

## EDITORIALS.

## CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

THE question of religion in the public schools, concerning which all devout Roman Catholics and many of the stricter of the Protestants have very rigid notions, is eliciting warm discussions upon the old subject, Catholicism vs. Protestantism. The Cincinnati Times has had much to say upon this vexed question, being stoutly on the Protestant side, and seems disposed to vigorously shake up those easy persons who go to sleep "over the volcano," and are inclined "to regard the encroachments of that great organization on the free institutions of this country as something too far off and shadowy to cause any present apprehensions, or to need any immediate attention." "To such," says the Times, "we can say, with honest anxiety, your imagined security is hollow and dangerous—you can cherish it just so long only as you avoid looking into the facts or the figures."

The Times then presents some of these facts and figures, concerning which it predicates such startling influence when looked at. Here are a few upon the relative proportion of Catholics to the whole population of the country at several periods, showing a remarkable and almost constant increase to that society—

"In 1790 there was 1 Roman Catholic for every 131 of population.  
 "In 1808 there was 1 Roman Catholic for every 65 of population.  
 "In 1830 there was 1 Roman Catholic for every 29 of population.  
 "In 1840 there was 1 Roman Catholic for every 18 of population.  
 "In 1850 there was 1 Roman Catholic for every 11 of population.  
 "In 1860 there was 1 Roman Catholic for every 7 of population.  
 "In 1870 there was 1 Roman Catholic for every 7.7-10 of population.  
 "In 1875 there is 1 Roman Catholic for every 6 of population."

It is further stated that the increase of population in the United States from 1790 to 1875 has been a trifle over 1,000 per cent., while the increase of the Catholic population in the same time has been 1,600 per cent., and in the last seventy-five years the proportion has increased from one-sixtieth to fully one-sixth of the aggregate population.

In 1800 the Catholics had one bishop and 53 priests in this country. Now they have one prince cardinal, seven archbishops, 42 bishops, 3 mitred abbots, 3,100 priests, 65 colleges, 56 convents of men, and 89 convents of women.

Our contemporary makes something of two other points—that the wealth of the Catholics is enormous, and that it is completely at the control of the central power, inasmuch that "no Roman Catholic, however poor, was ever known to complain at the demands of the Church upon his purse."

Little comfort does the Times find in these facts and figures, and the fact that the ceremonies of so many of the notable marriages in American high life of late have been administered by Catholic priests must have affected the conductors of that journal in a similar manner.

**MOTIVE POWERS.**—Steam, and compressed air, both prepared by stationary engines, are used to propel cars on street railroads with success. In England the plan of propelling such cars, also omnibuses and velocipedes, by the power of coiled springs is in use, it is said, with encouraging results. The motor employed is an arrangement of powerful springs, some a combination of the spiral or helical form. The springs are encased in cylinders, like watch springs on a very large scale. French machinists have made steel bands, in lengths of 100 yards each, and capable of being coiled and of exerting great pressure. Sheffield steel manufacturers have turned out springs fifty and sixty feet long, with a power of pressure of 800 pounds. It is proposed to wind up these springs at certain intervals by means of stationary engines. Coiled springs could also be used for pumping water and other purposes.

