

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MORMON CHURCH AND STATE.

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 1, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

So much has been said by the enemies of "Mormonism" in regard to their uniting Church and State affairs, that it is now extensively quoted as one of the many reasons why all political control should be taken from them.

THE UNIVERSAL HOWL

that is heard about priestly authority being exercised to determine all political matters in Utah is only made in the interest of a political party whose waning power is to be seen in nearly every part of the land, and who, if they wish to recover what they have lost, should try their remaining strength in other directions than upon a handful of (so-called) fanatics dwelling in the Rocky Mountains.

There are questions of far greater moment to the nation outside the Territory of Utah, any one of which outweighs all that can be found within her borders, including the entire Church with its priesthood and polygamy added, and if these very zealous politicians are not careful they will wreck themselves and their party upon a chance, the outcome of which will leave them in a deplorable condition.

Too much importance is attached to Utah and her people, and the stupendous efforts that are now being made to suppress their very moral practice of marrying more wives than one are very unwisely directed, because the result will most assuredly be the opposite of that which is intended; while the actors in the great drama who expect to immortalize themselves by the classic rendering of their various parts will be hissed off the stage long before the denouement is reached, while the play itself will be pronounced as execrable and will die such a death that no resuscitating power will ever be able to restore it to life.

THE GODS THE MASSES WORSHIP

are money and place, each one being used in the interest of the other. Money, not merit in nearly every instance purchases office; the position once gained is used not only to refund the purchase money, but to double it as many times as possible. There is no honor now-a-days in an office that will not pay, the spoils being the great desideratum. Your politician of to-day is a place-seeker either for himself or his friends, and he should be given a wide berth whether he resides in Washington or in Utah, for he is without principle.

But I am wandering from my subject, namely

CHURCH AND STATE AMONG THE MORMONS.

As Joseph Smith the Prophet is authority upon all matters connected with the people called Latter-day Saints and the spirit that he manifested is reflected in the men who have succeeded him I will quote from history a letter which explains itself:

NAUVOO, Jan. 23, 1843.

Editor Wasp:

DEAR SIR:—I have of late, had repeated solicitations to have something to do in relation to the political face about dividing the country, but as my feelings revolt at the idea of having anything to do with politics, I have declined in every instance having anything to do on the subject. I think it would be well for politicians to regulate their own affairs. I wish to be let alone that I may attend to the spiritual welfare of the church.

Please insert the above and oblige
JOSEPH SMITH."

In the latter part of the same year (1843)

JAMES ARLINGTON BENNETT

signified by letter to the Prophet that he might settle in Illinois, and in that event might run for Governor, intimating that he would be glad of the Prophet's support, but wanted his friendliness for the Saints kept a secret, as it might injure him if it were known. Joseph answered him as follows:

"The summit of your future fame seems to be hid in the political policy of a mathematical problem for the Chief Magistracy of this State, which, I suppose, might be solved by double position where the errors of the position are used to produce a true answer.

"But, sir, when I leave the dignity and honor I received from heaven to boost a man into power through the aid of my friends, where the evil and designing after the object has been accomplished can lock up the clemency intended as a reciprocity for such favors and where the wicked and unprincipled as a matter of course would seize the opportunity to flintify the hearts of the nation against me for dabbling at a sly game of politics—verily, I say, when I leave the dignity and honor of heaven to gratify the ambition and vanity of man or men, may my power cease like the strength of Sampson when he was shorn of his locks while asleep in the lap of Delilah.

"Shall I, who have witnessed the visions of eternity, and beheld the glorious mansions of bliss and the regions and misery of the damned, shall I turn to be a Judas, shall I worm myself into a political hypocrite? Shall I who hold the keys of the last kingdom in

which is the dispensation of all things spoken by the mouths of all the holy Prophets since the world began—shall I stoop from the sublime authority of Almighty God to be handled as a monkey's cat-paw and pettily myself into a clown to act the farce of political demagoguery? No, verily no."

