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THE RELIGIOUS CONGRESS.

As the object of the religious congress to be held in Chicago next month becomes better understood, the interest in it deepens and it is looked forward to as the most remarkable movement of the age. No better evidence of the progress of humanity in the direction of tolerance and universal brotherhood can be furnished than the fact that it has been possible to bring together Christians, Jews, Mohammedans and Pagans to discuss in a friendly manner the various principles on which their religious systems are built. It may well be hoped that the good seeds sown during the meetings will be carried by the delegates to all parts of the globe and bear fruit for all ages to come.

The plans for the gatherings are in the hands of a general committee of which John Henry Barrows, D.D., is the chairman. A general council consisting of two thousand members has been appointed for the purpose of aiding the chairman in formulating the program. In this council the leading Christian faiths of the world are represented, including the Greek, Armenian, Nestorian and Bulgarian creeds. And also Jainism, Buddhism, Shintoism, Taoism, Zoroastrianism, Mohammedanism, Confucianism, Hindoism and others. The themes to be discussed have special reference to man's requirements on earth and his salvation in the life after this. The program as published by a Chicago paper is as follows:

The first day of the parliament, Monday, September 11, will be devoted to addresses of welcome by the various constituted authorities of the United States government, the World's Fair and the congress auxiliary, with responses by representatives from the world's four quarters.

September 12, God; September 13, Man; September 14, Religion Essentially Characteristic of Humanity; September 15, Systems of Religion; September 16, Sacred Books of the World; September 17, Religion and the Family; September 18, The Religious Instincts of Mankind; September 19, Religion in its Relation to the Natural Sciences and to Arts and to Letters; September 20, Religion in its Relation to Morals; September 21, Religion and Social Problems; September 22, Religion and Civil Society; September 23, Religion and the Love of Mankind; September 24, The Present Religious Condition of Christendom; September 25, Religious Revival of Christendom; September 26, The Religious Union of the Whole Human Family; September 27, Elements of Perpetual Religion as Recognized and Set Forth in the Different Historic Faiths.

In the advisory council are many men famous throughout the world, as Prof. Max Muller, Sir Edwin Arnold, Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Rabbi Adler, General William Booth, W. T. Stead, Count Bernstorff, Prof. Lathbrit and many others. The oriental nations are well represented. Justice Ameer Ali, of the supreme court in Calcutta, a Mohammedan; Ellasara Ashitu, a Buddhist of Japan; Nilkanth Vithal Shastri, a Hindoo high priest, are a few of the more prominent names on the list.

Papers will be read by numerous delegates. The following American dignitaries have already promised their valuable contributions:

Prof. Philip Schaff, Prof. Charles A. Briggs, Rev. H. K. Carroll, Col. Thomas W. Higginson, Rev. George Dana Boardman, Prof. George P. Fisher, Rabbi Benesowitz, Bishop John H. Vincent, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Bishops Thompson and Dudley, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Keane.

To give a correct estimate of the numerical strength of the various historical religions of the world is impossible. But the Buddhists are supposed to be foremost, representing a membership of 482,000,000 souls. Next come the Christians with 417,000,000. The Mohammedans are not far behind.

In the United States 41,000,000, or about two-thirds of the whole population, are non-Christians. Recent statistics of the churches give the following figures for this country:

Roman Catholic	6,250,000
Methodist	5,000,000
Baptist	4,850,000
Presbyterian	[illegible]
Lutheran	1,300,000
Episcopalian	600,000
Congregationalist	400,000
Reformed Episcopal	50,000
Christian Scientists	50,000
Swedenborgian	50,000
Universalist	50,000
Christian Union	50,000
Unitarian	50,000
Moravian	50,000
Mormon	50,000
Free Religionist	5,000

One great lesson ought to be drawn from the deliberations of the coming congress of religions. It will prove to many that the differences of creeds and rites is not so radical as some have supposed. It is a difference of species rather than of genus. The unity of origin is a feature so remarkable as the diversity of details. Indeed, some who have studied the oriental creeds have been mystified when discovering how striking are the points of resemblance between them and Christianity, a fact impossible to account for except on the theory that they are all branches of one common religious system, originally revealed to the first man. But this supposition is satisfactory. If God in the beginning taught our first parents the true way of salvation, explaining the principles of the Gospel, if these teachings then were handed down by tradition to succeeding generations, most of whom lost the light of direct revelation, the apparent mystery is solved. The points of resemblance and of difference are accounted for. And still more, a final unification, such as is predicted by some of the most clear-seeing men the world ever had, will, when these facts are properly understood, be seen to be within the range of possibilities and something for which it is well worth living and working.

