

each sect teaches a different faith from that of the representatives of all the other denominations. The consequence is division, doubt, chaos. The Hindoo evangelists will all advocate the same form of doctrine.

It is probable that they will exhibit another feature of superiority over the Bible-bearing proselyters—they will practice what they preach. In advocating temperance, at any rate, they will exhibit its benefits in their own lives and appear as living examples of its influence. It is not probable, however, that they will emulate the zeal of the "Christian" missionaries to India—they will not buy converts nor vie with each other in offering the highest *per diem* to permanent proselytes. If they were to adopt this "Christian" method they could very soon build up Brahmin churches, the loaves and fishes being powerful attractions even among the orthodox.

When the "Mormon" missionaries went to India they could have gained adherents by the thousand, if they had only promised the needy natives anything approaching the allowance of rice doled out by the sectarian ministers to their dusky disciples. The foreign missionary returning to his sect and society, with glowing accounts of heathen conversions, delivered in tones that draw tears from the eyes of sensitive church members, while pleading for more cash to aid in the glorious work, carefully conceals the fact that most of his converts only hang on to his skirts as long as the pittance which is their chief attraction continues to hold out, and that when the supplies fail, they become backsliders and recalcitrants.

We hope the Brahmins will go on with their good work. We should like to see the great lights of the various heathen faiths shining amidst the darkness of so-called Christendom, and the merits of the ancient creeds compared with the tenets of the arrogant modern propagandists, and let the good that there is in all be made manifest to the overthrow of error and the triumph of truth.

"Mormonism" combines the light and knowledge and correct principles of every creed, and while repelling untruth, has a natural affinity for all that is life-giving and Divine, no matter where it is manifested. From Jew or Greek, from Catholic or Protestant, from infidel or pagan it imbibes and accepts whatever is reasonable and right, and if Brahminism has anything to offer which is for the benefit of the race in time or in eternity it will endorse and uphold it, while it will condemn its errors and expose its heresies as it has done with boasting, divided and corrupted "Christianity."

WHERE NOT TO APPLY.

BISHOP RYAN, of the Catholic Church, delivered a lecture in St. Louis, on the 17th inst., on the subject of "What Catholics do not believe." In the course of his remarks he said—

"No man should protest against the doctrines of another man until he is familiar with such doctrines. Suppose a man whose associations were altogether with republicans should proceed to denounce democrats and should meet one of the latter. Suppose the democrat should ask him if he had ever read any standard authority on the democratic party or had conversed with any prominent democrat concerning the tenets of the party, and he would say, No, I have read no democratic works on the subject, but I have read a number of republican works about the democrats. Such is the present phase of the case. If you desire to learn anything about the Catholicity you must learn it from Catholics."

The Bishop's remarks are just. His argument applies to all religious bodies, and particularly to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. "What the 'Mormons' do not believe" would form the subject of a very interesting discourse. It would comprise nearly all the doctrines and doings alleged as our creed and practice by those clerical and other impostors who attempt to expose "Mormonism."

When people desire to learn anything of our system, common sense ought to induce them to go to the

fountain head, to inquire of its authorized expounders and representatives. But instead of that, they generally apply to our inveterate enemies, who take delight in misrepresenting our views and spreading false reports concerning our lives and labors.

Supposing this course had been adopted in relation to Christ and his followers. Enquirers would have been informed by the most pious, learned and respectable men and teachers of the times, that Jesus was an illegitimate and an impostor, a friend of publicans and sinners, a consorter with harlots and low-lived men, a worker of sedition, a wine-bibber, a Sabbath breaker and a disciple of Beelzebub, while his followers were "everywhere spoken against," and only ignorant and ungrammatical persons gathered from the lower classes.

But to learn the doctrines of Christ people enquire of his disciples, and to learn of Christianity they apply to professing Christians. They ask the friends, not the enemies of the system for information. And this is the only fair and consistent course. Do not enquire of a Catholic concerning Protestantism, nor of a Protestant concerning Catholicism. And above all things, if you want fact instead of fiction and explanation instead of slander, never go to an anti-Mormon for any information concerning the principles or practices of the Latter-day Saints.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is to be an International Exhibition at Milan in 1879, after the style of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, near London, England.

