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THE CHRISTIAN AMENDMENT.

A movement is at present vigorously agitated in this country, which, on account of its great importance, deserves the careful attention of every intelligent citizen. It is proposed to amend the preamble of the Constitution so as to acknowledge by this document the supremacy of the Almighty in the affairs of the nation, express gratitude to Him for the liberty enjoyed and resign to the efficacy of prayer in the name of the Mediator Jesus Christ. In case this proposed amendment be adopted by Congress, it will be laid before the citizens of the various states for ratification.

The amended preamble is as follows, the additional clause being in brackets:

We, the people of the United States, reverently acknowledging the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations, grateful to Him for our civil and religious liberty, and encouraged by the assurance of His Word that righteousness exalteth a nation, as a Christian nation, according to His appointed way, through Jesus Christ, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

At the convention of the National Reform association in Allegheny, Pa., November 14 to 16, it was resolved: 1. send agents to Washington for the purpose of supporting any measure that might come before Congress in defense of our public schools, for the investigation or suppression of the traffic in drink or in criminal publications, or for divorce of any other Christian nature; and for the enactment of a national Sabbath law and "for the promotion of such an amendment to the national Constitution as will justify beyond all gainsaying the declaration of our supreme Court that 'this is a Christian nation.'" Accordingly, Dr. H. H. George was sent to the capital and the "Christian amendment" was framed. On January 25 it was introduced in the House by Congressman Moses, of Massachusetts, and in the Senate by Senator Frye, of Maine, and referred to the judiciary committees. Its promoters are elated over the success so far achieved.

On February 1st a sub-committee of the House judiciary committee heard the arguments in favor of the amendment, on which occasion Dr. McAllister explained its various points. He contended that the clauses sought to be introduced into the preamble were formulated by the three highest departments of our government as separate constituents. The first clause was taken from a resolution introduced in the Senate on March 3, 1864, and passed without a dissenting vote the following day. It was adopted when the nation, through its legislature, asked President Lincoln to appoint a day of confession of national as well as individual sins, and the President promptly responded by proclaiming April 10th as a day of fasting and prayer. The second clause was taken from the constitutions of a large number of states, including those of Arkansas, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas and Rhode Island. The third clause, referring to this as a "Christian nation," he spoke of, was according to an expression used by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court in his decision in a case before the court in 1892 (Holy Trinity Church vs the United States U. S. Reports, Vol. 143, p. 471). The amendment has the support of the leading men of the Christian denominations, he argued, and cannot be objected to by Unitarians, Hebrews and others who may not believe in the divinity of the great Nazarene.

The hearing for the day was then concluded and the 6th of March appointed for a continuation of the session. It is expected that the amendment will meet much opposition, but its friends are sanguine of being able both to carry it in Congress and to secure its adoption by the various states of the Union.

DON'T KILL TOO MUCH.

There seems to be quite an agitation in some quarters over the report that a number of mountain lions have been seen during the past few days in City Creek canyon. Some writers are eager to have these monarchs of brute and glen exterminated at once, but perhaps they should pause to deprecate hereafter upon our city and city and carry off, handful fashion, some of our valued townsmen. The fear has been even expressed that girls who venture far up the canyon might be seized by the wild beasts. As the little one, however, are not likely to wander alone miles into the rugged, snow-covered mountains, and search in the caves and thickets for the carnivorous brutes, it is highly probable that the exposed fear is merely an outlook of eager sportsmen, who are anxious for permission to shoot in the canyon, that they may add a few to the dozen that are reported as appearing to have wandered near the head of City Creek.

There is one thing that Salt Lake's citizens do not seem to have lost sight of, that is that City Creek canyon has been set apart as a park, and in time it will be made one of the most beautiful in the world, affording as it does an abundant arrangement of mountains, cascades, dell and stream. An element that materially enhances public pleasure of this character is the variety of animals to be found therein, or to be expect to be their native haunts. The value of such a collection as might be made in City Creek canyon for such a purpose is beyond price in money; but it does not by any means follow that it could be accomplished there at comparatively small outlay. When the wild game is in great mountain fastnesses to escape, the carnivorous be entrapped or, outside portions being reserved, prepared, and partially enclosed as preserves for different kinds of wild game. Then when a collection from other regions outside could be secured as ordinary and the other native animals, in a limited extent at least, would be preserved. The interest in such a collection, when there were one or two mountain lions roaming, would be by no means small. In foreign lands are parks where even the deer can be abundantly seen roaming in the jungle, but easily secured from the visitor by a strong iron fence beyond which he cannot pass.

