

ling, lately, to sign a document setting forth the fact that his article to the *Star* was based on misinformation. But the mischief is done and the private characters of respectable people have been besmirched, and there is some ground for the common saying that a lie will travel seven leagues while truth is putting on his boots.

The employment of such men as Mr. Cooley, in the capacity of professed dispensers of the gospel of the Savior, is a parody on religion.

#### SEE THAT YOU ARE REGISTERED.

It is hoped that the members of the People's Party entitled to exercise the elective franchise are taking the necessary precautions to make it an absolute certainty that their names are entered upon the registry lists.

The deputy registration officers are now revising the lists, it being their duty to visit each house in their respective districts for the purpose. This work has to be completed by the first Monday in June.

All citizens formerly illegally deprived of the privilege of voting by the action of the Utah Commission and Registration Officers, but who are qualified under the late ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, should take and sign the oath in order to have their names entered upon the lists. Those who have otherwise become qualified of late and have not heretofore registered should take the same step.

All who are eligible to vote, who have any reason to be uncertain as to whether their names have been entered upon the lists should finally call at the office of the County Registrar on the first Monday in June, and satisfy themselves beyond a doubt upon that all important point.

These matters cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of the people. These are times when men and women should step forward and do their whole duty, politically and otherwise.

#### THEY CAN HAVE A MONOPOLY.

This journal is being made the subject of the most bitter denunciatory attacks, through anti-"Mormon" papers, and mostly from anonymous writers. These volleys of dust and smoke, delivered from ambush, indicate a rage that pre-supposes a gnashing of teeth on the part of those from whom they emanate. The strong symptoms of impotent passion are caused by the stand taken by the *News* in commending the attitude of Latter-day-Saints was, when placed in jeopardy because of their conscientious belief and practice, decline to go back on their convictions and renounce their religion and their wives. Also because we proportionately condemn the course of the recreant, who flies the track of religion and family in the hour of danger. Those who vituperatively condemn the position of this journal on the issue in question are at liberty to cast the stigma of opprobrium upon the consistent, manly and true, and to splash and daub the whitewash over the covenant-breaker and coward to their hearts' extent. Doubtless a fellow-feeling makes them wondrous kind to their own class. They may rest assured, however, that so far as we are concerned, they will be left to an undisturbed monopoly of the contemptible business.

#### AN INTERESTING REVIEW.

JUDGE ZANE'S RULINGS OF SATURDAY CRITICISED AND THEIR HIDEOUSNESS VIVIDLY PICTURED.

May 14th, 1885.

Mr. Editor:

I have been absent from the city for some days and have not had the opportunity of furnishing you with a communication as I intended to do upon the subject of Judge Zane's rulings of last Saturday. The enclosed is rather late, but you are welcome to it; if it is of no use you can throw it into the waste-paper basket.

Nebuchadnezzar, the king, set up a golden image which all the people of his kingdom were to fall down and worship, under penalty, if they refused to do so, of being cast into a fiery furnace. Judge Zane sets up, in his ruling from the bench in the A. M. Musser case on Saturday, Congress and the Supreme Court as the image we are to fall down and worship, under penalty, if we do not obey, of being incarcerated in the penitentiary. Nebuchadnezzar was the ruling power and his behest had to be obeyed in his day. To-day Congress and the Supreme Court are the ruling power, which Judge Zane says we are to obey. Had Judge Zane lived in Babylon in the days of the golden image, we can imagine how loyally he would have talked had he been on the bench when the three Hebrew children were brought up for trial. He would have told them as he did Brother Musser, that, "whatever their religious belief might be" about falling down and worshipping the golden image, they must nevertheless do so, for the law of the king had "defined it as a crime" not to

do so. He would have described to them, as he did to Brother Angus M. Cannon, that "the best men that had ever lived in that country had been proud to declare that they believed in the laws of the king. They gloried—thousands of brave men who died—to vindicate his laws." He would have told those obstinate three Hebrew men, who refused to submit to Nebuchadnezzar's law, as he did tell the obstinate three who stood before him on Saturday, that "the church has its sphere, and the State has its," and "if any man or any church has a right to lay down a rule of conduct for its followers, contrary to the law of the land, the church is made superior to the State; the State is left to control such conduct only as the church does not call religion; and if one church may lay down conduct for its followers, contrary to the State, others may, and there will be a great conflict among these different religions, as to certain classes of conduct, without any arbitrator."