There is nothing that quenches thirst like water; it goes to the spot. Whiskey goes to the spot all the same, but after a little while there isn't any spot.

J. T. Farley was elected United States Senator for California, today. This lets Sargent out and gives one more Democrat to the "Upper House."

A cloth made from the down of birds is coming greatly into favor in Paris. It is waterproof, and estimated to be five times lighter and three times warmer than wool.

The signal officer at San Diego, Cal., has established a telephone between that point and Campo, a distance of 60 miles. It works satisfactorily and is extended to Yuma, 130 miles further.

The Chinese do not approve of labor-saving machinery. They have torn up the only railroad in the empire, and will not permit of the innovation of steam power.

The total number of miles of new railroad completed in the United States from January 1, 1877, to November 23, was 1,892, against 1,970 for the corresponding period in 1876, 1,150 miles in 1875, 1,664 in 1874, 3,276 in 1873, and 6,202 in 1872.

A substitute for gum arabic, which is an important article of commerce, is found in America. It appears that the gum of the mesquite, which grows in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, is almost identical with gum arabic. It has already become an article of American export.

The Pacific railroad companies, six in number, owe an aggregate debt to the United States of \$93,117,197. Of this the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads owe the snug little sum of \$76,400,000. The interest due on the whole amount foots up to \$28,493,685.

Cotton factories are multiplying in the Southern States, and it is not improbable that the great manufacturing industries of the United States will yet be found in the South instead of "down East." Massachusetts will have to watch the markets closely, in a few years, or Georgia will strip her of her cotton crown.

As a great improvement on the general mumbling of the names of stations on railroads by conductors and brakemen, which few can hear, and less can understand, the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad, have substituted a mechanical announcer. It is placed at the forward end of the coach, and when the train leaves a station the brakeman turns a crank which rings a bell similar in sound to the alarm of a clock. Of course the passengers all look up, and there is displayed in plain, bold letters, the name of the next station.

Another applicant for admission into the Union has put in an appearance in the House of Representatives. The new candidate is the State of Washington, composed of the Territory of that name with the addition of a chunk split off from Idaho. Its admission is very doubtful.

The Supreme Court of the State of Iowa, in an appeal case, lately rendered the singular decision that a railroad company is not liable for the loss of stock where the animals have gained access to the track on account of the burning of a fence along the line from sparks from a locomotive of the company.

McComisky alias Kunski one of the jail-birds who escaped from Omaha as related in the NEWS was captured at Millard Station after committing two burglaries. He drank a bottle of whiskey, became thoroughly intoxicated, was discovered and returned to Omaha, where he will be taken better care of. Carson, the other fugitive, has not yet been captured.

It is nip and tuck between England and the United States which shall gain the foreign trade in many articles of manufacture. This country has got the "nip" in some respects but Britain is gaining the "tuck" by establishing steam ship lines to foreign ports with large subsidies for carrying the mails, thus enabling them to take cheap freights. Let the United States profit by the example.

Entomological experts have decided that the grasshopper pest is at an end in the West, at least for a period of several years. The hopper has changed materially in its characteristics during the past two years, a large proportion of the eggs laid a year ago failed to hatch out, and many of the young hoppers that were hatched perished from some unknown cause. It is believed that for ten years at least the devourers will not put in another appearance in this part of the world. So mote it be!

The list of authors and artists who will contribute to St. Nicholas during the coming year is simply astonishing. It embraces the very best names in the realms of literature and art, and insures a yet further advance in the high character of the magazine. St. Nicholas is, and means to continue to be, the product of cultivated intellect and warmth of heart. There is nothing flashy or trashy about it, albeit it is full of fun and interest.

Scribner for January is to have a paper on "Dr. Schliemann at Mycenae," illustrated by cuts of some of the most interesting objects found by the explorer, including the crown of gold, the second tombstone, the cow's head of silver, the gold mask and ornaments, etc. The writer acknowledges the unequalled archaeological value of the discoveries, but differs with Mr. Gladstone in refusing to accept some of the most important of the Doctor's theories.

