

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A petrified mastodon, sixteen feet long and nine feet high, most perfect in shape, has been dug out of the earth by a coal miner, fifty feet below the surface of the ground near Galesburg, Illinois.

The British Medical Journal says that in a case of syncope during the administration of chloroform, a saturated with nitrate of amyl, applied to the nostrils, will restore the patient. This ought to be known by every surgeon in the country.

A young lady named Nellie Thurston, recently went up in a balloon at Baldwinville, N. Y., and a fifty-five minutes landed at Monticello, a distance of sixty miles, and yet they say "this world is a prison to women."

A block of granite weighing eight hundred and eighty pounds, being forty feet long, seven feet high and ten feet thick, has been quarried without the use of powder at a quarry near Rutland, Vermont. The stone was perfect and the largest ever procured in the State.

From the annual report of the Union Pacific railroad we learn that the earnings of the road for the year are \$13,000,000. The gross receipts were \$15,000,000. The running expenses were reduced about \$500,000. This is a pretty good showing for the trans-continental highway.

Dr. Horace Babcock, Assistant Professor of Anatomy at the Syracuse Medical College, has been detected and prosecuted for body snatching. A man died of a mysterious disease, which non-plussed the doctors, when Babcock obtained assistance, took up the body from the graveyard, tumbled it into a wagon, and took it to his dissecting room. He did not properly re-arrange the grave, and hence his detection. He is out under \$500 bail.

RELIGION AND BUSINESS.

A BROOKLYN preacher, in a discourse delivered on the 21st inst., said, "My friends, what we most need is more mixing up of religion and business." The New York Herald highly commends the remark.

It ought to be endorsed by everybody. It is not strange that this mixing up of spiritual and secular affairs, is one of the strong objections urged against what is called "Mormonism." The Religion of the Latter-day Saints touches every act of their lives. Or at least it should influence them in all that they do. Whether it is actually a constant guide and preceptor, is a matter to be determined by each individual member. But the theory is to this effect: And it is the principle of the thing, that is opposed by the enemies of the Church. The popular idea is that religion should be entirely separated from the every day affairs of life. That it is a matter of sentiment, good for Sunday contemplation and intended for the sanctuary and the soul, but nothing to do with dollars and cents, with trade and barter, with the body and the daily doings of ordinary life.

But "Mormonism" enters into the whole being, nature, thoughts, sayings and acts of its adherents. It does so in proportion to their real claim to the title of Latter-day Saint. If they do or say anything wrong, they so far violate the teachings of their faith. It has been said that such and such a "Mormon" was a good man and therefore better than his creed. But this is a misconception. It is utterly impossible for any person to be better than the religion vulgarly called "Mormonism." It inculcates the highest virtues, it condemns all manner of evil, its spirit encourages and promotes all that is elevating and admirable, and it finds no excuse for sin in any of its varied forms. It follows its votaries through every day of the week, whispering "this is the way, walk ye in it." In the darkness or in the light, upon the land or the sea, in every calling and condition of life it is present with them to restrain from evil and urge on to righteousness and truth.

And why should this not be so. If the Father of mankind reveals a religion for their observance, why should it not be applicable to earthly things? Why should it not influence secular affairs? Why should it not be for the body as well as the spirit? Why not direct a man in social, political, mercantile and all other matters, as well as in philosophy, imagination, theory, singing, preaching and prayer? If it is designed for this life at all, why not enter into all the walks and conditions of life, influencing men and women to do all things well, for the glory of their Creator and the benefit of their race?

The world does want more religion mixed up with its business. We mean true religion. That which will induce men to be honest and fair in all their dealings with each other. That will stamp the realities of after life upon their souls, in that degree that they will understand the certainty of reaping the consequences of their own deeds. That will restrain the weak or evil minded with the conviction of future rewards and punishments, dealt out by Unwavering Justice. That will help the higher nature to comprehend the beauty of doing good for its own sake. That will open up the pathway of communication between man and his Maker, and break down the barriers that prevent the free flow of the spirit of life and light to his inward nature, disclosing the Author of his being and prompting him to imitate His perfections, as far as possible in a body born of the lower elements.