Imagine, sir, this scene. Judge Zane on the bench, in front of the golden image of Nebuchadnezzar, with the three Hebrew children at the bar, and the fiery furnace in the background, eager for its victims, and you will have an exact counterpart of the scene witnessed by the hundreds who thronged the Federal Court room on Saturday. Not one word did he say on that occasion to the accused three who stood before him that might not, with exact propriety, have been said to the three Hebrews who refused to fall down and worship the golden image.

This bald sophistry, in which he indulged, respecting the Church and the State, is but the language repeated which is used by religious persecutors all over the world. No religious martyr ever trod the road to the stake or the gallows or other place of martyrdom, who did not have rung in his ears, by bloody tyrants of the Zane school, the duty he owed to the laws of his country. This is the cheapest kind of patriotism—the kind of patriotism that Dr. Samuel Johnson said was the last refuge of a scoundrel. It was such patriotism in France that revoked the edict of Nantes, drenched her soil with blood, expelled the Huguenots, and with them the wealth, industry and skill which made her queen among manufacturing nations. It was such patriotism that drove the Puritans and Catholics from England to seek for refuge in the wilds of America. It was such patriotism that kindled the lurid fires of Smithfield under Catholic rule; and that under Protestant rule made it a crime for a Catholic priest to say mass or to be found within certain bounds. And in all ages, and in all countries, under all kinds of rule and every form of government, Zanes have never been wanting as willing and flippant instruments to execute the decrees of tyrants and to impress upon their victims the righteousness of the laws which punished them. God deliver us from such base officials—such hypocrites, such supple tools as Zane, Dickson and Varian are proving themselves to be. I have wondered that men could be found, in the days preceding the Revolution, to do the dirty work assigned them in the colonies by the British ministry. But in watching the proceedings of these whom I mention my wonder ceases. They have descended to a depth for which we have no example in American history; one must turn to the history of the Inquisition for a parallel. Let such men have their way and freedom of thought as well as freedom of worship would alike be crushed; and then we should have a reign of political depravity, religious hypocrisy and moral decay, under which all true independence would disappear.

But let me revert to one remark which Judge Zane made, which I think unfair. He says: "If any man or any church has a right to lay down a rule of conduct for its followers contrary to the law of the land, the Church is made superior to the State."

When did the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints do this? Or when did any of its members attempt to lay down a rule of conduct contrary to the law of the land? Is it not a notorious fact, and has it not been asserted and proved times without number, that the doctrine of patriarchal marriage was a part of our religion, publicly announced as such for many years before any law existed against the practice? Permit me to reverse the statement of Judge Zane:

"For if any legislative body, or court, has a right to lay down a rule of conduct for the citizens of the land, contrary to the laws of God and to the published belief of a church, the State is made to dictate to its citizens what they may and what they may not believe and practice as a means of salvation."

This is the proposition as it stands to-day, and not as he states it. It is very unfair, to say the least, for Judge Zane to convey the idea that our Church has laid down any rule of conduct for its members contrary to the laws of the land, or that it has in any manner attempted to make itself superior to the State.

The Judge indulged in the absurd twaddle that Congress is deprived of all power over mere opinion, but is left free to legislate over actions, and he quotes from Jefferson and from the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Reynolds case to support his views. This question has been so ably discussed in your columns in times past, that it seems entirely unnecessary at this late date to refer to it again. But Judge Zane is so evidently igno-

rant upon this point that somebody should endeavor to enlighten him. He says that so long as our religion consists of belief and worship it is protected by the Constitution; but when acts, overt acts, occur, the State has the right to control.

