

of the priesthood. A greater untruth could not be uttered. Both men and women who are members of the Church have voted against the majority, and some of the former have run for office on opposition tickets; yet no pains, penalties or punishments have been inflicted upon them in consequence of their antagonism to that which the bulk of the people and the leaders of the Church considered for the best interests of the community. This fact is sufficient proof that the charges of Church coercion and terrorism are falsehoods.

The cry of "Union of Church and State" is a manifest absurdity. Every department of the State, municipal, county and territorial is as entirely separate and distinct from the Church as in any other part of the world. No man occupies a secular office by virtue of an ecclesiastical position. If a gentleman occupying a church office also fills an official place in the state; he is elected or appointed to the latter by virtue of the popular vote or the appointment of secular authority.

The phrase "Union of Church and State" came into use from the condition of things in European nations, where the head of the State was by virtue of that position the head of the Church, or vice versa. In England a certain number of Bishops of the State Church sit in the House of Lords as Peers by virtue of their Bishopric, and the Queen is the head of the Church, "as by law established," and "defender of the faith." Such a state of affairs is impossible under the Constitution of the United States, which was framed with a view to prevent any such evils as the Pilgrim Fathers suffered under State ecclesiasticism and from which they fled across the seas.

But while it is not possible to establish the "union of Church and State" in this country, there is nothing in the Constitution, in the principles of true republicanism nor in good common sense, against the election of any man to secular office simply because he believes in or preaches a certain form of faith or administers in religious ordinances. A "Mormon" Elder, or a Presbyterian Priest, has the same civil rights as the spiritist or the infidel. The State has no power to regulate the Church nor to debar any of its members or officers from voting, holding secular office or wielding influence in politics so long as that power is lawfully exercised.

It is amusing to hear sane men in this community argue against the influence of "the priesthood in politics" while they hold a portion of that same priesthood, and claim the right to move in these matters to the exclusion of gentlemen of larger experience. Also to see them objecting to a ticket on the grounds that priesthood is represented in it and has influenced its nomination, and after all their protests merely substituting the names of other men holding equal priesthood, and in which they themselves participate.

The People's Ticket for the municipal election has been nominated in due form by a majority of the people's delegates, and it will no doubt be elected. The right to dissent from that ticket, to vote against it, and to support other candidates is not denied to anyone. The talk about the "boldness" and "bravery" of those who raise an opposition is the sheerest nonsense. What is there to fear? Who is going to hurt them or try to do so? The public have the right to question their wisdom, and to laugh if they choose at what looks like their folly. No principle is involved in the attempt to divide the people, and the pretended fight is merely beating the air, with "No union of Church and State," for a catch cry, which is ridiculed even by the Anti-Mormons.

While the majority of the citizens of this Territory are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, those who are not of their faith will be sure to raise the cry of Church influence in elections, as they would if the majority happened to be Methodists who had colonized these western vales. And they have some slight color of consistency in their pleas, which vanishes however in the light of the truth. But the raising of such a cry by members of the same church and holding its priesthood, is simply ridiculous and disingenuous. It is opposition for opposition's sake.

There is one thing against which we wish to warn the people. That is, the disreputable practice of imitating the People's Ticket so closely

that persons in a hurry are deceived into voting for the opposition, through the tricks of those versed in political intrigue. Be sure that if you want to vote the People's Ticket you do not unwittingly cast the wrong ballot. Examine your tickets before voting.

We hope every legal voter, male and female, will go to the polls on Monday. Carelessness and indifference are wrong at any time, but become inexcusable when hostile influences are at work. All hands to the ballot box! Let us all show our true sentiments and exercise the powers granted to us by law, and do so freely, conscientiously, and with a proper regard for the general good. Unity is strength; division is folly as well as weakness.

#### IRRIGATION.

In another column will be found a communication on the irrigation question, containing three questions to which we are requested to reply. The first must be answered in the affirmative. No argument is needed to support this opinion, as none, we presume, will dispute it. The second and third are intimately connected, and must be considered together.

