

them worshippers of the letter but seekers after the spirit; and it has not carried path but life, eternal life. And what particular benefit arises, pray, from inquiries and disputes as to who wrote the various books and what sort of men they were? And how much better are contentions about what those men mean by what they wrote, than certainty as to the meaning of writings designed for instruction in divine things?

The Union writer evidently knows nothing about the Book of Mormon, except that it is claimed to be an inspired translation by Joseph Smith of characters on metallic plates. He does not understand the nature, object and purport of the record, and is not competent to make a comparison between it and the Hebrew Scriptures, and he has no right to call the latter his Bible, as though the "Mormons" repudiated it. We have much greater reason for calling it our Bible, for we have direct evidences through the Book of Mormon and otherwise of its authenticity, and as a body of believers we endeavor to carry out its teachings more strictly than any of the so-called "Christian" sects which exalt the Book in theory and reject most of it in practice.

We would like the Union writer to show us the consistency of calling a book "God's Bible" which he says was written by men, "not as amanuenses writing at dictation, but in their own words and in their own way," some of whom are not known, and whose works have been compiled by unknown persons, and the several and opposing translations of which were made merely by man's learning; while at the same time it calls another book a man's Bible, which does not claim to be a Bible, which claims just as much as the other book to have been written by inspiration, which was compiled by divine authority and translated by divine power. But whoever found consistency in a sneering assailer of the Book of Mormon, and where is one of its opponents who ever studied it carefully and in an impartial spirit?

CULLOM'S UTAH BILL.

OUR readers will doubtless be interested in the information conveyed in the dispatch in relation to the Cullom Bill. It appears that the Senator in his speech in favor of his measure failed to sustain it by anything in the shape of sound argument. This fact does not necessarily denote a lack of ability on the part of the gentleman, but is merely indicative of an utter absence of any ground upon which to base any reason for such an outrageous anti-republican bill as the one which he wishes enacted. In the absence of an opportunity for dispassionate reasoning upon the measure, a resort was had to vituperation—a fitting bolster for a bill which aims a foul blow at the liberties of a patriotic people.

It is a remarkable feature accompanying all the special legislation aimed against the people of Utah that abuse and misrepresentation take the place of reason with those who support it. Such a method is an insult to the intelligence of an august legislative body like the Congress of the United States, appealing as it does to the prejudices in place of the intelligence of its members. It is to the credit of the Senate, however, that Mr. Cullom's tirade was not received with any apparent general favor, and we hope, for the credit of our country's leading legislators that they will refuse to pass a measure so outrageously unconstitutional as Mr. Cullom's Utah bill.

It is refreshing to find such champions of constitutional rights in the National Legislature as Mr. Brown, of Georgia. The fearless position of this able Senator in opposing the Edmunds law will be remembered by our readers. It will be seen, by the dispatch already referred to, that he stands staunchly by his principles. He looks upon the Edmunds law as an unconstitutional abridgment of the right of the people of the Territories to local self-government, and the Cullom measure as a radical step in the same direction, practically sweeping that right out of existence. He denies the right of Congress to perpetrate this flagrant piece of anti-republican despotism, and his position is simply invulnerable. No system that is worthy of being called republican can consistently make glaringly unjust distinctions between the communities existing under its rule. But such distinctions form no part of the system proper, being malformations in the body politic.

One of the most disgusting features of the anti-"Mormon" local element in this Territory, consisting of an insignificant minority, who make up in noise what they lack in numbers, is the proposition that the Territories are the "Creatures of Congress," and that consequently that body can legislate for and govern them in whatever manner it may please. This is their motto and is put out as a plea for congressional legislation for Utah of a character that would rob the overwhelming majority of their rights, on the grounds of religion, and place unlimited power in the hands of an unscrupulous minority. The true genius of the republic is to place the people of the Territories as nearly as practicable on a political level with the people of the States. Those in this locality who are loud in their demands for anti-"Mormon" special legislation, on the ground that Congress has power to apply a political crushing process to the people of the

Territories must be in one of two positions—utterly ignorant of republican institutions or woefully dishonest for ulterior purposes.

