

# DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - MARCH 24, 1880.

## KEARNEY SENTENCED.

THE arrest of Denis Kearney, the sand-lots agitator, was the beginning of the end of mob rule in the Golden City. Grave doubts arose in the minds of many persons, in and out of California, as to the nerve of the court before whom the trial was conducted. But it appears that the document recently issued by the Citizens' Protective Association stiffened the backbone of that functionary, and Kearney was convicted. By telegram to-day, we learn that the ex-drayman and now ex-demagogue has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars; also that he will take an appeal to the superior court.

Kearney was dumb-founded. He expected to get off with a fine of twenty dollars, and when he recovered speech vented his anger in his usual blasphemous style. No matter what may be the final issue of this case, his day is done. His originality consisted, not in any new or startling ideas, but in bold, vulgar, indecent and forcible expressions which, however common among the depraved classes in excited conversation, were something novel on the platform. That is all.

By continued judicious measures, peace may be soon established in the city by the Gate to the Pacific, and its commercial and financial prosperity be speedily restored. So mote it be!

## CAPITAL CRIMES.

"A petition to Congress is in circulation and receiving many signatures, calling the attention of that body to the apparent inability of our present police force to restrain the terrible increase of crime in our midst, and earnestly and urgently requesting that Congress immediately raise the effective force of the metropolitan police to 300 privates, besides officers, and amend the criminal code of the District of Columbia by making the crime of rape a capital offense."

The above is clipped from the Washington Star, and corroborates what we published a few days ago, concerning the prevalence of crime in the city which is under the special and complete control of Congress.

The crime against the person referred to should, in our opinion, be made a capital offence, everywhere. It is becoming quite common in Christendom. The penalty for this crime is usually quite inadequate. For this reason the services of "Judge Lynch" are called into requisition in some parts of the country. Not only is the law slow to action and full of loopholes for the guilty, but when it takes effect, the punishment is seldom any way near the height of the guilt.

This brutal and cowardly crime should be placed legally on a par with murder. In some cases it is actually worse. To a virtuous maiden, the injury inflicted by her dastardly assailant is greater than death. He should be treated as a murderer of the worst class. Brutes can be touched only by terror. The revival of the lash arrested garrotting in England. Violence subdued violence. The gallows should stare in the face every forceful violator of virtue. Death should be the rapist's reward.

Next and akin to this inexcusable and abominable crime, is the sin of seduction. This also is placed far too low in the criminal calendar. What the vicious brute accomplishes by force in the first-named crime, the sneaking, smooth-tongued villain effects by promises and persuasion in the second. The seducer is generally a perjurer as well as a libertine. And when success crowns his devilish arts, in consequence of the social heresy which lays all the blame on the deceived, and often in effect praises the deceiver, he boasts rather than sorrows in his shameful degradation, and leaves his victim to bear alone the earthly consequences of their mutual wrong. These sexual crimes should stand

at the head of the list of punishable offences and ought never to be condoned with money. The fact that they may be covered over with cash is a sad comment on the purity of modern life, and the strictness of "Christian" morals. And the terrible condition of society in the nation's capital, where the worst social sins are so frightfully common, is a testimony to heaven and all righteous people, of the rank and arrant hypocrisy, deep in the hearts of the pretended Puritans who seek to turn away the public gaze from their own iniquities and the evils that they wink at, by enacting special laws to correct imaginary errors in a distant Territory. Verily they will be blasted with shame by the light of the coming day of judgment and justice!

## DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

By request we publish the accompanying letter, with some remarks of our own appended:

CROYDON, Morgan Co.,  
March 16th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

There seems to be quite a misunderstanding with quite a number of school trustees in relation to their duties as such. People do not all view the law alike, therefore trustees and taxpayers in some of our settlements are at variance in relation to school matters. As your readers are very numerous in this county, I beg leave to ask you the following questions: Is it not the duty of trustees, where there are good school houses and the people are willing to pay tuition fees for their children, to provide for them a teacher? Or must the taxpayers employ the teacher, and make the necessary arrangements themselves? Can we not infer from the way the school law reads, that it is the imperative duty of trustees to visit a school once during a school term. My version would be that if not his imperative duty, from the fact of his accepting the office a trustee should be interested enough to do so. By inserting the above in connection with your views on the subject you will greatly oblige citizens and your humble servant,

TRUSTEE.

The answers to these question may be found in the school law passed at the late session of the Legislature, which has already been published in the DESERET NEWS. In the third section it is provided that: "The trustees shall provide suitable school-houses and keep the same in repair, employ teachers," &c., &c. This plain requirement of the law ought to preclude all dispute on this point. If trustees do not want the responsibility of engaging teachers, prescribing "the manner in which schools shall be conducted, the branches to be taught and rates of tuition therefor," as well as to discharge the other duties of their calling as prescribed by law, they should not accept the office. Trustees should make themselves familiar with the law in relation to district schools and be careful to comply with its provisions, because they cannot otherwise discharge their obligations properly, and are liable to suit on their bonds for neglect or wrongdoing.

