

## EDITORIALS.

## THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS.

THIS is the way in which His Holiness, the Pope, condemns the Free Masons and congratulates the Bishop of Orleans on his recent pamphlet against Freemasonry—

"Venerable Brother—Salutation and apostolic benediction. In this war waged on all sides against the Catholic Church by the Masonic sect, your publication was most useful and opportune, especially because this sect, long secret, has now unmasked itself. It avows its designs, and in a certain country, not under the pretext of public rights, but in its own name, does guilty battle with the Church. It is useful, because the nefarious character of the sect being known, there is no honest man who must not turn from it with horror, and perhaps many members who do not know the secret mysteries will now withdraw. What is particularly useful is the perspicacity with which you demonstrate to all attentive minds the real tendency of the taking words, 'Fraternity and Equality,' which have deceived and seduced so many, and the true origin and object of the much boasted liberties of conscience, of public worship, and of the press. After reading your work nobody can doubt that all this came from Freemasonry to overturn civil and religious order, and consequently the Church has wisely condemned those who practice and defend such liberties. It is manifest that all partisans of these liberties, albeit unknown to themselves, favor the Masonic sect, and the more honest they are the more disastrous is their support to such principles. We therefore wish you many intelligent readers, for it is no small advantage to perceive the snare, and as a pledge of Divine favor and our special good will, we give you, venerable brother, from the bottom of our heart, to you and your diocese, our Apostolic benediction.

"In the twenty-ninth year of our pontificate.

"Prus IX, Pope."

**POLYGAMIST OR MONOGAMIST?**—The high and mighty States of Connecticut and Massachusetts and the respective laws thereof are not in concord upon the question of polygamy or monogamy in a case connected with both States. The following is a statement of this curious case—

"It appears, according to the *Newrich (Conn.) Bulletin*, that the first wife of Dr. Lyman A. Abbott procured a divorce from him in the Massachusetts courts six years ago, he being a resident of Connecticut at the time. The following year he contracted marriage with another woman in Worcester, where he has since resided, and an indictment for polygamy was found against him. The prosecution held that according to the laws of Massachusetts Abbott had no right to marry again. It was claimed in defense, however, that he was so entitled by the revised statutes of Connecticut, of which State he was a bona fide resident at the time of the divorce, and that he brought this status or acquired right with him when he subsequently moved to Worcester. The defense was sustained by the court, on the ground that the divorce court which separated the first wife must have known Abbott's privilege as a Connecticut man, and the Massachusetts statutory prohibition of a second marriage without leave clearly excepted instances like this."

Thus a man who in the eye of Connecticut law is a monogamist may be a polygamist in the eye of Massachusetts law.

**BULLETS IN THEIR BRAINS.**—A bullet in the brain is not a very desirable thing to have, but it does not appear to be necessarily a fatal possession. Here are two interesting paragraphs upon the subject—

"The wonderful journalist who received a pistol bullet in the head, in the place where the brain is

popularly and medically supposed to be located, and who is rapidly recovering, has given the gentleman who shot him an opportunity to be released on a writ of habeas corpus."—*N. Y. Herald*, June 3.

"Dr. Marsh, deputy of Coroner Eickhoff, held a post-mortem examination on Saturday of the body of Louis Seedenwald, who was shot on April 19, in Chatham street, by Jacob Souderman. He found a wound in the left temporal bone of half an inch in diameter, a fragment of lead near the opening of the skull, and a bullet imbedded in the middle lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain. A large abscess had formed involving the anterior, middle and posterior lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain. Death was caused, in the doctor's opinion, by the abscess, the result of the pistol shot."—*N. Y. Tribune*, May 31st.

**HARD TIMES FOR THE GRASSHOPPERS.**—The grasshoppers, or rather Rocky Mountain locusts are having a rather hard time of it eastward. They are having a price put on their heads by legislatures, burned by fire machines, drowned in water ditches, expressed into oil and oil cake, devoured by parasitic maggots, cooked in various ways and eaten by humans, and finally put to flight by prayer and fasting.

Here are some paragraphs about the pests—

"A Kansas City dispatch, of June 3, says: 'Our people are generally observing the proclamation of Governor Hardin. The grasshoppers in consequence began their flight westward, this morning, in immense masses, and are still flying, and danger is apprehended in Kansas. From the number which have gone over the border, Missouri will be free of hoppers to-night.'"

"The people of Kansas City, Mo., in accordance with the Governor's proclamation, observed Thursday as a day of humiliation and prayer for deliverance from the grasshoppers. In consequence the red-legged pests took fright, and during the entire day immense masses emigrated to Kansas where danger from their depredations is apprehended. Who will question the wisdom of that proclamation?"

"Reports from Kansas state that on a recent examination by dissection of a large number of grasshoppers it was found that about three quarters of them contained well developed live maggots, which they are confident will soon exterminate the pests of this country. In further proof of the existence of this maggot, Dunkee and Stout say that large piles of grasshoppers which they killed were almost immediately alive with maggots."

