

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in a recent sermon, the text of which was from Zachariah—"For how great is his goodness, and how great is his beauty," gave his congregation a not very flattering idea of themselves and their neighbors in their character as Christians. He said:

"That when we looked at spiritual beauty we could not avoid being surprised at the meagreness of spiritual attainments among men. Christians were barbarians yet. They resemble the savages in this respect—he was naked, with the exception of a piece of cloth round his loins; but though naked he would have a string of beads round his neck, and would be quite tickled with this bauble of beauty."

This description is a very truthful one; but we presume his hearers applied his remarks to every so-called Christian denomination but their own, and to every so-called Christian member but themselves. If so-called Christians are, as Mr. Beecher says, barbarians yet, why do they assume so many airs of superiority over their fellow-men who do not believe as they do? Why do they erect a shrine, at which they would compel the whole human race to worship, under the pain of their displeasure and damnation? We are glad to hear of Mr. Beecher making such an avowal. We hope he believes it, and that he has succeeded in making his congregation believe it, too. We have known for a long time that so-called orthodox Christians were no better than barbarians, and, in some respects, not so good; for barbarians, generally, will let their fellow-men worship the Deity to suit themselves, which is greater liberty than the generality of the orthodox Christians of the present day are willing to permit. But we have always remembered the anecdote of the religious zealot, who, while on his knees praying, was willing to acknowledge his wickedness and meanness in the most abject terms, yet was ready to fight the man, who, having overheard him pray, charged him with some of the sins he confessed on his knees he had committed. Modern Christians are willing, once in a while, to acknowledge to one another that they are spiritually naked and destitute, and take credit for their humility in making the admission, as though it were a very meritorious thing to do; but they get angry when others make such statements about them. We hope this is not the case with Mr. Beecher; but that he sees the need of more clothing—of more spiritual beauty and attainments, and that he remembers that "Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation; but the sorrow of the world worketh death."

SINCE the close of the rebellion there has, existed in Morgan county, North Alabama a deadly feud, between a Union League and a Ku-Klux band. The organization of the latter band was on the ground that the league held secret cabals, and had determined to establish itself the supreme arbiter of the country, and to override all who opposed its progress. Now the Ku-Klux are accused of having met at dark hours and in squads, and poured down upon the unprotected and the weak at the dead hour of night and either murdered them in cold blood or whipped them to death. Such was the reign of terror that they produced, that no man dared to raise his voice against the innumerable outrages committed by them lest he should share the fate of the others. The terrorism of the Ku-Klux produced what is known as the anti-Ku-Klux, the one the deadly and uncompromising enemy of the other. These bands war among the Sand mountains, within a short distance of Somerville and Decatur, Alabama, and lose no opportunity when it offers itself, to dispose of one another. They prey alike on Union men and rebels, and dispatch them without mercy. It is rule or ruin with them. They now fight openly, and woe unto the antagonist that falls into the clutches of the other without protection. A Judge of Morgan County on his recent arrival at Decatur, at half past 2 o'clock in the morning, and while en route to the house of his son-in-law, was met by three assassins and shot dead in his tracks. The assassins then fled to parts unknown.

Either party would think it humiliating for the other to ask a compromise, and it is said to be doubtful whether this war will ever cease without the interference of United States troops. The strife has resolved itself into personal enmity of the most deadly nature, and the sheriff of the county has reported himself unable to enforce the law. Gen. Crawford has been called upon for troops to suppress the hostilities.

What is to be the end of this feud no one can imagine.

Died.

In Salt Lake City, of scarlet fever, April 19th, Agda Marshall, youngest daughter of C. L. and E. A. Ericson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 14 days.

Send 75¢ per copy.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

WORD OF CAUTION TO THE BOYS.—Bro. David Hilton, who has charge of the slaughter house on Arsenal Hill, wishes us to convey a word of warning to the boys who are in the habit of playing in the enclosure. Many of the youngsters have been allowed to play ball and other games there, but they have abused the privilege by breaking the lights and sashes of the windows of the slaughterhouse until scarcely a light is left. This is to warn them to be careful in future, not to do any more damage. If further trespasses of this kind are committed, the offenders will be prosecuted.