THE SICK, SICK CROWD.

After its party has had two large cities at the Councilmanic cherry, the Liberal organ (this morning's issue) is only able to say this much for its success:

A leading cause of this apathy is that the Liberal party has not been happy in its selection of Councilmen. The first set selected were so strongly inclined to heresy, although good men were found among them, that every one was seated at the close of his term sore one, and he also should have certainly been kicked. We have whether well or ill the expiring group of their municipal term. They also have proved to be entirely unsatisfactory. Their course has been as wrong-headed as could be. Their assertions of independence and freedom from control of any persons, committees or influences whatever have only been extensions from childish petulance to be called with a harder name by the evil consequences that have followed their actions and the disastrous pits into which they have dumped the city. It may as well be understood first as last that no partisan boodlers of whatever creed are made up the City Council can ever again prevail in this city. . . . As in the gravity sewer, the surveys and plans left the social under ground and with no dumping place for the sewage. Such inconsiderate planning as this is surely blameworthy (some say corrupt) in those who are responsible for it. Under present circumstances the Liberal party will have to shake clear altogether of the heedless, lounging, not to say boodling, management we have had from the City Council, and from all persons responsible with them for it. It is likely enough also that some criminal prosecutions should be begun against members of the council and their companions for deals in the sale of city property and jobs in connection with purchases of land and materials. A thorough cleansing of the Liberal stables is necessary before fresh, well-groomed steeds can come therefrom to make the successful run in the municipal race. No reputable citizen can defend or excuse the sort of work that has been going on in the Council of this city for some time past. The only possible thing to do is to cut loose from it entirely and denounce and abjure it.

On the foregoing it is scarcely necessary to make any comment save a single word of approval. As to the promises and prospects and program for the future, while the Liberal organ does not say much—and that little is very shallow and illusive—it is probably not because the editor does not know a great deal. All these midnight concoctions in his office, with approved and selected lampoons as accompaniments, have not been held for nothing. The Western Star Anti-Catholic society is booked on this program for a square blow in the face, and defiance to the rabble is the hope of winning back to their allegiance ex-Liberals of repute is also in the play. In other words, a pretense of high respectability and spotless goodness will be the cloak behind which the old bosses will try to masquerade. The skirmish having begun with the bugle-blast above quoted, interesting episodes and developments may be expected almost daily. It is merely necessary to utter the warning to that preponderating majority of Salt Lake's citizens who are sick and tired of Liberal morals and are determined to effect a change: "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts!"

THE INQUISITION REVIVED.

Sheriff McQueen resists the soft impeachment of his official wrong-doing at the county jail, fortifying himself behind the counter-charge that Henry Cassidy is a hard citizen, an incorrigible ward, and one whose own mother brought upon him the punishment inflicted. It was not to be supposed for a moment that the victim of the officers' playful pranks was a model citizen, for the chances in that case would have been that he would not be in a place where such things could be done. But his being there does not necessarily destroy his veracity; indeed, his statements and those of the sheriff do not conflict very much. In one or two places a denial is entered only that what the former said may be shown to be greatly under the mark; for instance, he says the hose was turned on him "twenty minutes—ten—most which the sheriff pronounces "a lie because it was turned on him for an hour!" The sheriff's satellite, one O'Brien, goes a degree or two further by denying in a private conversation that the time was two hours. Adopting the rule of evidence which provides that the voluntary statement of a person against himself is to be received, we have it as a fact that for 120 continuous minutes a hose of water—none too moderate or slight we may readily conclude from all the attendant circumstances—was turned upon a helpless pris oner because he was refractory and for the other and doubtless more potent reason that he called the officer an ugly name! Why, we have become somewhat accustomed to public funds being devoted to private purposes, but this feat of making the people of Salt Lake county provide the means (at their own expense) of avenging a personal insult is a little beyond anything in the line of official legislation we have yet been called upon to record!

