AT FOUR O'CLOCK. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR. Thursday · September 3, 1885

EVENING NEWS

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A PENITENTIARY INCIDENT.

THE vicious attempt of United States Commissioner McKay to send Elizabeth Ann Starkey back to the penitentiary after having been released by Judge Zane, has been a subject of general remark. It is looked upon as the quintessence of unmitigated meanness. We have not learned, however, that of ridicule. the feeling of indignation that it awakened was associated with any surprise, the unmanly as well as illegal proceeding being in keeping with that functionary's official course throughout. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that some of the low-grade legal business that the engazes in is susceptible of having the brake placed apon it by a more dignined if not less prejudiced tribunal.

But it is not upon the malignant and pattry action of Commissioner McKay in attempting, without a shadow of justification, to cause the return to the penitentiary of a young woman who has not been even accused of the commission of any crime that we propose to treat. We have a few words to say in relation to the imprisonment of the young woman in question, and a reason why she and all others liable to be placed in a similar position, naturally view such an incarceration with horror and atarm. These feelings are liable to arise from another cause than the mere fact of imprisonment. The question of their protection against rufflanly insuls, not to say outrage, is involved.

Reports had been afloat, for some time previous to the action of Commissioner McKay, to the effect that while Elizabeth Aun Starkey was imprisoned at the penitentiary she had

been subjected to gross and indecent ; insult by a contemptable ruffing. These rumors had been quietlog down somewhat, but received a fresh impetus from Mr. McKay's action. "Those" professing to be acqualities with the facts, were, however, rendered more indignant at his proceeding than they probably would othcrwise have been. Knowing the uncertainty of floating reports we took the trouble to ascertain the facts from Miss Starkey herseff, who, on being interrogated upon the subject, stated that the rumors were correct, and she made the following statement in relation to the occurrence which has elicited so much indignant comment :

"During my incarceration in the Utah Penttentiary from which I was released Aug. 21st, 1885, the following ident occurred On the 7th day of August, 1885, the door of my cell was unfastened as us-ual between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to enable me to go out into I did not avail myself of the privilege, but remained in the cell. A man named Miller, who appeared to be somewhat under the infla**ence of** drink, entered. He abruptly pushed the door open and came in without knocking. He asked me now I was, at the same time holding out both his hands toward me. He said he had come to give me good advice, and then ap-proached and encircled my person with his arm.

partisan discrimination that reduces fined to candidates for the priesthood, ecution was witnessed by an immediate the privilege of a "Mormon" journal- public officers and persons of wealth. crowd of all colors and nationalities. ist to the opportunity of seeing but two | THE PRINCIPLE OF STATE EDUCATION prisoners, brought outside of the prison-proper for the purpose. That the early part of the 16th century; but could be got along with, and cause no the Roman priesthood interposed the complaint. But the writing up of the foul den that, as expressed by Judge maintained that the Church only has the right to teach. Powers, is not even a fit lodging place The reformation gave rise to a great diversity of religions opinions and dogmas, and resulted in the establishfor cattle, from a one-sided and nicely colored standpoint is carrying the matter so far beyond the point of consister so far beyond the point of consis-tency, that we feel half-induced to give anthlight to facts that have some

would probably be a cloud of witnesses, were an investigation to ensue. Neither does it appear either consistent or hu-

of a state shall support public education, and yet have no jurisdiction over the character and methods of the junied to others for the other purpose of struction, has led in all Christian enabling them to hold up the inmates countries to endless controversies and a labarynth of complication. The war is not over yct, but rages as flercely as of a prison before the public as objects

THE QUESTION

ever

The "shameful affair" which was

sonal grievances and family troubles, is

quite correct.

according to to-day's dispatches the ple; and, supposing they should all be on the side of the church, the goverconsiderably larger area. It has now his power of veto, superior to the

-----CORRESPONDENCE.