The rights of old settlers and the needs of the new should be clearly understood, and decided under the influence of mutual charity and regard for the position of each. One of the chief reasons for the choice of a location by the early settlers on various parts of this Territory was, the facilities afforded for irrigation. Farmers selected land near to mountain streams and were able to cultivate the soil because water was at hand to moisten its parched and thirsty acres. At great labor and expense they made canals and ditches and thus obtained water rights in connection with their land claims. In disposing of their property, water privileges formed an important figure in its value. As the volume of water increased, which it has steadily done from the commencement of our occupation of the Territory, new settlers took up land and obtained the benefits of the increased supply. But there are limits to all things, and the streams utilized for farming purposes are not inexhaustible. Therefore, if more land is tilled than the changeable creeks and rivulets can irrigate, some settlers will have to go short. It is clear that those who have taken up or purchased land not entitled to a share of the fluid must be the sufferers.

Water claims are just as valid as land claims, for the latter would be of small value were it not for the former. But here is where that brotherly kindness and charity which are a vital part of the "Mormon" faith have a good opportunity for exercise. Any favors that can be shown to people whose only chance for making a farm is to till land not entitled to water, should be extended by their more fortunate brethren, and, especially at times when no one would be injured by their use of the precious fluid, the new settlers should be permitted to avail themselves of its benefits.

The difficulty is that the latter are sometimes disposed to claim as a right that to which they are not entitled and can only enjoy by sufferance. This hardens the hearts of the rightful claimants and shuts up the fountains of their compassion, and the result is, mutual ill-will and lack of the good spirit. The rights of all should be understood and conceded. And the wants of the needy should be studied and supplied, as far as possible, by all who have the power, for it is a blessed privilege to be able to do good.

As it is for the interest of the whole community that all the land possible shall be cultivated, and as the rights of the first settlers to water for land legally held is indisputable, new settlers should be encouraged to cultivate the soil, but not to the detriment of rightful claimants. This is our answer to the three questions.

#### DIED.

At Wanship, Summit County, on the 28th of Jan., 1878, of diphtheria, ISABELLA, daughter of Robert and Margaret Watson, aged 13 years and 11 months.

#### Local and Other Matters.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 31.

**District Attorney.**—The appointment of Judge Philip T. Van Zile, to the district attorneyship of Utah, has been confirmed by the Senate.

**Dedicatory.**—The dedication services of the Twelfth Ward school-house will be conducted to-morrow afternoon, commencing at two o'clock.

#### Excommunicated.

This certifies that James Toms and Richard Fowler have been cut off the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for apostasy.

E. F. SHEETS, Bishop.  
J. McMURRIN,  
L. BROCKBANK,

Counselors.

S. H. LEAVER, Clerk.

8th Ward, Salt Lake City,  
February 7, 1878.

**Minerals.**—Mutual Improvement, literary and other similar associations desiring to associate mineral cabinets with their libraries can be supplied with good collections, at very reasonable figures, on application to Prof. J. L. Barfoot, Curator of the Museum. Persons ordering collections in that line should pay for them in advance.

The young men of the community should inform their minds in relation to the geology of the country in which they are living.

**Art.**—That a taste for the fine arts may be cultivated in the youth of the community, we believe it would be advisable to more generally make lessons in drawing a portion of the educational course in the district schools.

We also believe it would be a good thing to establish a drawing school, for instruction exclusively in the principles of that art. The talent necessary to conduct an institution of that description is abundant.

**Pleasant Surprise.**—Last evening Brother W. H. Foster, leader of the 7th Ward choir, was pleasantly surprised on being conducted to the meeting house of that Ward. He there found a company of his fellow chorists and friends, to the number of about one hundred and fifty.

