

Weaver, the greenback man, does not seem up much since Nov. 2nd.

A Sabbath-day religion, put on and off with the going to meeting, is a poor thing to lean upon. But that is a good kind which fills up Sunday so full that it runs over the edges and baptizes every day in the week.

An eastern exchange says: There are ten thousand more females than males in Rhode Island. Now let woman exert her strength and capture that little kingdom. Better by half let large hearted men capture them and enable them to "fill the measure of their creation."

At the wool convention held at Philadelphia it was shown that in the last fiscal year the United States imported more than half its consumption of wool. For the year ending June 30, 1879, the imports were 39,000,000 pounds, equal in value to \$3,084,000. This grew in 1880 (notwithstanding the tariff) to 128,131,000 pounds, of the value of \$28,700,000.

We learn from our correspondent at the capital that work continues on the Washington monument, and the friends of the great shaft have no longer a doubt that the full purpose will be reached during the next administration. The credit for the new life shown in the monument's affairs is generally and properly given to Secretary Sherman, who, while still a Senator, urged through Congress an appropriation of \$200,000 for the neglected work. Much more will be required, but will be promptly supplied.

The London police force is an exceptionally fine and efficient organization. It consists of 8,117 constables, admirably drilled and organized, having commissioners, superintendents and inspectors as generals, colonels and adjutants. To this force the peace of London is entrusted, and to judge from the annual report just issued by Sir Edmund Henderson, they discharged their functions to the satisfaction of their official heads. During the year 11 constables were charged before the police magistrates, 88 were compelled to resign and 153 were dismissed for misconduct; 1,819 were rewarded by the commissioners and 179 commended for meritorious services, by judges or magistrates.

The Pacific Christian Messenger deprecates the lack of harmony among the religious journals of the country and also their want of common courtesy, and suggests that these bickerings are caused by "the rivalry for a field from which to reap a pecuniary harvest." It says: "We are heartily tired of the mouthings, wranglings, charges, innuendoes, criminalizations and recommendations of some of our Eastern papers, which are mischievous in their interference with each other, which should be kind, courteous and loving—anything but the spirit of Christianity. These papers are in the midst of the great religious revival, and are bringing reproach upon the cause and retarding the spread of the gospel." The Messenger reminds the belligerent religious press that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," and predicts that if these internecine religious feuds are continued it will result in "destruction."

THE "IMPRESSION" PRODUCED.

THE Jewish Times quotes a telegraphic dispatch from Salt Lake to San Francisco, stating that if Moody and Santee had remained a few months longer, they would have demolished the Mormon Church. That paper proceeds as follows: "If they had they would have demolished the allotted quantities of pork and beans, mince pies and mugs, and so doing would have confounded the only benefit possible on the Saints, who have always plenty of produce on hand, and they do really love to see good Christians nibble at their succulent edibles, when the good Christians themselves pay for them, which, in fact, is not always the case."

The New York Herald has a paragraph concerning the "evangelists" to the effect that they had made a powerful impression on the Mormons.

The Hebrew paper takes a very sensible view of the report, but says some hard things against the revivalists, which we do not care to reproduce. The statement concerning the impression made on the "Mormons" is about as near the truth as another, to the effect that "the Saints attended the revival meetings in spite of the efforts of the Mormon Bishops to keep them away." The facts are that quite a number of "Mormon Bishops" and other leading men attended the services themselves; that no advice was given to the people to keep away; and that the only impression made upon the Saints who listened to the services was, that however sincere Mr. Moody may be, his preaching contains nothing to feed the mind, but is a very weak kind of spiritual milk and water for those who have been fed upon the bread of life and the meat of the kingdom, and have tasted of the good word of God and the power of the world to come."

The efforts made by the revivalists to get up emotional excitement here were as vain as they were painful. Those who were present when the exhorter and the singer joined in fruitless endeavors to arouse enthusiasm in the congregation, could not help but be "impressed" by the evident lack of response on the part of the assembly. Mr. Moody made

some very excellent remarks, all, however, of a common place character, and on subjects with which the people here are thoroughly familiar. The whole service was so commonplace that it may be summed up in the single sentence, "Come to Jesus." The very large majority of those who listened to him, waited in vain to hear his explanation of "how to come." But they had already learned that Mr. Moody had to offer them, and a great deal more. Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his Son, as the Redeemer, stands as the very first principle of the creed that is called "Mormonism." And as all Mr. Moody's illustrations and little stories and childish anecdotes were merely the embellishments around that one object, there was nothing in the preaching of a startling character, no new principle promulgated, and the general after feeling of those who heard was that it was very attenuated.