**FOOD FOR WORMS.**—"Jay Kay," of Kearney, writes, June 10, to the Omaha Herald concerning the grasshopper worm thus—

"To-day a number of our citizens devoted the forenoon to a thorough testing of truth of the statements which have of late appeared in the public prints, regarding the parasites found in and upon the bodies of the grasshoppers, and in the correctness of which is to be found a practical solution of the problem of their future destiny for weal or woe to Central Nebraska. As many as fifty were obtained after diligent search, and all were subjected to a thorough and careful examination, both externally and internally, both with the naked eye and with the aid of a good strong microscope; and the result was most gratifying. At least thirty per cent. had from one to six of the deep red bugs beneath and at the roots of their wings, clinging closely to them, and apparently living upon the nutriment they drew from the parent body; and all of them without an exception, whether fully or partially grown, had within them a long pin, or thread like worm—very active and healthy, ranging in size from the finest cambric thread to that of an ordinary knitting needle—the difference was owing to the age only. They were of enormous length, being from eight inches to a foot long. It seems almost incredible that a worm of that enormous length could coil itself in such a small compass; nevertheless it is religiously true; for the writer hereof, with care, examined both with a good glass and with his own unaided vision at least a score of them, and there embowelled within the corporeal frame of every one of them lay the inviolated vermicule, visible and exposed to both. They appear to inhabit every part of the body from the base of the head to the opposite extremity, accommodating themselves with astonishing ease and nicety to the form of the intestines all along the trunk. Their activity seemed to be directed to sapping the foundation of the house they lived in, which, when fully consumed, must fall in ruins about their heads, burying in one common grave the destroyed and the destroyer. They are of a white color, semi-transparent when young and small, and changing to a pale yellow when matured; under the glass this pale yellowish hue shines with a peculiar brilliant lustre, exhibiting concentric rings of a semi-opaque white, tinged with a singularly greenish-yellow on one edge or side. Doubtless they may be found in and upon all scourges, and surely with such an enemy imprisoned within their fleshy house and feeding upon the vital elements of their beings, they must be living at a poor dying rate, and at last and speedily succumb to the inevitable decree of mortality. If this be so, there's millions in it to our State. The countless billions of these pests which went over here yesterday may go so far that they will sicken and die before they have finished their flight, and we shall escape ravages. A consummation devoutly to be wished. There is our hope. Our people are full now of courage and rejoice."

**DON'T KNOW WHAT TO MAKE OF IT.**—In the early part of this week, beginning with Sunday, June 13, various portions of California were visited with heavy showers, to the astonishment of the old residents, who have not been used to showers in the middle of June in that part of the continent, and they are puzzled to determine in their own minds whether the heavy rain have done most harm or most good to the crops. The harvest is in progress on the Pacific, and the people there are not accustomed to rain in harvest. Says the San Francisco Chronicle:

"Persistent rains in the middle of June are new phenomena to the oldest inhabitant of San Francisco. To whatever causes they may be due, climatic changes and atmospheric conditions affect vegetable and animal life and even the highest forms of organic existences. Thus, when the winds, the rainfall or the temperature of any country undergoes a radical change, the population of that country cannot escape modification in their human characteristics. An isothermal line, says Draper, divides in a general way the Catholic from the Protestant peoples of Europe."

## THE RAIN.

ALTHOUGH we have more rain in the growing season than we were wont to have years ago, yet it will hardly do to depend too much upon the showers to bring crops to maturity. In the present season those who have so depended may have found that during the dry spells between storms many seeds have failed to vegetate, and the young, small and less vigorous plants have failed to grow as fast and as satisfactorily as they would have done if the soil had been kept moister.

As a general rule and with most kinds of vegetation, the whole of the soil should be kept in a moderately moist condition, in order to insure the best constant growth, and most especially while very young. Then the soil is soft and in fit condition for the rootlets to penetrate with facility and the moisture helps to solve the plant food in the soil and to furnish juices for the use of the growing plant. But this is just the condition that the soil is not in upon our drier lands a great part of the time between storms in the Spring and Summer, and therefore it is not in a good condition of fertility, so far as moisture is concerned, no matter how fertile it may otherwise be, for the elements of fertility in the soil are locked up when the soil is dry.

Again, many of the showers we get in late Spring and early Summer are deceptive as to the effect they have upon the vegetation, in amount and durability. When the soil is dry in this region it is very, very dry, like the girl who, when she was bad, was very, very bad. It takes a large quantity of water, a long soaking shower, to saturate such exceedingly dry soil to a sufficient depth. Very quickly after an ordinary shower the soil becomes dry again, unless artificially watered. In an island, or other place near the sea, where the atmosphere is naturally and constantly charged with much moisture, a good soaking shower might be sufficient for a month. But not so here, in this arid climate. Two or three days after a Summer shower in this valley the soil gets dry, and in two weeks one might think there had not been a shower all Summer, so dry will the bench lands have become.

