

ent in spirit. So with the recent case in San Francisco, of a charge against a teacher in a Presbyterian Bible class. The lady was not a member of the church, yet she taught the class and it was proven that her instructions were in opposition to Presbyterian doctrine. The action in the case has brought forth a storm of newspaper invective, and the gentleman who brought the charge and the body which tried it are denounced as intolerant, with many other invectives of a similar character.

All this is very inconsistent and shows lack of sound judgment. No minister or teacher of any denomination, which holds definite views upon religious principles, should desire to remain in a sect with which he is not in accord, and cannot reasonably complain if that body refuses to acknowledge him as one of its authorized exponents. If these societies held no settled opinions upon doctrine, it would be a different matter. But they announce certain tenets as distinctive features of their faith, many of which are put forth as essentials. It would, therefore, be very poor policy on their part to fellowship, as ministers, men who dissent from those tenets and teach ideas in antagonism to them.

In the San Francisco case, the error in the first place was in placing a Bible class in a denominational school under the direction of a non-member. The lady was very "liberal" in her views of religious matters, and was not by any means an orthodox Presbyterian. If the doctrines of that church are considered of any value, its authorities ought to see that neither children nor adults are taught under its auspices ideas that are hostile to its established creed. But having made a mistake in this case, there was no necessity to continue the error and foster what that church could not fall to see was heresy because the lady who entertained and taught it was respectable, amiable, circumspect and blameless in character. The outcry raised against its action is therefore unjustified, and in fact foolish in the extreme.

Every religious body has the right to excommunicate such members or officers as become discordant with its distinctive tenets and discipline. The fact of membership is an acknowledgement of acceptance of its doctrines and compliance with its government. To complain, therefore, of expulsion when the very essentials to membership are gone, is childish and unreasonable, and those public journals that echo the silly cry are inconsistent and unthinking.

If a popular preacher breaks away from the trammels with which he considers his church has held his mind and speech, and either progresses or retrogrades from its established forms and tenets, let him leave that church like a man, and not play the martyr because it does not choose to endorse his ideas or follow him into what it considers his vagaries and heresies. And let the papers that comment on the case sustain him if they will in his peculiar views or independence of thought, but not howl at the church which expels him or declines to lend its authority to his unauthorized expositions of private views and personal imaginings.

Liberty of thought and speech should be accorded to all and be maintained by all. But the very nature of religious organizations is such that being founded on a definite creed, they must require adherence to that creed as a condition of fellowship, and especially in their ministers who are authorized only to expound the doctrines which the body acknowledges as correct. If a man cannot find room enough in an organized society for his expanding mind there is space enough outside, but to seek within its limits to use the sanction of its authority for the promulgation of notions antagonistic to its declared doctrine and policy is, in our view, dishonest, unmanly and to be deprecated by sensible journalists and a reasonable public.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Humility does not consist in preaching against pride.

It is a great deal easier to live down lies than to talk them down.

He has the largest life who lives in the lives of the largest number of people.

From present appearances Guiteau seems to stand a strong chance of

escape—into an asylum for the insane.

Bears are making considerable trouble in Maine; so we learn from a New York exchange. Are there not very troublesome bears nearer home? How about the "bears" in Wall Street?

The number of copies of the Bible in circulation at the beginning of the present century is estimated at 5,000,000. It is believed that the circulation has since increased to 148,000,000 copies.

Canada and the United States are getting into a wrangle over the proprietorship of Wrangell's Land. It is a barren spot in the icy regions of the north, and appears not to be worth wrangling over.

A woman in Maine, with all her might, pushed her mother-in-law off a piazza, the fall producing injuries which resulted in death. It cost the woman just \$59.60 cents. Mothers-in-law are rated cheap on Blaine's stamping ground.

A New York exchange says: It is probable that the Brush electric light in the General Postoffice of this city, will soon be superseded by the Edison light. Reasons for the change: The Edison light does not flicker, and gives a mellower light.

The Hudson Bay Company lately received in England from one of their stations at the entrance of Hudson's Bay a small cargo of frozen salmon, by a steamer which they had fitted up with a refrigerating process. The salmon were in excellent condition.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* says, that the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture has contracted with an English company to establish eight central sugar factories in the province of Bahia. The Brazilian government guarantees 6 per cent. interest on the capital.