•CHURCH AND STATE IN UTAH. What a Union of Church and State these can scarcely be considered as a factor in the controversy, seeing that all their enactments and doiugs are

Among the "Mormous?"

consciences of the people? Never. Editor Deservet News:

charges against the Latter-day Saints is that the "Mormon" system is a union of Church and State. This cun-ning and malevolent imputation has been bandled about so much by reckless editors, and reiterated so long by irresponsible lecturers and plous, plate-passing parsons that many unthinking people really imagine that there is some foundation for the ridiclous charge. The bare idea that such a thing could exist in the Republic of America or exercise any more authority or is a shock to common sense, and a sure urisdiction over its members than the symptom of pitiable ignorance or wilspiritual authorities of other religious bodies? No.

Where, then, in the "Mormon" sys-COION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN AMERICA! Union of Church and state in Utah Territory—a ward of the general gov-ernment; one of the "pets" of the "Great Father's" household!

What terrible fellows these "Mer-mons" must be! Let his holiness, Leo XIII

was again revived by the reformers in burg.

give publicity to facts that have come instruction according to the dogmatic into our possession, and that tenets peculiar to itself. And while all sustained of them have been in favor of receiving

countenance and support from the State, they have claimed the right to teach what they pleased. The proposition that the government mane for a certain class of newspaper writers to be accorded privileges deenabling them to hold up the inmates

Now as to

Is there a union of Church and State

reported to us last week by James H. Hooper, of Pleasant Grove, and which we alluded to at the time of publishing it as a one-sided statement, is now placed in quite a different light by the communication which appears in this later correspondents, that some people in any department of the civil governhave a reprehensible tendency to rush into public print over their petty per-

The deaths reported as having resulted from cholera in Spain and France during the past few days have not been so numerous as formerly, but disease appears to be spreading over a

extended to Transylvania and Algiers. whole body. Is it possible for there to be any union of Church and State under such circumstances? No, it is not.

Means-Its Origin-Does it Exist subject to appeal to the higher State anthorities. Has the President of the "Mormon"

authorities of Utan? No; there is not.

Church ever put forth the doctrine of his divine right to be the fountain of all law and of all authority over the SALT LAKE CITY, September,1, 1885.

Has he ever claimed any right, as a One of the numerous unfounded church ruler, to interfere with the laws or operations of the Territorial or

municipal governments? Never. Have the "priesthood" of the "Mor-mon" Church ever endeavored to exercise their spiritual functions or authority outside of the Church organi-Are not the different religious sects and political parties just as free and unmolested in Utah as in any other part of the world? They are. Do the leaders of the Church claim

ful duplicity in those who entertain it.

tem is there the least resemblance or characteristic of the MONSTROUS EVIL OF CHURCH AND

That the "Mormons" have "organized themselves after the manner of man," and have obtained charters and under the general gover

comparatively easy for their enemies

Did not the colonists and persecuted refugees who first settled America do

That men in office should have the undivided confidence and support of

tives of the State.

viewed only through

procedure?

ike things?

with the State.

STATE?

day morning, when he will leave for Albany and Washington via Platts-

Stocks. NEW YORK, S.-Threes, 3: 44/8, 128 4's, 23; Pacific Sixes, 28; Central Pacige, 391; Burlington, 30; Northern Paoific, 20%; preferred, 47; North-western, 98%; New York Central, 90%;

Oregon Navigation, 78; Trans-Contineutal, 20/4 : Pacific Mail, 50 ; ; Pana-ma, 58; St. Louis and San Francisco, 1854 : Texas Pacific, 1854 : Union Paci ic, §1; Fargo Express, 13; Western Union, 71 killed by Frost. QUEBEC, 3 .- For nearly a week past

frosts have occurred nightly north of this city. At stoneham the buckwheat crop is reported totally destroyed. News from Panama.

AMUSEMENTS.