If anything could add to the brutality of the affair it is the sang frid with which the two worthies spoken of confirm the charges against them, and the evident chuckle attending the statements which they and their organ cause to do duty as a justification. It is about time that they and all others of their kind, whatever or whomever they may be, were made to understand that prisoners have rights which their environment does but make more sacred; that while the officers on duty have a right to maintain discipline and enforce order, they have no right to revive and apply the practices of the Spanish Inquisition. Those who are under lock and key can be easily reduced to subjection, if not license, without corporeal punishment at all, and if these they belong elsewhere. Meanwhile, the showing made would seem to justify the calling of the performances of William McQueen and Joseph O'Brien to the attention of the grand jury of this district.

THE "WESTERN STAR."

There has always been an element in the United States which held foreigners and a certain class of religionists to be menaces to our government and time to be kept in surveillance when they could not be excluded altogether. This feeling, when coarsen to rank among the intellectual development of our race as the lungers does in the school of vegetation, a half century ago crystallized into a political party with the more or less appropriate designation of Know Nothings. The "position" of the organization was "put none but Americans on guard"—words which have a sufficiently patriotic sound but which were invested with a certain sinister meaning which developed at time were sting.

The Know Nothings proved to be nearly as strong numerically when they made their first appearance on the political stage as when, defeated and destroyed under the leadership of Bell and Everett, they disappeared from the scene in 1860. In a disorganized and sporadic way they have occasionally shown symptoms of a resurrection state, but the efforts put forth lacked coherency, cohesiveness and attractiveness. Of late years the organization has been but a memory and it confined to individual cases—showing that its foundation was un-American even as its tenets were diametrically opposed to the genius of our institutions.

But lo! and behold, what was a national failure "dead as a mackerel" amid the Rocky Mountain range is an actual, existing thing with pride of ancestry and hope of posterity. Our own city supplies the Faneuil Hall for the new birth and its gives forth to the world as a branch of a stellar organization to be known in this bailiwick as the "Western Star." That is much too pretty and not quite practical enough for the name of a political party; but the local designation — and we believe the Salt Lake constellation is about all there is of it—goes to the other extreme, it being "Anti-Cat." Opposition to the fallen race is not necessarily an unmanly or misguided proceeding, especially with those whose nocturnal repose has been cut short by means of an enlivened serenade from the summit of a neighboring shed; but cats are not the thing, as one might suppose, that word in this connection being an abbreviation of "Catholic." It is understood to be an adjunct of the Liberal party, but just how the misled young men expect to gain votes by systematically rip, raing a powerful and influential religious organization is beyond our ken.

HORSE AND poverty in the greatest extremes lead along side by side among savages as well as among civilized men. Recent statistics show that probably the richest people in the world are the Osage Indians, who number 1,613 and own 800 acres of land for every man, woman and child in the tribe. In addition to this every Osage has between $2000 and $7000 in cash in the United States treasury, upon which each is receive $500 interest annually. The poorest tribe of Indians in the country are the Pootes, who live just across the river from the Osages and subsist chiefly on cactus.

NOW THE mild-mannered, cleanly, useful cat is in for it again! These household pets have for some time been known to be the means of conveying the bacteria of diphtheria and at present they stand arraigned on another charge of a similar nature. A surgeon, says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, has just distinctly traced an outbreak of scarlet fever in a house to the intrusion of a cat from an infected household, and it is even said that a case has come under the notice of a medical officer of health in which small-pox was so conveyed.

THE ACTION of occupants of school lands in Utah county in calling upon the commissioners to locate such lands to investigate or have investigated the conflicting claims to such property, is entitled to immediate consideration. A statement of the case appears in our Provo department today.