## CULTIVATION OF MUSIC.

THE chief end of the labors of man and woman materially appears to be to obtain a livelihood, that is, board, clothing, and lodging. To accomplish this, surpasses the ability, opportunities, and luck of not a few people in all countries, and in every community, while some of those who are well to do, or even rich, profess that it takes all their time and available means to provide a satisfactory livelihood for themselves and families.

Nevertheless, there are quite a number of people who find time and energy to spare after getting through such labors as they engage in for the purpose of making a living, and this spare time and energy they devote to such pursuits as attract or please them—to literature, or painting, or baseball, or cricket, or "riding around," or other pursuits or amusements of different kinds, some of them possibly not of the most elevating nature.

To all who have time to spare after accomplishing their daily labors, there is one branch of the fine arts which is a great favorite with many, and which may be so pursued as to carry a refining influence and conduce greatly to social as well as individual enjoyment, and that is music. It is true that in choirs and other musical organizations sometimes a great

deal of jealousy exists, and it is a very difficult thing to manage them with success and preserve as great a degree of harmony of action and feeling as is desirable. But in all organizations there is more or less of this jealousy and touchiness, in individuals and parties, to be contended with, and it should be encountered and overcome as circumstances may best allow in the respective instances that occur.

Some people may have no ear for music, either to learn to sing or play, or to listen with much pleasure to the singing or playing of others. But perhaps the taste, in a greater or less degree, for music is fully as general as the taste for any other of the fine arts. Indeed there seems reason to think that the taste for music is very widely existent, seeing how people, especially the young, crowd around a band in the street, attracted by the sweet or spirited sounds given forth, to which they listen with such manifest pleasure. On all public occasions, martial or peaceful, sacred or secular, solemn or cheerful or jovial, music constitutes a very important element and is much relied upon to attract and interest.

The cultivation of music, then, can be recommended to all our young people who have any taste for it and who have time for any pursuit beyond their daily labor, the chief reward of which extra pursuit is pleasure, not in a narrow but in a comprehensive sense, a sense involving considerable actual utility. For there is great actual utility in an art which helps to restrain the young of both sexes from pursuits which are not elevating in their character, and conduces to the cultivation of an exalted taste, individual and social enjoyment, refined manners and improved deportment, towards all of which the judicious cultivation of the art of music has a tendency.

Parents will see the propriety of directing the minds of their children, as far as can be, towards pursuits of utility, and recreation, and amusement of a refining character, instead of letting their young energies and spare hours be devoted to things and practices of a rude, low, or dissipating character.

## A HANDSOME HISTRIONIC QUARTETTE.

FOUR English actors—Miss Neilson, Mrs. Rousby, Mr. Montague, and Mr. Rignold, constitute the handsome histrionic quartette of the period, concerning whom the theatregoers, male and female, of New York, as well as of other American cities, have gone enthusiastically wild more or less. Here is a piquant paragraph from the *Galaxy*, illustrating the subject—

"The ladies are having their revenge. For some years past managers have ransacked the civilized world for pretty women for the stage. And it must be confessed that they succeeded more than tolerably well. The result was a degree of open admiration for handsome actresses which appeared very considerably to 'rile' the female bosom. What was the use of getting one's self up in the most ravishing 'toilettes' for the eyes of men who were absorbed in the beauties of Rousby or of Neilson, or of other ladies, histrionic if not dramatic, who wore no 'toilettes' at all, or next to none? The amount of adverse criticism to which these ladies, particularly the latter, were subjected by their own sex was incalculable, and the keenness of its tone quite inexpressible in the male vocabulary. And now they have us on the hip. They can cover their mantelpieces and their dressing bureaus with Rignolds and Montagues, and we have nothing to say. For shall they too not admire the drama in the persons of two of its most distinguished representatives? Go to! Marry, come up! Indeed but they will. This is a free country; and in any country cats may look at kings. They may and do. And if we venture to wonder what it is that they can see in the big fellow with the scowl and the waxed moustach, that they should go on about him so—what demure twistings of the mouth, and what scornful glances, and what cutting reminders that one man never can see anything to admire in the appearance of another! Men's men are always such ill-looking creatures—only good fellows

that help each other out of scrapes and tell pleasant stories at the club. Well, we have only to bide our time. The fever rages, but it will not prove fatal, at least to the entire sex. The supply of women, and of women willing to be pleased by men who are not on the stage, will be kept up, and among them there will be the full proportion of beauties. So we can afford to wait; and by the time that our fair tormentors have come to their senses, we shall have taken to ourselves seven or eight dramatic devils worse than the first, and we shall have our turn again."

**RELIGIOUS REVIVALISM.**—In addition to the Hammond revival business in California, that of Varley in New York, and that of Moody and Sankey in England, there has been some going on in France and Germany. A Berlin newspaper says, concerning the visit of Pearl Smith to that city—

"It is hardly too much to say that he has produced so deep an impression on the religious life of the city as will make his name a household word in religious circles for many years to come. In these six days Mr. Smith held twenty-one services, sometimes in private circles before a few score, but generally in public halls and churches, before hundreds and thousands. An aged *Gehemrath*, who has watched the religious life of the city for decades, declares that with the exception of the meetings of the Berlin *Kirchentag*, in 1853, the religious feeling of the city has not been roused as it has been during Mr. Smith's ministrations."