MASS MEETING AT SANTA CLARA.—We have received the minutes of a mass meeting of the citizens of Santa Clara, to protest against the Cullom Bill, held on the 26th ult. Hon. Geo. A. Smith was elected Chairman, Geo. A. Burgon, Esq., Secretary; and Hons. Erastus Snow and Joseph W. Young, and E. Bunker, D. D. McArthur and S. Miles, Esqs., the committee on resolutions. The meeting was addressed by A. M. Musser, Esq., when appropriate resolutions were read and adopted.

"WILL SOON BECOME A LAW."—The Omaha Herald of the 16th says:

"The Cullom bill will soon be a law. Since there are something less than a dozen statutes of the same character in existence already, we are anxious to see what will become of it. It will require juries 'organized to convict,' to execute the law at any rate, and when the Hollisters get ready to send Mormons to prison under that kind of a deal, for his own sake we shall hope that he will have plenty of armed protection."

LIVERPOOL.—By letter from Eldr John Jaques, dated Liverpool, April 2d, we learn that President Carrington was at London at that date. After his return from there, he intended to proceed to Switzerland and thence to Denmark to hold Conference.

Eldr Jaques says the winter there has been sharper than usual, ice having frozen an inch and a half thick. At the time of writing snowdrops, crocuses and primroses were plentiful in gardens and the trees were just ready to leaf. Business generally had been dull through the winter.

A VERY POINTED PRAYER.—The Crawfordsville, Indiana, Review, says that the Rev. Samuel Godfrey, an Episcopal Methodist minister of that city, during the progress of religious service, last Sunday morning, offered the following prayer:

"O Lord! Thou knowest that the leading men of our nation, and those occupying the highest public positions, are thieves and murderers, plunderers, drunkards and debauchees."

THE SALT LAKE AND COLUMBIA RIVER RAILWAY.—Our readers will see by the telegraphic dispatches to-day, that the project of constructing a line of railway from Salt Lake to Columbia river, Oregon, is assuming tangibility, the Senate committee on Railroads having reported in favor of a land subsidy of 12,800 acres for every mile of the road.

STILL THIEVING.—This morning, about daylight, Mr. Sears of the 11th Ward, had a horse stolen from his stable. The dishonest scoundrels infesting this city are becoming more daring through impunity. Several barefaced but petty robberies have been committed in various Wards recently, but none of the thieves have yet been caught. They must be more than ordinarily expert, or the officers of justice less vigilant than usual. What's the matter? Who is at fault? It is high time such things were stopped. From tools and implements of various handicrafts to wholesale chicken stealing, it has now reached horse stealing. What next? At this rate Salt Lake City promises soon to become a profitable field for the labor of this class of operatives.

THE "CHARM STRING."—A correspondent, residing in the 11th Ward, thinks he has found a subject worthy the attention of the morality folks, and which may lead to another amendment to the Cullom Bill. As the success and perfection of that precious instrument seems so desirable in the estimation of many at the present time, we give him ideas publicity for their benefit. He says two little girls, four or five years old, went to his shop yesterday morning, having in their hands the "charm string" button toy, now so fashionable amongst the youngsters here. The buttons were of various sizes, but the large ones were in the minority. They asked him to give them some buttons. Upon asking what they wanted with them they answered, "We want to marry dem." They said they called the big buttons "boys" and the little ones "girls." He asked them if they had heard of the Cullom Bill, and that it forbade a man having more than one wife. They answered instantly, "We guess if we's got de most little buttons, we'll play marry two wives for all old Tullom's Bill."