A religion that falls short of this is of men, not of God. And no matter how many of us fall of yielding to its suggestions and complying with its rules, or how much some may violate its teachings and commandments, "Mormonism" is a religion that meets the wants of the age and the people, and if it were obeyed according to its true letter and spirit, it would banish sin, error, folly and strife from the earth, bind all mankind together with the bonds of brotherhood and peace, and fill the earth with light, blessing and praise. The more its believers become true practitioners, incorporating it into their business and all their secular affairs, the better it will be for them and the better it will be for the rest of mankind. The saying, "Business is one thing, religion is another," is a fallacy, and should never be numbered among the aphorisms of a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Private letters from a highly responsible source in Japan, state unequivocally that recent secret negotiations, between England and Japan on the one side, and Russia and Japan on the other, have embraced these points and results, viz: England insists on sharing all of Japan's advantages in opening up Corea and Japan, and Russia consents to support Japan's refusal to any extent, if Japan will waive her claim to the northern part of Corea and choose one further south.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Matthews, to amend the bankrupt act.

By Ingalls, to fix the date of the meeting of the first regular session of the 45th Congress upon November 1st.

By Horford, providing for the coinage of silver dollars and for making the same legal tender.

By Sanders, to establish the Territory of Lincoln and provide a temporary government.

By Booth, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to declare the forfeiture of railroad grants in certain cases.

Thurman submitted the resolution instructing the committee on patents to provide for the preservation of the models saved from the late fire at the patent office; agreed to.

The Senate went into executive session, and after sitting three quarters of an hour, adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 29.—In response to calls for bills for reference a number were presented.

EASTERN.

North Bridgewater Savings Bank.

BOSTON, 29.—The officers of the North Bridgewater Savings Bank think they can pay the depositors 25 percent within 30 days. The loss to depositors totals upon the amount to be received from the estate of the deceased defrauding treasurer, Southworth. He was about \$80,000.

NEW YORK, 29.—The World's Washington special says a movement will be made in the House, next week, to divide the Territory of Dakota, and create a new one to be known as Lincoln. A bill has already been prepared for that purpose, and will probably be introduced to-day in the House.

Sailors' Strike.

The sailors struck, today, for an advance of from \$14 to \$20 a month. They marched through the streets to the number of 400, and wrecked one objectionable boarding house, but were finally dispersed by the police. Several arrests were made.

More Aid Wanted.

The mayor of Ferdinandia telegraphs that he needs \$7,000 to keep the well from overflowing and supply the sick with necessities.

The Great Silver Question.

The Herald's Washington special says the silver people think they have a pretty sure thing of it in both houses, and yet they are probably mistaken. There are a good many silver men, but they are of many minds. Some of the most eccentric would vote with Senator Jones to make it an unlimited legal tender and have it coined at the mint like gold; others, however, are vehemently opposed to this, as extremely impolitic and dangerous as well as dishonest, but they would agree to a measure such as Secretary Sherman's bill, in their favor, that is recalling all legal tender notes under \$5 and issuing silver dollars in their stead, making these dollars legal tender up to \$5, and making them convertible for public dues up to that amount. Between these two kinds of silver men there is an irreconcilable difference; for the latter believe that the former seek for a measure which is, in its nature, fraudulent and injurious to the country. Then again the friends of legal tender notes have a good many votes, all of them will vote for the silver plan. These projects in the House will be referred to the committee on banking and currency, and will be there vigorously fought over by hard and soft money men, and it is very doubtful if that committee ever brings into the House a really dangerous bill, but when it does report, the bill it brings forth is sure to be debated in committee of the whole, and the result of such discussion will be, it is now believed, a sensible conclusion. There is apparently a very general opposition to the resumption date, but even this weakness before the law, the price of gold, and people begin to say that perhaps resumption will whittle it out of existence, and it may be as well to leave the resumption date alone for the present. It is not probable that anything will be done on any of these currency or silver questions before the annual message and treasury report are laid before the House, and these will add a suggestion of their own to the general mass, and necessitate further consideration. The silver men are carefully looking to their own future, and neither is anxious to make a hasty blunder, and thus spoil its chances in 1880. The demagogue in particular is on the guard. There will be a good deal of wild talk on that side, but the leaders are sound in both Houses, and the leaders of the democratic party will control it when the most important action is taken.