PANAMA, August 25. - The leading topic of interest here at present is the continued arrival of Pacific Mail steamers without the customory New York and San Francisco mails, which in the "Mormon" community? The leaders of the Church are one causes much inconvenience in the com-mercial community. New York mails

President and two Counselors; twelve of the 1st and 10th inst. came via Jum-Apostles: a number of Stake Presi-dents and Bishops of wards. aica by the Royal mail steamers. In Peru a great deal of comment has Do any of these spiritual authorities been excited by the publication of a communication which appears in this hold State offices and act as represen-issue. The intimation made by our tatives of the interests of the Church at Tarma. Caceres declares his only object is to restore peace and tranment? No, they do not. The State in Utah is composed of a governor and Secretary, chief justice will quietly retire to private life, satisand two associates, a marshal with a fied with having complied with his Guty as a good citizen. He states that on Is there any alliance of these civil various occasions he has proposed functionaries with the ecclesiastical measures, which, if accepted, would have assuredly brought about the de sired end, but that he has been met with resistance and even con-The Territorial Legislature is com-posed of members elected by the peotumely, as when his commission sent to Calas, from Mollendo on the United States steamer Shenandoah, was even refused a hearing. Impornor, who represents the State, is, by tant military operations are now being carried on in the north. In addition to the detachment of 600 men stationed at San Pedro, observing the receigarrison occupying Trujillo, a division of As to the powers and influence of 1,000 soldiers, horse, fool and artillery, under General Ramirez, chief of municipal corporations and courts, General staff was sent

FOREIGN.

## 1. CTENT TRANS-ATLANTIC DIS-

PATCHES.

#### Progress of the Plague.

LONDON, 3. - Three deaths from holera are reported from Mallemort, France, six from Montagnac and several from other places in the depart-ment of Herault. One death from cholers has been reported from Brenndorf, Transvlvania. Cholera has also appeared at Algiers.

Madrid, 3.-Throughout Spain yes-terday there were 2,941 new cases of holera and 1,000 deaths. Toulon, 3.-Fourteen persons died from cholera in this city during the

past night. Naples, 3 .- It is officially denied that

there is any cholera in this city.

### French Rights in Egypt.

The attitude of the French embassy at Constantinople regarding the mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is aggressive. Further advices confirm the state-

ment that France will not recognize any settlement of the Egyptian ques-tion which fails to satisfy French interests in Egypt.







"I indignantly told him to keep his hands off me and resisted his movements by pushing him away.

"He then left me, went to the door and looked outside. Returning he closed the door tightly, but there was nothing with which he could secure it on the inside Miller then sat in the recess of the window and asked me to recess of the window and asked me to sit on his lap. I told him abruptly I would not. He approached me, took hold of me and tried to get me to sit upon his lap. He tried to take hold of my hands, but was unable to do so owing to my resistance. He also placed his hand on my person, from the breast downward.

from the breast downward. "I struggled and succeeded in releasng myself from his hold. At this uncome Mr. Curtiss, the turnkey, ap-beared at the door, and ordered Miller to leave the call, finally helping him out by some degree of force. "I am convinced from Miller's ac-tions and demeanor that he intended

o make an indecent assault upon my person

We do not feel as if we would be ustified in hurling denunciation at Marshal Ireland, Warden Dow or Mr. Curtiss, (the turnkey), because of the infamous conduct of the ruffian who invaded the young woman's cell and acted with outrageous indecency that indicated that he would have gone further still if circumstances had been more favorable. It does not appear to have been an eccurrence that either of them, except perhaps Mr. Curtiss' jould have prevented. And it does not seem that even the latter gentleman, who is doubtless an efficient officer, was to blame, because, he naturally supposed meal. He could not have had the remotest idea that such an incident would take place during his brief absence And as soon as he discovered the ruffianly intruder he summarily ejected him. We believe he also informed the Warden of what had occurred, Mr. Dow being [greatly incensed, and in addition to questioning Miss Starkey herself in regard to particulars, at his request Mrs. Dow visited and interrogated her in relation to the details involving greater delicacy. The alleged called upon the king by resolution, to perpetrator of the outrageous act is, put in force the penal laws against all however, an officer of the court, and persons who refused to conform to the however, an officer of the court, and has acted in the capacity of balliff. How much respect can be attached to any kind of an institution, to say nothany kind of an institution, to say notif-ing of a court, that will employ men of such a stamp as he? It his due to ordinary decency that the fel-low who intruded upon the privacy of a lady prisoner of this Terprivacy of a lady prisoner of this Territory and acted with gross indecency toward her, be forthwith discharged, if this action has not already been taken in the case. Not only is it due to combe adopted, but it is necessary as a

salutary example that will tend to prevent any other officer of the court who might be similarly disposed from perpetrating an act of the same kind.

