

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JAN. 16, 1878.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

IN the event of war between England and Russia, which at present looks an extremely probable issue, the part which Germany will take in the struggle is a serious consideration.

In the Crimean war the allied armies had no such power to face as the great military Empire of the times. Great Britain cannot go alone into the breach to keep back the Muscovite from seizing Constantinople. France, her ancient traditional enemy, but in these latter times her steady ally, united with her in the field as well as in commercial interests, will join in the fight to prevent the extinguishment of the Porte and the extension of the colossal Empire of Russia towards the south. The alliance of France with England in aid of Turkey means a counter alliance of Germany with Russia, and war to the knife against the nation which Bismarck did not cripple as he intended, and which he would be pleased to crush.

Alsace and Lorraine would be prize enough for France, as a possible reward for joining England in a war which must result in great modifications of European boundaries. Another chance to humble France and the opportunity of absorbing Belgium would be a sufficient inducement for Germany to take up arms with Russia, even though the territory of the latter should be enlarged at the expense of British interests in the East.

Germany has trained soldiers within her dominions to the number of 3,000,000. So says a French officer who, as an attaché at the Court of Berlin, has had a fine opportunity of obtaining correct information on the subject. This includes the troops of the landsturm. Out of the total, 1,300,000 belong to the regular army and landwehr. By the present system the regular army could be placed on the French frontier in about three weeks, and in another three weeks enough of the landwehr to make up a total of 900,000 men. In seven weeks more, another levy of 250,000 could be added, making a force in the field of 1,150,000.

Germany has also a very powerful and well disciplined navy, and in both arms of the service there are not only scientific and efficient officers, but hosts of soldiers and sailors who are educated men, who understand their business and are able to appreciate the situation. The only drawback to Germany is her financial condition. France has rapidly recuperated, and the effects of her failure are almost wiped out of existence. But Germany severely feels to-day the cost of the conflict, and is not peculiarly prepared for the expense of another gigantic struggle.

But in view of the strength and skill of this great military power, no wonder that England hesitates to plunge into the strife which seems almost inevitable. Every week's delay is so much more preparation, and will increase the magnitude of the issue when the collision comes. The eyes of the whole world are now centered on Britannia, and it will soon become a serious question whether she shall longer "rule the waves" and stand in the first rank of nations, or be thrust back and down among the third-rate Powers of Europe.

A POPULAR HERESY.

At a recent Methodist conference in Colorado, B. F. Cray, D.D., delivered an address on infant baptism, in which he advocated this popular heresy in the strongest terms. His chief arguments in its favor were drawn from the practice of circumcision among the Jews, and Christ's commandment to his Apostles: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe

all things whatsoever I have commanded you," etc.

From this commandment he reasons that, first, the Apostles were to make disciples of all nations; then to baptize them; next, to teach them. It is singular how illogical men will become when trying to use logic in support of an indefensible text. It is very clear, from the speaker's own statements and rendering of the text, that the first step in their work required understanding and conviction on the part of the subjects of their labors. Whether the word be translated "teach" or "disciple" it is equally against the D.D.'s reasoning. An infant cannot be "discipled," therefore it ought not to be baptized. Baptism is for repentant believers. Mark gives the Savior's instructions thus: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, etc." This corroborates Matthew in the sense, though not in the exact phraseology, and both texts show that belief must precede baptism. The teachings of the Apostles as related in the Acts show that they understood and carried out the instructions delivered to them, as they always required belief and repentance of the candidate for immersion.

Again, the baptism taught by John, endorsed by Christ and administered by His Apostles, was "for the remission of sins." Infants, having committed no sins, are not in need of any ordinance for the remission of sins. The baptism of whole households, related in the New Testament, does not necessarily involve the baptism of infants. There are many families who have embraced the gospel as taught in this Church and who were all baptized, having believed and repented, but there were no infants among them.

Circumcision and baptism have nothing in common. The Jewish rite was a sign of a special covenant to a certain race—the descendants of Abraham. Baptism is for all tribes and tongues. There was no need of "discipling" the subject of circumcision, and thus must precede baptism, according to the speaker's own showing. Circumcision was not for the remission of sins, baptism is, or there is no meaning in the plain words of Scripture.

But says the Reverend gentleman, "It is incredible, it is monstrous to suppose that Jesus would exclude little children from His church." Just so. But who propounds any such monstrous and incredible doctrine except the learned D. D. and other teachers of the infant baptism heresy? The logic of his position is that infants not baptized are outside the pale of the Church of Christ. What then? Will he tell us that they cannot, on that account, be saved? This would be "monstrous and incredible" indeed. Yet it is the legitimate deduction from his incorrect premises.

Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of heaven." But is there anything on record to show that he baptized them? Not a word. On the contrary he took them in his arms and blessed them. They had no sin, therefore needed no baptism. The original sin was atoned for by the Lamb slain before the foundation of the world, and little children are "whole in Christ." If anything was a precedent as a substitute for circumcision it is the ordinance of blessing as administered by the Savior; but that has nothing in common with baptism.