Secret Negotiations About the Opening of Corea.

Private letters from a highly responsible source in Japan, state unequivocally that recent secret negotiations, between England and Japan on the one side, and Russia and Japan on the other, have embraced these points and results, viz: England insists on sharing all of Japan's advantages in opening up Corea and Japan, and Russia consents to support Japan's refusal to any extent, if Japan will waive her claim to the northern part of Corea and choose one further south.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Wm. W. Upton, second controller of the post office; John A. Gilliam, treasurer of the United States; Albert M. Wyman, ass't. treasurer of United States; Frank Gilbert, United States ass't. treasurer at Chicago; John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, governor of Arizona; Menden C. Burch, United States attorney for the western district of Michigan; S. S. Matthews, United States marshal for the eastern district of Michigan; H. H. Bates, of New York, examiner in chief of the Patent Office.

That Disaster Hurricane.

The hurricane, which recently swept over the island of Curacao, caused a loss of property estimated at \$2,000,000. The loss of life was large. In the city of Curacao, many of the most solid structures were crushed by the waves and many persons buried in the ruins. The people were made paupers in an hour.

No Change.

INDIANAPOLIS, 29.—Senator Morton will be in the city tomorrow about the same as reported last night.

WESTERN.

Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—A Victoria Dispatch says William Milby, member of the provincial parliament, was drowned in the Fraser River, at Hope, last Friday.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American Masons.

LONDON, 29.—Twelve of the American masons, who recently arrived here, began work on buildings in Temple Bar, on Saturday; four others who joined the strike, applied for a summons against the contractor for detaining their tools. Six obtained work through the strike committee, and several have been sent to different parts of the kingdom.

Dead.

Joseph Durham, sculptor, is dead.

Oleik.

The oleik, with the ship *Cleopatra*, will remain at Ferrol all winter, pending the determination of salvage, the owners of the steamer which recovered the ship having refused the contractors' offer.

Eastern War News.

General Nihad, a Pole, is appointed Sultan of Persia's chief of staff; and General Mina, a Belgian, to command the cavalry division at Rasgrad.

General Tergutskoff has occupied Bayazid.

Bullion to Bank.

The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, to day, is £98,000.

Arrival of Gold.

Five hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds of gold arrived on Saturday, from Australia, India and China. It is expected that the rest of it will go into the Bank of England to day.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso's Marriage.

MADRID, 29.—It is said the marriage of King Alfonso has been fixed for the 23d of January next.

Correspondence.

Legislation by Adjournment.—The Private Acts of those who make our Public Laws.—The Moral Influence of the Espionage of Wives.—Who will throw the first stone at Matt. Carpenter?—Scenes Around the Capitol—Widow Butler's Maiden Speech, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

There seems to be but little disposition on the part of Congress to get to work. The House spent most of last week in adjournment, while the Senate maneuvered, fenced, and felt for a position on the Louisiana purchase, and forever curving the country with new phases. This week was introduced with a variation. The House tilted on the Colorado case, and then adjourned till Wednesday (was it for the race at Pimlico?), while the Senate adjourned after a session of thirty-five minutes. This is, in brief, what the 45th Congress has done to date in its legislative capacity. What the members and senators have done in their individual relations is not on record, in this world at least, and will, perhaps, never be, unless some of them are garrulous in their sleep. I would not make the impression that the private life of politicians is much worse than that of other men, but it would be a good idea to be disabused of the truly rural nonsense that our solons are all truly good. Some of them may be as pure as snow, but the longer one stays in Washington the more skeptical will he become and the farther will he go to see the statesman of long residence here to whom ginger is as hot as the mouth, and for whom "there are no more cakes and ale."