The New York *Tribune* calls C. C. Goodwin's rabid anti-"Mormon" hotch-potch in *Harper's Magazine*, "firing in the air." And it might have added, with a penny squirt charged with slanders from the filthy pool of calumny in which its manipulator delights to wallow.

According to Chief Justice Prince, New Mexico has more gold than California, and more silver than Colorado. Humboldt predicted that the mineral wealth of the world would be found to lie in Arizona and New Mexico, and it is believed that the time for testing the truth of this opinion has about arrived.

The Atlanta cotton exposition shows that Missouri stands at the head of the list for cotton product per acre cultivated in that crop. In Kentucky the product per acre is comparatively high, even so as to reach the average of the counties bordering on the Mississippi River. Successful experiments in raising cotton have been made in portions of California, New Mexico and Arizona.

The Omaha *Herald* has this to say of the celebrated Apostle who has recently gone to his rest—"The death of Orson Pratt, which occurred a few days ago, broke another big link in the ties which bind the Mormon people to the past. One by one the old leaders whose courage and leadership planted a great population in the deserts of the mountains more than thirty years ago, are passing away, and Orson Pratt was by no means the least of them."

The question "In which part of the body is the soul located?" has been revived among metaphysicians. Some say it is in the brain, others in the heart. The Latter-day Saints say that the spirit of man dwells in the entire body, or in other words, that the body is a covering to the spirit, revealing its shape and form to those faculties commonly called the senses. But if the spirit of man is immaterial, as claimed by the learned, how can it be located anywhere? It is quite immaterial where or what it is if it has "nothing in common with matter."

The sudden breaking of lamp chimneys and other glass articles in common use is very annoying as well as expensive. The following simple process is said to be a certain remedy: Fill a pot with cold water; add some common table salt; put the chimneys, tumblers, etc., in, and boil the water thoroughly over a fire. Then let it cool slowly, take out the glass objects and wipe them, and they will not thereafter break or crack in consequence of sudden changes of temperature. Not only

glass, but earthen and stoneware and porcelain are said to be greatly benefited by this treatment.

As proof that interest in religious subjects is increasing in Europe, it is stated that out of 14,179 works produced in Germany during 1879, no less than 1,304 were devoted to theology. Only two other subjects were more written about. They were pedagogy, or the science of school teaching, and jurisprudence. Nearly twice as many works were written on theology as on the natural sciences. The question is, if all these learned treatises were studied carefully, would the reader be any wiser on the subject of true theology than if he had "asked of God," instead of puzzling over the theories of man?

In the Methodist conference held at Sycamore, Ill., Rev. Dr. Hatfield thus spoke concerning H. W. Beecher, who once was recognized as a Christian minister by all denominations: "A minister of Brooklyn, of anything but savory memory, is reported to have said that if Dr. Thomas was expelled from the conference, we were turning out an angel to admit a devil. Why, nobody proposes to admit Mr. Beecher to this conference. He has never been known for any special attachment to Methodism, and if he will attend to his own affairs and his own reputation, he will have quite as much work on hand as it will be satisfactory for him to perform."

#### Correspondence.

##### Benefits of Industrial Co-operation.

HYRUM, Cache County, Utah, Oct. 22, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

Co-operation is a success in Hyrum, as a visit to the town will satisfy any unprejudiced and investigating person. They have in operation on the co-operative plan, two steam and one water power saw mills, that have produced a large amount of lumber, lath and shingles and given labor to a goodly number of the inhabitants. Besides these mills they have a planing mill with a full assortment of wood-working machinery, which is situated in the town and is run by water power. They have a furniture shop in connection with the planing mill, which is expected to make a good showing this winter. They also have a blacksmith shop, the bellows of which is run by water—where the blacksmithing is done for the town. The co-op. dairy has manufactured 18,000 lbs. of cheese and 1,400 lbs. of butter. These results have been produced from the surplus cows of this and adjoining settlements with satisfactory results to the company and to the owners of the cows.

