

EDITORIALS.

A DEFINITION OF ANARCHY.

Most of the anarchist utterances given to the public have thus far been of the blatant and bloody type. On rare occasions there has been an exhibit of the views of the higher grade of this class, embodying ideas which exhibit at least an attempt at and semblance of philosophy. To some minds the theories advanced by the enemies of social order have an almost irresistible fascination, owing to their surface glitter, which is readily dispelled as soon as the interior is reached by the probe of reason. In this issue our readers will find in the report of a meeting recently held by the Anarchist club in Boston, a clear condensation of views from an anarchist standpoint, expressed by two of the most capable exponents of the theory—Messrs. E. B. McKenzie and Victor Yarros.

There is but little room to dispute the proposition of the gentleman first named, that the individual is sovereign, but in the very nature of things it is not possible for him to be so in a singular cap city, but in the aggregate. It is true that authority to rulers, in the existing state of things, delegated from the sovereign power—the people—and necessarily to the majority. The government is the agency of the people, to preserve natural rights. The preservation of the smallest degree of the liberty of the individual would be utterly impossible if each person was not subject to an authority upon whom is imposed the duty of enforcing regulations for the protection of the weak against the strong. Such encroachments are inevitable and individual power is totally inadequate to guard against them. Delegated authority is therefore indispensable to human happiness and protection. The only condition that would admit of its being dispensed with is human perfection—intellectually and morally—an understanding by each man of the rights of his neighbor, and the unalterable will or moral force to respect them.

It is an error to hold that all reforms are anarchical, because as a rule they are not instituted or impelled by governments but by individuals. If there is a condition in any government that needs reformation that condition itself is anarchical. The purpose of the reformer is to eradicate and not establish anarchy. He simply does battle with and eliminates it so far as he is successful in establishing an order of things more consistent with human rights.

The alleged aim of anarchy in respect to the securing to all men of equal opportunities is Utopian. Its attainment is impossible. Opportunities are frequently created by those who find them. Those who are destitute of this creative power will always proportionately lack them. Some individuals cannot even perceive opportunities when they exist. How is it possible, making the physical comparison, to provide a condition in which a blind man would have opportunities equal to that within reach of the man who sees.

The admission that no detailed plan can be given for the operation of an Anarchical condition is frank, but the claim that a system would be developed is absurd. A detailed method of operating a social condition that is chaotic is utterly impracticable. The introduction of systematization would dispel anarchy, the one being the antipodes of the other.

The right claimed by Mr. McKenzie and his fellow theorists to blow themselves up is questionable, although if it were limited to that area the objection might not be so forcible. Taking the whole theory there is no guaranty that it would be thus bounded. If the views of these people are to become universal by enforcement, the blow up would be as wide as the existence of the situation. It would, if order did not step in to dispel chaos, result in the annihilation of the race. The supreme sovereignty of the individual in his separate and irresponsible capacity, with selfishness rampant, as it is, would cause every man's hand to be against his neighbor, either aggressively or defensively.

The five questions asked were pertinent to the occasion, but the answers by Mr. Yarros were superficial and not satisfactory. We will here allude to them.

1. It is stated that all statute law is oppressive. That which is in harmony with "fixed principles" is necessary on account of that agreement, sound and beneficent.

2. The suggestion that the weak and lovers of peace could combine for defense against the aggressions of the strong and unscrupulous is incongruous. There can be no effective combination without leadership, which means delegated authority, and that is opposed to Mr. McKenzie's theory of anarchy. The idea is at once destroyed also, on the ground that the strong and wicked could combine, and in that case would the more readily make a prey of the less powerful and peace-loving in their associated condition.

3. This answer means the destruction of all sexual morality and the extinction of the family. It is horrible to contemplate, and means the worst form of barbarism.

4. This is in unison with it, as it places individual liberty, or rather license, ahead of goodness, without which freedom is a myth.

5. That no one has seen God is an assertion that is entirely beyond Mr. Yarros' power to prove. Many intelligent men do believe He exists without having seen Him. Mr. Yarros believes he has a grain, but he has never seen it.

The more intelligent or subtle explanations of anarchy only serve to render it more repugnant to the lover of the race. It would banish order, peace, morality, liberty and God from the earth and transform it into a veritable pandemonium.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

The golden jubilee of Pope Leo was celebrated at Rome and throughout the world generally Sunday. In the principal cities such as London, Paris, etc., the pomp and display were very fine and must have been a fair reflex of that at the Eternal City, where the demonstrations took on something of the appearance of a monster international celebration. The presents of money and other valuables that were placed at the feet of His Holiness were magnificent and represented vast sums. The whole occasion must have been very gratifying to him and his followers.