OUR CHICAGO BUDGET.

OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT FURNISHES THE USUAL INTERESTING MELANGE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1884.

A SLAP FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

Editor Deseret News:

Mostly all persons who have read that charming tale the Vicar of Wakefield, will remember the scraps of profound philosophy tempered with religion and wisdom, that abound in that work, and especially that one where Burchell in reply to the good Vicar says: "And indeed Providence seems kindly our friend in this particular, that to debilitate the understanding where the heart is corrupt, and diminish the power where there is the will to do mischief. That rule seems to extend even to other animals; the little vermin race are ever treacherous, cruel and cowardly, whilst those endowed with strength and power are generous, brave and gentle." How beautifully this applies to the case of the religion of the Latter-day saints of Utah, as treated by narrow-minded, malevolent assailants in both press and pulpit. The action of the Socialists or Secularists in a recent manifesto, demanding the condemnation of the Bible on the ground of public morality is aptly illustrative. They have been reading the pulpit denunciations of Mormonism, and, as if to bewilder the poor parsons, demand the setting aside of the Bible on the ground that it sanctions polygamy not consecutive but simultaneous. This is surely more than the farseeing Talmage or the prophetic Newman bargained for. The probability is that they have kindled a fire in their rear, that may one day cause them serious discomfort. The number of people in this country who are tired of the duplicity and hollow-ness of the average divine is becoming wonderfully large, and this question comes in aptly to hit back the preacher with his own weapons, and the many even-minded people who don't believe in clap-trap religion seeing the ludicrous position of the biblicist, will join heartily with the Secularist.

ALWAYS CONTRADICTORY AND INCONGRUOUS.

Those papers which from time to time furnish sensational paragraphs on the Mormon religion also offered an instance of the Providential debilitation of intellect and corresponding inability to do mischief, in a piece which is now going the rounds of the Eastern press. "A tourist who has been visiting an Elder who owns a quadruple household" near Salt Lake City, was requested to see how affectionately one wife could depart from her sisters and their families. When about to kiss a child which was not her own, on making the discovery the youngster receives a slap to the awful discomfiture of the Elder." In this strain a long and most absurd story is given a prominent place in a Chicago daily. Anyhow the article conveys the idea that a Mormon household is always omnipresent. The same paper in a few issues previously, in commenting editorially on the Edmunds bill, and its difficulty of enforcing it, conveys a wholly different view with regard to the household: "To suppress polygamy by the use of force it would be necessary to empower Representatives of the United States Government to make domiciliary visits of the most inquisitorial character. It is the custom in Salt Lake for all polygamists who can afford it, to keep their various wives in separate houses. Obviously the task of determining whether a Mormon was living in concubinage or polygamy would be by no means an easy one." What are people who are hundreds of miles away from Salt Lake to conclude from opposite accounts of this kind. In one place the Mormon Elder is exhibiting to his "guest" the family affection which prevails in a manifold household under one roof; in the next place the same Elder is represented as having different roofs and a difficulty even then in tracing his ownership to them. Truly Providence confounds the evil-minded.

INDIGNATION REGARDING THE MISS BOND CASE.

The acquittal of the persons charged with the outrage on Miss Bond of this State, has caused considerable local ill-feeling towards the jurors. In fact the displeasure has extended as far as this city, and the papers are demanding a reform in the jury system. This trial is shrouded in considerable mystery. The very fact that the Judge who presided at the trial sustains the verdict ought to disarm the prejudice created against the jurors. It is a bad thing to let a guilty person escape, but it is ten thousand times worse to execute an innocent person. The newspapers say that the indignation manifested towards all concerned in the case, is a sure sign that there is no decadence of the popular sense of justice. Yet the twelve men who tried the case are taken from the people, and are back among the people. If there is any firm conviction in the public mind that these men betrayed the trust reposed in them, surely they could never live in the community whose sense of justice they have so openly outraged. The toleration, of a Judge and jury who

would act so shamefully, by any community would be an act second in fendishness only to the original crime which provoked the trial.

