DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Tuesday, April 11, 1893.

THE BEAVER TRAGEDY.

A few days ago a young boy named Samuelson was shot and killed at Beaver. He and a playmate were each playing with a revolver, snapping caps and otherwise dangerously handling it, when one of the weapons was discharged with the effect above set out. Speaking of the tragedy the local paper there becomes facetious, saying that at last a loaded gun has killed somebody, thus showing that a loaded gun in improper hands is as dangerous as the one that is not loaded.

It is one of the most singular things in life that the frequency of such occurrences does but seem to increase them. Warning and examples, however tragic they may be, have but the effect of stimulating others to walk in the forbidden and bloodstained path, judging by the record so far made up. The question is, can nothing be done of a practical nature to keep firearms out of tender hands, since example and admonition are thrown away upon the owners of such hands? Let a law be enacted making it a misdemeanor or felony in accordance with the nature of any accident that may occur as a result, for the owner of deadly weapons to keep or leave them in a place where young people can get at them; then when somebody is killed or hurt there is responsibility which can be fixed and an example made. Also let the law declare that for any dealer in firearms or any other person to sell, hire or loan to, or in any manner assist anyone under a certain age in procuring a deadly or dangerous weapon shall subject the offender to punishment in any event, but this to be increased in proportion to any accident or mischief resulting from such unlawful act. It seems to us such a law would have a salutary effect, certainly it would not increase the evil spoken of—an evil which has grown to such proportions that we can no longer only regret and lament, but are imperatively required to act. Let this be among the first things to receive the attention of the next legislature.

DEBTORS IN OFFICE.

A contributor to one of the periodicals makes the assertion that the only remedy for municipal corruption is to elect no man to office who is not free from debt. The men who are most likely to sell their votes in city councils, he says, are those who owe more than they can conveniently pay and hence find it peculiarly hard to resist temptation. He goes on: "Moral reputation is a flimsy security for good conduct, but financial competence is a very safe security indeed." This prompts an eastern paper to suggest that it would be interesting to know where he gets the facts to justify such a theory. There is certainly nothing, it says, in the general revelations of municipal bribery and plunder to show that men of the class that he sweepingly accuses are more susceptible to evil influences than those who are at peace with their creditors and have a surplus in bank. The average boodler is apt to be a man who is well fixed so far as money is concerned, particularly if he makes a regular business of politics, as he generally does. He is not in the habit of contracting debts beyond his resources. Thrift is the leading factor in his philosophy, and he takes care of his profits with practical wisdom. He is always ready to be corrupted, but special necessities do not urge him; it is his will and not his poverty that consents. Those who seek his services are expected to deal with him on a strictly commercial basis, and his debts are not allowed to interfere in the least with his calm and skillful negotiation of the best possible bargain.

Debt is not a proper condition of mankind. "Owe no man" is as much an injunction upon our race now as it was when promulgated; but it does not follow that because a man through lack of business qualities or financial foresight gets tangled up in the meshes of indebtedness at times that he is therefore either dishonest or incapable in other walks of life. To keep men who owe money or property out of our city councils would be a good thing in some respects no doubt, but it might be a very bad one in others, for the reason that the number of men answering to the above description—who are experienced, able and honest but unfortunate—is very great in every large community. Besides this, the writer's idea savors somewhat of favoring or at least not opposing the relic of barbarism which went out of existence under the reign of civilization and enlightenment in this generation—imprisonment for debt; and thus is anything good which his article may contain weakened by the force of such vicious association.