The brilliant Matt. Carpenter was remanded to private life, not because he was worse than the ninety and nine in this world, but because his wickedness had more honest frontiers about it. What other Senators do under assumed names, and in the penitential of luxurious committee rooms, he blazoned on hotel registers. There are those, as little suspected as Caesar's wife, quite as culpable as Carpenter.

One learns many things in a long residence; things not easily proved and not desirable to be proved, for the woman in the case is too frequently not of that class that has no character to lose. She has been brought here and placed on the government pay roll by the Hon. Senator. She was in society as a saying is, at home, and is in what is called society here, and only hint at a condition of affairs which I know to exist, and of which others, if they exist, could tell, in order to give reason for the suggestion that, in the future, we should elect a man to Congress, we invariably elect his wife to come with him. The espionage of a wife, a vigorous better-half will have a moral conservative influence on the private acts of those who make our public laws than all the prayers of the government chaplains with hymns and tracts of the Y. M. C. A. thrown in. No one would want to hint that the women in the departments are worse than other women, but many of them are subjected to incessant temptation, without the refuge of a home, or the defense of a family, and they are lost before they have time to hesitate. I would not advise a friend to send a daughter here, unless she were ill-favored, and it is a painful fact, that the ill-favored are not successful in securing places. In no place are "contagious blazes" more imminent than here, where old Senators, as so-called judges, become festive, and paupers as clients as the African queen become gay.

I have been led into these reflections by observing the abandon with which the average member enjoys an adjournment from day to day in this enchanting capitol, and by a series of lobby tableaux that the frequenter of the Capitol can not help seeing. For instance, I observed, to-day, a prominent democratic member from Brooklyn cornered in one of the deep recesses of the front lobby, by a female whom, a friend that was with me, pronounced "sumptions." Whether the Congressman succumbed to her blandishments and promised her a place or a vote for the bill is not clear of record, but she held him there for an hour, in full view of the passing throng. He looked a little bored and a little ashamed, or, at least, one would think he ought to look so. But it is so common for gorgeously-dressed women to keep statesmen away from their public duties, and they have, on important questions, the kind consideration to leave the Government in a quorum, that scenes like this occasion little remark.

On Monday Widow Butler made his maiden speech in the 45th Congress, and he held him there for an hour, in full view of the passing throng. He looked a little bored and a little ashamed, or, at least, one would think he ought to look so. But it is so common for gorgeously-dressed women to keep statesmen away from their public duties, and they have, on important questions, the kind consideration to leave the Government in a quorum, that scenes like this occasion little remark.

TAX NOTICE!

HAVING RECEIVED THE City Tax List for the year 1877 for collection, I hereby notify all taxpayers of Salt Lake City that that the City Taxes for the year 1877 are now due, and request that they be paid forthwith at my office.

Those who are delinquent will please take notice that I am required to collect all delinquent taxes without delay, and unless they are paid immediately shall proceed to collect them, with costs, without further notice.

JOHN R. WINDER, City Assessor and Collector, OFFICE, NO. 18 CITY HALL, Salt Lake City.

NOTICE OF DELINQUENTS.

THE co-partnership of Mattison & Johnson will expire January 1st, 1878. All parties in any manner indebted to us, Mitchell, Lewis & Co. for wagons, and D. M. Osborn & Co. for mowers and reapers, are requested to settle immediately. Notes now due and falling due must be paid as they mature. No extension will be given. 273 W 88 MATTISON & JOHNSON.

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