It is astonishing that intelligent men who reject the authority and teachings of the Catholic Church, will cling so tenaciously to rites and ceremonies that had their origin in that ecclesiastical system, which have not the slightest warrant in holy scripture, and are only disproven by attempts to sustain them with logical argument.

Neither Dr. Cray nor any of his baby-baptizing associates have any authority for administering the ordinance designed for the bestowal of the blessing of remission of sins upon repentant believers, to sinless infants and children under the age of accountability. And every time they do this in the name of the Holy Trinity, they take the name of the Deity in vain, and they will have to give an account at the great day for their assumption and their perversion of an ordinance of God from its legitimate purpose and intent.

THE END, OR THE BEGINNING?

OUR latest dispatches from the seat of war announce the departure from Constantinople of a Turkish commission, fully empowered to treat with the Grand Duke Nicholas for terms of peace.

Turkey is subdued. With Erzeroum invested, and the victorious troops of the Czar close upon Adrianople, the Porte is powerless on either side, and having no reason to rely upon any support from England, the conquered Sultan has now only to obtain peace at as little cost as possible.

It looks as if this cruel war was over. But now, really, comes the greatest danger of a general outbreak. Flushed with success, Russia will claim cessions of territory and conditions on the part of the humbled Porte which will be deemed sufficient compensation for the expenses of the struggle. And in the settlement such terms may be insisted on as will greatly endanger British interests. Russia will doubtless claim a portion of Armenia. Servia, Roumania and Bulgaria will be released from Turkish domination. And the great Empire of the north will most likely seek to secure that southern seaboard for which its rulers have intrigued and fought, ever since Peter the Great pointed out the attainment of this object as the true policy of the nation.

In the settlement of this question is where the difficulty will arise. As it is the policy of Russia to secure rights in the Black Sea and a perfect outlet through the Dardanelles, so it is the policy of England to keep Russia back, that her only sea-board may be the cold regions of the north where ice for a good portion of the year cripples naval growth and enterprise, and thus prevents Russian rivalry with Britain in the supremacy of the seas.

Turkey now has only to look to her own interests. England has failed her in the hour of her distress. British interests are nothing to the Porte, only as they may be identical with her own, and in this great extremity she may make concessions which will not be approved at London, and new complications may arise which will cause a general rupture among the Powers.

Still, Russia may be wise enough to be satisfied for the present with a small slice or two of Territory, and the independence of those provinces inhabited principally by "Christians," and be willing to wait until the way is opened by time and a still further change of circumstances for an opportunity to obliterate Turkey from the map of Europe, and plant on the shores of the Bosphorus the Greek cross in place of the Mohamedan crescent. In this case the war may be said to have come to an end; in the other, only to have made a beginning.

Local and Other Matters

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 10.

Call For It.—The person who lost a horse blanket can get it on application, at this office.

Priests.—The regular monthly meeting of the Priests residing in Salt Lake City, will be held at the Council House, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at half past six p. m.

A punctual attendance is requested. ANDREW BURT, President.

Municipal.—That portion of Ogden City known as Mound Fort and Lynne districts has been organized, by ordinance of the city council, a municipal ward, and will be represented in the corporation by an alderman.

Mining Suit.—The Old Telegraph mining suit still monopolizes the time and attention of the District Court. Yesterday was exclusively occupied in hearing the testimony of the defendant, L. E. Holden. His evidence was very elaborate and detailed.

Handsome.—Mayer Little recently made a handsome presentation to the Bishopric and members of the 21st Ward, in the shape of an elegant silver plated sacramental service, for use at the sacrament meetings. The gift is greatly appreciated by the recipients.

"Taken."—The members of the Fire Department, in full costume, with all the apparatus "were

taken," by Messrs Fox & Symons, to-day. We don't mean that they were taken possession of, but that the photographers named took a likeness of them.

Home.—Mr. C. R. Savage has commenced this early to prepare for St. Valentine's Day. He has imported a large quantity of fancy materials from England and the Eastern States, and is having them made up, by home art and ingenuity into elegant and beautiful valentines.

Fined.—Last evening Charles Hill "a turbulent fellow," was fined \$45 for being intoxicated and abusing a couple of police officers. He tauntingly invited the officers to drink with him and then abused them with foul language when they refused.

Tannery.—The castings for the tannery, ordered from the east, are beginning to arrive, the machinery is being fitted up by Mr. W. J. Silver, and probably in two or three weeks hides will be in the vats and the establishment in active operation.

Taking Water.—This morning Justice Pyper was engaged in trying a man for taking water. It is much more frequent for that functionary to sit in judgment upon persons for taking too much whiskey. This time, however, it was water. He took it from the ditch, for the purpose of making ice, when he had no right to.

Tabernacle Choir.—We are requested by Brother George Careless, to state that the proposed meeting of the members of the Tabernacle Choir is postponed until Friday evening, Jan. 18th, at seven o'clock at the Council House.

Brother Careless extends a cordial invitation to persons possessed of good voices, not now connected with the choir, to attend the meeting and become members.