THE MERCENARY MARKET.

"In the meantime Mr. Villard has the consolation of knowing that he resorted to no unworthy devices to carry his point, that he did not employ pulpits and the religious papers to make his appeals for money, that he has dragged no widows and orphans in his train, that he has not pulled down great financial institutions, and that he has at least completed the Pacific Railroad, which was the original of the trans-continental routes and the most magnificent scheme of the time." Such is the gentle manner in which the Chicago Tribune takes leave of a collapsed brother journalist. No doubt it is a creditable thing not to have employed venal parsons and prostitute scribes who profess religion in his pay. The Tribune must know whereof it speaks, and the fact is pretty plain that the pulpit and the religious press are in the market for labor of the kind mentioned. The statement is that he did not employ those agencies, which is equivalent to the fact, that said agencies were open to employment and only waited a price. What a deplorable condition of affairs, when even the pulpit is in the market to hood-wink the unwary public. Surely there is public spirit enough left in the Christian religion to repudiate such a representative preacher or congregation to demand an explicit statement detailing the workings of the pulpit with regard to the financial Bunko games played on the people.

TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

The "rum question" is on the boards once more among us. The fact that Czar of Russia has signified his intention of enforcing temperance laws after his own manner, has occasioned some interest among the reformers of this class in this city. No doubt it will be instructive to know in what manner the Autocrat of Russia will deal with a moral problem. Bishop Ireland the great Roman Catholic temperance advocate is here at present, and taking an active interest in fighting the great social evil of the day—drunkenness. He is for carrying the warfare into politics, especially municipal politics, where the whiskey element is strongest. The Chicago City Council has about a dozen whiskey dealers among its members. This is not a very encouraging fact for honest and earnest reformers. And in truth it must be admitted that the power and influence of this element is on the increase. The places where this poison is vended are assuming the character of palaces. Expensive mirrors adorn the walls of the bar-rooms, and in many cases pictures of an indecent type as well as paintings of decided merit and taste. Now the question is, are the social leaders earnest in their advocacy of this question of liquor? Let us commence at the National Capital. A few years ago Mr. Hayes was at the head of society there. Whatever his merits or demerits as a statesman were it irrelevant to the question, but that he was an earnest and honest opponent of strong liquors must be conceded on all hands. What was his fate? To-day he is mentioned only in derision as a temperance crank, and his name has become a byword for scurvy, parsimoniousness, even among his own political following. Thrift, economy and teetotalism were the characteristics of Hayes' public and private life, and what has been the result? He would hardly be elected parish constable in any State in the Union. Let us take next the common day laborer. If he is looking for work the influence of a saloon keeper will go farther to get him employment than the influence of any church or other moral force. The fact is, there is a premium on whiskey, and the dealers, though they don't use any open or concerted action in the selection of labor, foremen and others who have charge of numbers of laborers, yet there is a free-masonry that works just as well. The secret of the whole matter is, employ no man who is a drunkard in any capacity as long as a sober man can be got to take his place. Let employers, and above all, Railroad Superintendents, who have the employment of large numbers of men, see that no man or men be appointed to positions as foremen, that are not temperate and in favor of temperance. The fact is now, that a poor working man can't hold his place in some cases, unless he has a bottle in his pocket to feed his foreman.

IDEAS ABOUT EDUCATION.

Education is engrossing a good deal of attention at present in this city. A technical training school has just been set in operation. It is generally admitted that such institutions are really of immense practical benefit. But it must be admitted that all forms of education are beneficial. There is a new departure in the scholastic line adopted here also. The system is supposed to call forth and develop any latent faculties that may be in the pupils' minds. The teacher meets his pupils in the morning, talks over the news of the day, discusses current events, and acts in a club-like manner generally during a specified time. Then they part, to assemble again for the discussion of special subjects. This is also it is said a grand scheme, though I would hardly consent to have my boy or girl discussing the esthetic points of the latest rape or murder in the pages of a modern newspaper at least until of mature intellect. The Bar Association of Ill., in its last meeting, strongly advocated the use of

text books in public schools, which would unfold the mysteries of National, State and municipal governments. Between all the schemes and projects proposed for education, the young pupil has a hard road to travel, and judging from the results, his road is a circle; for we are fast arriving at primitive barbarism. With all the education, Chicago has a dozen saloon keepers in her City Council; the pulpit and religious press open to employment for Wall Street bunko games, and the general public so well posted on criminal annals, that it is difficult to find a man competent to serve as a jurymen.

