DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, September 21, 1891

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Thirty-second Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will commence at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, October 4th, 1891, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the officers and members of the Church to be present at the meetings.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

PARDONED!

The brief dispatch which several days ago announced the pardon of Joseph F. Smith by the President of the United States occasioned much joy among the people of this Territory. We do not know of anyone who spoke against the President's action. The Latter-day Saints, universally, regarded it as a token of goodwill on the part of the President, and it raised him very much in their estimation.

We are happy to announce that the document has arrived in this city. It is dated the 10th day of September and grants the petition which had been sent to the President endorsed by a number of influential gentlemen, official and otherwise. The petition asked for remissal and pardon for all offences against the Edmunds act.

President Joseph F. Smith then is now a free man. As soon as the important paper can be placed in his hands he will no doubt return to his post and be seen among his friends and again minister to the Saints. We join with the hosts who will congratulate him upon the freedom which has providentially come to him, through the good offices of those who signed the petition and the clemency of President Benjamin Harrison.

MORALITY AND THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

The necessity of moral training for the young is beyond dispute. Religious instruction is at least of equal importance, or it is so considered by religious people and by some who, though undevotional in their make-up, regard religion as necessary to the general welfare.

As we have shown heretofore, religious teaching is excluded from our public schools. There would be great difficulty in making it unsectarian, and denominational teaching is barred by territorial statute. But moral training is another thing. True, it may be argued that all morality is part of religion and springs from religious sentiments and principles. But there are moral people who are not religious, in its full sense, and there are some people considered religious whose morality is certainly not of the highest type.

Morality may and ought to be taught in the public schools, and need not be introduced in a way to trench upon any theological dogma or non-religious idea. Without moral training mere intellectual culture is inadequate, and education will be a failure. The cultivated rogue is the greatest scourge. Mental development without moral development will produce monsters instead of men and women fit for civilized society.

And while denominational teachings are forbidden in Utah by law, moral training is required in the district schools. The statute says: "Moral instruction leading to impress upon the minds of the pupils the importance of good manners, truthfulness, temperance, purity, patriotism and industry shall be given in every district school."

We do not know whether this requirement of the law is complied with or not. We presume the Superintendent in this city, who is a very thorough disciplinarian and competent officer, sees to it that the law is complied with in this particular. It should be enforced in all the public schools in the Territory. Another requirement of the law is that teachers shall give to pupils sufficiently advanced "special instruction concerning the nature of and effects produced by the use of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics."

This may be regarded rather as scientific than moral instruction. Yet it partakes of the nature of both. Immorality is undeniably promoted by the excessive use of intoxicants, and if scholars are taught the effects of narcotics and stimulants upon the human system so as to impress the mind with the evil consequences of their habitual use, a moral influence will be exerted in the interest of sobriety and temperance and social order and obligations, which cannot fail to have beneficial moral results.

The public should understand that though denominational teaching is forbidden in the District Schools of Utah, yet that sectarian and bigoted teachings are also forbidden, and that moral training is an essential part of the curriculum. Any violation or neglect of the law in these particulars should be noted and reported, so that the public schools may be kept free from evil and be made productive of as much good as possible to the youth of our Territory.

MR. ASTOR AND HIS MONEY.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR has sent word to the country from which he receives a daily income of $25,000 that its government and society are not to his liking and that hereafter he wishes to be regarded as a citizen of London. We know of no law but the moral law of gratitude to interfere with William Waldorf Astor or any other American plutocrat in renouncing allegiance to this country.

So far as the person or genius of these men are concerned the country would never miss them. In Mr. Astor's case particularly in this true. We done if from his entire life a single act could be cited from which his country, its states or his neighbors have received an iota of substantial benefit. The best energies of his existence have been spent in fluttering about under gilded chandeliers, among the gaudy butterfly denizens of New York, himself the gaudiest of them all. His business is that of a collector of rents. There is nothing in his business calculated to benefit anyone.

It has been estimated that $25,000 pass through his accounts daily as net proceeds, and it is virtually an aggregate of the tribute paid by producers in the way of rents, and all of this gentleman's income which was not required to keep himself and family dressed and entertained has gone for the purchase of more tenements that he might collect more rents. He never was known to dispose of a foot of land. It has been a tradition in the family to buy everything in sight that required no labor or risk to make it valuable and to sell nothing. This sort of an occupation has not rendered the Astor family especially valuable to this country for the good it has derived or may derive from their genius for making money, but in the wealth they have accumulated it has some interest, and when the head of the household declares that he has done with the United States, the people from whom he has collected his vast riches are naturally interested in the question whether his money, too, has turned English. This country can afford to pay a reasonable tribute to its employments to get rid of them, but it would not take many of the $25,000-daily sort to make the tax a rather serious one for business.