In the trial in a New York court for an alleged forgery on the Centennial Bank, experts have been under examination during five weeks to prove whether a certain signature to a certificate was genuine or forged. All this time the judge has had a document in his desk which would settle the question, but has withheld it in consequence of some legal technicality. This is what we call the nonsense of the law. It is "red tape" with a vengeance.

The Omaha Herald talks of the new crusade in this wise: "The Gentile political hucksters of Utah are very paragons of consistency in demanding of Congress the repeal of the law giving to women the right of suffrage in that Territory. These are the chaps who insisted upon giving the women of Utah that right because they thought the women would use it to vote themselves freedom from the bondage of polygamy. Finding their mistake, the Gentile politicians now demand the repeal of the law which they insisted upon because it has resulted in consolidating the Mormon power over the local government of the Territory. The fact reminds us of the republican demand for 'impartial suffrage' in the South, which has given the democrats undisputed control in every State, against the warnings they received of what would be the certain consequence." The Herald is generally clear in the brain on Utah matters.

What next? Mr. Samuel Baron, a young gentleman 25 years of age and weighing 125 pounds, a pupil at a celebrated New York dancing academy, attempted the feat, which he performed successfully, on the 12th inst., of waltzing for eight successive hours. What good the little exquisite accomplished by his gyrations we fail to see. We should think the only result, except tired extremities, must have been an addled brain—but if his head hadn't been addled already he would never have started on such an interminable twist. He was loudly applauded by other idiotic votaries of Terpsichore.

The Omaha Bee gives particulars of an escape from the county jail last Saturday, of two prisoners, Charles Carson "alias Schaeffer," and John O'Comiskey. They were both under commitment for robbery. They tore off the boards of the window sill, pried out the stones, knocked off the outside boards and crawled out. One of them went to the other cell windows and bid the other prisoners good bye, then coolly crawled back into his own cell for his hat which he had left behind. The work was done in three-quarters of an hour between five and six o'clock in the evening.

Another case of mistaken identity has occurred in New York. Henry Baufrand, an elderly French gentleman, was charged before Recorder Hackett with fraud. A number of respectable witnesses swore to his identity as a man who called himself H. A. Straude and defrauded the firm of Papadopoulos & Co. of \$100. But the accused proved clearly that at the time of the alleged offence he was in another part of the city, and the error of the witnesses was so plainly established that the District Attorney withdrew the charge and the defendant's innocence was declared by the Recorder. Be sure you are right before you swear to anything.

The Oakland (Cal.) Transcript says: "The women of Utah Territory have enjoyed the right of suffrage for the past eight years. They are now apprehensive that this right will be taken away from them by Congress, and they are now holding meetings to preserve the rights they have so long enjoyed. It would seem strange if these Mormon women on the one hand, who are accused of being in a state of servitude, should be deprived of the very weapon that our woman suffragists assert will make her free whenever put into her hands." Yes it would indeed be strange, passing strange. But we are living in strange times, and strange people are attempting very strange things.

Another spiritualistic materialization humbug has been exposed. A Mrs. Bennett, while exhibiting at Boston, agreed to produce the spirit form of the departed daughter of a gentleman named Robinson. He planned to detect the imposture. When the lights were duly turned down and the medium appeared with the "spirit child," Robinson seized his supposed daughter, a friend turned on the lights, and in spite of the struggles of Mrs. Bennett, the "spirit," and their friends, a bouncing girl of large size was disclosed, who had shuffled out of the cabinet on her knees. Another "spirit," who had been exhibiting with very scanty clothing, escaped into an adjoining chamber. Mrs. Bennett doesn't exhibit her "mediumistic" powers in Boston now, and her "spiritual" followers feel gloomy.