Token of Respect.—Last evening Pioneer Company No. 1, of the Salt Lake Fire Department, presented to the Chief Engineer Geo. M. Ottinger, a handsome silver badge, in the form of a shield surmounted by an eagle. Near the centre of the shield is the figure of a fire steamer, in raised gold. On the badge is an appropriate inscription.

Prospering.—By courtesy of Bishop Alexander McRae, we have been permitted to peruse a letter from his son Joseph, with the company of colonists settled on the San Pedro river, Arizona. It states that the company had, by hauling logs, lumber, etc., made about \$1,200 and had been blessed and prospered on every hand. They purchased supplies of seed grain, provisions, etc., and were comparatively comfortable. The part of the country where the settlers are located is good both for farming and stock-raising. The brethren have taken up a good deal of land, on which there are a number of springs and they have located a ditch for the purpose of taking water out from the river. There is plenty of room there for 200 people more, with all the land they need. He seems delighted with the country and the prospects and says, "a man who can make half a living in Utah can make a whole one here."

Temperance Society.—We are requested to publish the following—

The first regular meeting of the Salt Lake City "Temple of Honor" was held in Cisl's Hall last evening, which was furnished with all the necessary furniture of the order. It is just five weeks ago since the organization was formed. And the charter members have had many difficulties to contend with, both financially and otherwise. At last the "slough of despond" has been passed and a regular "Temple" formed, with a very promising future before it.

A great many suppose that this order and the Good Templars are one and the same. In this they are mistaken, for they are as distinct as Odd Fellows and Masons.

Six degrees are taken in the Temple of Honor. The first of course is temperance.

The following officers were installed: James Gordon, W. C. T.; Henry F. Williams, W. V. T.; Louis S. Kelsey, W. R.; John Thomas Buckle, D. W. R.; J. Buckle, W. T.; W. B. Woods, W. F. R.; Alfred Shines, W. U.; Samuel L. Cary, D. W. U.; W. S. Martin, W. I. G.; James Morgan, W. O. G.

LOUIS S. KELSEY, W. R.

"Habeas Corpus."—Last night, in answer to a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued from the District Court, Sheriff Alvin Crockett, of Cache County, came down from Logan, having in his custody Alexander Beanshaw. The latter had been committed to jail, by the Justice of Smithfield Precinct, in default of finding bonds of \$3,000, to await the action of the grand jury. The charge against Beanshaw was rape upon his wife's niece, a little girl eleven years old.

In accordance with the aforesaid writ of *habeas corpus*, the prisoner was taken before Judge Schaeffer, this morning, and, on motion of his attorney, Mr. Ed. McKean, son of Mr. J. B. McKean, was discharged within the short space of about five minutes.

The order of release states that the proceedings in the trial before the Justice were irregular, that the evidence was insufficient, and that the Justice had no right to hold the accused "in \$3,000 of any sum whatever." There was no trial, but merely a preliminary examination. Wherein the irregularity existed does not appear, the evidence was deemed very strong, and was not weakened by the accused being the reputed perpetrator of a previous similarly atrocious act to that for which he was committed. Let us hope that most people view the matter differently from his honor, who surely should consider well before turning loose upon the public a person liable to destroy the virtue of the innocent.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 4.

Gifts.—The 19th Ward Sunday School has purchased a hundred dollars worth of prizes from one firm, for distribution among the children.

"International Review."—The *International Review* for January-February, 1878, has been received. A very excellent, ably conducted periodical.

D. A. & M. Society.—The directors of the D. A. & M. Society are requested to meet at half past six, to-morrow evening, at room No. 18, City Hall.

JOHN R. WINDER, President.

Stopped.—Messrs. Latimer, Taylor & Co., have stopped importing four-light window sash. They make and glaze them at their factory. The commoner kind of small light sash are still imported, it being more difficult to compete with outside establishments in the latter class of article.

Type Foundry.—In connection with the News Office, we have again opened a type foundry. We have the necessary machinery for the manufacture of type, leads, slugs, quads, etc., and have procured the services of Thomas Slight, type founder, formerly of London.

Central Committee.—We are requested to announce that a special meeting of the Central Committee of the Y. M. M. I. A., will be held in the Council House, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. All the members of the committee are requested to be present, as business of importance will be presented.

Entertainment.—There will be an entertainment, consisting of dramatic performances, songs, recitations, etc., at the Third Ward School-house, to-morrow night. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the Sunday School.

On Monday night there will be another entertainment, for the same object, at the same place, when the performers will be mostly juveniles.

Drawing Jurors.—Following is an order of Court:

"Ordered, that on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1878, at 9.30 o'clock, a.m., there will be a session of the Third District Court, in the Court House of said court, in Salt Lake City, for the purpose of drawing jurors for the February term of said court, for the year 1878. At which time there will be drawn 16 for a Grand Jury and 34 for a Petit Jury for said February term, 1878."

M. SCHAEFER, Judge.

Opera.—Next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the famous Ilma de Murska and the Caroline Richins-Bernard English Opera Company will appear at the Theatre. With Mrs. Richins-Bernard the Salt Lake public are acquainted.