But, to conclude the subject, there is only one moral to be drawn from Astor's announcement of removal from America. It is, that property that will return an income of $25,000 a day is too much for any one man to be allowed to possess compatibly with the general welfare.

BALMACEDA.

THE story of Balmaceda's ill appearance, after all, a tragical termination. Report has it, that he shot himself, in his room at the Argentine Legation in Santiago, Chile, on the 9th inst. The news of his death was occasion in that city for brilliant illuminations and boisterous rejoicings. All hope of escape having vanished, Balmaceda, sooner than surrender himself to the Junta, committed suicide.

Balmaceda left a letter written to his mother, and also a statement to the New York *Herald*, in which he explains his attitude during the rebellion. In it he says that he sided with the firm conviction that he was right all through the war. He complained of the treachery and mendacity of his generals, saying they were false to him. His heart was in his country and he had hopes of making it, in truth, a real republic. He also states that the bad deeds attributable to his orders was not known to him until after they had been committed. He had hopes of triumph till along until after the battle of Placilla.

In his death statement Balmaceda makes one important admission adding to United States Minister Egan. He says if he had taken Egan's advice matters would be different. Egan advised him to make peace and retire from Chile, but thinking that he (Egan) was in league with the Junta, the advice was ignored. The New York *Herald* correspondent at Santiago says that Egan gave him marked assistance in obtaining copies of the last statements of Balmaceda.

A short time ago Major Alfred F. Sears of Portland, Oregon, returned home from a four years sojourn in Chile, and other South American countries. To the Portland Oregonian he gave his views on "the Right and wrong of the Chilean trouble." He says the American press has not treated Balmaceda fairly, simply because the press was not informed of the real situation in Chile. Major Sears, however, admits that humanity and fonacity are the most modest characteristic traits of Chilean character, and that one side is as guilty as the other, and remarks:

"It was necessary to acknowledge and discuss the cruelty, as Balmaceda is accused to authorize it, yet that is not a Chilean, to avoid the history of the Chilean detachment of the Peruvian cruiser called Alderal Lynch, to report to the conduct of Montt's men at Placeta, where the brutalities not ennobling wounded were forced into a storage go with the dead and covered with sand.

[illegible] Mr. Darbek together again. They were married by a clergyman at the house of Miss Jones's parents in Chicago on the 19th inst. On the same evening they left for New York on their wedding tour.

The Wisconsin lawyers claim that Judge Horton's divorce is void in the case of Hunt. Hunt is a citizen of Wisconsin, and no legislation could give the Illinois courts jurisdiction. So the interesting question now arises, who is the young lady's husband, and where is the newsboy?

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The cost of a palace sleeping car is $12,000, if vestibuled $17,000.

There are sixty miles of snow sheds on the Central Pacific Railroad.

One million persons are employed by the railroads of the United States.

The cost of railroads in the United States has been nine billion dollars.

The total mileage of telegraph wire in the United States is 837,384 miles.

The total mileage of pipes and cable in the United States is 254,110 miles.

The cost of a high-class light-wheel passenger locomotive is about $6,500.

Bloom reports 929,420 pending claims, half for pensions and half for more pension.

The total number of employes in the operation of telegraph lines in the United States is 42,447.

The salary of each member of the Canadian Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is $7000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives $8,000.

The Canadian House of Commons is composed of 215 members. The Speaker's salary is $4000 a year. Each senator receives a sessional indemnity of $1000 and mileage.

Hinmont calculated the mean level of North America to be 748 feet above the sea, and he found that in 4,000,000 years the whole of North America might be worn down to the sea level.

Rabbi Samuel Freuder tendered his resignation to his Hebrew congregation a few days ago, at Davenport, Iowa. He said that Judaism is a theological fact no longer, and that it had no longer a mission in the world.

A marriage contract in Wisconsin was recently dissolved by a Chicago judge, on the ground of its illegality. The Wisconsin lawyers say it was legal according to the laws of that State. It is probable that more will be heard about it.

It is reported that a fruit jar trust has been formed in Chicago and other eastern cities jobbers find it impossible to fill orders. The price has also advanced. The article which sold last year at $5.50 per gross for quarts is now quoted at $7.2 to $10.

It appears that a revolution is in progress in Mexico. One report says that Garcia, the leader of the revolutionists was caught and hanged on the 13th inst. Another report states that Garcia is alive and active, that he is receiving recruits very fast.

Two railroad spads turned Higgins and Arnold set fire to the shipping of a negress in a cabin in Milwaukie a few days ago. The woman was turned to ashes. One of the men (Higgins) was arrested in Chicago on the 19th inst. The police are on the hunt after Arnold.

The longest telegraph line in the world extends from 18 Old Broad street, London, to 29 Cable street, Calcutta. A gentleman went into the London office a short time ago and was shown the 30-mile pitcher in connection with the main line from London to Teheran.

