

Here is another quotation; he says:

"A little further on, to the more impress the sanctity of those set apart to rule, the same Joseph, as a revelation from heaven, said:

"And again, no Bishop or High Priest who shall be set apart for this ministry shall be tried or condemned for any crime, save it be before the First Presidency of the Church."

"This government has been maintained through all the years since the first immigration came to Utah."

Now the object of quoting the foregoing paragraph and italicising a few words therein, was to make it appear that "there were no laws of the land but such as he [Joseph Smith] made; that the statutes of the State in which he was living were clear usurpations and not binding on him;" and that this merely Church regulation related to the civil law.

The truth is, as any one who reads the book may perceive, that this was simply one of the Church rules as to the manner in which transgressors should be tried, ecclesiastically. In the trial of a Bishop the First Presidency should be present. And that this had no reference whatever to the laws of the land, is positively proven by the following, which the perverter of the truth who made the above citation was careful not to append:

"And again, every person who belongeth to this Church of Christ, shall observe to keep all the commandments of the Church.

"And it shall come to pass, that if any persons among you shall kill, they shall be delivered up and dealt with according to the laws of the land; for remember that he hath no forgiveness, and it shall be proven according to the laws of the land.

"And if a man or woman shall rob, he or she shall be delivered up to the law of the land.

"And if he or she shall steal, he or she shall be delivered up to the law of the land.

"And if he or she shall lie, he or she shall be delivered up to the law of the land.

"And if he or she shall do any manner of iniquity, he or she shall be delivered up unto the law, even that of God."

This is a sufficient answer to the falsehood that Joseph Smith regarded the statutes of his State or of the nation as "usurpations and not binding upon him." Neither Joseph Smith nor any of the leaders of the Church have disputed the right of the nation or of the State to make laws for the government of the people, nor the duty of the Latter-day Saints to be subject to them. To this day they teach their children, as printed in their "Articles of Faith" recited in their Sabbath schools:

"We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law."

Joseph Smith surrendered to the officers of the law about forty-nine different times and was never convicted. None of his successors or his followers have refused to recognize the rights of the courts, nor to appear before them on legal process when there was the slightest prospect of a fair and impartial trial.

This Church recognizes the rights of the State and has done so from the beginning. The Doctrine and Covenants says, page 485:

"We believe that all religious societies have a right to deal with their members for disorderly conduct according to the rules and regulations of such societies, provided that such dealings be for fellowship and good standing; but we do not believe that any religious society has authority to try men on the right of property or life, to take from them this world's goods, or to put them in jeopardy of either life or limb, neither to inflict any physical punishment upon them, they can only excommunicate them from their society, and withdraw from them their fellowship."

The Latter-day Saints are the most law-abiding people on this continent. Their submission to the civil law is striking and commendable to all who know them. Their daily maligner should stick to his congenial role—vituperation and general abuse, if he wants to have smooth sailing. Whenever he departs from that and attempts to give proofs of his falsehoods, he only shows his own perversity and mendacity.

"Mormonism" teaches submission to every constitutional enactment. It inculcates respect for every officer of the law in the discharge of his official duties. It draws a sharp line of distinction between church government and civil government, and keeps them separate and distinct. There is no dubiety on these points. The standards of Church doctrine are positive and plain. The ordinary reader can readily understand their meaning. And it is useless for perverters of the truth to endeavor to make them convey any other signification than their clear and concise language, for by doing so they simply expose their own evil intentions.

PIG OR MAN.

IT APPEARS from an article in *Science* that the Government of the United States has paid a great deal of attention and considerable money

to eradicating swine diseases in this country. Indeed, we are informed that more cash has been expended officially in this direction than towards the removal of disorders that affect the human family. It may be very praiseworthy to expend so much for the purpose of purging the American pig, considering that diseased hogs are not permitted to invade foreign markets. American commerce must be protected and promoted, and our exports kept up at all hazards. But it would seem to be poor economy to care so much for the American hog, and so little for the American man. The breeding and care of animals, particularly those in use for human food, is a proper subject of both local and national legislation. And yet it appears that no less important a subject is the breeding of sound human beings, and the cure of those disorders to which they are liable. Science and money in this direction, we think, would be quite as wisely used as in the production of a first-class quality of pork.

SHALE SIDEWALKS.

SOME time ago the walk, inside the wall enclosure, running along the west front of the Tithing office buildings was laid with shale obtained from the beds in the vicinity of Saltair, about fourteen miles west of the city. The result is all that could be desired. The material, over which there is considerable traffic, is packed almost as hard as cement.

It would appear from this that the excellence of this article—with decided cheapness also in its favor—for sidewalks is now placed beyond dispute. It may be questioned whether it would stand the severe weather of winter. We believe it would, as there is but little probability of material which has been laid loosely and subsequently packed cracking by the operation of frost. If walks were wetted and rolled immediately after being laid there is good reason for believing that shale would give excellent satisfaction, with the advantage of being easily repaired. An experiment should be made on a larger scale than the one now referred to.

MAKE THE TRIAL.

IT DOES not appear that the suggestion regarding the feasibility of obtaining artesian water is being taken hold of in a practical way. If