By reference to section nine it will be seen that it is made the imperative duty of the trustees to "visit, officially, each school in their respective districts at least once during each term." The law says they "shall" do so. This leaves no room for "inference" and no opening for dispute, and we fail to see where in the people and the trustees have any occasion for misunderstanding on these points. They are as plain as the English language can make them.

The time has come when those who are elected to office must consider themselves under obligations to perform the duties thereof intelligently, faithfully and as servants, not masters of the people. School trustees should be active, able, wise and liberal-minded, and anxious to subvert the cause of education and to labor for the progress and culture of the rising generation. No trustee can reasonably think himself justified before the law or his own conscience, who never visits the school under his supervision nor makes himself acquainted with the teacher and the scholars nor with the manner in which the school is conducted. Grave responsibilities are placed upon school trustees, and while they should be diligent and discreet, the people should sustain them in all laudable endeavors for the good of our district schools.

## CANAL OR SHIP RAILWAY?

DURING the visit of Count de Lesseps at Washington, he appeared before the House committee on inter-oceanic canal, and explained many things in relation to his scheme for cutting the Isthmus of Panama. At the close of his address, Captain James B. Eades, the famous levee builder and engineer replied, showing the difficulties of the Lesseps plan and its enormous expense, amounting to many millions of dollars more than its projector assumed as the maximum cost.

Captain Eades then read a paper in advocacy of his plan of a ship railway. He demonstrated that a substantial and durable ship railway can be built for half the cost of a canal with locks, and for one-fourth that of a canal at tide level; that such a ship railway can be built in one-third or one-fourth of the time needed for the construction of a canal; that, when built, ships of the maximum tonnage can be moved with safety at four or five times greater speed than in a canal; that a greater number of vessels per day can be transported by the railway than can possibly be transported by the canal; that the capacity of a ship railway can be easily increased to meet the demands of commerce; that the cost of maintenance of the roadway and rolling stock would be much less than that of the canal, and that a railway can be constructed and operated in localities where it is not practicable to construct a canal. He explained his plan by means of drawings, which showed a pit of 3,000 feet long, in which the railway

should be made into the harbor to the depth of 30 feet; then showing the cradle into which the ship is to be fitted, and explaining how the ship is to be kept in place in the cradle by means of blocks six or ten feet apart; then showing the railway, consisting of 12 rails of the ordinary width. He claimed that derailment was impossible on account of the number of rails and the weight of the ships; that there would be no oscillation or strain upon the ships, even in heavy gales. His plan has received the sanction of E. J. Reed, chief constructor of the British Navy; John Roach, Henry Steers and other eminent American engineers.

One very significant fact in relation to the canal scheme is, that Americans do not subscribe stock to it. So far as that is concerned, the labors of de Lesseps in this country have been fruitless. It is confidently believed by the friends of Eades that Congress will take action in support of his railway plan.

## "STAR" LIGHT.

FROM the *Millennial Star* we learn that the work of God is progressing in Europe. Baptisms are frequently reported, and the Elders in the ministry are active and zealous in their labors of love. In the *Star* for March 1st appear full statistical reports of the Church in Great Britain, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Germany and Italy. From these it appears that the total number of Saints in fellowship in Great Britain, at the close of 1879, was 5,237. During the past year 888 were added by baptism and 812 emigrated. The Scandinavian mission numbered 5,205. Baptisms during the year, 886; emigrated 515. In the Swiss, German and Italian mission there were 798. Baptisms for the year, 158; emigrated 126. It will be observed that the baptisms exceeded the number emigrated in each instance.

Elder Wm. Driver writes from Faversham, Kent, of baptizing six persons at that place and another at Southend, with five more names handed in of applicants for baptism. Elder John Rider reports baptisms in various parts of the Manchester Conference and of the manifestation of the power of God in healing through the administrations of the Elders.

The reports of Conference meetings show great interest on the part of the Saints, and a spirit of inquiry among strangers.

The first company of emigrants for the season will sail from Liverpool on the 10th of April.

The following list of releases and appointments appears:

The following elders are released

from their present appointments to return to Utah with the company which will leave Liverpool, April 10th, 1880:

James L. Bunting, from the presidency of the Liverpool Conference.  
George R. Emery, from the presidency of the Sheffield Conference.

Isaac Smith, from the presidency of the Leeds Conference.  
Henry Walsh, from the presidency of the Norwich Conference.

John L. Blythe, from being traveling elder in the Glasgow Conference.

James Kippen, from being traveling elder in the Glasgow Conference.

George Crane, heretofore President of the Newcastle Conference, is appointed to preside over the Liverpool Conference.

Peter Reid, heretofore traveling elder in the Newcastle Conference, is appointed to preside over that Conference.

B. S. Young, heretofore traveling elder in the Leeds Conference, is appointed to preside over that Conference.

Henry Margetts, heretofore traveling elder in the Manchester Conference, is appointed to preside over the Sheffield Conference.

Oscar F. Hunter, heretofore traveling elder in the Manchester Conference, is appointed to preside over the Norwich Conference.

Mrs. Walton, 7 Back Duke Street, Barrow - in - Furness, Lancashire, wishes to know the whereabouts of her brother-in-law, David Turner, who emigrated from Stanfield Mill, near Leeds, Yorkshire, England, to the United States of America. When last heard of he was in Utah.

