

A DYING DOCTRINE.

THE *Congregationalist*, which is the organ of the denomination known by that name, recently sent circulars to one hundred ministers of that body, scattered over twenty-three States of the Union, asking for a report of the change, if any, in the sentiments of their congregations in regard to the doctrine of eternal punishment, and their candid opinion of the fitness for the orthodox view of that dogma. Answers were received from eighty of them, and their replies are published in this paper.

Eighty-three per cent. say that as far as they can judge, there has been no essential departure from faith in the eternal punishment of the wicked as taught in their church, and the other seventeen per cent. testify that there has been a decided change or a considerable modification from the general belief on that subject. Seventy-eight per cent. declare, emphatically, that a firm belief in the doctrine is essential in all cases to a call to the ministry, while the remainder are divided in their views, some not being prepared to speak positively, others thinking it non-essential, and the rest affirming that it is incorrect.

This subject is being agitated in both hemispheres. And though Congregational ministers in this country may think that little change has taken place in the views of the people, they would find, if they could get to the hearts of the multitude, that the popular faith in a literal hell of material fire and brimstone and a never-ending infliction of torture upon the damned, has lost much of its terrors, and that many persons have cast it from their minds as repulsive to reason.

In England a profound sensation has lately been aroused by the publication of a doctrine in the *Westminster Abbey* by the Rev. Canon Farrar, of the Established Church. In his discourse he declared: "He knew of nothing so calculated to make the whole soul revolt with loathing from every doctrine of religion, as the easy complacency with which some cheerfully accept the belief that they are living and moving in the midst of millions doomed irreversibly to everlasting perdition." He asked: "Where would be the popular teachings about Hell if we calmly and deliberately erased from our English Bibles the three words 'Dammation,' 'Hell' and 'Everlasting'?" Yet, he maintained, not one of those words ought to stand any longer in our English Bibles, being misstatements and 'false to the broad, unifying principles of Scripture.'

The Canon's sermon is described as "containing little argument but characterized by intense expression of feeling." It has made a great shaking among the dry bones of the Anglican clergy, and however true the preacher's ideas may be, they are certainly in decided hostility to the articles of the Church by whose authority he officiates in a sacerdotal capacity. Either the Church of England "as by law established" will have to modify its printed creed, sanctified by the traditions of centuries, or Canon Farrar will have to step down and out of his priestly position.

This stirring of the stagnant waters of orthodox Christianity is one of the signs of the times, and will be the means of accomplishing great good. Men and women will be led to think for themselves on questions which are deemed of vital importance, and which, settled long ago by their self-constituted teachers as beyond doubt, now loom up in the light of advanced ideas as frightful myths, invented by a perverted priesthood for the purpose of searing the uninformed into subordination to their dictates, and from secession and rebellion against ecclesiastical bondage.

Canon Farrar was not prepared to decide on the doctrine of universal salvation, nor upon the question of how many shall be saved. But he believed that Christ came to save that which was lost, and entertained the hope that "the vast majority of the lost world at length be found."

One of the distinctive characteristics of the teachings of divinely appointed ministers is the clearness and certainty of their enunciations of revealed truth. On vital questions they utter no uncertain sound. They speak the words of life as those having authority and not as the sectarians. In the re-establishment of the Church of Christ upon the earth, the doctrine of eternal punishment, among other important principles, was plainly set forth by revelation through the Prophet Joseph Smith. This was given in March, 1830, and may be found on page 108 of the Doctrine and Covenants, new edition. From this communication we learn that God being endless, the punishment he has prepared for the wicked is also endless. "Eternal punishment is God's punishment, because He is eternal. But though penalties for the wicked are everlasting provided, this does not infer that they suffer torment without end. All are to be judged according to their works. They who are worthy of but 'few stripes' will not be punished as those who are deserving of 'many stripes.' And though the wicked are consigned to the everlasting punishment prepared, there is prospect of their release from their prison, when they have 'paid the uttermost farthing' of their debt to violated law and have satisfied eternal justice. Then mercy will claim its own, and the full virtue

of the Atonement will prevail, according to the words of Paul of old, that Jesus was given 'as a ransom for all, to be testified in due time.'

The final redemption of the whole race of Adam, excepting only the sons of perdition, who, after obtaining knowledge and power enough to exalt them to the highest glory, willfully turn away from light and truth, deny the Holy Ghost after enjoying it, shed innocent blood after receiving the everlasting covenant, and consent to the slaughter of the Savior after realizing that He is the Christ, is set forth in heavenly clearness in the glorious vision given to Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon, Feb. 19, 1832, and contained in the same book, page 24.

