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The manufacture of counterfeit cards, purporting to be United States Postal Cards, will subject the offender to \$500 fine and five years' imprisonment.

**MEMNONITES AND MORMONS.**—The Chicago Times remarking upon the reports of parties of the religious people called Memnonites fleeing from Russia to escape military conscription, and passing through London on their way to the United States, where many thousands of them it is understood designed to settle, says, "There have been settlements of Memnonites in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and several other States for the past century or more, and they preserve their peculiar habits and notions with singular obstinacy. No little interest attaches to the expected immigration of the sect. The people are very honest, sober and industrious, and, settled in one of our western Territories, they would do much toward developing its resources, without giving the country any of the trouble that it has experienced at the hands of the Mormons."

The "Mormons" would rather be a comfort than a trouble to any body. Any trouble that the country may have had with them has not been of their seeking, but of their avoiding as far as possible. But the Times might remember that either comfort or trouble can be had for the seeking anywhere. Those who seek for flowers can find them, and thorns can also be discovered by those who wish them. If the country or any of the people thereof diligently seek trouble with the "Mormons," it may not be possible for the latter to prevent the finding of the objectionable thing sought, no matter how earnestly they may desire a different result. The Bible says: "Seek peace and pursue it." There is a way to find it.

**JOHN C. ON THE PACIFIC COAST.**—Californians are getting considerably aroused upon the Chinese question. The San Francisco Chronicle says 50,000 Chinese have arrived at that port within about five years, or an average of 10,000 annually, and in answer to an inquiry by a correspondent for a remedy for Chinese immigration, says there is one, and that is to re-enact an old law taxing Chinamen two and a half dollars a month. The Chronicle thinks a State is sovereign in regard to making laws for taxation, that "the State of California may pass any laws taxing its population, and this taxation may be so burdensome to the Chinese as to discourage their remaining among us." The Chronicle would elect members of the legislature who would re-enact that law, a governor who might be expected to favor unfriendly legislation toward the Chinese, a supreme court that would interpret the laws accordingly, a mayor and chief of police who would think more of American citizens than of the Chinese, in short, make the matter a political issue and go to the people on the question. Says the Chronicle—

We would instruct our members of Congress and Senators to represent to the Congress of the United States the dangers of Chinese immigration. We should advise our labor leagues and civil organizations to discourage by every proper and peaceful mode the influx of Chinese. We would prosecute the steamships and their officers, by criminal indictment, for bringing Chinese prostitutes, gamblers and criminals to our shores. We would, as citizens, refuse to hire them, or to buy the products of their labor. We would legislate in our city, our State, and our General Government, concerning Chinese as though they were an unmixt evil to the country and a dangerous element to be allowed to increase among us. First, we would rely upon framing such laws as would, by excessive taxation, restrain the Chinese from coming, and if that did not restrain them, it would to some extent indemnify our taxpayers for the burdens which Chinese immigration imposes upon the community.

**AMERICAN HONESTY.**—The following, from the Territorial Enterprise, is among the severest of all the comment we have seen upon

the American Vienna Commission squabble:

The trouble with our Vienna Commissioners is a disgrace to the Republic. It occurs in connection with an event to which the civilized nations of the earth are parties, and the opprobrium is commensurate with it. Had the commissioners committed a larceny at home, the affair might have been investigated quietly; but they are being tried in Vienna, with one-half the world on the witness stand and the other half in the jury-box. O for an accommodating Austrian streak of lightning to send the whole batch of them home in caskets! No sooner had they been appointed—or many of them, at least, than they began to sell their influence to exhibitors, and use their honorable places in the partial advancement of commercial enterprises in connection with the exposition. A disgraceful wrangle between the Department of State and Commissioner Van Buren has followed, and all the commissioners, with the exception of the honorary representatives, have been suspended by the President. We would very much prefer to hear of their being suspended with a three-quarter rope and a hangman's knot under the left ear. The investigation will result in the permanent suspension of three or four of the commissioners and the appointment of others in their places; but the world will feel like enquiring, when the examination is ended, if there is an honest man to be found in America; and we are not certain that a single person in the United States could be compelled to answer the question on a witness stand for the reason that the testimony might tend to criminate himself.

**A MODEL PEOPLE WITH ONLY ONE FAULT.**—The San Francisco Bulletin says, "It cannot be denied that the Mormon system of co-operation, under the direction of the shrewd business mind of Young, has built up an extensive community which is a model of thrift and good order," and that "there never was a religion more thoroughly practical," also that their "religious notions," with a single exception, "are not obnoxious in a secular sense, and not at all inconsistent with good neighborhood." It is pretty well for the Bulletin to be able to endure the "Mormon" religion with the exception of one particular only. If the Mormon people have only one mote in their eye, surely charity will excuse that.