We have no special pride, however, in solar against shooting a few mountain lions; there is no exceedingly small number in City Creek. What is objected to is the allowing to the canyon of any shooting at all that is not a necessity. The new game established should be maintained, and guardians be given to understand that there is one place in the Territory where game hunting is not allowed at all, when the public good requires it. Many a birds and birds that are far from dangerous but are exceedingly interesting to city folks, have come into the canyon during late years, instinctively feeling that they are safe there. Hunters going in will and who so repeatedly as big game of this kind, would be to kill an month. To allow hunting at all in the canyon now would be to make a good work of years, and drive off or destroy valuable game, both beast and fowl, that have found a haven of peace and security in what yet may be the most beautiful and interesting city park on the continent.

A "HEDRICKITE" DEFECTION.

According to a notice in Zion's Leaguer, Elder C. A. Hall, president of the Hedrickite church, has severed his connection with that organization, by publicly denouncing it to be without Priesthood authority and without legitimate succession to the Church founded in 1830. Mr. Hall, we understand, has been the leading spirit of that movement during the last five or six years, and his step is likely to be followed by others, who no doubt have come to the same conclusion.

Anyone who has the courage of his convictions has our great respect for manliness in the cause of truth, and the sentiment of such under the glorious banner deserves always to be hailed with joy. It would seem to be high time both for the Hedrickite and the Josephite organization carefully to consider their present status in the light of the revelations of the Almighty and the facts of Church history. By doing so sincerely and in humility, they cannot evade the recognition of that authority which alone has divine sanction, and in submitting to it, they would receive the blessings which are to be found nowhere but within the Church.

WILL APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

W. F. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, is to be in Washington this week. Of course Mr. Sargent is giving special attention to the railway situation as it is affected by recent court orders putting roads in the hands of receivers, which in this section includes the Union Pacific. The organization of which Mr. Sargent is the head is alleged to be composed of a membership of about 40,000 men, and during his administration has been intimately with numerous strikes on the railways with which it is of an organized nature.

It may be out of Mr. Sargent's line in the special trying situation caused by the order of Judges Dyer and Jenkins, to relinquish most serious and serious they did toward Messrs Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, as called in the dispatches, and is declared for question of violating Judge Jenkins's order, which carries no assertion to that effect with the charge of a disobeying character. While he may disagree in politics, that order with Supreme, still it is not to justify and that the course of a great labor organization be to personally sustain Wilson. He would place Judge Jenkins and Brotherhood representative, Mr. Sargent, on the same level, when the order of Judge Jenkins, including him from serving as executor the data and restraining the men from quitting work either individually or collectively upon their wages being reduced, was served, and a case would and prosecuted at once to more fully consider with the men. He can do nothing but only put matters as regard with all the unfortunate men affected, but received a meeting with the Southern Pacific receiver and had notice to arrange that on Friday next, March 2, the court will give the brotherhood's attorney a hearing on a motion to have certain portions of the contempt order revoked. To this line of procedure Mr. Sargent is a member the matter in attempting the order from Judge Jenkins directing that no change be made in the Union Pacific wheelers, pay and rules until further notice of the court, and the petitioners or representatives of the employees are to be Omaha employees on March 12.

Some developments are likely to the railway situation in the near future, however, that will surprise to most, since any of the events that have occurred as yet on any of the roads in the hands of receivers. Probably the first move will be made with the Northern Pacific, as the most current proceedings seem to have been taken by that road, but it is expected that it will result in the adoption of measures that will affect every railway in the country. This will be an effort to secure proportional action, the understanding now being that the national legislature will investigate, by special committee, the proceedings of receivers on all the big roads, and to all recommend will be some legislation on the subject. The leaders of the various labor organizations are working in this and are confident of meeting satisfactory results. Mr. Sargent is mentioned to be well informed on the plan suggested, but whether he will have more to say on it during his visit to the metropolitan member to Utah is a matter of uncertainty.

COMPLICATES IN POLITICS.