The facts go to show two things—first, that the soil, if practicable, should be kept moderately moist all through the growing season, especially in the earlier part of it, either by the natural showers, or otherwise artificially; and secondly, that it is risky business to cultivate a large expanse of land in late crops, requiring much water, unless a sufficient supply can be depended upon.

**GREEDY CHRISTIANS.**—The Rev. Asa S. Fiske, of San Francisco, evidently does not believe California Christians are quite perfect yet, and he talks to his flock sharply as if he knew they were not. On Sunday last, June 13, he expatiated upon greedy Christians in the following unflattering style—

"I tremble, as here and there, everywhere along the lines of God's hosts, I see weakness and flattery. If in this life you succumb to temptation, how, then, can you be trusted in the hereafter? If you here are neither active in service, nor ever obedient, how shall He ever dare put you in places of grand responsibility there? If your greed is more than a match for your integrity, your selfishness too much for your virtue, what can God do with you in heaven amid his unguarded eternal riches? Why, there are men on earth who call themselves Christians, against whom I would not guarantee the safety of golden stone pavements of the Eternal City—in whose presence I would advise the glorified to be careful how they cast down their golden crowns—who would be likely, instead of going in at the gates of pearl, to conspire together to lift them off their hinges, and then retire to the 'other place' to enjoy their booty."

**HOPE AND PAY DEFERRED.**—An exchange has the following, which may be interesting to a number of people—

"It appears that the appropriation for the pay of the army for the current fiscal year was inadequate, and that officers and soldiers will receive only fifteen days' pay at the end of June, instead of for a full month. The deficiency will have to be made up by the next Congress."

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 22.

**Dusty.**—Nice wind and dust storm this afternoon.

**Turn Out.**—A turn out is being laid on the street railroad near the 20th Ward Store, South Temple Street.

**Street Music.**—A one-legged itinerant musician is discoursing melodious sounds to the citizens, from a hand organ, which he moves around upon the streets by means of a small hand cart.

**Discharged.**—The examination of Hans N. Chlarson, on the charge of embezzlement, was held yesterday afternoon, before Justice Pyper. The evidence being insufficient to warrant his being held, he was discharged.

**Repairing the Fire Steamer.**—The pumps of the Pioneer fire steamer being out of repair, were re-packed to-day by Mr. Higgs and his assistants, and on being tested at the tank adjacent to the Theatre, were found to operate as well as ever.

**Bishop Hunter's Birthday.**—To-day is the anniversary of the birthday of Bishop Edward Hunter, it being eighty-two years since he first saw the light in this sublimity sphere. In connection with the myriads of his warm friends we congratulate him upon his natal day, and wish him many happy returns of the same.

**Smallpox at Ogden.**—The following is from the Ogden Junction of June 21—

"In order to prevent, by any possibility, the spread of that loathsome disease, the smallpox, we announce that Mr. J. S. Clement, usually called Clem, a conductor on the C. P. railroad, is down with the disease at his residence, at the corner of Wall and 2nd streets. A flag will immediately be put up at the place to notify passers by of the fact, and the City Council will, doubtless, at their meeting, to-day, take any steps that may be necessary to keep the disease within its present limits. The people need not be alarmed, but should be careful not to expose themselves to the disease."

**The Utah Governorship.**—Judge G. W. Emery, of Tennessee, has been appointed Governor of Utah in place of Gov. Axtell, who will be made Governor of New Mexico. Governor Axtell was appointed last December, from California. Not much is known of him previous to his appointment beyond his single term in Congress, and since he has been Governor he is said to have been on much too good terms with the Mormons to suit the Administration. Assistant Secretary Cowen, of the Interior Department, recently visited Utah to inquire into the situation, and on his return made recommendations in accordance with which this change has been made. In New Mexico, Mr. Axtell will succeed Gov. Giddings, recently deceased.—N. Y. World.