WHEREIN HIS INFLUENCE WAS USED.

Yet Joseph guarded the people's rights sufficiently as to use his influence to have men appointed to office who would be faithful to their trust, while he himself accepted a position in the City Council of Nauvoo, and was an earnest worker in that body; in fact the city charter of Nauvoo was devised by the Prophet himself, for in speaking of it he says: "I concocted it for the salvation of the Church and on principles so broad that every honest man might dwell secure under its protective influence without distinction of sect or party."

When the Saints left the Missouri River and located themselves in the mountains, it was from purely religious motives;

POLITICAL CONSIDERATION

did not enter into their thoughts, much less their plans, but the community grew rapidly and wisdom demanded that a government be formed; and before the close of the second year the "provisional government of the State of Deseret" was formed, a constitution adopted and delegates sent to Washington to ask admission into the Union. Instead of this, however, Congress passed an act on the 9th day of September, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah.

The true patriotism of the people was made plainly manifest on the 24th of July, 1849, just two years succeeding the entrance of the Pioneers into the valley, when the Saints celebrated that event in a most appropriate manner. Early in the morning was unfurled to the breeze a national flag sixty-five feet long, hoisted upon a liberty pole one hundred and four feet high. Martial airs were played and martial anthems were sung, and when one of the twenty-four young men who had carried in the procession copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, presented them to President Young he exclaimed:

"MAY THESE LIVE FOR EVER!"

which sentiment was accompanied by three hearty cheers from the vast assembly. Here were a people, one thousand miles from civilization, in the midst of poverty, located upon a sterile and barren soil, who, for the sake of their religion had chosen rather to live here where they could enjoy that sweet liberty undisturbed, than upon the rich and productive soils of Ohio, Missouri, Illinois or Iowa. Exhibiting their love of country and her institutions in a manner that would have done credit to a city of twenty years growth located in the heart of civilization.

This was no vain show, neither was it for the sake of effect, but was the spontaneous outpouring of a people truly loyal; for besides themselves, numbering as they did at this time several thousand, there were perhaps not more than three hundred emigrants (gold seekers) who were on their way to the gold mines and about fifty Indians who partook of the bountiful repast prepared by the Bishops for the occasion.

WHO WERE THESE PEOPLE?

I answer religionists. They comprised the Church, and they were the State as well. Without them there would have been no State; neither would there have been any Church. On the occasion of this celebration there were blended in most beautiful harmony national airs with the songs of praise, together with the prayers of thanksgiving. If such a union of Church and State were wrong the Saints may plead guilty to the charge.

This people have always felt that their first duty was to God, and that their second duty they owed to their country, and both have always been faithfully performed. Soon after the machinery of the Territorial government was set in motion, a charter was obtained for

THE CITY OF "GREAT SALT LAKE."

Jedediah M. Grant was elected mayor, and remained in office until his death, which occurred in December, 1856. Both himself and the City Council served the people in this capacity without compensation for their services. Hon. A. O. Smoot succeeded J. M. Grant as mayor, and for years performed faithful service without compensation, the councilors rendering free service also. The same course was followed in other cities of the Territory. The officers of the various counties labored faithfully for nothing and boarded themselves. Territorial officers chosen by the legislative assemblies exhibited the same liberal spirit, rendering faithful service with but little compensation therefor.

The solvent condition of our Territory, our counties and cities to-day is due to the rigid economy that was observed for many years succeeding our entrance into these valleys, while the light taxation of the people is almost without a parallel in America, and is the result of this same economy.

The men who performed these faithful services for the State without compensation were, however, devoted religionists, and many of them were

PRACTICAL POLYGAMISTS.