The Bulletin, however, thinks the settlement of Utah was not such a "big thing" after all. O, no. Wonders vanish with familiar acquaintance. It is not so difficult to do a thing when you know how and are able and willing to do it. Columbus set the egg on end and discovered the New World. Now anybody can set up the egg and run across in a steamer to America. Neither of them very extraordinary feats. But they required a Columbus to show how they could be done. The "Mormons" settled Utah when nobody else believed it possible; they showed how it could be done. That's all. Now anybody can jump on the car and run to Salt Lake City and talk largely about "our Territory." No trouble about that—if the greenbacks are in hand.

#### Wanted, a Home.

From "Bits of Talk About Home Matters," by Helen Hunt.

Nothing can be meaner than that "Misery should love company." But this proverb is founded on an original principle in human nature, which it is no use to deny and hard to conquer. I have been uneasily conscious of the sneaking sin in my own soul, and I have read article after article in the English newspapers and magazines on the "decadence of the home spirit in English family life, as seen in the large towns and in the metropolis." It seems that the English are as badly off as we. There, also, men are wide awake, and gay at clubs and races, and sleepy and morose in their own houses; "sons lead lives independent of their fathers and mothers;" "girls run about as they please, without care or guidance." This state of things is "a spreading social evil, and men are at their wits' ends to know what is to be done about it. They are ransacking "national character, and customs, religion, and the particular tendency of the present literary and scientific thought, and the teaching and preaching of the public press," to find out the root of the trouble. One writer ascribes it to the "exceeding restlessness and the desire to be doing something which are predominant and indomitable in the Anglo-Saxon race;" another to the passion which almost all families have for seeming richer and more fashionable than their means will allow.

The trouble is in the homes. Homes are stupid, homes are insufferable. If one can be pardoned for the Irishness of such a saying,

homes are their worst "banes." If homes were what they should be, nothing under heaven could be invented which could be a bane to them, which would do more than serve as a useful foil to set off their better cheer, their pleasanter ways, their wholesomer joys.

But when we ask who can do most to remedy this—in whose hands it most lies to fight the fight against the tendencies to monotony, stupidity and instability which are inherent in human nature—then the answer is clear and loud. It is the work of women; this is the true mission of women, their "right" divine and unquestionable, and including most emphatically the "right to labor."

To create and sustain the atmosphere of a home—it is easily said in a few words; but how many women have done it? How many women can say to themselves or others that this is their aim? To keep house well women often say they desire. But keeping house well is another affair—I had almost said it has nothing to do with creating a home. This is not true, of course; comfortable living, as regards food and fire and clothes, can do much to help on a home. Nevertheless, with one exception, the best homes I have ever seen were in houses which were not especially well kept; and the worst I have ever known were presided (I mean tyrannized) over by "perfect housekeepers."

Into the home she will create, monotony, stupidity, antagonism cannot come. Her foresight will provide occupations and amusements; her loving and alert diplomacy will fend off disputes. Unconsciously, every member of her family will be as clay in her hands. More anxiously than any statesman will she meditate on the wisdom of each measure, and the bearing of each word. The least possible governing which is compatible with order will be her first principle; her second, the greatest possible influence which is compatible with the growth of individuality. Will the woman whose brain and heart are working these problems, as applied to a household, be an adjective? be idle?

She will be no more an adjective than the sun is an adjective in the solar system; no more idle than nature is idle. She will be perplexed; she will be weary; she will be disheartened, sometimes. All creators, save one, have known these pains and grown strong by them. But she will never withdraw her hand for an instant. Delays and failures will only set her to casting about for new instrumentalities. She will press all things into her service. She will master sciences, that her boys' evenings need not be dull. She will be worldly wise, and render to Caesar his dues, that her husband and daughters may have her by their side in all their pleasures. She will invent, she will forestall, she will remember, she will laugh, she will listen, she will be young, she will be old, and she will be three times loving, loving; loving.

This is too hard? There is the house to be kept? And there are poverty and sickness, and there is not time?

Yes, it is hard. And there is the house to be kept; and there are poverty and sickness; but, God be praised, there is time. A minute is time. In one minute may live the essence of all. I have seen a beggar-woman make half an hour of home on a door-step, with a basket of broken meat! And the most perfect home I ever saw was in a little house into the sweet incense of whose fires went no costly thing. A thousand dollars served for a year's living of father, mother, and three children. But the mother was a creator of a home; her relation with her children was the most beautiful I have ever seen; even a dull and commonplace man was lifted up and enabled to do good work for souls by the atmosphere which this woman created; every inmate of her house involuntarily looked into her face for the key-note of the day; and it always rang clear. From the rose-bud or clover or clover leaf which, in spite of her hard housework, she always found time to put by our plates at breakfast, down to the essay or story she had on hand to be read or discussed in the evening, there was no intermission of her influence. She has always been and always will be my ideal of a mother, wife, home-maker. If to her quick brain, loving heart, and exquisite tact had been added the appliances of wealth and the enlargement of a wider cul-

