

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

To-morrow (December 24th) the NEWS will publish a Christmas number, which will be double the size of its regular daily issue. The extra matter will consist of an array of special contributions from well known local writers, and will embrace a wide variety of themes, some of which are not only adapted to the season, but forcibly to the times and events through which the community is now passing. It will include poetry of a high class, papers upon the situation of the Saints, narrative, anecdotal matter and broad humor. In the last named line a confidential league circular by "Saxey" will be a striking feature. The issue will, we believe, be popular, and will be sought by numbers of people to send to their friends at a distance. As the number of copies printed will be limited, those who desire to procure it should apply early.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

When the late President Brigham Young announced his views on the necessity of industrial training as an essential feature of proper education, he was assailed by his enemies, here and elsewhere, as an ignorant utilitarian who had no ideas above material things, and who wanted to keep the people in a condition of servitude. The infamous paper in this city which makes a specialty of attacking everything that comes from a "Mormon," was specially jeering and abusive. It declared that all President Young desired in the way of education was to teach a boy how to saw off the end of a board and a girl how to sweep out a kitchen.

But we notice that the very ideas which that great statesman and political economist expressed on this subject, are being adopted and advocated by the friends of education all over the country. Industrial training, as a part of school instruction, is having a veritable boom. It is beginning to be perceived, as President Young affirmed, that mere intellectual culture is insufficient. That it raises up an army of aspirants for office and positions where manual labor is not needed, and supplies no artisans or mechanics and no physical toilers for the very basis of strong society. The head is running away from the hand, and the brain is cultivated at the expense of the body. The legislative part of the human system is fostered and the executive neglected.

Physical development has received encouragement in the colleges, but it has been simply in the way of sport. It has hardened the muscles but has not trained them in usefulness to society. This defect in the educational system of the country is perceived and a remedy called for. A revolution in school methods will doubtless be the consequence. Technical education and manual training will be considered a necessary part of academic instruction and there will be more mechanics and fewer clerks in the generations that are to come.

Education should by all means be practical. There is no need to abolish the intellectual part of it in order to introduce the physical. Skilled industry is what is wanted. How to do something and do it well, should be the aim of youth. Excellence in any branch of human labor must be desired and achieved. The natural bent of mind and adaptation of taste and person to various occupations ought to be studied. Trades should be made honorable and desirable, and professions should not be exalted, as now, beyond measure. Production ought to be honored more than distribution and art be placed on a level with science.

With all the valuable and practical instructions of our leaders on this subject, little or nothing has been done in Utah in the desired direction. The absurd policy of the Government in withholding the use of the school lands until Statehood is achieved, has hindered the progress of education in the Territories. In the time when help is most needed it is denied, and when it can be better dispensed with it will be granted. But in spite of this drawback, Utah has rapidly advanced in school affairs and stands in favorable comparison with much older and more matured communities. And now the ideas advanced by President Young should be taken up and, as soon as possible, brought into practical service. Boys should be fitted for various useful occupations as well as taught the proverbial three R's. Girls should

be trained for duties suitable to their sex and to be good housewives or at least good housekeepers. This is an important subject and needs to be thoroughly impressed upon the professional instructors of our youth. It will have to be thought out first and then, as opportunity offers, brought into practice in our schools, or the same defects perceptible in the general school system of the country will make the same evils here as are felt in every part of this nation, where labor seems to be regarded as degrading and only fit for the uneducated. Something must be done to prevent this, and that without delay.

TWO DIFFERENT HOMICIDES.

The relief afforded the murderous deputy, Wm. Thompson, in the indictment for manslaughter by the grand jury which he selected, and to which his case was referred by instructions from District Attorney Dickson, provokes a comparison with another case of homicide handled by the same grand jury.

A week or two ago the startling news reached this city that W. H. Halliday at Kanab, had shot and killed Joseph Dobson, who had seduced Halliday's wife. Popular sentiment justified the killing, because the villain who thus takes that which is dearer than life is considered worthy only of death. This feeling is not confined to the people of Utah, it is general throughout the land. But the same grand jury that has virtually turned loose the assassin Thompson, who, without provocation and without excuse, shot down and slew a peaceable citizen in cold blood, finding a simple indictment for manslaughter, indicted the avenger of his wife's dishonor for murder in the first degree. The murdered Dalton was a "Mormon," the executed Dobson was a Gentile; that explains the difference and suggests a reason for the diverse indictments.

We have shown from the statutes, beyond question, that Thompson's crime was not manslaughter, either voluntary or involuntary, and that on his own admission coupled with the testimony of eye witnesses, it could only come within the definitions of murder, under the law. But let us look at the legal provision in a case like Halliday's: Homicide is declared to be justifiable, "When committed in a sudden heat of passion caused by the attempt of any such offender to commit a rape upon his wife, daughter, sister, mother or other female relation or dependent, or to defile the same, or when the delictum is actually committed." (See Compiled Laws, p. 587.)