As an indication of the drift and modification of public sentiment regarding the Catholic people the Pope's jubilee was a significant affair. For some years prior to the war the prevailing sentiment was so strongly against them that in many communities it was dangerous to be a Catholic and more dangerous to proclaim the fact. This sentiment had crystallized all over the country into a political issue and was the real basis of the "Know-nothing" or Native American party, proscription being extended to all foreigners, because by this means ninety-five per cent. of the entire Romish Church members in this country were reached, they being then of foreign birth. The war of the rebellion followed and turned the eyes of the people in another direction so intently that their ostentatious animosity and the Confederate cause went out together. Since then Romanism has found more secure ground upon which to stand in the United States, and not only that, but has branched out and grown and waxed strong in every part of the land. The persecutions and annoyances once so prevalent and even popular in places have entirely disappeared, and in their place is a feeling of tolerance where there is not absolute respect among those not connected with the faith.

In the large cities of the United States—namely Southern ones—were imposing demonstrations yesterday in sympathy with and resemblance of the central celebration at Rome. These were not so large of course as those of the leading cities of the Old World, but were very imposing and impressive to be held upon soil which once was "consecrated" by the politicians to the bigoted and oppressive purpose of crushing out Catholic sentiment, and subduing Catholic communicants. With such wonderful changes before us as the record of the immediate past, who shall venture to say to what extent intolerance in all its forms will be softened and its advocates subdued in the days near at hand? That it will be modified is a matter of course, for it is not indigenous to a land of liberty; but if the reform goes far enough to enable our statesmen, editors, teachers and preachers to make their public acts more nearly conform to their Christian professions, we shall then be much nearer than now to the goal which the revolutionary patriots started to reach when they banished British rule and British customs and established upon these shores a code of principles for the guidance of their posterity, which has not been strictly followed in letter and still less observed in spirit. Let us hope the respect shown the Holy See by the observance of Sunday's jubilee is but another indication of a forward movement in the march toward a better condition of things, that it was, in fact, the reaching of another milestone along the road which leads to a correct understanding and a willingness to preserve inviolate the rights of free speech, free thought and the untrammelled exercise of conscience.

LEGISLATION RESPECTING SCHOOLS.

ONE of the most important subjects which will demand attention from the Legislature at its coming session, is that of legislation in regard to district schools. The present school law is so incomplete, vague and ambiguous that it is very difficult to administer. Even if no change is made in the present system, there exists an urgent necessity for a complete remodeling of the law, in order that it may be made definite and certain in its provisions, and intelligible to the large number of persons who are required to discharge duties under it, many of whom are not trained in the interpretation of the statutes.

But not only the present school law, but the present school system of our Territory is complained of. It is urged that it might be simplified in its machinery with great advantage to the

taxpayers, pupils and the public generally. At present each district has three trustees and a clerk, though in but few districts of the entire Territory is there enough business connected with the schools to occupy the time or attention of one man more than a few days in the entire year. Sometimes one of the trustees acts as clerk, but even when the number of school officials is thus curtailed, it amounts to a small legion in some of the more populous counties.

Where so many men have to do with business which affords so little means of occupying the time and attention of only a few, what little there is to do is very likely to be neglected, one leaving it for the other to attend to. Strong arguments may be used in support of the theory that the duties pertaining to the management of the district schools were centralized in a small number of officers, better results might be obtained.

Dr. John R. Park, President of the University of Deseret, has given this phase of our schools a large degree of intelligent examination and consideration, and as a result has evolved what he regards as important improvements upon the present system. In a lecture delivered before the Salt Lake County Summer Institute, in June last, Dr. Park submitted his views to the assembled teachers and school officials present. The leading features of his plan may be thus stated:

1. Let each county be made one school district, and let the laws now in force apply to it as such.

2. Let each school district as now organized be a sub-district of the county district.

3. Constitute in each county a board of education to consist of five members, two of whom to be appointed annually by the county court, and three to be elected at the same time and in the same manner as selectmen; one member of the board to be county superintendent. Confer upon this board power to consider, determine and execute all matters pertaining to the public schools of the county.

4. Make the assessor, collector and treasurer of the county, like officers of the board of education.

5. The Board of Education shall have power to district the county for the purpose of education and to revise the boundaries and proportions of the districts when it may deem necessary, or to abolish sub-district lines altogether; to establish, organize, classify and grade schools and in every way regulate and control the same; to determine the text books that shall be used; to collect tuition fees; and to make such provisions as it may deem necessary for the support, conduct, good order and convenience of the district schools of the county and their interests, and shall have and exercise all the powers, trusts and privileges that are now conferred upon district trustees in reference both to each sub-district and to the county district.