ture, hers would have been absolutely the ideal home. As it was, it was the best I have ever seen. It is no more than twenty years since I crossed its threshold. I do not know whether she is living or not. But, as I see house after house in which fathers and mothers and children are dragging out their lives in a hap-hazard alternation of listless routine and unpleasant collision, I always think with a sigh of that poor cottage by the sea-shore, and of the woman who was "the light thereof;" and I find in the faces of many men and children, as plainly written and as sad to see as in the newspaper columns of "Personals," "Wanted—home."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The commissioner of pensions to-day announced the following highly important ruling—

"Sec. 9 of the act of March 3rd, 1873, provides for no addition to the two dollars increase of pension in any case. It is a consolidation of section two of the act of July 25, 1866, and sections 4 and 5 of an act of July 27th, 1858, with an amendment to the former section so as to give the same increase to the widow of a soldier or sailor for the children by a former wife, as for the children by herself, and to the widow of an officer as well as soldier or sailor. It also gives the increase to all children under sixteen years of age, officers as well as soldiers and sailors, instead of all but one; where there is no widow, where she has died or re-married in other respects, it embodies the provisions of the three sections named."

The Treasurer, to-day, paid the last claim of loyal citizens of London Co., Va., for live stock seized for the army under orders of General Sheridan, dated Nov. 2, 1864. These claims amount to \$61,821.

WORCHESTER, Mass., 5.—As the four hundred boys in Westborough reform school were marching from breakfast this a.m., they made a break for the gates, and one hundred succeeded in making their escape.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert M. Smith was, to-day, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Charles H. Sackett, at Westfield, last week.

The aggregate amount paid into the U. S. Treasury up to noon to-day by twenty-seven members of Congress, being their return of extra compensation, is \$111,000, including a check received this morning from the Secretary of the Senate, Gorman, on account of Senator Sumner, for \$4,444.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Lt. John T. Worden, army officer, stationed at Madison Barracks, Sackett Harbor, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a carving knife. The death of his wife some months ago, it is supposed, deranged his mind. He is the son of Admiral Worden, who commanded the Monitor in the conflict with the rebel ram Merrimack.

ALBANY.—The sale of the N. Y. Central Railroad locomotives by the U. S. Collector for Government tax, which was advertised to-day, was postponed until the 19th inst. It is said, owing to Judge Woodruff's decision against the Company, they will now pay their tax.

WASHINGTON.—The department of state has received information of the removal of O'Kelly to Havana, that his case is deemed less serious than was anticipated, and that all proper facilities will be extended him.

Gen. Sherman, in conversation on Modoc affairs, shows that he fully appreciates the situation and has entered upon the subject with his characteristic energy. All the reinforcements required will be sent to Schofield without delay, to the last man that can be spared. A remnant (regiment?) will be conveyed to Omaha to be in readiness for prompt movement. About 400 Indian scouts will be raised for service against the Modocs just as fast as fit men can be found.

Senator Casserly has had several interviews with Sherman and is satisfied that no effort be spared at head quarters to enable Schofield to inflict on Capt. Jack and his fellow savages a blow which will not soon be forgotten by them on the tribes on the Pacific. Gen. Sherman has no fears of a general Indian war.

NEW ORLEANS.—It is reported that the Metropolitans last night attacked Capt. DeBlouch's forces, near St. Martinsville, and were repulsed with a loss of three men killed, and two wounded. DeBlouch is said to have 200 men and one piece of artillery. It is stated that the Metropolitans were driven back into St. Martinsville.

DIXON, Ill.—Derricks were got in place by noon and five bodies were speedily recovered. The river banks in the vicinity were lined with people all day. It is certain that there are other bodies beneath the fallen spans. Forty-two bodies have been already recovered. A coroner's inquest is in session. The corpses and the missing now number seventy-five and the injured thirty-two.

ST. LOUIS.—A terrible accident occurred yesterday p.m. at the bridge being erected over the Lamine river, on the north-east extension of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 14 miles from Sedalia. The false work erected for facilitating the construction of the bridge sank into the quicksands upon which it rested, carrying with it the bridge timbers and twelve workmen, precipitating all into the river below. Three were killed outright, and two others fatally injured.

A Corpus Christi letter of April 21 says two bands of Mexican robbers, numbering thirty each, are operating in Neuces County, Texas, sacking stores and robbing travelers. Farmers are compelled to leave their work to protect their homes. A party of fifteen citizens pursued one gang and discovered evidence that over two hundred cattle had been stripped of their hides, caught up with the band and after a fight captured seven horses, whose saddles were empty.

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