Now, when prosperity is manifest on every hand and offices are remunerative, we are cursed with a set of hum-

gry cormorants—strangers, enemies, bitter foes, political tricksters; without principle, without honor; who covet our hard earnings and the offices that have become remunerative. In order to possess themselves of these, they stop at nothing, no matter how unlawful, how unjust, how cruel! Under the color of law, they trample under foot both law and precedent, and where no pretext could be found whereby to gratify their base desires, they have sought for special legislation to aid them in accomplishing their object.

Christian ministers in Utah, who prate so loudly about "Mormon" Church and State, have applauded their efforts from the pulpit, have written letters for publication, have sent circulars throughout the land endorsing these hellish schemes, and as a result the very men (that are still alive) who have labored so hard to make this Territory what it is, are to-day either in jeopardy or are incarcerated in prisons, having already been robbed of every political and civil right.

What a reward for faithful labor! What a commentary upon America's boasted liberty and equal rights!

But the mischief thus created will be only temporary, for these unscrupulous tricksters signally fail in the accomplishment of their base purposes. Prison doors will be thrown open and the men who are immured within their walls will step forth not only to liberty but to occupy again those places of trust that the worthy alone should fill, while their bitter foes will sink into utter oblivion. If the prayer of President Young is answered when he said: "May these live forever" (referring to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States,) it can only be, so long as the people of this nation will adopt for their motto,

"GOD AND OUR COUNTRY."

If this is Church and State, it is the "Mormon" platform. God and His laws first, and then our country. The best citizen is the man who truly loves God; the best statesman is the man who prays earnestly to God for wisdom; the best President is the man who serves God with all his heart. Such men will not oppress their fellows; will not enact unjust laws; but will execute even-handed justice to Christian, Pagan, Jew or "Mormon." Without such rule, no government can long be perpetuated, but must fall.

ONE WHO FEARS GOD AND YET LOVES HIS COUNTRY.

Salt Lake City, June 1st, 1885.

"THE FALL OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC."

"For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities." "Reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double, according to her works; in the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double."—REV. XVIII: 5, 6.

The wise men of the day reason from cause and effect, while astrologers and others talk from the voice of the stars, and many predictions are put forth by men concerning the dire calamities of the last days. In a little book just published, entitled, "The Fall of the Great Republic," the writer lays much stress upon the condition of things as they exist, the state of society and the various organizations of men, resulting from hard times and want of employment, among whom are developed unions, strikes and conspiracies for the destruction of life and property. Organizations of this nature exist in various nations, under the name of Socialists, Fenians, Invincibles, Nihilists and dynamiters. The writer alluded to and many others look at these things naturally, and with apprehension reason in regard to their results, and use much force in their arguments, yet there is no God in it, according to their reasoning; and the pictures they draw are not so dark as that which was portrayed by Jesus, as recorded in the 24th chapter of Matthew, or spoken of by John the Revelator, nearly two centuries ago.

In regard to our earth, there is a supreme, grand, governing being, who, according to the decrees of His own counsel, hath determined the times and fullness of times, and great events that should transpire; and the histories of the various nations that have existed on this earth show us clearly the cause of their downfall. They were

RIPENED IN SIN.

Sodom and the cities of the plain were swallowed up for their iniquities. The flood was sent and the earth emptied of its inhabitants because of their sins. The Roman nation arose in power, destroyed Jerusalem, in fulfillment of the purposes of Jehovah, in consequence of sins; and they, in turn, became the most corrupt nation on the earth. One can hardly read the lives of the Cæsars without shuddering at the enormity of their crimes; and so with other nations. They had the seeds of decay within themselves, and pollution was stamped in all the public and private avenues of life; and as a consequence, they fell, to rise no more. In the latter days a consumption was decreed by Jehovah, even the final destruction and overthrow of all nations; but God, in His mercy, takes compassion on the wicked, and a warning is sent before his arm falls upon them; even with a loud voice it is sounded, "Fear God and give glory to Him for the hour of His judgment is come;" "Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues."