Now, if Jefferson must be quoted let us at least have him quoted fairly. He said that "it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order." I may here ask, when has our practice of patriarchal marriage broken out into overt acts of this character? For Judge Zane, or even the Supreme Court of the United States, respectable authority though it be, to assert that the First Amendment to the Constitution was only intended by its framers to cover men's religious belief, is most absurd, in view of all the facts of history. Of what value, I ask, in the name of common sense, is a guaranty in the Constitution of the United States that Congress shall not interfere with mere religious opinions? Can Congress or any other power, if it try ever so much, prevent the free exercise thereof? The most despotic government in the world cannot interfere with or prevent men from indulging in any form of belief they choose. It was only when belief found expression in acts of worship that the most tyrannical government ever attempted to interfere with the citizens; and it was those acts of worship, however fanatical, unreasonable or absurd they might be, that the First Amendment to the Constitution was intended to protect. "The free exercise" of religion Congress was restrained from prohibiting; and so long as men in the free exercise of their religion did not disturb the peace, happiness or safety of society, or in Jefferson's own words, did "not break out into overt acts against peace and good order," they were given the fullest liberty. Nothing can be plainer than this if we take the history of the times as our guide. The writings of Madison fully sustain this view, and Thomas Jefferson himself has, in his own writings, clearly explained what his views were, and the exact position which he occupied upon this subject. In his notes on Virginia, he says, "that the legitimate powers of government extend to such actions only as are injurious to others."

Dr. Hawks, in his Ecclesiastical History of the United States, takes Jefferson to task for the part he took in Virginia in seeking to establish religious freedom. This writer entertained a very different idea of Jefferson and his conduct to that expressed by Judge Zane on Saturday. Hawks accuses Jefferson of exulting in "his effort to degrade Christianity to the level of the creed of Mecca," because in the words of Jefferson, Hawks says, the law that he framed was left "to comprehend within the mantle of its protection the Christian and Mohammedan, the Hindoo and infidel of every denomination." Hawks evidently interpreted Jefferson's action in this matter as going beyond the mere granting of a right to indulge in religious belief or opinion; for he accuses him of degrading "Christianity itself to a level with the voluptuousness of Mohammed for the worship of Juggernaut."

In fact, those who read the history of Virginia, just prior to the breaking out of the Revolution, will see how utterly inconsistent with truth are some of the conclusions reached respecting Jefferson's and Madison's actions in regard to religious liberty. Mr. Madison has expressly stated his views as to the power of a civil magistrate over religion; they were: "No man to be subjected on account of religion to any penalties or disabilities, unless under color of religion the preservation of equal liberty and the existence of the State are manifestly endangered."

It is a great fallacy to suppose that Government has the right to interfere with any religious practice, however absurd, if it does not interfere with peace and good order, is not injurious to others or does not endanger equal liberty or the existence of the State. This is the dividing line. But in treating upon this question in this manner I know that I am discussing a question that is *res judicata*. The Supreme Court has decided this matter and it is the end, so far as the law is concerned, of controversy at present; but it is well for the people to keep constantly before them the fact that this interpretation of the First Amendment to the Constitution is marrow, illogical, inconsistent with the facts of history, and will never stand the test of time. Having said this much I may dismiss it.

NO RETREAT.

#### SURE DESTRUCTION OF THE WORMS.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
May 18, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

As it is not too late yet for effective work in ridding our fruit trees of the caterpillar pest, I would like to give to the public the plan I adopted, and which I have found the best, quickest and surest of all I have tried.

According to the advice of an eastern paper through the DESERET EVENING NEWS I made a solution of the Eagle soft soap and water as strong as could be taken up by a sponge; affixed a medium sized piece of sponge to the end of a pole about ten feet long (a longer pole might be used if desired,) saturated it with the suds and gave the worms a

good wetting-sponging, but not rubbing them—and the work of destruction was completed.