6. The Board shall hold regular meetings as shall be designated by law.

7. In each sub-district there shall be one local trustee who shall be elected and qualified as trustees are now elected and qualified and whose duties shall be prescribed by the Board of Education.

8. That all moneys now provided by taxation or otherwise for the support of public schools in the territory shall be apportioned by the commissioner to each county district in proportion to the total school attendance during the previous year.

9. That whenever more than the amount of Territorial school money apportioned to any county district shall be necessary as shall be determined by the Board of Education, to provide school houses, keep the same in repair, employ teachers, furnish fuel, maps, charts and other articles for school purposes, pay a salary to the county superintendent and other officers, or for other school purposes, an estimate of the probable amount so required shall be made by the Board of Education, and for such purposes the Board of Education shall be empowered to assess and collect annually a tax not exceeding—per cent upon all taxable property within the county, as decided by the Board of Education and approved by the county court; but no expense shall be incurred by the Board, nor any of its officers, unless provision by tax, appropriation or otherwise shall have been previously made covering such expense.

10. The duties of the county superintendent and of the board of examination shall be the same as are now prescribed by law and as may be prescribed by the board of education.

11.—That any city or corporate town of the territory containing not less than five thousand inhabitants may constitute one independent school district, separate and apart from the county district of the county in which it may be located, and shall have all the rights, privileges, benefits, and powers of a county district, provided that the board of education of the independent district shall consist ex-officio of the mayor of the city, and one citizen elector and householder from each municipal ward, elected at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of aldermen, and three persons of educational experience, two of whom shall be appointed annually by the city council, and one who shall be designated city superintendent of schools, elected at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of mayor; that the city council instead of the county court shall approve the assessment and collection of any tax decided by

the board of education, and that the city assessor, collector and treasurer, shall be the like officers of the board, instead of the county assessor, collector and treasurer.

Without declaring in favor of or against Dr. Park's suggestions as above outlined, it cannot be denied that they indicate a deliberate consideration of our present school system, and a thoughtful effort to remedy its defects.

IN THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE.

DURING the session of the forty-ninth Congress a bill was passed providing for the appropriation of the sum of \$15,000 for each of the States and Territories of the United States for the purpose of establishing stations devoted to agricultural experiments. The language of the bill, however, was so construed that no funds could be drawn last season for that purpose. A bill has this session been introduced in the Senate which is designed to eliminate any ambiguity in expression, making these funds available for distribution to the various territories as contemplated. Of course Utah will be the gainer, with the other territories, to the extent of \$15,000.

A GROWING PROBLEM.

Far-seeing statesmen of the Southern States realize that the rapid growth in numbers of the negro race constitutes a problem of the greatest gravity. In fact the prospect of being soon thrown hopelessly in the minority is presented to the white inhabitants of many districts in the South. Rev. W. H. Hickman, in a recent address before the Freedmen's Aid Society, said:

"The negroes alone have multiplied eight times in less than a century. They will enter 1888 with almost 7,000,000. If they begin 1888 with 7,000,000 what will they number in 1888? There are persons present in this meeting who will see the negro population in America far greater than all the population—red, white and black—of the last census. In 1900 there will be 12,000,000; in 1920, 21,000,000; in 1940, 48,000,000; in 1960, 96,000,000, and in 1980, 192,000,000. The increase of the white population in the United States in the last ten years was 30 per cent; 9 per cent of this was by foreign emigration, leaving but 21 of natural increase. But the negroes, without a soul from abroad, increased 35 per cent. Therefore, from the standpoint of patriotism and self-protection, we have a mission to these classes and especially the colored, and we should push into those fields with renewed vigor and liberality."

It is not cheering to Anglo-Saxons to contemplate subjugation to the African race; yet this is the outlook lying before portions of the inhabitants of the former slave states.

OPPOSING LAMAR'S CONFIRMATION.

THE opposition to the confirmation of Secretary Lamar as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court still continues and like a rolling snowball gathers volume as it goes. Here is a specimen brick from the Chicago Mail:

"To this day he has never acknowledged that the means taken for its preservation were legal or that the amendments to the Constitution were constitutional. His highest ideal of statesmanship and patriotism is Jefferson Davis, whom he yet regards as a wronged patriot and not as a traitor false to his oath, false to the Constitution, and false to the obligations of man to man."