ABOUT THE "PEN" GENER-

Let the Archbishop of Canterbery hear o their credit; evincing a love for law, Let the Catholic, Episcopal and all order and the safeguards of civil govthose hoary and tremendous powers rnment. That there is union among which have struggled in vain for centhem, and such union as no other peo-The day having been stormy | turies to coalesce and bind in happy ple on the face of the earth cas show. alliance the temporal and spiritual is admitted; but the union is voluntary powers, listen! yea, bow in shame and intelligent and lawful, and is confined humiliation, all ye great powers of Europe, and stand aghast all ye free within the sphere of Church influence and limits. No encroachments are Americans! made or attempted upon the preroga-

The triumphal march of liberty is stopped; the toils and sacrifices of philanthrophists are thrown away; the eloquence and favor, of emancipalonists have lost inspiration; the flattering promises and noble schemes of the champions of freedom have failed and collapsed, for Utah, the

terrible! Utah, the nation smasher! Utah, the collosus, that stands with one foot on the western and the other on eastern continent, has established an union of church and state, and not only the boasted liberty of the great Amer-ican republic, but all the nations of Europe are menaced and all the world is in danger of falling under the des-potic power of the bold, imperial giant

WHAT IS UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE?

It is a hideous monster with two leads, each having an enormous mouth; with a tremendous capacity things. Each for swallowing full ot evil head 18 eves. and bristles with sharp horns. There is not much of a body, as the creature is of the genus tadpole-mostly head and stomach.

Another equally silly and puerile pre-ext is that the "Mormons" obey their eaders; that they do just as they are lirected by the church and civil author-Those who desire to study the physi-cal construction, habits, characteris-tics and operations of this monstrosity are referred to the history of the ties; that they act as a unit. church of Rome; the annals of the WHAT A FEARFUL CHARGE Reformation, and the lives and doings of those monarchs who imagined that his is to be sure

the souls of men could be governed, coerced and quenched by torturing the From those records the student will discover that the alliance of Church and State is the progeny of unholy lust for power, wealth and glory. It em-braces all there is of sensual enjoy-

ment and mundane felicity. It includes the multificent stipulation offered by Lucifer upon the "exceeding high mountain." "The kingdoms of this world and the glory of them"—i.e. the power to rule over the bodies and contact of mountain to exceeding and consouls of men; to aggrandize and control, for personal gratification, the bounties and splendors of the earth. the prisoner was out in the yard as This, in general, has been the character usual, and retired to take his customary and operation of Church and State. James the first was the monarch who first put forth the doctrine of the

"DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS." That the Supreme being regarded with peculiar favor hereditary monarchy; that no human power could deprive the King of his divine right: that he was the source of all law and authority, while he, himself, was above all law

temporal or ecclesiastical. In the reign of James II. the idea that the secular government had juris diction in spiritual matters had taken such deep root that Parliament, acting as "Grand Committee of Religion,"

loctrines of the established church. By act of Parliament passed in the reign of Charles Second. all civil offiproceedings of the court-martial that met on the 17th instant to try Pedro ers, no matter what their religious Preston who has since been executed. four witnesses were brought before the court and declared Preston was the principal author of the destruction of Colon, on the 31st of March last.

commanded, under pain of most terrible penalties, that the book of Common Prayer should be used in every splace of public worship in England. And that every school master should subin the case. Not only is it due to com-mon decency that this measure should doctrines and liturgy of the national after having given their evidence church.

KING HENRY THE EIGHTH.

one of the most vacillating, bloodthirsty and licentious monarchs of strongly denied all the charges made England, was made by act of Parlia-ment, absolute lord over the consci-ences of his subjects. The act says: his innocence, he nevertheless ences of his subjects. The act says: "Whatsoever his Majesty shall enjoin in matters of religion shall be obeyed by his subjects." **Ordered** to Hera

Three regiments ordered to Herat refused to march. The natives of Candahar desire England to occupy that city

Abusive Treatment of a Prisoner.