The Rev. J. P. Cook writes to a friend in New York concerning the recent "meetings for holiness" in France—

"I did not myself attend the meetings for holiness in Nimes. I know thousands attended them, with rather more than one hundred ministers of different denominations. The meetings lasted four days, and at one time, in the afternoon, four places of worship were opened and filled at the same time. I suppose hundreds were sanctified and as many perhaps converted. But there has been nothing very special in the services or in the preaching. It has simply been an outpouring of the Spirit, which, thank God, we have had of late in many other places, though not, perhaps, to such an extent; thus at Montneyron, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Dieu le Fit, Lyons, Montauban, Die, and in Switzerland at Basle, Berne, Zurich, Geneva, Lausanne, etc."

**OFFICIAL REFORM.**—There is to be reform in the Post Office Department as well as in the revenue service, as indicated by the following from the *Washington Star* of June 4—

"In order to thoroughly familiarize himself with all branches of the postal service, Postmaster General Jewell will, about the middle of next week, set out on a tour of inspection, mainly in the West. He will visit the post offices at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis and other important points, and will make a careful and thorough investigation of the railway mail service, the system of distribution in postal cars, the weighing of the mails, the registered letter system, and other branches of the service, with a view to secure greater efficiency by instituting such reforms as may be necessary. He will probably be gone a week or two, and will be accompanied by Chief of Special Agents Woodward and Mr. George A. Gustin, his private secretary."

**B. & B. OF B.**—Now it is said that Bowen, son of Bowen, "could a tale unfold" in connection with the scandal business, but he does not want to do it because it would make "each particular hair to stand on end" upon the crowns of many persons of high respectability. This comes to the public in the shape of a reported interview with young Bowen by a reporter of the *New York Times*.

The *New York Sun* thus presents

what Henry Ward B. says about it—

"I would like to talk with you about the interview with Mr. Bowen that was published this morning (a *Sun* reporter said to Mr. Beecher last evening, as he sat on the front steps of his house, catching the breeze).

"Mr. Beecher.—Well, sit right down here. You can talk to me all night if you want to.

"Reporter.—What do you think of Mr. Bowen's story?"

"Mr. Beecher.—I don't think anything at all about it.

"Reporter.—Is it true?"

"Mr. Beecher.—I really haven't anything to say about it.

"Reporter.—Good evening.

"Mr. Beecher.—Good evening (laughing); a short horse is soon curried, isn't he?"

**INDIANS ADOPTING CIVILIZATION.**—The *Washington Star* of June 3 has the following—

"An interesting event transpired on Friday at La Crosse, Wis., where fifty Winnebago Indians, having complied with the law in abandoning their tribal relations and adopting the customs of civilization, made their appearance at the Land Office and proceeded to enter forty acres of land each under the Homestead act. The land is located near the Black River Falls, Wis., and the Indians will at once occupy their new possessions, where they will erect farm houses, establish schools, and generally cast off the generic habits of their race."

**BIG LAVA FIELDS.**—An exchange says—

"A field of lava 5,000 miles square has been discovered in Southern Utah, by the geologists of the Wheeler expedition; and one of 20,000 square miles in Arizona and New Mexico."

Wonders will never cease. Utah, in all, is less than 340 miles square. A field of lava 5,000 miles square would cover an extent of territory overshadowing this continent and reaching far out into the oceans. The whole continent of North America, if it were exactly rectangular, instead of irregular shape, would be little more than 3,000 miles square.

**P. AND S. L. R. R.**—The following appears in the *San Francisco papers*—

"Portland, Or., June 11.—Colonel W. W. Chapman, President of the Portland and Salt Lake Railroad Company, furnishes the following statement in regard to the negotiations with parties in London for building the road: 'Our contracts for the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad have been received in London and considered. The following modifications have been proposed: That we, instead of the contractors, locate and furnish the estimates in detail for 200 miles of road. Upon this being done, the contracts will be signed for the construction of the whole road as fast as the estimates shall be made and approved. This 200 miles will reach from Portland to Umatilla, and, in connection with the surveys and estimates made by our engineer, will reach La Grande east of the Blue Mountains, including the Walla Walla branch. Having accepted the modifications, we have engaged H. Thielson as Chief Engineer, to make the surveys and estimates. The cost of these will be \$6,000. If this sum shall be promptly subscribed, the contracts may be finally closed by the 1st of August, and the work commenced in September or October next. The London parties are represented as thoroughly in earnest, and capable financially to build the entire road.'

**TAX REMOVED.**—The *Beaver Enquirer* of June 10 says—

"We are pleased to lay before our readers the following telegram from Pioche, relative to the discontinuance of the taxation which has been for years levied and imposed on Utah teams, going from any part of our territory to Pioche, and other parts of Lincoln county, and mining camps in Nevada, with ar-