The worms gather up in bunches on the tree now, and can be easily reached without climbing up the trees or using anything else. A person can by this plan destroy thousands of the pest in a few minutes, and with the cost of a few cents. The trees are benefited by the application of the suds.

The best soft soap for this purpose can be bought at Elias Morris' store, opposite Z. C. M. I., or at the Tithing Store. *Probatum est.*

AUG. ABLE, 15th Ward.

#### BEAR LAKE STAKE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

Pursuant to appointment our Conference convened at Paris, May 9th and 10th. The Wards, twenty in number, were all represented except Berne and Soda Springs. The reports were very satisfactory and encouraging, showing an increased union and willingness to sustain the delegated authority of heaven. The effect of the outside pressure is to draw the Saints together in closer communion, and increase their diligence in serving God.

Although we were deprived of the presence of the Stake Presidency, we were very much gratified and blessed by the visit of Apostle Heber J. Grant, whose instructions and counsels were listened to with attention and interest. Among the many who addressed the Conference were Elder Clark and Elder Nelson Peterson (returned missionary).

On Sunday the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the vast congregation. The Stake statistical report was also read, and the general and local authorities presented and unanimously sustained. The Spirit of God was imparted in a remarkable degree, and all felt that it was the best Conference they had ever attended in Bear Lake Valley.

J. MINSON,  
Stake Clerk.

#### SILK REELING FRAME.

A CHALLENGE FROM A HOME INSTITUTION.

DESERET SILK FACTORY,  
Cañon Road, May 17, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

There is in the Sunday issue of the *Herald*, a notice of the reeling machines on exhibition at the New Orleans Exposition. They remark that some of our Utah silk culturists ought to secure some of those improved reels.

If you will send one of your local staff to the above address, he can see in operation a reeling frame of my own construction, which for productive

ability, in quantity and quality cannot be surpassed.

Respectfully yours,  
JAMES L. CHALMERS.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.  
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

A circular letter has been prepared at the Treasury department which says that while it is not considered the business of the department to assist in the collection of bills, the continued refusal of employees to meet their just debts will be considered sufficient cause for their discharge.

In London a committee of the Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to the government a resolution in favor of diverting emigration to the British colonies, especially Australia, where the consumption of British goods ex-

#### "ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

#### PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of 20 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using William's Indian Pile Ointment. Its absorbs tumors, allays itching, acts as poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, nothing else. Sold by druggists and mailed on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.  
FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Prop's,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

#### PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

## Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

## Hot Bread Made Wholesome.

The Royal Baking Powder possesses a peculiar merit that is not possessed by any other leavening agent. It provides bread, biscuit, cake, muffins, or rolls which may be eaten when hot without inconvenience by persons of the most delicate digestive organs. With most persons it is necessary that bread raised with yeast should lose its freshness or become stale before it can be eaten with safety. The same distilling results follow from eating biscuits, cake, pastry etc., raised by the cheap, inferior baking powders that contain alum, lime, or other adulterants. The hot roll and muffin, and the delicious hot griddle cakes, raised by Royal Baking Powder, are as wholesome and digestible as warm soup, meat, or any other food.

Another greatly superior quality possessed by the Royal Baking Powder is that by which the preservation of important elements of the flour is effected in raising the bread by the mechanical operation of the gas without fermentation. Yeast, and all baking powders that produce the leavening gas by fermentation, as is well known, destroy a portion of the nutritive elements of the flour, and particularly those which are the most healthful and the greatest aids to a perfect assimilation of the food. The Royal Baking Powder, while perfectly leavening, retains without change or impairment all those elements which were intended by nature, when combined in our bread, to make it literally the "staff of life."

No leavening agent or baking powder, except the Royal Baking Powder, possesses these great qualifications.