Up in Oregon a plan of escape from domestic troubles has been invented by a man named O'Laughlin, which other hen-pecked Benedicts may be tempted to adopt. O'Laughlin had parted from his other half, and it was given out that on his death bed he had requested that the coffin should not be opened at the funeral, as he did not want his wife to take a last look at his remains. The interment took place according to his wishes, but strange rumors getting afloat, his "widow" insisted on opening his grave. When the coffin lid was taken off instead of O'Laughlin's remains, the body of a sheep was discovered. Mrs. O'Laughlin looked sheepish at the disclosure, and the supposed defunct will look more so when she manages to get hold of his wool. The O'Laughlin or Oregonian method is not a safe system of divorce.

"A Farmer" writing to the Ogden Junction from Malad speaks in terms of the highest praise of Judge Prickett's administration of the

duties of judge of the Third Judicial District of Idaho. In charging the grand jury recently, he instructed them to present no one on account of religious ideas or practices, but to concentrate their efforts upon real offenders, such as the cattle thieves who infest that part of the country, &c. What is the reason that Idaho district judges, although officiating in a population composed, in the South at least, largely of "Mormons," take such a different course to those in Utah only a few miles distant. Judge Prickett and his predecessor Judge Hollister, although opposed to the "Mormon" faith as strongly as any other Federal officials, take the true view of their calling and desire to see the law executed upon actual criminals not offenders in creed. They are right and are to be commended.

A Mountain Pet.

There is now on exhibition in the Lindell Hotel the rudely stuffed hide of a very large and ferocious-looking mountain lion. It is set up on a piece of pine board, and looks as fierce as when it roamed over the mountains and made the valleys of Colorado ring with its roaring. It was killed a few weeks ago in Hinsdale County, southwest of Pueblo, Colorado. Mr. H. J. Minor, the present owner of the animal, killed it under circumstances which were, to say the least, quite interesting. Himself, and a partner named Henry Shane, were engaged in running a pack train of burros, or small Mexican asses to the mines in the San Juan country. They had just gone into camp one night at Antelope Park, when the lion made its appearance. It appears that one of the burros had given out from exhaustion and had been left standing alone in the snow, a short distance from camp. The animal, although almost unable to move, suddenly gave evidence of great terror and alarm and commenced to bray. Mr. Shane started out of the camp to see what the trouble was. As soon as he left the circle of the camp fire a large mountain lion sprang upon him from a projecting rock above him, and bore him to the earth. His partner, Mr. Minor, saw the animal spring, and called at once to Shane to keep still. The lion stood growling over the prostrate man with its two fore feet on his breast. Minor dropped the ropes that he was engaged in coiling, and seized a Winchester rifle and fired. The animal dropped and Shane scrambled to his feet and assisted in dispatching the ferocious beast. He was hurt slightly about the breast where the claws had penetrated the clothing. The lion is but poorly stuffed, but it is quite a curiosity. It resembles a very large cat, and would measure perhaps seven feet from the nose to the tip of the tail. It is the largest and best specimen of the Rocky Mountain lion species ever brought to this city.—Kansas City Times, Nov. 20.

The long-armed woman is the present envy of society. She can wear a longer kid glove, with more buttons.

BORN.

In the Eleventh Ward, Salt Lake City, on Wednesday, at 11:35, December 26th, 1877, to Sarah Ann, wife of Charles Denney, a daughter. All doing well.

DIED.

In the 11th Ward, Salt Lake City, of scarlet fever, AGNES LELIA, daughter of Henry A. and Agnes Luckett. The funeral services took place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At the residence of the parents, on the State Road, Dec. 23d, funeral services from residence Dec. 24th, 1877, MARGARET, daughter of John and Margaret Gillies, aged 1 year and 10 months.

This is the third death, from diphtheria, in 10 days, in Mr. Gillies' family and there is one more seriously ill. Everything that money and human skill could command has been resorted to to preserve life, including the Apostle James' instructions to anoint the sick, yet death asserts its power.—[COM.]

Still Victorious.

Many years have passed since Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was first offered to the public; and its superiority over all Baking Powders for making wholesome, light, sweet bread and biscuits has been established. Still victorious, standing to-day in the estimation of thousands as the only safe and reliable powder.