The horrible notions of the tortures of the damned, which have been preached for hundreds of years by Catholics and Protestant priests, and repeated by the ministers of nearly all the "Christian" sects, with the brimstone and flames and smoke, horned demons, and red hot chains, pincers, pitchforks, molten lead, writhings and burnings and torments too frightful for any but devils to suggest, as the ceaseless and never-ending penalty for disbelieving some religious dogmas, were never taught by the God of love, never breathed by the tender-hearted Jesus, never threatened by a divinely authorized priesthood, but had their origin in the gloomy cloister, the dank, dark cell, where celibate monks inspired by Satan, drew pictures of an awful hell to frighten the souls of non-communions and rivet the chains of the slaves of "Christian" superstition.

Figures of speech, the import of which were well understood by the people to whom they were addressed by public discourse or written epistle, have been quoted from the Scriptures with a literal interpretation, and commented on by the teachers of an imaginary revengeful, passionate, unforgiving and relentless Deity, until millions have been deceived as to the character of the Almighty and His purposes, fear has swayed them instead of affection, and they have been thrust far away from the Father of their spirits into the outer darkness of doubt, despair or defiant infidelity.

But light has come from the Eternal Presence. Angels have brought glad tidings to earth. Divinely authorized Apostles and teachers are sent forth with the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, and the world, if they will, may know of the great plan of human redemption, by which man can be brought into communion with his Maker, learn of His ways, walk in His paths, become acquainted with His plans and purposes, and understand how to work with Him for the lifting up of fallen humanity, so that all but the sons of perdition may be brought out of the eternal punishment and placed where they can honor God and enjoy existence with their own kind, until 'every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that Jesus is the Lord to the glory of God the Father.' Then death and hell, misstatements and 'false to the broad, unifying principles of Scripture.'

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

THE NEW YORK CALAMITY.

New York, 21.—The newspapers devote much space to the terrible fire and explosion in Barclay Street. It is utterly impossible to form any idea of the loss of life till the ruins are cold. At this hour, 30, several engines are working upon the debris, and the fire is practically out.

The *Tribune* says twenty-nine injured are in the hospital, and twenty-one this morning.

The *Sun* says from forty to eighty are probably lost.

The *Times* thinks the loss is not so heavy, not more than fifteen. The pecuniary loss is probably under \$400,000.

Bodies Taken from the Ruins.

The removal of the debris which has proceeded so far that the street is clear to the outside of the sidewalk in front of the ruins. On the opposite sidewalk, lying under a blood-stained tarpaulin, are the bodies of a man and a boy, which were taken from the ruins on the sidewalk this morning. When found, the bodies were lying in front of the doorway. Both had been evidently struck with a heavy stone coping, which lay across the boy's face, and which it was necessary to lift before the body could be removed. One body was recognized as that of William H. Bradley, of Brooklyn, the other is probably that of Mrs. Benson, a newswoman. Two hundred workmen, besides the firemen, are now digging in the ruins, and a strong police force is needed to keep back the great crowds from pressing down upon them. The ruins could not be more complete than they are. The fire, which began on the wall is standing, and indeed none whatever on the ground occupied by the main building.

Relatives and Friends 'Waiting the Word.'

To-day the mothers, fathers, sisters and friends of the wounded and missing besieged the porter's room in the New York Hospital, making inquiries for those whom they sought, and pleading for admission. The resident physician, on duty since seven last evening, deeming quiet necessary for the newly-arrived sufferers, gave orders to only admit a few of the relatives, directing the others to call during the afternoon, when the wounded would be in a proper condition to converse. Three of the number have been enveloped almost from head to foot in bandages, and two had their hair burned so close to the scalp, that, with their swollen and inflamed features, they resembled mummies.

Story of the Engineer's Wife.

Philip Hertzbach, engineer in the factory, has been seen since

the explosion. His wife says her husband, on his return from work on Monday night, told her one of the tubes of the boiler, or some pipe connecting with it, had burst, and he had spoken to Mr. Greenfield, saying the break was dangerous and might cause an explosion, if it were not repaired, and that Mr. Greenfield told him they must try to get along with it until Sunday, owing to the pressure of business. Mrs. Hertzbach said her husband was greatly disturbed in mind on account of this, after referring to it during the week and saying he was afraid every morning to go to his work. Yesterday morning when he left home he told her he was expected to see her again. Hertzbach was 35 years old and lived on 52nd Street.

Another Way of It.