The result of these industries on the town is very apparent in the marked improvement on every side, as a glance over the town will show a vast number of new roofs and new and handsome residences that would be a credit to any place. The co-operative store has been a remarkable success ever since its start, paying a fair dividend to the stockholders, besides increasing the value of their investments each year. The store which they now occupy was built out of the profits of the business without any assessment on stock, but it has become too small for the constantly growing business and the wants of the people, and a new and more commodious one is under construction, it will be 30 x 60 feet and two stories high. These co-operative institutions have given employment to the surplus labor, and the youth of the town have not been forced to leave home to find employment. Another blessed result has been produced by the kind of pay that has been paid out. The co-op employees have received one-third cash, one-third merchandise and one-third building material; and the benefit of this kind of pay is to be seen on every lot in the town by the pleasant homes and surroundings; being unable to spend their earnings abroad or to squander them in extravagance, they have used their means to beautify and build up the town, and such signs of thrift are rarely to be met with as are presented here.

Two good schools are in operation in good rock school-houses, well fitted up, but these have not sufficient capacity, and a new one is under construction, 29 by 44 feet, two stories high, the plans of which were executed by T. O. Angell, Jun. The fruit crop in this town was immense, very few worms in the apples; some

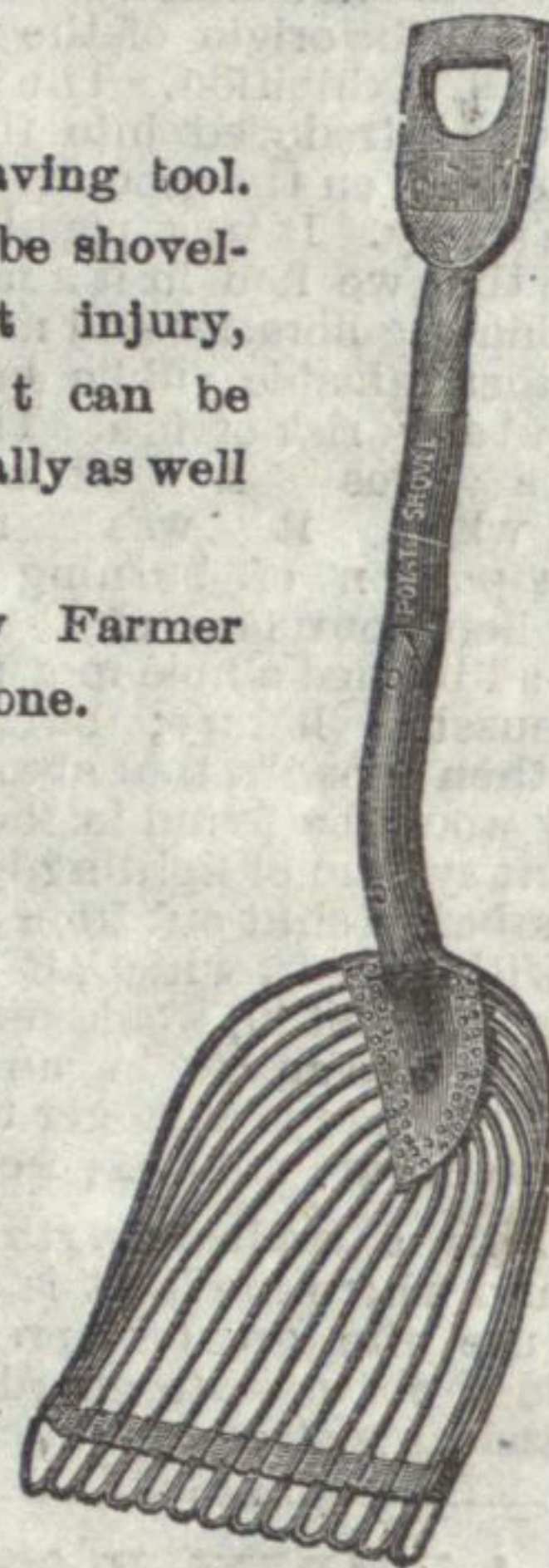
beautiful peaches were raised here this season, in a place where a few years ago it was said to be impossible to produce a peach. Thus the climate has been changed by the blessing of God for the benefit of His Saints. Ever praying for your welfare, I am,  
R. G. L.

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—BY—  
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Yours, etc.,  
E. HOGAN.

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