

language, and being quarrelsome, abusive and violent in temper, it is not so strange, however much to be regretted, that his course should invite insults from unreflecting and rowdy youths. This "Christian" minister will hardly deny that on one occasion he pounded little Fred, as we call him, with an iron square on his arm, leaving ugly marks on it long after, and for no other offense, as alleged, than that in his play, his rubber ball became entangled in a shade tree. Fred was then about 11 years old and under the charge of his grandparents who are not "Mormons," and were until this happened the friends of the Reverend. Will he deny that he pounded, on another occasion, Ephraim Burrell, a "Mormon" boy, aged about 14 years, on the head with a cane, drawing the blood, and landing him in the water ditch? We do not blame Presbyterianism for this. But had one of our Elders in the heat of individual passion done the like to him or any of his friends, he would no doubt have blamed the whole community and called on the government for an army to demolish our quiet city.

The extreme forbearance by the authorities in letting such a matter pass, on account of his position, would in ordinary cases create a kind feeling however widely we may differ in religious matters, but in this worthless field of labor where he cannot convert a single soul, and has only empty benches for a congregation, this worthy (?) minister's existence depends upon his getting up sensational reports about the "Mormons." He seeks notoriety. We don't believe anything would be more pleasing to him than a little harmless persecution. His pugilistic proclivities did not originate since he came to live among the "Mormons," if we can believe his friends in Corinne, many of whom did not weep when he left that burg. We are told that at a temperance meeting held in the Presbyterian Church at that place over which he presided, he knocked down and brutally abused Mr. Abraham Patterson, a man of a weak physical frame, who was formerly a school teacher at Corinne, on account of some remark that offended the meek follower of the cross.

JOHN BURT,
A. CHRISTENSEN,
A. NICHOLS,
Citizens' Committee, Brigham City.
Brigham City, Box Elder County,
Oct. 5, 1881.

DOES MINING PAY?

It was often said by the late President Young, who desired the people here to till the earth, raise stock and engage in manufactures in preference to searching for the so-called precious metals, that every dollar dug out of the ground in the shape of ore cost fully or more than a dollar to get it. This has been disputed by those who thought they knew better than he. Fortunes have been made by a few out of the business of mining. Others have made fair wages at the work. Many more have sunk all the means they possessed, or have ruined their health, to say nothing of their morals in the labor, casualties and associations of the mining regions.

The *New York Post*, a few weeks ago, published an account of dividends that had been paid by the leading mines of the country for six months, from which it appears that only one mine in a thousand pays any dividends at all, and that, taking the aggregate of paying mines, the dividends do not amount to more than a fraction above two per cent. From this the taxes must be deducted. The *San Francisco Chronicle* remarks in this connection: "To the mass of miners, then, mining clearly does not pay," and declares that only one in 5,000 of those who make it pay, secures a fortune.

This confirms the statement of President Young and other leaders of the people here, and tends to show the wisdom of the advice that has been given to the Latter-day Saints. The "opposition to mining" by the "Mormon" authorities which has been so much exaggerated and misrepresented by unscrupulous writers, has simply amounted to this: Our wise men have seen that it was more to the advantage of the people morally, spiritually and financially, to work in the valleys with the associations of home and the conveniences and comforts of city and village life, than to delve in the mountains and hunt in the hills for

minerals. And they have been advised to let the "Gentiles" do the mining while they raise the grain and potatoes, and experience has shown that in the majority of instances those who have stayed at home and attended to their home labors and social duties, while enjoying more peace, pleasure and comfort than those who have gone into mining camps to work, have also increased in temporal prosperity in a far higher ratio. It is evident that as a general rule mining is not profitable for the "Mormons."

UNSOUNDNESS OF THEORETIC GEOLOGY.

THE scientists of the present century often complain of the dogmatism of theologians, and, to take their word for it, one would think that while the advocates of Bible religion were the most positive of theorists, the exponents of modern science were the most modest of thinkers and only enunciated that which has been demonstrated or is demonstrable. Yet we find the latter drawing many conclusions which even if true, are not by any means settled facts or indisputable principles? They start out, it is true, with certain ideas which are considered settled truths, but they frequently conclude with assumptions that may be classed among the vain philosophy which has dazzled the eyes of men in all the ages.

Among the conclusions at which scientific minds have arrived, is that the interior of our globe is a fluid mass of heat, so intense that it occasionally belches forth in lurid flames through the thin crust which composes the earth's surface, spreading devastation and death. Many evidences of this condition have been adduced which have been considered proofs stronger than holy writ. Theoretic geology—and a very great part of that so-called science is theoretic—is to a large extent based upon the doctrine of the earth's internal fiery fluidity.