PARIS, 3 .- An American named Link was arrested here about a month ago, on the charge of trying to sell worth-less Mexican bonds, and was sent to The ridiculous and wicked excuses prison. The prison officers illtreated him, with a view of forcing him to make confession, and would not allow put forth to bolster up infamous charg-es against the Latter-day Saints are worthy only of the contempt of honorhim to see his wife. Although his in-nocence he proved, he was retained a month and has just been released at the instance of Mr. Molan, the U. S. able and intelligent men. But the "Mormons" being insignificant in numbers, obscure in their isolated locality, impotent in political influence and wealth of resources, it has been minister.

#### **Suspected Spiritualists.**

to cover them with a dense cloud of misrepresentation and falsehood. The masses cannot see or know the "Mor-mons" as they really are. They are PARIS, 3.—Baron Matres died in De-cember, '83, and the Baroness in June last. Both died suddenly. Two of their attendants, a man and woman named respectively Thomass and Charipitet, pretended to be spiritual-ists and gained mastery of them. The THIS HIDEOUSLY PAINTED VAIL. One of the points upon which the Baron's relatives were kept in ignorodious charge is based is that the Church has political and civil organ-ization-that they mass together; own ance of his death. Wine and provi-sions were distributed as usual among the people of the neighborhood in order to hide the fact of his death from and occupy lands; build citles and ex-ercise the right to elect officers of their choice. Is there anything blame-worthy, disioyal or strange in this

#### Krupp Gans.

BRRLIN, 3 .- Germany will arm the proposed military stations in Zaucibar

Grain Sold.

with Krupp guns. The German traveler Weiss, who has just arrived from Zanzibar, has in his possession a treaty with the Sultan of Pangani which is north of Usagara, under German pro-

VIENNA, 3.-Business in the corn market yesterday resulted in the sale of 160,000 cwt. of wheat and 400,000

#### The Carolines.

their constituents! That people should unitedly support, and follow as leaders those whom they have unanimously LONDON, 3 .- The Times editorially elected to office and placed in power! Imagine what a calmity it would be if all the people of the Union were so united, and their officers supported in this way! There would be nothing tates it has been officially intimated o arbitration of friendly powers. Paris, 8 .- The French government oft to complete the anarchy of nationhas issued an order prohibiting anti-German demonstrations in France by al harmony and brotherhood but for the whole people to give those officers their full and undivided support! The idea is as terrible to contemplate, as it is impossible of realization—except in the idea was a set of the Spanish residents.

#### **Russian Branch** Banks

he "Mormon" community. The only union of Church and State ST. PPETERSBURG, 3.—The Imperial Bank of Russia has decided to open branches in Khlva and Bokhara. in Utah is the fidelity of the Church to the Constitution and the republican institutions founded up it. In this path the Church will go hand in hand

The Eliza Armstrong Case.

LONDON, 3.—Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, telegraphs from Switzerland that he alone is responsible in the Eliza Armstrong case, that Mrs. Jarett was unwilling to assent, and that he will return to London at once and answer for himself and that he is certain to clear himself from all blame.

#### SCHOOL OF SINGING.

Mr. B. B. Young and Madame Maz-Mr. B. B. 19ung and Madaine Maz-zucato Young, beg to announce that their school of singing will re-open on Monday, September 21st, and that they will see pupils at Calder's Music Palace, on the previous Thursday, Friday and Saturday, (Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th), between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to try poices and arrange

2 o'clock, to try voices and arrange dates and hours. Prospectuses giving charges, etc., can be had at Calder's, on will be sent on application.

SCHOLARSHIP,

These were Juan Beltramo(an Italian), Clement Dupuy, acting supt. of the Panama railroad, iHugh Dieterich, (German) and William Connor, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Comentitling the holder to one year's tuition, free of charge, at the School of Singing, will be given the best com-petitor. The competition will be open o young ladies between the ages of 16 and 24, and to young gentlemen be-tween thelages of 18 and 25, who have against Preston, were confronted with him. Their different declarations not been former pupils. The competi-tors must be of healthy constitution, show that Preston was the author of have good voices and possess a fair the fire in Colon, and although he knowledge of music. Applications for o'clock.



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