

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1878.

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

PEOPLE not acquainted with the actual condition of affairs in Utah, nor with the doctrines and principles believed in by the "Mormons," naturally conclude, on reading the numerous misrepresentations of both, that Church and State are so inseparably united in this Territory that either can scarcely be distinguished from the other. Governor Emery, in his recent message to the Legislative Assembly, intimates that this is the case, and thus lends his aid in confirming the false impression which prevails.

Now the truth is that there is no more real union of Church and State in Utah than exists in any other part of the Union where one religious denomination predominates. It would puzzle the Governor to point out this "tenet" as he calls it in our creed, and which he denounces as a stumbling block to a settled condition of affairs in this Territory. Theoretically and practically Church and State are separate and distinct in Utah, whatever those who take delight in misrepresenting us may say to the contrary.

That the Church has a great influence over the minds of its members in relation to all the affairs of life, public and private, we do not pretend to deny. And we think that a church which has no force of this character is a dead institution. But the officers of the Church are not by virtue of their calling officers of the State. The machinery of each is separate and distinct from the other. If a man called to act in any ecclesiastical position is elected by the people to any office under the laws of the Territory, he does not act in the latter by virtue of the former, nor is there any identity of the two. Is there any law against the election to secular office of a Methodist or an Episcopalian minister? If a majority of the members of Congress were of the Methodist faith, and the President and his cabinet belonged to the same religion, would this constitute the union of Church and State?

There is no more union between them in Utah than would exist if the members of any other religious body were to settle in some new region within the boundaries of the Union, and, as they naturally would, were to elect members of their own church to various civil offices. The same clamor might be raised in that instance, and just as untruthfully, as is now made about the "Mormons."

The position of the Church on this matter was defined in the beginning of its existence.

"Let no man think he is ruler, but let God rule according to the counsel of his own will;"

* Let no man break the laws of the land, for he that keepeth the commandments of God hath no need to break the laws of the land.

* Behold, the laws which ye have received from my hand are the laws of the Church, and in this light shall ye hold them forth." (Doc. & Cov. new edition page 202.)

Also see same book, page 441:

"We do not believe it just to mingle religious influence with civil government whereby one religious society is fostered and another proscribed in its spiritual privileges, and the individual rights of its members as citizens denied."

* 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, or to inflict any physical punishment upon them, they can only excommunicate them from their society, and withdraw from them their fellowship."

But a minister of this Church has just as good a right to use his influence, lawfully, to induce citizens to support Church members or officers politically, as have the preachers of

any other denomination, and if he succeeds in his efforts to the utmost, that does not constitute any union of Church and State. We consider that good men should be put into positions of public trust. Cleverness or smartness is not sufficient. We have had no reason to repeat the support which has been occasionally given to persons not of our faith for offices within the gift of the people, but our own interests demand that, so far as our power extends, we should put into secular office those who are in accord with us on subjects which we deem of vital importance.

The Church has the right, morally, constitutionally and lawfully to exercise its powers over the minds of its members, so that they may be induced to take that course which it deems for their best interest in every particular, so long as it refrains from compulsion. And a religion which has no moral force as a guide to action in all the affairs of life is not adapted to this world, and is entirely different from the church established by the Savior of mankind. The Church and the State each have their own sphere in Utah, and neither infringes upon the rights of the other. The union between them, in the sense alluded to by the Governor and as used by our opponents, has no existence except in the imagination of the uninformed or the malice of the malignant.

FAMINE IN WALES.

ENGLISH newspapers give a fearful account of suffering and destitution in South Wales. The depression in trade which has brought about the present distress commenced six years ago, and since the strike of 1873 thousands of families have been on short rations, many of them never enjoying a full week's food.

Most of the works are at a standstill. Out of five hundred collieries in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire only twenty are working full time. The Ocean collieries at Treorky, which employ a thousand men, were idle all December except thirteen days. Another large colliery, the Abergorky, was only running seventeen days during the same month. Numbers of colliers go to work without food, and at Pentra Rhondda many families have been kept alive by devouring potato peelings and pig-wash. At Merthyr the distress is terrible. The collieries are only worked three days a week, and but one of the iron works is in operation. At Newport the dock hands can get scarcely any work, and at Cardiff the house for paupers is so overcrowded that the offices and out-buildings have to be used for dormitories. The pauper population at Swansea has nearly doubled. Hundreds of people are begging, and hundreds more are slowly starving, "too proud to beg and too honest to steal."

In view of this terrible condition of affairs, we ask our Welsh friends and brethren what they intend to do? There are people scattered all over this Territory who either came from South Wales or are the sons and daughters of natives of the Principality. Many of them have relatives still living—no, not living, eking out a bare existence, perhaps half-starved, in the old country, hoping and praying that help will come to them out of Zion.