It is not true that the leading men among the "Mormons" ever attempted to persuade the people not to listen to notable preachers who lift up their voices occasionally in this Territory. Neither do they try to influence folks to avoid the sectarian places of worship established here. Many times when famous pulpits orators have come this way, the people have been advised to take their children and go and hear the visitor, and on not a few occasions the preachers have been invited to speak in the Tabernacle. The invariable impression produced, is a feeling of wonder that any one can be satisfied with the dry husks of sectarian theology, when the full grain of the everlasting gospel can be had in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and even the little children can discern the difference, and often express their disapproval of the powerless creeds of men.

There is no more unfruitful field for the labors of the advocates of emotional "religion" than among the people of this Territory. Their faith is eminently practical. If they do not live it according to its spirit and teachings, they know that it is right, and that the failure is their own. And they can place at its true value—which is so small as not to weigh a feather in the balance—that sentimental substitute for spiritual food which is the staple of modern "evangelists" and the effects of which, as seen at religious revivals, is nothing more or less than spiritual inebriety. We have no use for it, it makes little or no impression upon our people. They are accustomed to something more rational and tangible, and are beyond the reach of the magnetic appeal of that emotional which is mis-called religion. However, as the Times suggests, the "Mormons" are always ready to furnish rations to travelers on reasonable terms, and to treat with kindness all who behave themselves with any degree of decency. Messrs. Moody and Santee are welcome to "call again."

OPEN CONFESSION, ETC.

When an Elder of this Church gives anything like a truthful description of the state of modern Christianity, he is accused of coloring the picture too highly. But according to the statement of a "Christian" journal, the Chicago Tribune, a Presbyterian organ, the report of Protestant Christianity for two centuries is as bad as any report could describe it.

The Tribune says that: "In one century after the Protestant Reformation, the world has recovered the greater part of the territory it had lost, and the last two centuries has held what it regained by the force of its zeal and ability. It has broken down the barriers of the past, and has divided into warring factions, which bit and devoured and persecuted each other, engaging in ferocious conflicts over the begotten elements of human society. And now it is now. We are struggling for little blockades, five denominations fighting for the possession of a little village of a hundred people. There is a large number of Protestants in the northwest, and scarcely enough of unity and zeal to keep our educational institutions with their heads above water. The world is a bright barrenness and desert equally on the broadest field and in the smallest garden. While it gives a continent back to semi-paganism, it gives a local church to disintegration and irreparable death. While it blocks the wheels of a great civilization, it bankrupts local institutions. That is its history in Europe and America."

In view of these facts, would it not be well for our Protestant friends who are so anxious over the condition of the "Mormons" in Utah, instead of expending energy in trying to divide in the future and dissolve the proverbial unity that binds us together, to devote their attention to their own disordered affairs at home, and make the virtue of brotherly love within their established churches?

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICAN.

Land, copper's Forfeiture.

New York, 20.—The World's London special says: The members of the Land League, apprehending a seizure of their persons and property by the Government, have invested the entire amount of their funds in foreign securities, and lodged them in a continental bank. All their books and papers, which might be of assistance to the Government in securing their residence, have been removed to this place in a British steamer, and the entire matter is a matter of conjecture.

A terrible tragedy of the "Mormon" New York special says: The Tribune will print, to-morrow, a full and accurate account of John Ericson's wonderful escape from the hands of the most formidable force of the known in naval warfare. The invention of the monitor is one of the most modest and unpretentious achievements of the age, and not likely to generate the merits of his own work. He is entirely satisfied with the results of recent experiments with his "torpedo boat," and has named it the "Mormon." He has no naval officers in the United States service, and does not hesitate to promote an unimpaired success. It is his own invention, and he has a gun and a projectile. The boat is sub-