The Canadian Parliament is composed of two houses—the Senate and the Commons. The senators are appointed for life by the Crown, on the nomination of the Governor-General. The Commons are elected under a Federal act which provides for practically universal suffrage.

Fanny Davenport, the actress, is again sued for slander by an actor who supported her in "La Tosca." She posted a notice in one of the theatres saying that Lotto had acted indecently. He sued her in the courts of Minnesota, and already two trials have taken place. A new trial was ordered on the 20th inst.

A son of Frank James has won a scholarship in a Missouri military academy, where he will at once begin his studies. He is a bright and popular boy of thirteen years, and it may be that the personal courage and manliness he has inherited from his inflexible father will some day make a good soldier of him.

The time required for a journey around the earth by a man walking day and night without rest would be 428 days, on express train, forty days; sound, at a medium temperature, thirty-two and one-half hours; cannon ball, twenty-one and three-quarter hours; light, a little over one-tenth of a second; electricity, passing over a copper wire, a little less than one-tenth of a second.

The Dalmatian incident has called from Minister Kasson the danger to the peace of Europe given by Russo-Turkish relations. The Minister Extraordinary Kasson, who is perhaps the most accomplished student of the Eastern question in the world, is preparing an article for *The Forum* on the Peace of Europe, in which he will set forth the delicate relations of all the European governments to one another regarding this danger-point.

The Buffalo Commercial says that a well-known clergyman of that city was asked to solve the following puzzle a few nights ago: If all the children that King Herod killed were buried in such a manner that only their arms from the elbow to the tips of their fingers were visible above the ground how could you distinguish the arms of the boys from those of the girls? The reverend gentleman worked at it faithfully but was obliged to give it up. "For shame, doctor," cried the interrogator. "The idea that you should forget that the children that Herod killed were all boys."

A Great Future for the Jews.

[*Jewish American Review.*]

When we see what great work the Jews of Europe have done despite the depressing influence of ages of restriction, injustice and oppression, what may not the impact from the Jews of America? That the Jew is by nature as well fitted for the duties of a businessman, or of a soldier, or of a scholar, or of a statesman, as for the duties of a money-changer, any Christian may satisfy himself by simply taking a concordance of the Scriptures, old and new, Jewish and Christian, and referring to the occupations therein cited. He will find that the occupations of the Jews when they possessed Palestine were at least as various as the occupations of the English under Elizabeth can be shown to have been by a concordance of Shakespeare. What was the command of the Lord of Hosts to the Jews who were deported from Jerusalem into Babylonia? "Build ye houses and dwell therein; till your gardens, and eat of the fruit thereof." Have not the Jews of our own day faithfully obeyed this command ever since they found a refuge in New Jersey from those persecutions, "not religious," of 1880 and 1881, in the review of which President Rutling, of Prague, was not ashamed to charge Sir Moses Montefiore, then in his ninety-fourth year, with encouraging "the sacrifice of Goethe nations at the Pass-over?" Has Mr. Goldwin Smith forgotten that the same atrocious calumny was twice repeated in the Commons by a "consular officer"—not English, indeed, but French—no longer ago than in 1877? That the Jew is by nature a man above many other races of men it does not become me to assert. But such is the concurrent testimony of the ages of Christendom, the very existence of Christianity being itself a witness to the assertion. Granting the Jew to be only the equal, intellectually and morally, of other men, what right or reason has any man to affirm of him that by a leg of his nature his presence is a citizen, enjoying equal rights with other citizens, in a land of liberty and of plenty, and yet, by a blight, and not a blessing, to that land and to all its inhabitants, of whatever lineage and of whatever faith?

MR. J. H. SHEPARD, manager of the Paris Cooperative Mercantile Institution, Paris, Idaho, says that he Cells produced by change of drinking water. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is without an equal. It is quick and effectual and leaves no bad results. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 4&s

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Territorial, Territorial School, County, County School and Special School Taxes for the year 1891, are now due and payable at my office, No. 3 County Court House, Salt Lake City. All taxes remaining unpaid on the 21st day of October will be delinquent. Session Laws 1882, 120(6): "The Collector shall, on or before the 1st day of December of each year, publish in at phabetical order a delinquent tax list, showing the amount of Territorial, School and County and Special District taxes due from persons and property delinquent in his county. * * * On the third Monday of December of each year the Collector shall expose for sale at public sale of delinquents' real estate * * * to pay the taxes and costs, etc."

L. G. HARDY,
Collector for Salt Lake County.

N.B.—Please call at Post Office and see for your tax notices. 4|10

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Hoffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and had been treated most until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and at that time was not able to walk across the room without resting. He found before he had used half of a dollar bottle that he was much better, so continued to use it and is today enjoying good health. If you have any Throat, Lung or Chest Trouble, try it. We guarantee collection. Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. 5

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