It will perhaps be surprising to many to learn that this doctrine is now being discarded by the leading secular thinkers of the age. At the recent gathering of the British Association at York, England, Sir John Lubbock, in delivering the opening address, made the statement that it is becoming very generally admitted by astronomers and geologists that the theory formerly accepted is untenable. It is now maintained that the globe is solid. At the Paris Academy of Sciences a few weeks ago it was stated as a mathematical fact, that the interior mass of the earth is two and one third times as dense as the material composing the crust, the nucleus being analogous to meteoric iron, while the outer part is of the nature of stony aerolites. The late Prof. Orson Pratt held to the doctrine that the earth is solid, in contradiction to the idea advanced by some that it is a hollow sphere.

We do not pretend to pass judgment upon the correctness either of the old or new idea concerning the earth's composition. We merely present the subject for the consideration of our readers, in order that they may see the weakness of the foundation upon which that speculative geology rests, which pretends to ridicule revelation while it dogmatizes on matters that are but deductions from probably mistaken premises. It is a very unreliable "science," really undeserving of that term, which ought not to be applied to that which is not established or cannot be made certain by fact or argument.

Professor Le Conte, a well known authority, admits that if the solid theory is received as correct, the old system of geology must be "reconstructed." In many things that system appears to be in conflict with the scriptures. Some of those contradictions are only apparent; they are not real. The Bible does not convey quite a number of ideas that are supposed to be scriptural, but people form conclusions from reading without understanding, and from accepting the notions of uninspired expounders. One thing is certain, that God has revealed nothing that is in conflict with real science, and when His word appears to be discordant with scientific axioms or deductions, either the word of the Lord is not properly rendered or understood, or the so-called science is, like many things in speculative geology, incorrect, incomplete and

requiring "reconstruction" or to be discarded as vain philosophy and worthless imaginings. The word of the Lord is sure, the notions of man are fallible; and it might well be said by the inspired writer: "The wisdom of man is foolishness with God."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Talmage talks about "a hag making mouths to heaven." See telegram from New York. If any one can make worse mouths than Talmage, either to heaven or hell, Barnum ought to secure the phenomenon. There is not a mouth like the Brooklyn harlequin's in any tabernacle in the United States.

"Bible Questions and Answers for Children" is the title of a comprehensive little book, by Sister E. R. Snow Smith, just published at the *Juvenile Instructor* office. It takes in the leading events in Bible history, and conveys a vast fund of information from the Old and New Testaments. It will be found very useful to teachers in conveying instruction to classes.

The *Mark Lane Express* after giving a summary of averages of the various crops in England this year, remarks; "On the whole, we regret that we cannot congratulate farmers and the nation at large on a successful harvest. If wheat, barley, peas and potatoes are superior to last year's crops, and mangolds a little better, other crops are decidedly worse. Even the superiority in the quality of the grain, which was confidently expected, may not be realized, as the weather has been so wet since the harvest became general."

An instance of the fluctuation of one branch of the iron trade is worth recording. In 1845 some large rolling mills were erected and costly plant placed therein, near the river Tees, England. A reverse of fortune threw them on the market and at a forced sale they realized only \$108,000. They were then worked profitably, were greatly extended, and were valued six years ago at \$600,000. They have now stood idle for some years, and it is now probable that they may be broken up and the metal sold for scrap iron.

A most unflattering view of New York is taken editorially by the *Philadelphia Times*, which avers that even New Yorkers "are beginning to recognize that Manhattan Island is the poorest apology for a great city to be seen in the civilized world." From the same source it is learned that there is not "among the races of men a more squalid, ignoble, uninviting stretch of indigence and industry than the water fronts of Manhattan Island, from Spuyten Duyvil to the Battery, on both rivers."

Pierre Krapotkin, a Russian nihilist refugee, also known as Levasschoff, who has been expelled from Switzerland by a decree of the Federal Council, was chief editor of the *Revolte*, a most violent revolutionary paper, published in Geneva. It was also principally due to his efforts that the walls of this city were covered last April with proclamations couched in the most violent terms, and protesting against the execution of the assassins of the late Czar Krapotkin was one of the delegates present at the Revolutionary Congress recently held in London, and greatly contributed towards the adoption of a resolution approving the use of dynamite as a means to accomplish the objects of the Socialist party.

Indiana has a very sensible provision in the new code which is about to come into practice in that State. It is that any railroad watchman or conductor, while on duty on a running train, may arrest any person engaged in violating the law and detain him until a legal warrant can be obtained. After notice of an intention to arrest him, all necessary force may be used if he attempts to escape. The practical effect of such a law will be to insure the same protection to person and property on a railway train en route as would be enjoyed in a town or city. The States and Territories traversed by the overland roads, where trains often run for days through virtual deserts, should enact laws of the same important scope.