THE HARD times affect all classes of salaries, big and little. Here's Mr. Frick, manager of the Carnegie Steel works at Homestead, Penn.; if any man ever earned his wages Mr. Frick does; yet he has been on down all per cent and now has to get along on $35,000 per year.

THE CHICAGO Inquirer jubilantly sums up the result of the Bering sea sealing controversy thus: "The United States has secured protection for the Bering seals, but England appears to have secured the seals."

EDISON, who has been experimenting long with chemically-made precious stones, says rubies can be made for five dollars a pound. That is almost as cheap as gold bricks.

WHE BURGLARS have quit trying to rob banks and have gone to work on the homes of small depositors.

SHALL WE ASSUME 125, OR 365?

It is a matter of query with some whether the Mormon people do really consume the amount (either in weight or dollars) of the three articles named in a late issue of the NEWS. To be sure two hundred and fifty thousand dollars does seem an immense sum; but some pains seem taken to verify those figures, which were understated rather than exceeded. In analysis, the estimate given for tea and coffee is much below the average elsewhere. The English use more tea per head, as the Americans use more coffee. For the Mormon population of Utah, or members of the Church as they were assumed to be, it is also all but one-third per capita annually of the former and a little less of the latter. The incongruity of the statement is based on the assumption that the first two articles are practically tabooed, which in theory they are; and if the facts are against the people it will hardly do to say "So much worse for the facts."

The two are indisputably articles which can be fairly classed as luxuries, save to the poor woman whose fare is meagre, and to whom after a life's use a spoonfuls of tea to a cup or two of water can do but little (save in fancy), either special harm or good. Such habit or weakness has not infrequently been intemperately denounced, however, by enthusiastic sticklers for the "Word of Wisdom," there, too, who at the table would unmurmuringly "pat away" with mess of crude of animal food, which is specially restricted in the same "covenant with promise!" That more violence is done to the human organization by the use of these beverages, extra strong and far too hot, cannot be disputed; that much of our drinking water is hard by virtue of the lime which it holds in solution, and that special disease are common from this cause, is generally acknowledged, so that boiled water and warm drinks are an improvement, if not antidotes, at nowhere or at too great a cost.

For the use of tobacco in any time but little excuse is offered. Chewing is a dirty habit, smoking an offensive one, particularly to sickness, and cigarette smoking, indulged in mainly by young dudes, is decried by the highest medical authorities as the most injurious of all methods of using tobacco.

The use of all three tea, coffee and tobacco) is a custom which might be "more honored in the breach than in the observance," and were they all discarded tomorrow, it would be a greater pleasure to mention that fact than it is to stop to say today that much less is used in Utah now than anywhere else in Christendom with the same population.

Reference was made some weeks ago to the continuous importation of hay produced into this Territory, and experiences were quoted as to the wisdom and possibilities of home feeding, if we must have pure stock. Almost every family uses hom, honey, jelly, etc., to some extent, so that upon the surface of things it might be concluded that importations would be heavy. But even the informed barely realize an aggregate which astounds, if "figures do not lie." Calculations are not made for this or fanciam. No sensationalism is intended. But it is intended to supply a home to the farmer, feeder, miner and consumer in Utah, so that if park prospects are desirable, our prolific acres—now selling in the country at three dollars per ton—may be tripled in value, and that rye and surplus wheat may supplement the barern and surplus milk, etc., in the production of meat, vastly sweeter, as experience has proved, than the most choice importation, if we have enterprise and force enough to make self-sustaining a living article of a living and effective creed!

Can the Utonians give any reason why they should buy annually over half a million pounds (500,000 really) of dry salt bacon, over three hundred thousand pounds of hams and nearly ten thousand pounds of breakfast bacon at a cost of eighty-five thousand dollars? Or that they should pay the railroads about twelve thousand five hundred dollars for bringing this or like foreign oats to their very doors? As if to show more glaringly the folly of our own resources, and our determination to get Kansas and Iowa and Nebraska and Missouri to work for that gold which we give in exchange for their pork, we have to add to this fabulous sums of the purchasing power the use of land, which as a long product must be included in the estimate of our folly, and of our ignorance in the alphabet of political or financial economy!