Here, then, is a case which seems to come under the legal head of justifiable homicide, and the accused is indicted for murder in the first degree, for he slew a "Gentile" adulterer. In the other case nothing fits the offense except the statutory definition of murder, and the defendant is indicted for manslaughter, for the murderer killed a "Mormon." Is any further comment required?

"LOYAL LEAGUE" LIBERTY.

The liberty which the "Loyal" Fifty-Cent "League," or rather its cash collectors, are seeking to establish in Utah, may be justly appreciated by the intimidation which some of its promoters are using, to force laboring men into its ranks and secure their monthly half-dollars. It is generally understood among the workmen at Park City, and at the smelters and other places where many non-"Mormons" are employed, that there is danger of their discharge, if their names are not found enrolled on Hollister's list of contributors to the feasting fund for Baskin and Bennett, who are faring sumptuously at the League's expense, in elegant apartments at a costly hotel in Washington.

This rumor of a probable "back" is worked for all it is worth by the half-dollar donation-funds. So far, the menace is not traceable to the managers of the mines or smelting works, but the impression is abroad, and is used in the squeezing process, as well as intimations that those who do not join the conspiracy for the overthrow of majority rule in Utah, will be counted either as "Mormons" or Jack "Mormons" and treated accordingly.

We know from the nature of the adventures who are engaged in the plot to capture the Territory and their unprincipled dodges and tricks, what sort of "liberty" they would establish if they had the power. It would be freedom for them, and bondage to all who resisted their schemes of plunder and coercion. Every man who bestows his half-dollar on their cadging crusade, donates for his own degradation. Their success means both rule and ruin. Toole's under "Liberal" domination should be a warning to every taxpayer. What was done in two years in a county, should be a caution to the whole Territory.

Bennett at the Arlington, spending the funds raked in by collector Hollister and squeezed from the scant wages of horny-handed sons of toil, is a diverting spectacle to cynics, but a

heartless hoax on the hoodwinked Leaguers; and the muttered threats of discharge from employment, which it is said have worked upon the fears of the needy laborer, so as to drag four bits from his monthly earnings, ought to be a sufficient and edifying illustration of "Loyal League" Liberty.

THREATENED AND SUSTAINED.

The Salt Lake Tribune has given Utah U. S. deputy marshals a new name. It calls them "Marshal Dyer's avenging angels."

It is doubtful whether Mr. Dyer and his aids will appreciate the appellation. The title will, however, exactly fit William Thompson, who, as deputy U. S. marshal, instead of executing the law broke it by murdering E. M. Dalton.

One thing is certain—if the whole force of deputies should transform themselves into law-breakers and avengers, in place of executors of the law, the paper named would rush to their rescue from the consequences of the perpetration of the bloodiest deeds, so long as their victims were confined to the class of people known as "Mormons."

The anti-"Mormon" crusade is political as well as religious. In fact it is essentially political, and a part of the programme is to advocate a resort to murder. It is consistent with such advocacy that the bloody work be apologized for when it is perpetrated. Upon that topic here is the language of the paper to which we refer:

"The interfering with politics in Illinois is what cost Joseph Smith his life; the anger which is caused—the anger and fear caused by all the thousands of Mormons in Utah voting solidly as directed, will never cease until that rule shall be relinquished. It is a menace to free government which Americans will never submit to. When it grows dangerous enough, if no other remedy can be found, the one resorted to in Illinois will be invoked again."

NEW YORK AND UTAH.

The second trial of boodler Alderman McQuade, in New York, resulted in a verdict of guilty as charged. Most of our readers are familiar with the principal details of this case, so that no recapitulation of them is necessary to enable one to understand the bearing and moral position of the whole proceedings. The result of the first trial was a disagreement by the jury; and the bribing of two or three of the jurors was so palpable that, while not tangible and accessible enough to warrant the prosecution of the parties to the shameful act of embracery, it was sufficient to justify the expense of a new trial. The jury was then more carefully selected; every man was searchingly and critically examined under oath; and when it is considered that the long list of 600 names submitted was exhausted and another panel had to be drawn before twelve men deemed worthy of doing the case justice were obtained, it will be comprehended how difficult is the task of extracting a few kernels of honest wheat from the dishonest chaff so superlatively abundant in Gotham. The jurors were not drawn or selected on the principle that obtains in Utah when a "Mormon" is to be prosecuted, of course, or there would have been less trouble encountered, less time consumed and less expense entailed; if the Judge had issued to the chief executive officer of his court an open venire commanding him to bring say fifteen men for the purpose of trying McQuade on the Utah plan, the sheriff or marshal would have understood what was wanted and selected those who were known to have both bias and prejudice against the defendant, and at least a few who had both formed and expressed an opinion (a hostile one) in relation to the side of the defense, and then it is safe to say that no second venire would have been needed—in fact, the chances are that there would have been three superfluous men on the first call. The proceedings in court would then have assumed somewhat the aspect of the performance of a well rehearsed drama, the jury simply giving expression to a previously registered decree, the defendant would be hustled off to the penitentiary pending appeal, so that if the proceedings should be subsequently reversed the commonwealth would have had the satisfaction of punishing him for a while anyway, and thus would the law's majesty have taken on and worn that new and charming grace in the present existence of which we of Utah enjoy a monopoly.