A committee in behalf of the choir presented Brother Foster with a handsome and elaborate inkstand, pen rack, gold pen and an elegantly bound hymn book, as a token of esteem. The party partook of a supper prepared for the occasion and the evening was spent in a pleasant, sociable way, the song and dance being the leading amusements.

**Mount Carmel.**—William Worthen writes as follows, from Mount Carmel, Kane County:

"On the 19th of December, the young men of this ward met for the purpose of re-organizing the Mutual Improvement Association, resulting as follows:

"Nephi Jolley, president; Reuben G. Jolley and Edwin Asay, counselors; Wm. Worthen, secretary; Askel S. Jolley, assistant secretary, Silas Hoyt, treasurer.

The young men are taking quite an interest in mutual improvement. Our ward is progressing and a good feeling prevails. Our bishop is alive to his duties and is very energetic."

**Bad Manners.**—There are a few rules, the strict observance of which would conduce to the good order and serenity that should invariably prevail at public religious assemblies.

Do not make it a rule to go to meeting after the appointed time for commencing services. When you do happen to go late do not make as much fluster and noise as possible, in order to draw the admiring (?) gaze of the congregation. Do not keep up a whispering conference with persons sitting near you in a meeting.

Do not pass slips of paper, in the form of little missives, to others in the assembly.

Do all your giggling in a more suitable place and at a more appropriate time than during the progress of divine service.

Do not get up and go out during the services. It is a mark of disrespect to the speaker.

Breaches of any of the foregoing ordinary rules of decent behavior are plain indications of bad breeding.

**Deseret Museum.**—Mr. O. F. Due presented two volumes of armorial bearings of Scandinavian families,

although not a complete work, it is valuable for references. Brother Due, when he lived in Copenhagen, was an earnest and intelligent collector of natural and antiquarian curiosities for the museum, several parcels of shells, minerals, stone age relics, and other valuable contributions having been sent by him. The proprietor of the Museum took care to give Brother Due substantial proofs of his sense of appreciation of his merits on his arrival in Utah. And, although Bro. Due had no mercenary intentions in view, when using his energies in behalf of the Deseret Museum, by spending a large portion of his time in collecting in his native country, he had no reason to regret his labors on reaching here.

Specimens of valuable iron ore have been received from Mr. Pascoe, such as is being used in the reduction of silver ores at the smelting works. This ore is said to be abundant, easily obtained, at a claim belonging to Mr. Pascoe, near this city. Mr. A. C. E. Madsen, of this city, has presented some shells, collected by that gentleman, in California. Bro. Lemon sent up a specimen of maple from the Cottonwood district. He states that it will be quarried extensively.

**Cannonville.**—From Jonathan T. Packer, Bishop of Cannonville, Iron County, we learn a few interesting facts concerning that little settlement. It is situated thirty miles south-east of Panguitch, in a valley ten miles long and from half a mile to two miles in width, on the head of Pahreah Creek. Several other small valleys or broad cañons open into this valley, all offering excellent facilities to the farmer and grazer. The settlement was started two years ago last December, now contains 13 families and there is room for plenty more. Brother Packer thinks the farming land and other facilities sufficient for the support of three good sized settlements, and he considers it the finest location to be found in that region. There is firewood within five miles of the settlement sufficient to supply all the inhabitants the place could support for 50 years, and thousands of acres of excellent long-leaved and red pine saw timber within from six to 20 miles, growing where a wagon could be driven into it. Besides this, there is a 10 foot vein of coal cropping out on the surface within nine miles of, and several smaller veins nearer by the settlement.

The winters there are very mild, not more than five inches of snow having fallen the present winter or last. The soil is of a sandy nature and very productive, especially for sugar cane, corn and such crops. Carrots were raised there last year two feet long and weighing as much as four and a quarter pounds each.

Bro. Packer tells a story of the growth of squashes there, which seems almost incredible. On the 25th of July last they were visited by a terrific hailstorm, which cut up the squash vines so badly that it was feared they were killed. In a few days afterwards, however, the vines commenced sprouting out and blossoming afresh. On the 6th of August squashes had begun to set, or form, and within 24 days from that time many of them had attained a growth of from 35 to 44 inches in circumference.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

##### HOUSE.

February 6th.