Samuel Alcock, who went from Stockport to Utah, with his mother, about the year 1855-6, will hear of something to his advantage if he will correspond with Lawyer Blegg, Cheadle, Staffordshire, England.

## AN ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.

A VERY interesting expedition will leave New York early in April. Its destination is Mexico. It is not a filibustering enterprise, but has for its object the interest of archaeological science.

The projector is Mr. Pierre Lorillard, who has made an arrangement with the proper authorities for a Franco - American expedition to advance inquiries into the antiquities of Mexico, and bring to light the primitive civilizations of this continent. The reason for soliciting the aid of France was the fact that America has no established archaeological institution qualified to undertake the work. France has a National School of Archaeology and many enthusiastic Professors, trained in the art of skilled inquiry into monumental and other antiquities. By combining French and American talent and enlisting the interest of both nations, success is rendered much more probable than by dependence upon American efforts alone. M. Leon de Cessac, M. Leon de Rosny and M. Desire Charnay have made themselves famous by their explorations on this hemisphere and their, at least partial, solution of the mystery of its ancient hieroglyphics. It is announced that the last named gentleman will direct the French division of the expedition organized by M. Lorillard.

These scientific labors have a peculiar interest to the Latter-day Saints. Not one of the explorations that have been made by competent persons, from the brilliant work of the late Professor John L. Stephens to the present, has failed to develop evidences of the truth of the Book of Mormon, and confirm the testimony of the martyred Seer who, under the inspiration of the Almighty, translated that sacred record.

If the learned men who derive so much satisfaction from uncovering the antiquities of this favored land, could discard their prejudices sufficiently to accept the Book of Mormon as a key to the mystery that enshrouds the buried past, how much more easily they could unlock the doors of the archaeological temple, and bring to light the true history of the origin, progress and decay of ancient American civilization! But while they close their eyes to the light of that revelation, we will endeavor to be wiser, and, accepting the truth manifested from on high, will gladly receive all the information that may be obtained through the efforts of men who are enthusiasts in science but cold

skeptics in theology. We shall watch with interest the progress of the expedition.

## PROSPECTIVE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

By letter from the French capital we learn that advices from Russia state that almost the entire country is anxious for a change and more or less openly sympathizes with the revolution. One report, not destined for publication, says that the revolution is now ripe, and that no human power can prevent its outbreak. What has already occurred is represented as a mild foretaste of what has yet to come. It is a mistake to suppose that the danger with which the Empire of the Czar is threatened is likely to be confined to the large towns, such as St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kiev. The same exasperation against the maladministration and corruption of the authorities exists in every town and village of Siberia, and in every inhabited part of the steppes of Little Russia. In fact, the most remote districts are not free from it.

Prior to the inauguration of the reign of terror, Russian malcontents formerly belonged to two distinct categories. One of them comprised people who, though dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs and desirous for a change, hoped to attain their end by pacific means. They, nevertheless, had an occult literature of their own, and carried on an active propaganda amongst students and working men. This group included a large number of adherents belonging to the better classes, and professed to be opposed to means of violence for the realization of their theories. Latterly, however, they have rallied to the other group of malcontents, which, since its formation, has been a party of action. They have always gone by the name of Nihilists. With comparatively few exceptions they belonged to the middle and lower classes. They have also recruited partisans chiefly from the universities and factories. Many of them are men of culture, gifted with an iron will, and ready for every privation and sacrifice in the common cause. The prospect of being transported in cages like wild beasts to Saghalien, marched through the snow to Siberia, tortured in some prison cell, or even executed in the citadel of St. Petersburg, are matters of small consideration for the Russian Nihilists.

Even the Russian peasants, who live far from the centres of revolutionary plots and conspiracies have an obstinate, dogged way of resisting the authorities, which is without example in any other part of Europe. The magistrates appointed by the Czar find the peasants taciturn, and seldom, if ever, succeeded in obtaining evidence from one against the other. On the approach of the tax-gatherer the peasant hides all he possesses. Only last year hideous stories were told of Russian peasants mutilating themselves in order to shrink the army conscription. Amongst themselves they are honest enough, but every means is justifiable in their eyes for escaping the oppression that poisons their very existence. General Loris Melikoff may imprison, proscribe, and execute; but he will neither pacify nor terrorize. The hydra of revolution has been let loose, and it has a tremendous scope for action.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 13.

**The Canal Question in Bishops' Meeting.**—The most interesting subject discussed at the Bishops' meeting, last evening, was the Salt Lake City and Jordan Canal, now in course of construction, its consideration by the various speakers occupying nearly all of the hour and a half the meeting was in session. The first speaker was Mayor Little, who reminded those present and desired them to remind others, of the special election to be held on Monday, the 5th of April, when it would be decided, by the people, whether or not Salt Lake City should assume an indebtedness of \$250,000, or as much thereof as the City Council might deem sufficient, for the work of finishing the canal. At the election the vote would be "yes" or "no" on the question, "shall the city assume the debt," and all should