SOURCE OF GREAT EVIL.

There have been several cases recently of complete failure to substantiate charges of infraction of the Edmunds law. People have been dragged into court and their private affairs made public, who ought not to have been thus put to trouble, humiliation and expense. No one covets the opportunity to go upon the witness stand, nor the ignominy of being closely questioned by a brutal attorney and a hog-like commissioner in regard to their family associations. The public gain nothing by this exposure. The law is not vindicated thereby. No good comes of it, except to the officials who grab their fees and thus bleed the Government for their personal support. But what is the chief cause of these needless and vexatious proceedings? It is the brainless chatter of babbling tongues. It is the disposition to gossip, in which so many people indulge. In some cases it comes from vile and despicable desires to cause trouble and sorrow to some object of vengeance or jealousy. In others, from thoughtless gabble and prying interference with other's affairs. While one is criminal and contemptible, the other is evil and deplorable. Facilities are open to the lowest and basest informers to "put up a job" on the most law-abiding members of the community. A creature hired for the purpose is ready at any moment to make oath against the utmost stranger. If a suggestion is made to him of the victim's possible exposure to a prosecution under the Edmunds law. It makes no difference that the professional swearer to complaints is totally unacquainted with the man marked out for a defendant, and with his family, condition and doings. He is not called upon to make good his sworn accusation. He is not punished for bringing people into needless jeopardy. Those who profit, in fees, by his shameful conduct, are not likely to check him in his course or aid in bringing him to justice for his infamy. It is a dirty business, and a decent person would not engage in it. Neither would decent men give it support and encouragement. Against the disposition to gossip there is no protection. It can only be corrected by the cultivation of caution. If men and women would only control their tongues, a vast amount of trouble would be saved to them and others. "Mind your own business," sometimes called the "Mormon" creed, appears to many a useless injunction. They must pry into the affairs of other people. They will neglect their own homes in order to find out all about their neighbors. If they bear something about the family concerns of an acquaintance, no matter how little foundation there may be for the rumor, they cannot rest till they have repeated it to some friend, and so the story goes from mouth to mouth, gaining as it travels, till a groundless report comes to be a positive certainty. Informers catch the sound as it flies, and then follow, the sworn complaint on "information and belief, the arrest of some good man, the summoning of witnesses, the anxiety and trouble of a judicial examination, a fuss and a fizzle, with no result except chagrin and expense for the falsely accused, and fees for those who fatten on the business.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT BILL.

The bill regulating the electoral count for President of the United States, which has been passed by Congress, is designed to forestall any such disreputable business as was indulged in by the eight to seven commission, and to secure to the country a peaceable solution of any difficulty that may arise in case of a dispute as to the presidential election. Following is a summary of the measure as amended by the House and agreed to by the Senate: The bill directs that the electors of

each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January following their appointment. Section 2 provides that if any State shall have provided by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of electors for its final determination of any controversy concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such State, by judicial or other methods or procedures, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, such determination shall be conclusive and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes so far as the ascertainment of the electors appointed by such State is concerned. Section 3 prescribes the manner in which the electoral vote of each State shall be certified and communicated to the Secretary of State at Washington. Section 4 prescribes the meeting of the Senate and House in the hall of the House on the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors. After providing for the appointment of tellers and the reading by them of the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, the bill continues: "And the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no electoral votes which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment shall have been certified according to the third section of this act from any State from which but one return has been received shall be rejected. If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes and those only shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section two of this act to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in mode provided by the laws of the State, but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such State authorities determining what electors have been appointed as mentioned in section 2 of this act, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only of such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State so authorized by its laws; and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which were cast by electors whose appointment shall have been duly certified under the seal of the State by the Executive thereof in accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of such State. When the two houses have voted they shall immediately meet again and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of. Section 6 limits to two hours the debate which shall be had on any question after the two houses shall have separated. Section 7 provides that the joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared, and prohibits either house from taking a recess beyond the next calendar day. In case the electoral votes shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day after the first meeting of the two houses, no further recess shall be taken by either house."

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