Two men, who rescued two girls, say they had been told by workmen in the starch room, on the second floor, that the fire was due to the bursting of a kerosene lamp in the room. They asserted that the finely powdered starch, used in the manufacture of gum drops, was explosive, and that the explosion was caused in this way. They did not believe the boiler exploded, asserting that if it had it would have blown up the side-walk beneath which it was situated.

Visits to the Boiler Room.

A man named Stein says he went down to the boiler room about five minutes before the fire occurred to obtain a can of water, and Hertzbach, the engineer, was then at his post, and taking out of the room.

More Bodies Recovered.

Buildings 61, 63 and 67 are entirely demolished and are a total loss.

The Bodies of Two Girls and a Boy were Taken from the Ruins this Forenoon.

A Democratic Senator Views the Political Situation.

One of the southern democratic senators, who is a friend to the President, in a conversation, last evening, says he has every reason to believe, that on the re-assembling of Congress, Hayes would have a majority in favor of his nomination. You see, he continued, the senator, "that in a little over one year the Senate will be democratic, of that there can be no doubt. Arkansas, South Carolina, Alabama, and California will add each democratic senator. We may lose one from Connecticut, and there is a probability that the election in Indiana will give a republican in place of Voorhees, but Ohio will offset that by the election of a democrat in place of Matthews. At any rate, the Senate will be democratic on the 4th March, 1879, and that will be less than 24 months from the time Congress re-assembles. Now, very many important offices will become vacant through the death and death during this and the ensuing session of Congress, and the persons confirmed will be secure in their offices at least for the remainder of the administration. The anti-Hayes republican senators must certainly see that in a very short time new nominations will be before the Senate, and may it not depend upon themselves whether friends are selected to fill the vacancies? What can they hope to gain by making a relentless war on the President, who can placidly say, 'Have your own way for the next year, for after that your friendship will be of no service to my administration. If you can get along with me now you will have to do so for the remainder of my term? I cannot believe,' said the senator, 'that the republican senators will oppose the President.'

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, 21.—Wool is more active, and prices are slightly easier, but without notable change. The supply is very light.

Excitement over the Call for the Assembling of the English Parliament.

CHICAGO, 21.—The *Times* London special says the call for the assembly of Parliament has already effected infinite mischief in its influence, not only on English statesmen and traitors, but on the feeling of the Turks and Russians.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says the effect of the call is looked upon as almost equivalent to a declaration of war. Russian sentiment welcomes the English challenge because it is thought Russia is more powerful than England, and that a war will give her an opportunity to obliterate the disgrace of the Crimean.

A. Buchanan special says that among the Russian officers there is great rejoicing over the attitude of England, who are bitterly offended by the arrogance and unfriendly comment of England during the present contest. They believe that England can secure no ally, and that with their armies of seasoned veterans they will make a match for any force England can put in the field. They also believe that the action of England removes the last moral obstacle from the policy of Constantinople and the partition of Turkish power in Europe. The programme of the war party is to send a British fleet to Constantinople and 20,000 men to assist in the defense of Adrianople. The occupation and fortification of Gallipoli is the first step to be taken in case of a declaration of war.

A Wife Murderer Going to Glory.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., 21.—Henry Norfolk, for the murder of his wife on the 29th of May, was hanged, to-day. He made a brief address, saying: 'I am here to hang for the murder of my wife. I am forgiven, and, thank God, I am going to glory. I have gained the remission of my crimes, good friends, and I feel that when I leave my body my Savior will take my soul home with him. I am going home to glory.'

Indicted for Murder.

BALTIMORE, 21.—The grand jury of the U. S. District Court, to-day, found a true bill against Michael Kelly, for the murder of Captain Thomas G. Whitney, of the American ship *Marianne* at the high seas.

Another Wife Murderer Executed.

CANTON, 21.—Vandyke was hanged, to-day, for the murder of his wife, at Ogdensburg in July last. When asked if he had any remarks to make, he spoke as follows: 'I will speak to you, these gentlemen, one and all, old and young. Beware of bad company and liquor; beware of bad company. If it leads to something, may God have mercy on my soul. I am not guilty, and am not afraid to meet God this afternoon.'

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Direct Negotiations Between Turkey and Russia.

LONDON, 21.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that since the fall of the Turkish note to the powers, the idea of direct negotiations between Turkey and Russia appears to have been abandoned. It is supposed that even Great Britain has somewhat abated her objections to such a course, and advised the Porte to try if it could not reach a settlement with Russia's conditions. Turkey, however, seems to have little inclination for such a course. All her energies seem to be bent on the defense of Roumelia. It is thought also that the Turkish parliament,

to which the Porte declared its intention of submitting the question, will oppose negotiation.