Probably every religious creed in America, excepting Mormon, and including the adherents of agnosticism, has now represented by congressmen in the United States Congress. Few of the sects have had any representative than the so-called Christian church, or the Campbellites, to which the late President Garfield belonged. But there is a present number of Congress who, according to Rate Field's Washington, owe his election to and sustenance in office to the fact that he belongs to that church. His name is John O. Pendleton, he hails from West Virginia, and in his position he is a Democrat—the only one of that party. It is said, who can be elected from that locality. Washington says of the subject and of him that he is one of the men who owe their success partly to being somebody's grandson, being a descendant of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite or Christian church, which has already many times played an important part in politics—even, it is said, having led to the nomination and election of one President. The Campbellites will probably play an important part in politics this year, where the probabilities seem strong that the state ticket will be headed by the ex-Congressman and ex-Commissioner of Immigration, W. H. Owen. He was formerly a member of the Christian church, but never severed his connection entirely with the people, and has his popularity with the members of the denomination.

BOYS AND GIRLS AT SCHOOL.

The Council students are very indignant at the reports published by the press regarding the outrage recently committed within the halls of the university. They denounce the stories as "exaggerated and sensational." But as long as the fact remains that the banquet of the freshmen was interrupted by some of the sophomores by means of chlorine gas introduced into the hall, causing the death of one person and bringing several others to the very verge of the grave, there seems to be little room for complaint against the strictures the crime has evoked. The public has a right to know what is going on within the walls of institutions, where the sons and daughters of the youth of the nation are being molded and where their character are shaped for life. And if the discipline in any college or university is so loose as to make it possible for the youngsters to indulge in pastimes by which the lives of others are imperiled, it is high time the fact should be proclaimed to the world. The promise known as "freshing," whereby so many in late years have been maimed for good reports, has been tolerated too long, but when it comes to strangling, chlorine gas seems to be carrying the joke too far.

Of course it is entirely that the participants of the outrage intended it to result in the death of anybody. That, however, is not a just plea. There are those who know enough to appreciate the consequences, and have seen the effect of its effects on the animal organism. But even if they were partly ignorant of its properties, they are in charging the act with it at this time not clear exculpation from an criminal motive and they should be made to suffer for the manifest deed, although the hopes are warmly that school authorities thereby to redeem the reputation of the university in at which the outrage. If the authorities of the place cannot find and bring to justice the parties, they would better close the doors forever or give their place to other better qualified for the position. The very least that can be expected is that crimes shall not go unpunished and committed within what ought to be the sacred precincts of the temple of science.

Immediately after the Cornell scandal, comes a story from Rockford, where a house academy for young ladies is located. It seems that one night a week or so ago some time Tuesday, the principal of the institution drove to Freeport, where she spent the night. The Sightseer in this instance, which Saturday, was communicated, and it is hoped that such disciplinary will be exercised and such punishment inflicted as to prevent a moral contagion effect.

Matters of this kind might be expected to reflect all over the country to the greatest possible extent. To a certain extent, parents and principals of such of schools are responsible for the conduct of their charges in their care, and they ought to be considerate in the performance of that part of their duties.

John C. Cutler & Bro. 36 Main street, have added a line of Tailor Trimmings to their stock which they sell wholesale or retail. They have also had a lot of home-made cloth made into ready-made suits which they offer at $15 to $18 a suit.

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We have the world renowned makes, such as Strong & Carroll, Clough and E. T. Harwell in the last offer.

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STALL 7. NEW YORK & CEYLON TEA CO. Tea and Coffee a specialty.

STALL 8. JOHN DAVIS. Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds.

STALL 9. Salt Lake Cider & Vinegar Co. Cider, Fruit Juice, Cider Vinegar, Cooked Salt Cucumbers, Pickles, Catsup, Olive Oil, Worcestershire Sauce, etc., etc.

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White & Sons Co. take this opportunity to thank their friends and the public generally for their kind patronage during the past eight weeks, and to inform them that they have recently added to their store new and economical appliances, a few dozen and of their old stand. They are now prepared to serve the public with all kinds of

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Experienced and competent men have charge of all departments, and the advantages derived from trading with us are that you buy from one business house and get all your goods delivered with one delivery. We have the finest [illegible] market for the trade [illegible] and [illegible] Fruits delivery [illegible]. Our prices are as cheap as the cheapest.

Respectfully, White & Sons Co., Thos. H. White, Mgr.