JUNIOR.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Says the Wall Street News: A rumor gained currency on Saturday that a proposal had been made for the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific to swap presidents. The Northern Pacific, which needs somebody to build it up, could well afford to engage the services of President Dillon.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the meanest man has turned up. His name is Gustav Schmalz. Having quarreled with Fred Schrader, Schmalz invited him to his house to bury the hatchet. After apologies had been made on both sides the two men embraced and kissed. But it was a knife instead of a hatchet that Schmalz wished to bury, and did bury in Schrader as they stood embracing.

According to the Sacramento Bee there is in Lassen County, California, a mountain which has for several weeks been emitting strange and ominous mutterings of discontent. The noises resemble the roaring of distant thunder, or cannonading. The cause of these internal disturbances cannot yet be accounted for. It is thought by many that in time a volcano will break forth.

San Antonio, Tex., furnishes a strange case of suffering and apparent forgiveness on the part of a wife whose husband, in a frenzy of jealousy, hacked her with an axe, cutting terrible gashes about her head and arms. Soon afterward the man "offered to make up," and the wife accepted his apology, forgave him, and promised never to speak of the matter again. The husband then went into another room and blew out his brains.

It has been truly said that the great secret of gaining happiness in life is to enjoy the present. To be doing one thing and thinking of another is a very unsatisfactory mode of spending life. Some people are always wishing things selves somewhere but where they are, or thinking of something else than what they are doing, or of somebody else than to whom they are speaking. This is the way to enjoy nothing, to do nothing well, and to please nobody.

The most alarming statistics of the year past are those which show the increase of insanity. The asylums throughout the country, without exception, contain a larger number of patients than they did a year ago, and the number of suicides "while suffering from aberration of mind" was very much greater than ever before. A distinguished expert in mental disorders, in commenting upon this condition of affairs, says: "It is one of the natural results of our fast civilization and of foolish attempts to develop the mind, while comparatively little attention is paid to the condition of the body."

A contemporary remarks: Sergeant Mason is now reaching his proper level. He has engaged to appear in a dime museum in Philadelphia, and it is asserted that "Betty and the baby" are included in the attractions. Meanwhile the wife complains that she has been deserted, not having seen her husband for three weeks. The conduct of Mason since his release from prison confirms the suspicion that he fired at Guiteau merely to gain notoriety. He has been rather sour and cynical over his ill luck, as he got nearly two years in prison, while his wife got the money contributed by many soft-headed people.

The New York Sun remarks that even imprisonment by brigands has its compensations. This remark is made because an Italian duke whose family have just ransomed him for \$30,000, after five weeks' captivity in a dark cell, suffered great hardships, yet is said to have been cured of a nervous disease by being troubled with some thing worth worrying about, while his obesity was also subjected to a prolonged bread-and-water diet. Brigands thus have done for him what doctors could not; still the fees for this school of practitioners are probably too high and the treatment too heroic to attract other patients among nervous fat men.

A worthless brute named John Bonner, who lives near Rockville, Indiana, locked his wife out of the house because she would not give him money with which to buy liquor. In the narrow shed in which she and her children took refuge, her clothing came in contact with a fire and she was burned to death. In regard to this case the Chicago News remarks: "We have not heard that Mr. Bonner has been arrested, but if the poor fellow is pining in jail, some of our sympathetic ladies who like to do such things should hasten to take bouquets and congratulations to him in his loneliness. They should lose no time, for it is barely possible some of those reckless hoosiers may drape a forest tree with his remains."