We know something of the generous, free-hearted, whole-souled people who came into the world in the valleys and on the hillsides of beautiful Wales, many of whom have delved in the bowels of the earth or sweated by the fierce furnace fires at Merthyr Tydvil and Abercraze, at Abersychan and Pontypool, at Rhymney and Trefgar. They are delivered from the bondage and drudgery of the weary past, and now breathe the sweets of liberty, while they are gaining an independence in the heights of the mountains. Will they leave their brethren and sisters to suffer the horrors of semi-starvation without stretching out a hand for their deliverance? We cannot believe it of the warm-hearted sons of Cwmri. Now is the time to prepare for the rescue. They can club together and raise means sufficient to send for a relative or a friend, or some good Latter-day Saint who has been faithful

for years, and by a united effort all their countrymen who are lingering in poverty can be emigrated.

And let those who are indebted to the P. E. Fund arise and do their duty. The payment of what they owe means deliverance and temporal salvation, if nothing further, to the suffering poor. We appeal to all who can help. Let not the cry of the hungry be unanswered. But in the next gathering from the old world to Utah, let the ships that bear the Saints Zionward bring a host of the laborless and half-fed sufferers from the hill sides and dells of famine-stricken Wales to the bosom of the Church and the valleys of Ephraim, where they may win bread to eat, and, by diligent industry, achieve comparative independence.

THE CRISIS.

THE latest news from England is hazy with the smoke of war. Lords Derby and Carnarvon, the two peace members of the British Cabinet, it is stated, have resigned their positions, and the resignation of one of them at least—Carnarvon has been accepted. This plainly signifies that the Premier is in favor of war, and that measures have been devised if not resolved upon, looking to immediate intervention in behalf of the beleaguered Turks.

The occupation of Gallipoli by either Russian or British soldiers or sailors, is tantamount to a belligerent act towards the other Power. If our dispatches tell the truth, an advance on that seaport has been ordered by the Russian commander, and on the other hand English naval forces have been instructed to land near the town and assist in defending its line of fortifications.

Gallipoli is in Roumelia and situated on the north-western coast of the Dardanelles, at its junction with the Sea of Marmora. It is about 130 miles from Constantinople and nearly 100 miles from Adrianople. It is a poorly built city but commands the passage of the Dardanelles, and is a most important point to Turkey. It was the first place in Europe which was seized by the Turks, having been captured and fortified by S. I. man in 1857, thus giving the Turks the control of the passage of the Dardanelles.

Next to the capture of Constantinople, possession of Gallipoli would be of the greatest maritime importance to Russia, whose main object in the humiliation of Turkey is to gain an outlet from the Black Sea. Its present southern coast is practically useless for naval purposes while the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are controlled by another power.

England cannot afford to let Russia march into and occupy either of these Turkish positions. It is an easy matter, if a portion of the Mediterranean fleet of England is now at Saros, a gulf whose waters wash the shore but a very short distance west of Gallipoli, to land a naval force to intercept the march of the Russians upon that place, and support can very quickly be brought from Malta.

Although the popular sentiment in England is divided, it is very evident that both in Parliament and throughout the country there is a preponderance of feeling in favor of war. British interests in the East are seriously menaced by the attitude of Russia, and every day adds to the danger. The Porte is at the mercy of the Czar, and unless his demands and intentions are much milder and more modest than the position is likely to suggest, there seems no help for the struggle between the Great Powers, which has been anticipated from the opening of the conflict. The crisis has arrived.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

JUST as we go to press, news of the peace conditions proposed by Russia, telegraphed from Constantinople to London, come on the wings of lightning from the British metropolis to the capital of Utah. Read the telegram.

These propositions are such as Turkey can scarcely refuse. Neither is it probable that the Powers

interested in the settlement of the question can object to them, unless it be the provision for the passage of the Dardanelles. They will probably insist upon a strict construction of the clause in the treaty of Paris which debarred the war fleets of the Powers from the passage of this Strait, or upon giving the freedom required by Russia equally to all.

So little reliance can be placed on first dispatches in relation to any important matter, that we must wait for further particulars before definite conclusions can be reached.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 21.

Good.—There is but little if any doubt now that the supposed small-pox case, in the old City Pottery building, is not that disease.

Mutual Improvement.—The annual election of the officers of the Ninth Ward Y. M. M. I. A. took place last evening. The following was the result: President, John Brown; Counselors, John Taylor, Jr. and John Reese; Secretary, Andrew Pendleton; Treasurer, Thomas Mair.

Mineral Paint.—Brother Osmond B. Shaw, who has contributed a number of very useful papers to the NEWS, on the manufacture of earthenware, is preparing a mineral paint that he claims will be both waterproof and fireproof. We wish him success.

Recovering.—A week or two since our respected friend Brother John Lyon accidentally slipped upon the ice and fell to the ground. His system sustained a severe shock, from which he is only now slowly recovering. His many friends, who know his genuine worth, will be glad to see him around again soon, well and hearty.