If it be the fact that the Secretary has not to this day acknowledged that the means adopted for the preservation of the Union were constitutional it should be considered that he is not and never has been alone in his occupancy of that ground; and it should be also remembered, as long as the argument is on and for the sake of maintaining consistency, that men who fought for the Union, who spoke for it in the national and other councils and upheld it in the public press, took similar if not identical views to those of Mr. Lamar upon that subject. It is not to be presumed that the "great commoner," the late Thaddeus Stevens, the leader of the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson and the especial champion of the negro, was disloyal or unfit for a public position, and yet he made no secret of the fact that his party at times went outside the Constitution to accomplish certain war measures and other statesmen have declared regarding the 13th and 15th amendments referred to, that they were not constitutional for several reasons, prominent among which was the fact that they were ratified by States outside of the Union and by them under the pressure of coercion. No one attempts to dispute this, because it is history, and yet it is gravely asserted that because a man merely recites history he is unfitted for a high public office! The fact that he abides

by the changes which such measures, accomplished counts for nothing; that he passes upon their legality as an abstract proposition counts for everything. Strange logic, this!

But if more were needed to show that Mr. Lamar is neither peculiar nor isolated in his views on the questions referred to, it can be found in the action of the very body to which he has been appointed and concerning whose confirmation as such appointee there is so much opposition talk—the Supreme Court of the United States during the war.

It is not our purpose to defend Mr. Lamar or any one else from a just charge made against him. His confirmation or rejection will not affect us, and if he does not take the place, our sincere desire is that some worthy man may have it. This is the extent of our interest in the matter—only to have public accusations which would not amount to disqualification if true, presented in their proper light and bearing.

A CHURCH BURNED.

Opposing "Mormonism" with Arson.
—Two Elders Arrested.

Du Quoin, Perry Co., Ill.,
Dec. 29, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:
I left my home in Glenwood, Sevier County, Utah, April 9, 1886, to take a mission to the Northwestern States. I labored in the Minnesota Conference the first six months. From thence I was appointed to labor in the southern part of Illinois, where I have been ever since. My field has principally been in Williamson, Union and Jackson counties. The latter is my field at present.

On Dec. 6, we were holding a meeting in the Christian Church in Pleasant Valley, Union Co., when we were disturbed by a mob. They threw stones and bricks against the house and through the windows. The people became

VERY MUCH EXCITED

and rushed out, but returned again. I continued my discourse, when suddenly we were again visited with another shower of stones. This caused the breaking up of our meeting. After we left the house it was set on fire and burned to the ground.

The burning of the house was done by the mob and it was supposed that they were headed by a minister of the same church, who had bitterly opposed us the night before. Efforts are being made to identify the party who were engaged in the crime.

On December 24th, Elder James S. Smith and myself

WERE ARRESTED

by Hugh Appleton, a detective, on a complaint made by Mr. Peter Brimmer, whose wife we had baptized a few days previous. At the time the baptizing took place Mr. Brimmer was very favorable, and went with us to the water where the baptizing was performed. But he afterwards entered a complaint for our arrest.

We were kept in custody by the detective for twenty-four hours, when we were discharged, as Mr. Brimmer withdrew his complaint against us. The officer demanded \$2.25 as fees, and made us pay it before he would let us go. They also demanded that we leave the county, but this we would not agree to do.

THREATS WERE MADE AGAINST US.

stating that if ever we were caught in the neighborhood again we would be mobbed out.

We are at the present time in Du Quoin, visiting some of the Elders who have met to spend the holidays. There is a small branch of the Church located here. The Saints are feeling well in the Gospel.

Your co-laborer in the Gospel of peace,

ERASTUS W. PETERSON.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

CULLED FROM LATEST WESTERN EXCHANGES.

—On the 27th ult., at San Fernando, Cal., an Indian committed suicide by hanging.

—Lafayette Hood leaped to his death from a railway train at Dixon, Cal., on Christmas day, but whether with suicidal intent or otherwise is not known.

—The board of health has declared smallpox epidemic in San Francisco. The police have been called out to assist the health officers in enforcing quarantine.

—A dispatch dated San Francisco, Dec. 28, says: Advice received per Oceanic today state that the recent explosion of a magazine at Kulauskoo, near Amoy, China, caused the death of from 200 to 1,000 persons. The exact number can never be ascertained. About three hundred tons of powder exploded. Some 200 houses were also destroyed.

A dispatch dated Portland, December 29, says: General Rufus Ingalls yesterday filed a petition in the county court, asking that he be appointed special administrator of the estate of the late Ben Holladay. The appointment is desired by Mrs. Holladay, but opposed by Joseph Holladay, brother of the deceased, who is named as administrator in the only will that