It is said that the Paris police recently arrested a man who was soliciting alms in the Boulevard Mont Parnasse. He begged altogether from ladies, and, when they did not give to him he insulted them. In his pockets were found five bundles of bank notes, aggregating 50,000 francs. In a leather belt about his waist, he had three double handfuls of gold coin, all bearing the effigy of Napoleon I. He was named Lavan-el, and was found to be the owner of a valuable house in the Avenue Maine, where he himself occupied a small closet in the garret, leasing out all the rest. The considerable sum of money in his possession came from his rents, and the sums he obtained from the charitable. He lived altogether on street refuse.

Mr. Gladstone in 1860 thought it would be a great boon to England to have the cheap wines of France, and in arranging a commercial treaty to that effect he expected to promote the interest of temperance by substituting cheap wines for the strong liquors. At a recent conference of the Woman's Union of the Church of England Temperance Society, the Rev. Canon Ellison expressed a hope that Mr. Gladstone would cause that treaty to be repealed, since its effect had been "precisely opposite" to that which had been intended. Dr. Norman Kerr lamented the increase of "female intemperance" in London. Many of his lady patients, he said, took so much drink that if they went out of doors

they would be unable to walk straight. Henry Ward Beecher expressed in public, the premonitory conviction that he is serving his last year in the ministry and upon the earth. In commenting upon this incident the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "Whatever may be thought of his orthodoxy and his personality otherwise, history will give him rank as the Shakespeare of the pulpit. He has the gift of preaching in a phenomenal degree. The entire annals of Christian oratory would be searched in vain for a parallel to his abounding richness of thought upon themes appropriate to the pulpit. Often inconsistent, sometimes irrelevant, he has yet produced an absolutely marvelous body of sermons. After ages will wonder how it was possible for one man to have said so much and said it so well."

The congress of the Socialist Labor Organization, held in Baltimore not long since, modified considerably the views usually attributed to Socialistic advocates. Herr Most, the blatant German humbug, was freely condemned in the debates. Nevertheless, the reports of various committees which were adopted as a whole by the congress, show much wildness still. They demand the abolition of the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, and of the Senate, and the substitution for the present executive power of a federal council. Universal suffrage, wiping out of Congressional district lines, submission to the vote of the people of any law demanded by a number of applicants, and a general war on corporations are the undertakings which they pledge themselves to accomplish.

A stranger in Denver stopped on the sidewalk and manifested deep interest in a broken-down, spavined black horse that was doing his best to draw a load while a cart driver was vigorously belaboring him. The poor beast tugged again in vain. At length the stranger called in a low tone, "Raven! Raven!" The horse looked up with intelligence, glanced furtively around, and made for the stranger, drawing the cart out of the rut. He whinnied with delight, and then rubbed his nose against the stranger's shoulder. The stranger had known him when he was king of the turf in Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado, making mints of money for his owner, the notorious and improvident desperado, Clary Allison. The desperado broke the horse down, and then broke himself down, and the horse was sold to a drayman.

It has been aptly said that the choice of surroundings, either for ourselves or for others, is one of the most important means of developing and improving character. It is no longer a mere matter of preference where we live, with whom we spend our time, what books we read, what recreations we pursue, what sights we gaze upon, or what sounds we hear. We should choose, as far as possible, not only or always the most congenial, but the most improving, and such as will tend to develop the very points in which our special natures happen to be lacking. The habits of mind, of thought and of action that are thus insensibly but steadily formed are the materials out of which character is built, and upon which the value and the permanent happiness of each individual depends.

An Incident in Virginia.

Our old friend, Mr. Wm. Claughton, of Heathsville, sheriff of Northumberland Co., Va., says: "We have many good medicines in our parts, but nothing which equals St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. My family keep the Oil in the house at all times and use it for almost everything that a medicine can be used for. They claim that it is unequalled for rheumatism and all bodily pains.—Tappanhook, (Va.) Tide Water Index."

I Have Suffered for Years from chronic Catarrh I tried Ely's Cream Balm. Relief was instantaneous, and has already resulted in an almost complete cure.—S. M. Greene, book-keeper, Catskill, N. Y.