An Enjoyable Time.—Last evening a party was given in the 11th Ward Assembly Rooms, under the auspices of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Improvement Associations of that Ward. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion with evergreens, pictures and other adornments. A good time was spent and the best of feelings prevailed.

Sal Ammoniac.—Some time ago specimens of sal ammoniac were sent up from the south by brother Cox of the Deseret Telegraph Co. Enquiry is now made for this article, which can find a ready market. It was said at the time that there were large deposits of this valuable salt. Now is the time to turn this mineral into money. A line addressed to the manager of the Museum, in this city, will receive prompt attention.

Railroad.—The Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad Company, the half of which line is already graded, intend pushing the work vigorously next Spring. If this enterprise prove successful, it will be a great benefit to the community. It is a road that should be owned by the people and controlled and operated in their interest. The immense coal deposits of Pleasant Valley would alone be sufficient to insure its being profitable.

Afflicted.—We condole with our friend, Brother Theo. A. Smith, of Ogden, formerly a compositor in this office, on the death of his only son, a very fine little boy of five years, who departed this life in that city this morning, from the effects of drowsy resulting from scarlet fever. Brother Smith has two little girls just emerging from the latter disease, and we trust their recovery will soon be complete.

Deseret Museum.—Specimens of flint and obsidian arrow heads and other Indian relics, found in the Big Field, have been presented by Brother James Swenson. A small parcel of silicate rock has been received from H. Roberts, Esq., of Provo City. This will be tested and probably applied for purposes of utility. Dr. Coleman, of Cedar Valley, has also sent specimens of useful minerals to the Museum.

Judgment Affirmed.—A year or two since judgment was rendered in the District Court, in a suit against one Openheimer. The execution was placed in the hands of the then Territorial Marshal, John D. T. McAllister. He levied upon certain certificates of shares of stock in a corporation of the Dominion of

Canada. One Bertrand Cune claimed that the certificates of stock in question were his property and did not belong to Openheimer. He brought suit against ex-Marshall McAllister for the recovery of the amount involved. In this case judgment was rendered against the defendant, and, on appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory it was subsequently affirmed. Finally the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which rendered its decision a few days ago, affirming the judgment of the Utah Courts. The amount for which the defendant, or rather his bondsmen, are made liable, including the costs, is about \$5,000. Messrs. Henry Dinwoodey and Soren P. Neve are the bondsmen.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

COUNCIL.

January 24th.

Council convened at regular hour.

Roll called, quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Councilor Cluff presented C. F. 6, "A bill to amend sec. 581, chap. 5, title 16 of the Compiled Laws," and moved its reference to the judiciary committee.

Read and referred.

Councilor Smoot presented petition of Peter Madsen and 30 others concerning the protection of fish, and moved its reference to the committee on agriculture, etc., read and referred.

C. F. 2 "A bill to limit the time within which criminal actions may be commenced." Was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll call; quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Lyman, chairman of the committee on revenue, reported that the committee to whom was referred the report of the committee on claims and appropriations in relation to the non-appearance of reports required by sections 52 and 53, page 92, of the Compiled Laws of Utah, did not deem it necessary to report a bill for the same at this time; report accepted and committee discharged.

Mr. Lyman presented a bill to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof. Read the first time.

Injurious Insects.—Now is the time to see about putting a stop to the ravages of insects by looking up dried leaves, sticks, withered apples and other vegetable matter which may be found in many of the city lots. It is a mistake to suppose that this refuse material makes good manure; part of it does, but it is a hiding place for thousands of insects which are biding their time till the return of Spring, to burst forth and begin their work of destruction. Now, these very leaves and rubbish will be nearly as good for fertilizing purposes when burnt and scattered over the ground, and the insect life will be effectually destroyed. The crevices of out-buildings should also be examined and scraped so as to remove any cocoons contained therein. Loose bark of trees should be removed and burned. A coat of lime wash will pay for itself and give good interest for the investment, as well as sweeten the atmosphere around our dwellings. Every crack and cranny in our fences is utilized by insects, as a hiding place for the secure deposit of their future insect offspring; every branch of tree and shrub is occupied by living creatures ready to perform their functions with returning Spring. Even the rubbish we throw away from our houses is taken possession of as a place for the offspring of destructive beetles; every clod of organic matter is a colony of devastators, biding their time to commence their ravages.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 25.

Breast Pin.—The person who lost a breast pin can get it at this office.

From Ogden.—Richard Ballantyne, Esq., of the Ogden Junction, was in the city yesterday.

Amateur.—The Ogden Amateur still prospers. No. 8 is full of good articles. The young men of Ogden are doing well.

Twentieth Ward Seminary.—The exhibition to be given by the pupils of this educational institution will take place to-night. Besides songs, recitations, dialogues,