**Bad Runaway.**—Yesterday a team, belonging to Mr. Galbraith, of Kaysville, attached to the running gears of a wagon, suddenly commenced kicking and plunging, finally starting on a runaway. Mr. Galbraith, who was on the hind end of the gears, slipped off and was unhurt, but the teamster, a young man named Schofield, was not so fortunate. Unable to retain his seat, he fell to the ground, and the wheels passed over his head, cutting a large, ugly scalp wound along the side of it. He was surgically attended by Dr. Benedict, who sewed up the gash, and, there being no fracture of the skull, the young man was able to return to Kaysville by train last evening.

**Governor of Utah.**—It seems to be a particularly hard thing to be a satisfactory Governor of Utah. The incumbent of that office has

very close steering between Scylla and Charybdis. If he fails to make himself utterly hateful to the Mormons he is sure to become a moral monster in the eyes of the Gentiles, and vice versa. Utah has had a longer string of Governors than all the other existing Territories of the United States together. They come and go in swift and picturesque succession. As we bow out the ambidextrous Axtell and greet Emory as the coming man, we already begin to revolve the problem—who next?—S. F. Chronicle.

**Mr. Queen's Circus and Menagerie.**—Yesterday Mr. Montgomery Queen's Circus and Menagerie, after parading the city in style, gave an afternoon and an evening entertainment on Washington Square. Those who were there speak in high terms of the performance, particularly the daring bareback riding and acrobaticism of Messrs. Fish and Robinson, and Little Mollie Brown, also the clever equestrianism of Mr. Sebastian. The wonders of the Menagerie as well as of the menage afforded a large amount of attraction, which would be much more numerous manifested if money were more plentiful than it is.

There are afternoon and evening performances to-day and to-morrow, and on Thursday at Ogden.

**Sericulture.**—Last evening there was a meeting, at the City Hall, of the Deseret Silk Association, at which considerable information was elicited by and from those present on the important subject of silk culture.

Alvin Prows, of Oak City, Millard county, who happened to be in town, attended the meeting. He stated that he had no less than 25,000 young mulberry trees, which he had raised from seed. He was greatly interested in the subject of silk culture, and had many drawbacks when he first started, but was now meeting with gratifying success.

Some skeins of very excellent reeled silk, raised at Farmington, were presented.

Brother Smith, of Bountiful, who was present, stated that Mother Sessions, of that settlement, had spun some very beautiful silk from perforated cocoons raised there. Brother Smith himself is a practical silk weaver, capable of handling the material in almost any form.

It was indicated at this meeting that whenever sericulture was in a condition to warrant it, necessary machinery for the advanced manipulation and manufacture of silk would be forthcoming.

**Peculiar Marriage.**—A couple were united in matrimony by Justice Pyper this morning. The bridegroom was Henry Miller, and the bride Mary Ann Clegg, relict of William Clegg deceased, a blind man who will be remembered by numbers of citizens. Both parties have been frequently alluded to in connection with police proceedings. Quite a number of spectators were present in the Court room. Miller appeared considerably brushed up for the occasion, and Mary Ann was trimly attired in a clean linen dress. Both hail from the "Green Isle," having a strong touch of the brogue in their vernacular. Miller looked around for a place to put his hat, and was about to drop it on the floor, when he was told he might place it on an adjacent desk, and Mary Ann was in the same predicament about her parasol.

Miller was in a hurry and responded, "Yes, zur," three times, instead of once, to the usual ceremonial interrogatories of the Judge. After the two were pronounced husband and wife, the Judge said to Miller, "Kiss your wife," which he attempted to do, but was resisted so powerfully by the bride that he had to content himself with a conjugal smack on the tip of her right ear, which was as near as he could get to the place where that part of the proceeding is ordinarily imprinted.

On leaving the Hall the couple were numerously congratulated, when the bride emphatically said, "It will be all right as long as he don't get drunk, but if he does I'll have him put in there," pointing to their old quarters in the jail.

**Conference in London.**—As reported in the Millennial Star, a conference was held in the Horns' Assembly Rooms, Kennington Park Road, London, on Sunday, May 16. Meetings were held morning, afternoon, and evening.

Elders from Utah present: Jos. F. Smith, President of the European Mission; R. T. Burton, Pres. of