H. F. No. 15 was taken up on its second reading by sections, pending which, it was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Pace, Milner, Birch and Preston.

H. F. No. 17, "amendatory of and supplementary to the charter of Beaver City," was adopted as substitute to H. F. 14, read the first time, taken up on its second reading by sections, pending which it was recommitted to the committee on municipal corporations and townsites, with instructions.

On motion of Mr. Atwood, Mr. Lyman was added to said committee.

The following message was received from the Council:

I have the honor to announce that all your amendments to C. F. 8, "bill providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," are concurred in by the Council.

##### COUNCIL.

Feb. 7.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called; quorum present.

Prayer by the chaplain.

Councilor Smoot, in behalf of the committee on elections, to whom was referred C. F. 13, "bill for special elections," reported the same back with certain amendments. Taken up on its second reading as amended, pending which it was recommitted, with instructions to consider an additional amendment.

A communication from the House was read, announcing that they had passed a motion to print 2,000 copies of the report of the superintendent of district schools, and asking concurrence; Council concurred.

The report of the Territorial superintendent of district schools was then read to the Council. The reading was in progress when we went to press.

##### HOUSE.

Feb. 7, 10 a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll call, quorum present.

Prayer by the chaplain.

Mr. Sharp presented a petition from the Utah Rifle Association; referred to the committee on militia.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools was referred to the Council for concurrence.

Mr. Milner reported as follows:

"Your committee on education, to whom was referred secs. 1 and 35 of the Revenue Bill, beg leave to report that we have had the same under consideration, and recommend that 3½ mills, for school purposes, should be inserted in sec. 1, and that sec. 35, or the repealing clause in the Revenue Bill, should repeal so much of sec. 591 Compiled Laws of Utah as relates to the assessment of 'one-fourth of one per cent. on all taxable property within their districts, for school purposes,' and shall have power to remit taxes.' Also, so much of sec. 608 Compiled Laws of Utah as relates to the appropriation of '\$20,000 annually for the use of district schools.'

Your committee further recommend that the above amendments be incorporated in the substituted 'Revenue Bill.'

Mr. Lyman moved that \$22 be placed upon the appropriation bill, for the relief of Joseph S. Gyles, ex-assessor and collector of Millard County; referred to the committee on claims and appropriations.

Mr. Atwood moved that a committee be appointed to act with a like committee of the Council, to visit the Treasurer and examine the redeemed Auditor's warrants and cancel or destroy them. Messrs. Atwood and Webster were appointed such committee.

H. F. 13, "Revenue Bill" was taken up on its second reading by sections.

The following motion was made by Mr. Joel Grover, and carried:

"That a rule of the House be established confirming the mover of any motion to an opening and closing speech, both not to exceed twenty minutes; and other members be restrained to one speech of not more than fifteen minutes, unless otherwise permitted, by a majority of the House.

A motion by Mr. Farr that the rate of tax for school purposes, provided for in Sec. 1, be two mills on the dollar instead of three, was lost. The ayes and nays being demanded of record were as follows:

Ayes: Webster, Murdock, Hatch, Atwood, Carrington, Farr, and Wright.

Noes: Birch, Lyman, Petersen, Spencer, Brown, Milner, Rockwood, Gardner, Sharp, Smith, Fisher, Peery and Preston.

H. F. No. 18, taken up and read the second time by sections.

##### Like to Obtain.

No doubt the public would like to obtain what it requires at as cheap a rate as possible, and many times are induced to purchase cheap articles, which are in reality the dearest in the end. Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts cost a few cents more, yet they are the cheapest, for they require much less in quantity.

\$55 to \$75 a week to Agents. \$10 Outfits Free. P. O. Vick-  
yor, Augusta, Maine.