The Russians, under Gen. Komaroff, captured Ardahan, by assault, on the 17th instant. The Russian losses are insignificant.

Paris.

A Paris dispatch says the son of M. Prevost Parol, aged 17 years, shot himself yesterday. The cause of the act is unknown. It will be remembered that M. Prevost Parol, the father, committed suicide when minister of France to the United States.

Silver—Stocks.

Silver 54 1/2 per ounce. Consols 94 7/16 @ 7/16; bonds 106 1/2; 105 1/2; 104 1/2; 103 1/2; and new five 105 1/2; Erie, 81.

The 'Times' on the Excitement on the Eastern Matters.

The *Times* leading article is carefully directed to allaying the excitement on Eastern matters and countering the effect of the wild rumors. It concludes as follows: "No course can be more reasonable and obvious than that, at this juncture, the government should desire to consult with Parliament as soon as it can without unnecessary inconvenience. Whether they contemplate interference or mediation, or simply a means of securing a good position in the final settlement of the question, they cannot but feel the need of Parliamentary support. As soon as Parliament is called together, we shall have the main considerations on all sides of the great issue forcibly stated and clearly argued. The nation will have an opportunity of weighing the various courses recommended to it by the Ministry will see whether they can honorably assume, as they have, on the whole, a right to assume, the responsibility of carrying into effect the wishes of the country at large, and both at home and abroad we shall see our way more clearly. It does not seem necessary to look beyond these plain considerations in order to understand why the ministers have decided to summon Parliament at the earliest convenient date."

ITALY.

Gen. Grant Visiting.

NAPLES, 21.—General Grant, accompanied by the United States consul, visited the Regency and Pompeii, yesterday, and was much pleased with the excursion. To-day the General returned the visits of the prefect and authorities of Naples, and afterwards he had a reception at the residence of Consul Duncan.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Williams the Forger.

TORONTO, 21.—Charles E. Williams, the alleged Chicago forger, was remanded till to-day, and his \$6,000 in the bank here has been enjoined.

Heavy Failure.

MONTREAL, 21.—Onesima De Blue, tinmith and roofer, has failed; liabilities \$30,000, assets small.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Abandoned Swindlers.

MONTREAL, 21.—Henry and Julius Davis, importing dry goods merchants, who swindled the banks and general creditors out of a million and a half of dollars, have absconded, warrants being out for them.

Party spirit is like gambling—a vast number of persons trouble themselves about what in the end can be beneficial only to a few.

MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

San Francisco, Dec. 21, 11 a.m.

Mer. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

RELATING TO HOUSES OF IL-FAME AND PROSTITUTION.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City: That any person in this city, who shall be guilty of keeping a house of ill fame, or a house of prostitution, or a house of lewdness, or a house of disorder, or a house of vice, or a house of sin, or a house of shame, or a house of dishonor, or a house of infamy, or a house of reproach, or a house of scorn, or a house of contempt, or a house of derision, or a house of mockery, or a house of ridicule, or a house of satire, or a house of irony, or a house of sarcasm, or a house of wit, or a house of humor, or a house of fun, or a house of amusement, or a house of entertainment, or a house of recreation, or a house of diversion, or a house of pastime, or a house of sport, or a house of play, or a house of frolic, or a house of merriment, or a house of joy, or a house of gladness, or a house of happiness, or a house of contentment, or a house of satisfaction, or a house of pleasure, or a house of delight, or a house of enjoyment, or a house of recreation, or a house of diversion, or a house of sport, or a house of play, or a house of frolic, or a house of merriment, or a house of joy, or a house of gladness, or a house of happiness, or a house of contentment, or a house of satisfaction, or a house of pleasure, or a house of delight, or a house of enjoyment, or a house of recreation, or a house of diversion, or a house of sport, or a house of play, or a house of frolic, or a house of merriment, or a house of joy, or a house of gladness, or a house of happiness, or a house of contentment, or a house of satisfaction, or a house of pleasure, or a house of delight, or a house of enjoyment, or a house of recreation, or a house of diversion, or a house of sport, or a house of play, or a house of frolic, or a house of merriment, or a house of joy, or a house of gladness, or a house of happiness, or a house of contentment, or a house of satisfaction, or a house of pleasure, or a house of delight, or a house of enjoyment, or a house of recreation, or a house of diversion, or a house of sport, or a house of play, or a house of frolic, or a house of merriment, or a house of joy, or a house of gladness, or a house of happiness, or a house of contentment, or a house of satisfaction, or a house of pleasure, or a house of delight, or a house of enjoyment, or a house of