Our correspondent thinks that if this "button polygamy" is not suppressed it may impress the minds of the children of Utah with the notion that polygamy is all right. What do our morality-loving friends

think about it? We leave the subject for the consideration of Cullom, Craigin, Rat-skin and other equally notorious morality mongers.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

THE REMONSTRANCE AND RESOLUTIONS IN CONGRESS.—In the report of the proceedings of the U. S. Senate, of the 12th instant, published in the Daily Globe, of the 13th, appears the following, under the head "Territory of Utah:"

"The VICE PRESIDENT.—The Chair has been requested by the Delegate from the Territory of Utah to present resolutions adopted at a general mass meeting of citizens of Salt Lake, held Thursday, March 31, 1870, against the bill (H. R. No. 1089) in aid of the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes, which he asks to have presented, and referred to the Committee on Territories."

Mr. NYE.—I move that that paper be printed.

The motion to print was agreed to, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Territories."

A SENSATION, a thing almost unknown in Salt Lake, occurred on Monday night in the Sixteenth Ward. That evening, at about 15 minutes to 11 o'clock Mrs. Precinda Kimball was aroused by a knock at the front door of her dwelling. She inquired "who's there," but received no answer. She arose and looked from her bedroom window, and saw, going towards the gate, a medium-sized man, dressed in dark clothes and hat. She called "What do you want?" To which he replied "There is a box at the door." Mrs. Kimball said, "who sent it?" and was answered "David." She then asked "Is Joseph to take it to Bear Lake in the morning?" To which the stranger replied "yes." By this time he was outside the gate, and walked away rapidly. As Mrs. Kimball's son Joseph was going to start for his brother's place in Bear Lake next morning she thought it was a box for him to take along, and the occurrence made no unusual impression.

Shortly after the departure of the stranger she was startled by what seemed to be the cry of an infant, and listening intently she was convinced that it was such. She immediately got up and dressed, thinking a "squaw" might have thrown her papoose into the lot. Upon opening her front door she found a small box, containing a nursing bottle, and a roll of blue blankets, which, on examination, she found contained a fine, healthy female child, apparently about two weeks old. The babe was dressed in very poor and dirty clothing, and had the appearance of having been drugged. The child is now doing well, and is being well cared for.

This is the first sensation of the kind we remember in Salt Lake. Our outside friends have long declared that the railroad would introduce "Civilization" into Utah; we begin to believe it, for we have already some very expert thieves; and now those vile enough to abandon their child to the mercy of strangers. What next and next? Verily, the tide of "civilization" is advancing!!

A STRANGE STORY.—The Californians have been charged with great inhumanity to the "Celestials," as the Chinese are called. These charges are doubtless true to some extent, as they have been made chiefly by their own press; but however that may be, the Chinese enjoy far more toleration there than the nation at large seems inclined to accord to the people of Utah. Not only are they permitted to practice the rites of their idolatrous religion unmolested, but even to put to death their own people, regardless of the laws of this country, as the following from the Call, of the 14th inst., goes to show:

"Yesterday a strange story came to the knowledge of one of our Reporters, in connection with the announced suicide of a Chinaman named Tin Qua. It has often been asserted by those who have an intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of the Chinese, that they have their courts and their officers, and that they condemn and punish all who offend the laws of the companies, without regard to the laws of the land. Without saying anything about the truthfulness of these reports, we propose to give the story as it came to us. Tin Qua was an old resident of California, and had accumulated quite a little property; he had resided in the United States so long that he had acquired a great many of the ideas of the Anglo-Saxon, and was anything but pliant to those who were members of the same Company to which he belonged. Some weeks ago he was called upon to do something which he did not believe was just, and he refused and repudiated the right of the Company to direct him. The result was that he received a peremptory order to comply, on pain of punishment for mutiny. He still refused obedience, and was taken into custody, and taken before the Chinese Court, tried and condemned to death. The sentence having been pronounced, he was kept for several days without food, and then finally executed, and his death reported as a suicide. All those who know anything about the Chinese, know full well that it would be a matter of no difficulty to produce at the coroner's inquest any amount of Chinese testimony to substantiate any story they might choose to circulate concerning the death. The fact that the suicide occurred

on Monday, and was not reported until Wednesday, and after the Health Officer had refused a permit to bury the body, is a suspicious circumstance in the case."