It is not true, says our cotemporary further along, that moral reputation is a poor security for honest behavior in places of public trust. Heaven forbid! As we look at it, a moral reputation should be one of the best of safeguards, while a moral man and a moral reputation combined should cover a multitude of sins. "There is no better security than the recognized act that a man lives an upright and industrious life, whatever his circumstances may be. It is a common thing, of course, for designing men to make loud professions of morality only to cover their intentions of rascality; but they are as often rich as poor, and the test of financial condition proves nothing in any case. The remedy for municipal corruption does not lie in giving preference to men on the score of the supposed value of a well-filled pocket as a protection to their integrity. Neither a want of money nor an abundance of it is a conclusive recommendation. Men are to be judged not by the amount of their possessions, but by what society knows of their personal habits and methods. It is a notorious fact that the people of a city frequently elect individuals to responsible offices who have no standing in point of morals or of business ability, and who could not obtain corresponding employment from any private firm or corporation." It is argued that such are the persons who concoct schemes of municipal bribery and whose official actions can always be controlled by corrupt practices, and we are not disposed to dispute it. While it behooves every community to have an eye upon its public servants, and upon some of them more than upon those who legislate for a municipality because of their unequaled opportunities for "treasons, stratagems and spoils," it still does not follow that we are compelled to adopt such reactionary and unjustly discriminating measures as are advocated by the magazine writer.

TURKS AND ARMENIANS.

Judging from the dispatches it would seem that the trouble in Asia Minor between Armenian Christians and Turkish officials is more serious than a common street brawl. The latest account is that in the neighborhood of two thousand Armenians have been thrown into various dungeons and that arrests are still going on. The Turkish authorities claim that these prisoners have engaged in conspiracy against the government and that their incarceration was demanded for the safety of the state.

The feelings between the Armenians and their Turkish conquerors is anything but cordial. Notwithstanding all oppression by Persian and Turkish despots the subdued people has preserved its nationality, both physically and morally, as well as its religion and civilization, such as it is. They have never ceased to hope that the hour of liberty will some time come, and they often are carried away by their patriotism to commit acts against the government officials which come pretty near treason. During the last war between Russia and Turkey, Armenians were all the time fervently praying for the victory of the invaders. For they look towards Russia as the power which is ultimately destined to break the Turkish empire to pieces and liberate the various nationalities now ruled by the pretended successor of Mohammed.

Everything considered it is more than likely that some Armenians in Asia Minor have again committed a rash act, for which the Turks feel justified in wreaking vengeance. But then, the injustice to which they are subjected every hour of their existence by their fanatic rulers is something incredible. No wonder if they resent it once in a while. But it is a wonder that the powers of Europe, who profess to be Christians, can permit a parasite among empires, like Turkey, to live off the heart-blood of nations who also profess Christianity; that they can agree to view quietly the spectacle of a barbarous horde spreading curses over a country which under other circumstances would be a veritable garden of Eden. It would seem obligatory on somebody to soon solve the oriental question and give liberty to suffering millions.

THE MOON.

We are on quite neighborly terms with our satellite the moon; as compared with any other planet we occupy adjoining lots, so to speak, and yet all that we have been permitted to find out about her is very little. Despite the powerful telescopes which have been persistently and systematically trained upon Luna, she shows a smiling face more or less scarred with eminences and caverns, and concealing a good deal of it behind an opaque mask the greater part of the time, and that is about as far as her condescension in our behalf has gone to date.

In discussing this subject, a recent number of the St. Louis *Republic* asks that if lunar conditions are favorable to human existence—and it is not certain that they are not—and you could be transported to the top of Pico or some other tall peak or rock on the surface of our "silver sister world," how do you suppose things would look from such vantage ground? You would probably first turn your eyes in the direction of our earth—the world you had just quitted—but to you it would be a stranger. In place of the somber globe you would naturally expect to behold your eyes would be greeted with a most wonderful sight. "The earth," says the *Republic*, "would appear to you to be 64 times larger than the sun appears to the residents of this mundane sphere. This because the earth has eight times the diameter of the moon; therefore she must necessarily show the moonites 64 times as much surface as the moon shows us."

This is information that does not inform because it is not correct. The earth is, in round numbers, 8000 miles in diameter, while the moon is 2160 miles, one being about 3-11 or a little more than one-fourth of the other; so that instead of the earth's diameter being eight times as great as that of its satellite, it is a little less than four times as great. This brings down the area that the "moonites" must see when they look this way commonly—from sixty-four times as great as the moon (as stated by our cotemporary) to about sixteen times as great. But even at this, would it not be a grand and glowing spectacle—especially when we consider that our atmosphere is blue and the general effect would be that of a vast cerulean globe tinted all about with gleaming gold. It is a delightful subject.