Utah—so, the two-thirds thereof—supposed to be Latter-day Saints—used to a year when pour butter went begging 250,000 pounds of lard, which sold one year for $20,000 dollars, and for which was paid to the railroads for gross weight freight $6000, making the Utah expenditure south of Ogden, for lard only, nearly $25,000, or for these unified products an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars—paid out for that which if produced at home we should receive greater gustative enjoyment, run less risk as to health, create labor for our local population, and be sure of a home market as well; all of which means the retention in Utah of that circulating medium now shipped away, but which if kept at home would give an impetus to industrial endeavor, would confer greater thrift and so aid the cause of general progress, prosperity and that assurance we desire of eventual practical independence.

For the successful production of any article, system and business management are indispensable. Individual pork raising will do, but cutting and curing promiscuously will not. Self-feeding will not answer even for a hog. Lucern would have to be cut, fed and eaten, milk supplies where practicable, or good clean water as a matter of course; then suitable quarters as shelter from heat or cold; and these, added to general cleanliness beyond query or suspicion, would insure healthy animals, sweet pork, and be one more stimulus in a direction now sadly needed! Multiplication of the most suitable breeds would first commence the attention of farmers—conditioned, very best varieties, not an extra steed nice or three disposed to too much fat; and if with time the supply should exceed the demand, markets are in splendid proximity, or if from excesses or conviction the local one thereof at last were fully abandoned, a profitable business elsewhere would be a foregone conclusion.

Do we not need economy in our expenditure abroad, and would we not be "a little" more lavish in our encouragement of creation at home? If so, that creation means revolution, for it means loss of it means loss. This multiplication of mills, factories, farms and industries generally is often avail, as has the means the three local products. The Provo, North Salt Lake, Ogden, Beaver and other woolen industries launch because there is no market for their goods. We are overjoyed because California consumes to buy for her mills cloth enough for five thousand mills, while we have in this Territory over forty thousand heads of families, with probably not less than three boys on an average to each, making one hundred and fifty thousand belonging to the male persuasion, "all of whom have to be clad in clothes of some kind, and ten thousand beetles (who have not attained to "pants") for the fights. Lessen of home production.

Z. C. M. I. started its shoe factory some years ago, with a capacity for two hundred thousand pairs per annum; but its machinery is asleep, and Massachusetts sends its footgear, "good, bad and indifferent," to be ground up on our thoroughfares, while idle men and waiting boys are forestalled in their desire for bread and labor, because the spirit of philanthropy has become diseased, or our eyes are only possible distress if we withdraw our patronage from the far off and, and use the product of muscle and machinery in "the city we love so well."

What folly is this! Is there not "something rotten in Denmark," and are wafts and extensive meanderings, coming up as a stink in the nostrils of the Lord the Almighty, and subjecting the community as a totality to the anger of Him who has authority, when He declared that "He who will not provide for his own, both (sires to) deny the faith and is worse than an infidel?"

In searching the records of home manufacture it was really curious to discover, after forty years of its cycle, even with the increase of population Utah supplies herself mainly with a few article which used to be imported in great numbers. It is not a wonderful thing, but one hears "from their people" by buying annually about 1000 dozen brooms from George M. Webster, West Jordan, Salt Lake Valley, a man who is the legitimate successor of Walker and Culbert and Tribe and Stoddard of years gone by. The old-time brooms, made by some of these pioneers, may to sell at 75c per dozen and retail at $1 each. Some of them were coarse and heavy, unmeable also at by an ordinary woman. Now comes a "big" reduction in price and taste in manufacture; and further enterprise should produce enough to exclude importation into Utah, beyond all doubt, for ever ever.

Ah, the home market are but an unpleasant sound! It would be music if we had the melody which conceives! But there are discords there, and the very words are trite and almost offensive to our cultured (?) ears. Money has flown freely into other channels. Goods with a foreign label have found ready sale and use, and somehow even "the chosen" are shorn of power and fall yet as a unanimity, victims of "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life!"

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