We do not believe that such proceedings as the above would be tolerated a moment, either in California or any other portion of the country. But if the religious toleration enjoyed by the Chinese on the Pacific were more general, and a little more of it extended to Utah, it would be very much enjoyed by the people here. But then the Chinese are not "Mormons," and while the former enjoy the fullest religious toleration, the latter are made the subjects of legislation the most outrageous ever known in the annals of the country!

TOKERVILLE.—By letter to President Geo. A. Smith, we learn that on the 9th instant, the citizens of Tokerville met in mass meeting to remonstrate and protest against that Bill. His Honor Judge A. P. Winsor was called to the chair, and M. Slack, Esq., was elected Secretary. C. N. Smith, of Rockville, J. Lewis, of Harrisburg, S. E. Johnson, of Virgen City, and A. M. Harmon and I. C. Haight of Tokerville were appointed a committee of resolutions.

While the resolutions were being drafted the song "O, ye Mountains High," was sung by Hon. E. Snow, and speeches were made by W. Leany, J. T. Willis and P. C. Liston. Appropriate resolutions were then presented and unanimously adopted.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

DIED, at 9.30 a.m., April 21st, of child birth, Mary Peat Roberts, in the 41st year of her age; wife of Samuel Roberts, late of London, formerly of Derbyshire, England. Sister Roberts embraced the gospel nine years ago. Since her connection with the Church she has lived the life of a Saint. Her efforts in the discharge of her duties have been untiring, as all who visited the Conference House in London, have reason to know.

She leaves seven children to mourn her loss.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The parents of Rebecca Williams, a young girl of sixteen years, are very anxious to learn of her whereabouts. Any person possessing the desired information will confer a favor by communicating it to Christiana Ainscough, Smithfield, Cache county.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS.—We have been informed, by Mr. Robert Naylor, that great loss frequently occurs to parties inexperienced in the different qualities of ore by their bringing comparatively worthless minerals to this city for disposal to dealers in that article. Inexperienced miners would do well, before being at the trouble and expense of shipping their ore to this city, to first ascertain the quality of the mineral. This can be done by having specimens examined.

AMERICAN FOLK.—Eldr Paxman, just in from that settlement, called this morning. He says that the people are busily engaged in plowing and sowing in good faith of raising an abundant crop next harvest; and that their health is good and their spirits gay. This we believe is the case more or less, in all the settlements in the Territory, so far as we can learn.

LOVE THY NEIGHBOR AS THYSELF.—Those who do so, will keep in mind that the appetites of chickens are as keen, for peas and garden seeds of various kinds, in the evenings as in the mornings, and will not let them run out about sundown, for the ostensible purpose of eating grasshoppers. In many cases the chickens have as strong a predilection for a neighbor's garden stuff as for grasshoppers.

BEAUTIFUL.—Our city is just assuming her beautiful Spring garments. True, she may not, at present, be able to boast of such elaborate and costly specimens of architecture as are to be seen in older cities. Yet she has beauties that have been wrung from nature, by the blessing of God and the hard labors of her early citizens; and those attractions are of no mean kind. A city clothed in bright green foliage, interspersed with the blossoms of the peach, the plum, the apple, the pear, etc., is a picture possessing charms for all lovers of the beautiful in nature.

THE EFFECTS OF TEA ON THE SKIN.

—If you pour a drop of strong tea on a piece of iron—a knife blade for instance—the tannate of iron is formed, which is black. If you mix it with the blood it forms with the iron of the blood the tannate of iron! Now, when we remember that the liquids which enter the stomach are rapidly absorbed by the veins and absorbents of the stomach and enter into the circulation and are thrown out of the system by the skin, respiration and the kidneys, it is probable that a drink so common as tea, so abundantly used, will have some effect. Can it be possible that tannin introduced with so much warm liquor, producing perspiration, will have no effect upon the skin! Look at the tea drinkers of Russia, China, and the old women of America, who have so long continued the habit of drinking strong tea. Are they not dark colored and leather-skinned? When young they were fair complexioned.—Health Reformer.