A new City Hall has been erected in Philadelphia, of which the inhabitants of the city of brotherly love are very proud. Its dimensions are given as follows: From north to south, 486 feet 6 inches; from east to

west, 470 feet; area, 4 1/2 acres; height of main tower, 535 feet; width at base, 90 feet; centre of clock face 461 feet above pavement; diameter of clock face, 20 feet; height of upper balcony, 296 feet; total number of rooms in building, 52; total amount of floor-room is 14 1/2 acres; height of each centre pavillon, 202 feet 10 1/2 inches; height of corner towers, 161 feet; height of basement story, 18 feet 3 1/2 inches; height of principal story, 33 feet 6 inches; height of second story, 35 feet 7 inches; height of third story, centre pavillions, 26 feet 6 inches; height of third story wings, 24 feet 3 inches; height of third story curtains, 20 feet 5 inches; height of attic of centre pavillions, 15 feet; height of attic of corner towers, 13 feet 6 inches; height of crowning statue, 36 feet; height of figures on centre dormers, 17 feet 6 inches; height of figures on corner dormers, 12 feet 10 inches.

A new lamp has been invented which is helping the gas companies to hold their own against the formidable rival that threatens their interests. The *St. Louis Republican* gives a favorable account of six of the new lamps, which the Gas-light Company of that city have imported from London, where they are in use on the street in front of the Houses of Parliament. The Sugg burner is a recent invention, and its use in London has been successful, though it is as yet not used except on that single street, where it comes in direct competition with the Brush electric light. Having heard very favorably of the lamp, Mr. Socrates Newman, of the St. Louis Gas Company, sent the inventor an order, in answer to which the lamps were received. They are the first ever brought to America, and results given by trial were very satisfactory. The lamps are of two sizes, 150 and 100 candle power, the former being about twice the dimensions of an ordinary street lamp. Each contains four burners arranged in a square at a distance of about three inches, one from the others. The light is very brilliant, and Mr. Newman thinks that with them gas can more than hold its own against electricity.

LAND PATENTS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, Utah,
Oct. 6th, 1881.

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412 DeLight Decker	1229 Josiah Ricks
884 Isaac Rogers	1264 Nath. Edmunds
915 Allan Russell	1267 Jens Mickleson
959 Wallis Clark	1278 R. H. Bradshaw
967 Christian Jensen	1281 E. W. Davenport
1022 I. N. Hinkley	1289 Richard C. Orr
1051 J. E. Johnson	1296 T. D. Stephenson
1100 Wm. S. Keen	1321 Carl Rundquist
1143 John G. Day	1332 Johnathan Ricks
1174 James M. Glirn	1341 Mar'gt McBride
1183 Edson Whipple	1343 Benj. F. Terry
1184 John Bilby Jr	1368 Darrel Ririe
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S. C. SCRIP PATENTS.

4 Anne E. Jensen	29 Curtis B. Hawley
23 Ham Neilson	

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18786 S. Nickerson	69527 Isaac Morley
101667 S. Fagleton	114207 David Ward
114078 David Nates	

AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP PATENTS.

643 John Conrad	865 David Nelson
973 John Hennerson	1218 Jas. Vance, Jr.

CASH PATENTS.

858 C. Owens	1913 Aaron F. Farr
425 Robert Winter	1945 Wilson D. Pace
71 John F. Allen	1945 Wm. Towland
753 A. Christensen	1957 James E. Forshee
1134 W. D. Fuiler	1997 Thomas te of Glenwood
1238 Wm. Ajax	
1376 Dewitt C. Reed	1991 Townsite of Monroe
1488 John F. Latham	
1190 S. A. Wixom	2003 Jos. Carlisle
1665 Lars Poulsen	2011 C. W. Henry
1620 Edward Simmons	2027 John Ennis
1621 John chns-n	2038 John Thomassen
1648 Hans I Soble	2034 Daniel S. Huffaker
1650 Chas. E. Cole	2037 Salmon Warner
1698 Daniel Freeman	2075 Phil J. Stewart
1680 Joseph A. Thomas	2076 F. H. Stewart
1682 William Dix	2115 Thomas N. King
1684 Daniel Hyndman	2161 Ira W.N.Hinckley
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1749 Eliza Couch	2168 Hugh A. Jehu
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1813 John Hill	2232 J. Bartholmew
1815 Joseph Wald	2241 Alma Graves
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