company, under Col. Markham, and arrived in Salt Lake Valley in 1847; in 1849 started on a mission to England and returned in 1852; in 1855 moved to Dixie, where he has since resided.—[COM.]

Delightful Bouquets.

Dr. Price's Concealed Delight, Pet Rose, Hyacinth, Alista Bouquet, Ladies' Favorite, and his other handkerchief perfumes, are truly delightful bouquets. They are certainly the most exquisite scents that can be imagined—the odors of dainty buds and rich blossoms.

No FAMILY solicitous for good health and cleanliness should be without a constant supply of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. It cleanses the skin and renders skin diseases impossible, and is so penetrating in its effects as to exert a more cleansing power than any other toilet soap in use in domestic life. Children who cannot be brought to a presentable appearance by means of Glenn's Sulphur Soap are physically irredeemable.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cents.

Most Remarkable

In its effects, and most useful in its application, the fragrant Sozodent has become the most popular Dentifrice in existence. 'Tis used and praised by every body.

d eod s&w lw

A BUST OF PRESIDENT YOUNG.

We are happy to say that the bust of President Young is meeting with general indorsement from our prominent brethren, and hope that Bro. Fuller will be liberally rewarded for his enterprise. As the work is not only cheap but very fine also, we trust that all will avail themselves of the opportunity presented by canvassers to join in swelling the subscription lists to thousands. The moral influence which the presence of this work will have upon ourselves and our children will be priceless to us. Let our names then, bear tribute of our affection to our departed pioneer and president, and to that art which has placed in marble the linaments of him to whom we owe so much.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having purchased from Mr. Martin Lenzi the exclusive right, for five years, to sell Lenzi's Helvetian Salve, and having been furnished with testimonials of its wonderful healing virtues, I can confidently recommend it to the public as SUPERIOR to any salve now in use.

d292 G. W. CROCHERON.

Lenzi's Helvetian Salve.

A cure for old sores, boils, felons, cancers, ulcers, broken breasts, burns, bruises, chilblains, etc. This salve will cure in every instance when used according to directions.

G. W. CROCHERON, Sole Agent, Salt Lake City, Utah, opposite Kimball Block. Post office box 419. d293

Stands Alone.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is free from all substances detrimental to health. In these respects it stands alone. Who can tell how many invalids and tender children have fallen victims to the dangerous adulterations practiced upon food? Obtain pure articles only.

SPECIAL NOTICE

to Farmers, Sheep Raisers, Butchers, and others: Z. C. M. I., of this city, is paying the highest market price in cash for Wool and Hides of all kinds. Wool contracts closed and the usual advances made on the same. We have every facility for handling these products in any quantity, and parties will find it to their interest to consult us before making other arrangements. Parties shipping their Hides or Wool to us will please mark them Z. C. M. I., care H. B. Clawson. Depot at the Wagon and Machine Yards, opp. the Institution.

H. S. ELDRIDGE,

s&w Supt.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals:
One black HORSE, 8 years old, branded on left thigh J, a little white on nose and both hind feet white.
One brown HORSE, yearling, branded on right hip W, white spot in forehead and on nose.
One bay HORSE, yearling, branded on right hip W, white stripe in face, four white feet.
One gray MARE, 20 years old, branded on left shoulder W.
One black HORSE, 4 years old, branded on left shoulder J.
One roan HORSE, 2 years old, no brands visible.
One roan HORSE, 3 years old, black brand on left shoulder.
One red COW, 8 or 9 years old, branded two dime brands on left horn, and one on right horn, has a long scar or brand on left hip thus I, some white under belly, white spot in face, slit in left ear, under-slope in right, short tail, has a red calf, white spot in forehead, some white on rump.

If said animals are not claimed before November 19, 1877, they will be sold at public auction to the highest responsible bidder. Sale at 10 o'clock a.m.
SAMUEL BATEMAN,
District Pound Keeper,
Gardner's Mill, West Jordan,
Nov. 7th, 1877. ds & w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

One white COW, 4 years old, branded 8 and a blotched brand on the side of the eight on left hip, slit in right ear, mottle in nose.

If not claimed it will be sold on November 19, 1877, at 9 a.m. at my corral.
L. A. BAILEY,

District Poundkeeper
Nephi, Juab Co., Nov. 9, 1877. ds&w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals:

One white HORSE, about eight years old, branded Z on left thigh.
One bay HORSE, about eight years old, star in face, some saddle marks, no brands visible.

One light red COW, about five years old, small horns, end of right one broken off, has a blotched brand on left shoulder.

If the above are not claimed they will be sold on Friday, November 16, 1877, at 10 a.m., at the estray pound in this city.

JOSEPH HORNE,
District Poundkeeper,
Salt Lake City, Nov. 6th, 1877. ds&w

SALT LAKE TRUNK FACTORY.

FIRST SOUTH STREET,

Two Blocks West of Townsend House, and at 109 Corner of Kimball Block, Opposite Townsend House.

J. H. CLEMETSHAW

WISHES TO RETURN THANKS to, and acknowledge the generous support afforded him by the Z. C. M. I., merchants and the public generally, in establishing on a successful basis a

TRUNK, SACHEL & VALISE MANUFACTORY

IN THIS CITY.

After Twelve months of arduous toil, in the face of many difficulties, and without the aid of Capital, this branch of Home Industry has triumphed, and to-day a better and cheaper Trunk is put on the market than can be imported.

"Small Profits & Quick Returns"

has been, and still is, the fundamental principle upon which J. H. Clemetshaw works, and which enables everybody to have durable and finely finished

Trunks from \$2 Upwards.

The Public are respectfully invited to visit the factory, and view the various processes of manufacturing trunks in Solid Sole Leather, Imitation, Zinc, and Iron of every style, from the Child's Toy to the

LARGE EXCELSIOR, SALT LAKE,

and Saratoga Traveling Trunks,

and where half a dozen of the youth of Utah, under skilled workmen are learning the various trades of Trunk, Sachel, Valise, Fine Carriage and Team Harness, Saddle and Bridle Making, and Carriage Trimming.

J. H. C. appeals to the people of Utah, and the Traveling Public for a continuance and augmentation of their support and, for their convenience, the large and commodious store at the

Corner of Kimball Block, OPP. TOWNSEND HOUSE.

Has been opened for the retail sale of Trunks of Every Description. As a large whole-sale business is done, Storekeepers throughout the Territory will find it to their advantage to deal at the

SALT LAKE TRUNK FACTORY.

As a liberal discount is given, and a ready sale is always found with the public, who will have none other than those made and guaranteed by

J. H. CLEMETSHAW,
Wholesale and Retail Trunk Manufacturer and Repairer, Salt Lake City,
P. O. Box 1084.

N. B.—There is a vacancy for three more youths as apprentices. For particulars apply at the factory. ds&w

HAVE THE BEST,

THEN BUY

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO SILVER CLOSS

AND

Kingsford's OSWEGO CORN STARCH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RICHARDSON MATCH CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Telegraph, Round and Parlor MATCHES,

No. 13, Michigan Avenue,
H. W. Durant, Agt., CHICAGO, ILL.

Our Matches are sold by nearly every grocery house in the Territory. w13