Now let us look back at the history of our nation—one of the greatest and most blessed nations in the earth—a nation blessed of heaven—a delightful land of liberty—truly "The home of the free and the land of the brave." A little over fifty years ago, Justice reigned in all her courts, and peace prevailed in all her society organizations. From east to west, from north to south, prosperity and contentment dwelt; the down-trodden of all nations were furnished an asylum for repose, and the little song was sung in hamlet and school—all over the land: "Come from every nation, come from every way, Our lands they are broad enough, don't be alarmed, For Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Free religious liberty was tolerated, as Jehovah had for a wise purpose designed, that men of all creeds might worship as they chose. A man could worship the sun, moon or stars, or anything else he pleased, so long as he did not interfere with the rights of others; and for a wise purpose in the Creator, for this was the nation—and the only nation on the earth—in which the kingdom of God could come forth and be fully organized.

Now mark the change. When the way was prepared for the Gospel to come forth, then persecution arose; teachers and preachers headed mobs; a little band of six were to be destroyed; thousands of ministers were alarmed because

GOD SPOKE FROM THE HEAVENS.

The rise and development of the Church of Jesus Christ, and the hatred and persecutions that followed from the beginning, are matters of history, and have been published to the world so many times that I will not repeat them; but the secret of why things exist as they do to-day, is that the people have sinned, and their sins have reached unto heaven. The Prophet Joseph Smith, inspired by the Lord, predicted that the people of this nation "should have mobs to their hearts' content," they should "have strife and contention until they were utterly wasted away." This nation has been fully warned; for a generation, as men count time, has the voice of warning been sounded in their ears; they have shed the blood of innocence; they have mobbed, robbed and plundered the Saints many times; and they have refused to redress these wrongs. They are adding insult to injury; they have sought and still seek by every means in their power to destroy this people; they have legislated away the bulwark of freedom; they are tearing plank after plank from the Constitution. Is it any wonder, then, that anarchy reigns? "For her sins have reached unto heaven," and God hath heard the prayers of his servants, and He will speedily avenge and redress their wrongs. Unless this nation speedily repent it shall be utterly wasted away. Judgments are going abroad, and no power will stay the hand of the Lord. There shall be none to deliver them from these afflictions. We, as a people, are sorry, for we know what will soon take place; but our sorrow will not save them. They have sinned before high heaven in the course they have pursued towards God's people. They know not what they do; they are making strong the bands to bind themselves in bundles; they are preparing themselves for their own destruction; "double unto them," for all they are doing to the Latter-day Saints.

The men who made these laws against our liberty, and the men who are enforcing them, are

MORE TO BE PITIED THAN BLAMED; they know not where their portion will be, but God hath said: "They shall be cast into outer darkness, where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth." This is the fiat concerning the wicked; surely they shall not escape the damnation of hell. When our nation fills up its cup, its time will come. They are hastening the day when that shall be fulfilled which is recorded in Rev. xix: "And I saw an angel standing in the sun; and he cried with a loud voice, saying, to all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven, come and gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God; that ye may eat the flesh of kings and the flesh of mighty men, and the flesh of horses, and of them that sit on them, and the flesh of all men, both free and bond, both small and great."

Such scenes of distress will overtake the wicked that it will pain the heart to read the report, for God hath said so, and the righteous will barely escape. Judgments will begin here, but we need not be troubled about these things, only dare to do right, honor God, and all will be well.

MARCUS.

Frauds and Imitations.