merged like the monitor with all the machinery below an intermediate deck of plate iron which is strongly ribbed and supports inclined armor plate. The deck below the armor plate has not ports of any kind and can split away without the vessel being disabled. Heavy wood backing gives additional protection to the water-tight hull, and the steering gear is ten feet below the water line, attaching the bows, and defying with her armor the heaviest ordnance. The destroyer is practically invulnerable, and at the same time a most terrible antagonist. Her armament consists of a single breech loaded shell of wrought iron, hooped with steel and filled with dynamite. This gun lies under water and discharges a projectile containing 250 pounds of dynamite. When the boat with its cargo of 10 men is within 500 or 400 feet of the enemy, the gun is fired by electricity and the projectile explodes by concussion. If the first shot fails, another follows in a few minutes, and the torpedo boat is ready to proceed with extraordinary rapidity, no time being wasted in recharging the gun. The substitution of gunpowder for compressed air in the operation of the electric battery increases the efficiency of the armament. It may not be too much to say that it leaves the mightiest iron ships of the world completely at her mercy.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Mayor Grace, of New York, was installed to-day.

The steamship Necker brought half a million in gold.

The Austrian consulate at Princeton has been pillaged by mobs.

The Land League movement is spreading in the north of Ireland.

A meeting of tenants, farmers of Monaghan County has strongly denounced agitation.

Tom Scott says: The Missouri Kansas and Texas will commence its extension in ten days.

The man arrested on suspicion of shooting Carewaker, near New Falls, has been committed for trial.

Laycock won the international regatta, Ross was second, Hosmer third and Smith fourth.

The troops under Dervish Pasha at various points near Dulcigno, are surrounded by Albanians.

Mr. and Mrs. Barboza (a daughter of Rev. Highland Garnet) go to Liberia as missionaries to-day.

Neil Blain, of Camden, S. C., is reported for the sixth time. The date now fixed for hanging is the 28th of January.

A U. S. Commissioner, in South Carolina held the election judge in \$300 bail for rejecting the ballot of a colored man not properly registered.

The Albanian League has informed the Turkish authorities that it will forcibly oppose any attempt to execute the decree calling out reserves for service.

Intimidation is even on the march to Dublin itself, as there have been some instances of threatening letters sent to persons in Dublin County.

A delegation of Wisconsin republicans will at day visit at Garfield, at Mentor and urge the claims of Thaddeus C. Pound on the Secretaryship of the Interior.

The St. Petersburg Globe asks if the Porte is, through the medium of the Kurdish rebellion, preparing a road for the invasion of Armenia from Europe to Asia Minor.

The party cases against Wm. H. Kemble, Charles R. Satter and James R. Crawford, at Pittsburgh, were called for trial this morning, and the jury, under instructions of the court, found them not guilty.

The funeral of General Seelye took place to-day, at Washington. The remains were escorted by the detachment of military to the railroad depot for removal to Pennsylvania for interment at Gettysburg.

Ireland is still more disturbed and demoralized. Combination, again in the name of the "Land League," is in districts hitherto peaceful and the terrorism which follows closely in the wake of the "Land League" is steadily breaking down the opposition of the law-abiding to the "Land League" and its followers.

Those who are in the habit of speaking at a public meeting, at Galway, said when the objects of the Land League shall have been attained, the Irish people will have a more united and harmonious view of the world, and will be able to wrench themselves from the rule of England.

Lord Penance sitting in the House of Lords has declared Rev. Mr. Bright and Rev. Mr. Green, who have continued their ritualistic practices despite the orders of the court, supporting the "Land League" to be in contempt. They will consequently be imprisoned.

An Episcopalian dispatch says: The position of affairs in very grave. Eight thousand Armenians and Syrians have been massacred in the Lebanon, and 2,000 assembled here on Wednesday. The movement is directed as an attack against the Turkish rule in the Lebanon, and is a general uprising of the Armenians and Syrians against the Turkish rule.

The Porte has prepared a reply to the note of the Powers demanding the extradition of the assassin of the Emperor of Mexico, and has refused to comply with the demand.

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SALT LAKE THEATRE.

SIX NIGHTS.

Family Matinee, Saturday at 2 p. m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd.

First Appearance in Four Years of the Famous Wizard.

PROF. J. M. MACALLISTER.

In a choice programme of wonderful illusions and Spectacular Demonstrations. At the close of each entertainment.

100 Useful and Costly Presents will be given to the audience.

PHASE OF ADMIRATION.

1. Spectacular Circle, and First Circle (with present of one envelope) to each.

2. A Double Trick (without the holder to any cost, and one envelope).

3. A Trick (without the holder to any cost, and one envelope).

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