Let it be clearly understood, that Compound Oxygen is only made and dispensed by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia. Any substance made elsewhere, and called Compound Oxygen, is spurious and worthless, and those who try it simply throw away their money, as they will in the end discover. Send for their treatise on Compound Oxygen. It will be mailed free.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H.E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—Presidio of San Francisco, June 4.—The following dispatch was received at 2 p. m. "Fort Bayard, N. M., June 2.—The Indians, shortly after crossing the New Mexico line, evidently dwindled into small parties, which raided in widely separated localities, while the women were hid away in the mountains. The troops have been following the different raiding parties without result other than the breakdown of their stock. It is impossible for the troops to catch the raiding parties or afford citizens scattered among the mountains protection from such parties. A dispatch from Capt. Smith's camp, dated Sapillo Creek, June 1st, states that Indian women and children are scattered through the mountains east of Buck Creek on the Upper Gila. Lieut. Davis with sixty Apache scouts are on the trail hunting them. Following is the present disposition of the troops: The Tenth Cavalry and thirty Apache scouts are moving north from Bayard towards the Dotei range; Capt. Chaffee, with one troop of the 6th Cavalry, is in the vicinity of Cuchillo Negro; Maj. Van Horn, with cavalry from Fort Stanton and Mesquero scouts, is scouting the east bank of the Rio Grande to prevent the Indians from crossing; Captain Maddon, with two troops of the Sixth Cavalry, is west of the Barro mountains; Captain Lee, with three troops of the Tenth Cavalry, is moving across the Black Range between Smith and Van Vleet. Major Biddle followed the trail of 10 or 15 Indians who crossed the railroad near Florida Pass, beyond Lake Palamas, Mexico. There is a definite information of other Indians crossing the railroad. The troops are now moving into positions near known water holes between the railroad and Mexico, to intercept the Indians moving south. Captain Lawton with three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, and Lieut. Roach's scouts are at Guadalupe Cañon, near the boundary line. Major Beaumont, with two troops of the Fourth Cavalry, is at Stein's Pass. There have been no citizens reported killed since the 28th. It will be impossible for the Indians to keep their families in this country with my scouts after them. I shall endeavor to have the troops in position to intercept them when they attempt to go into Mexico. (Signed) GEO. CROOK, Brigadier-General."

Washington, 4.—The following dispatches from Gen. Schofield to Adjutant General Drum, relative to the Indian trouble, have been received at War Department: "In reply to your dispatch of this date, please inform Secretary of War that I do not believe it practicable to do anything more this time than has been done to protect the settlers in Arizona and New Mexico from marauding Indians. It is not possible to actually guard all the frontier settlements. This would require a force many times larger than the United States army. Besides, the damage has already been done in Arizona and New Mexico. Settlers who have escaped have taken refuge at military posts and large settlements. I understand Gen. Crook and Col. Bradley have all the troops they can use in pursuit of the Indians but I will send more if they can. In my opinion the only way to protect scattered settlers from marauding Indians is to keep the savages under military control and permit them to roam at will over the reservations."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following telegram from Agent Ford at the San Carlos reservation respecting the attitude of the Government of the Apache on that reservation: "San Carlos, Arizona, June 3.—A count shows that my bucks are all on the reservation. There is perfect quiet and order here. These Indians have commenced to harvest their grain."

WASHINGTON, 4.—Admiral Joutel has made an official report to the Navy Department of his recent trip to Cartagena for the purpose of taking a number of Commissioners, in order to make, if possible, a peaceful settlement with the revolutionists. He arrived there May 13th, after the insurgents had attacked Cartagena and been repulsed. Admiral Joutel found that the whole insurgent force before Cartagena, numbering 1,500 men, were embarked on board their steamers and were ready to retreat to Barranquilla. He immediately sent an officer to the leaders of the insurgent forces, Generals Gaitan and Hernandez, and informed them that they could not leave the harbor with their steamers without his consent, and that if they attempted to do so he would prevent their departure by force. He also informed them that he desired to see them on board the flagship Tennessee as soon as possible. Generals Gaitan and Hernandez both came on board this vessel the same evening, and the Admiral had a long interview with them. From their statements, and also from testimony given by outside parties, he was convinced that although there may have been some irregularity originally in getting possession of the vessels, they were only a consequence to the state of war which existed at Barranquilla. They were used by agreement, and the insurgents were giving compensation for their use. Admiral Joutel did not regard it as advisable to take forcible possession of the steamers or to de-