LAST YEAR'S COINAGE.

It might as well be known as a matter possessing some interest that no more 1892 coins will be stamped. In accordance with the custom at the United States mint all dies used during the past year have been destroyed. The number of coins and their value stamped by the dies were: Gold pieces, 1,558,192; value, $11,849,[illegible]. Silver pieces, current series, 20,[illegible]; value, $6,[illegible]. Nickel pieces, 11,699,642; value, $584,[illegible]. Copper pieces, 36,[illegible]; value, $[illegible]. Columbian half dollars, 950,000; value, $475,000. Total value, $1[illegible]. The dies for the Columbian half dollar have been at work turning out the pieces for this year. The expectation of a few months ago, however, that the Columbian coins of 1892 would more than quadruple in value before the end of 1893 will not be realized, we think, but they will be regarded as the original issue and inasmuch as there are less than one million of them issued they will soon find their way into collections, where they will remain.

THE APPOINTED SENATORS.

Regarding the admission of the three appointed senators, Senator Mitchell of Oregon says: "Of course it is impossible to predict the result, but it is gratifying to me to know that when the question first came up three-fourths of the senators would have voted to seat the appointed members, whereas if a vote were taken now I believe the resolution entitling them to a seat would not pass." Whereat the *Pioneer Press* (Republican) is rejoiced to find the voice of the party silent and that of reason heard; still more so to find the senate looking backward to learn what the founders of the government actually meant to establish, rather than to the apparent choice of today. "It seems," says the *P. P.*, "very clear to a man who is endeavoring simply to discover the meaning and intent of the Constitution that the power which it confers upon a governor to fill senatorial vacancies was never dreamed of as extending to cases where the legislature had had an opportunity to act and failed to do so." And yet the language of the Constitution, whatever may have been intended, is the other way; it says, in substance, that whenever there shall be a vacancy from any cause the governor shall appoint, which is exactly what has taken place.

TODAY THE great Mormon Temple of Salt Lake City is being dedicated. The *Mail and Express* describes the Temple and reports the dedicatory exercises, [illegible] as its architecture is, and remarkable as are the acoustic properties of the great assembly room, the structure seems to be one of the wonders of the world when we reflect that it was planned by persons who were almost without culture in the arts, and that its erection was undertaken by the Mormons when they were in the straits of poverty.

The temple is a monument to the perseverance and thrift of these people and to the exactions of their rulers.—*Mail and Express.*

What a strange blending of truth and error! The writer has the Temple and Tabernacle confused, while the last paragraph contains a deserved tribute and an unwarranted reflection in the narrow space of three lines. It is the old case of the cow giving a pailful of good milk and then —.

APRIL 6TH is a notable date. On that day, 1853, the dedication services of the House of the Lord in this city were commenced. On April 6, 1862, the battle of Shiloh was fought and Albert Sidney Johnston, of Utah fame, was slain. It is also the anniversary of the death of Richard I (Cœur de Lion) in 1199; of the death of Petrarch's "Laura" in 1348; of the death of the painter Albrecht Durer in 1528; of the official counting of the ballots which made Washington President in 1789, and of the organization of the first post G. A. R., at Decatur, Ill., in 1866.

THE *Herald*, published in staid and cultured Boston, is the last paper we should have looked to for so ungallant a thing as this: "The fifty of the prettiest girls of Europe have arrived and they turn out to be jaded, badly painted and disheveled ballet girls. It is announced that they are accompanied by two chaperones, however. These latter seem to be somewhat superfluous."

CHICAGO HAD a hailstorm the other day, and the stones were described by the papers there as being as large as apples, biscuits, hickory nuts and from marbles to hen's eggs. That is country journalism. In the rural districts the hail never gets down to its natural size, which is seldom smaller than buckshot or larger than hazel nuts.

Card of thanks.

I desire to extend my sincere and grateful thanks to Bishop Wm. L. N. Allen, his counselors, the Ward Choir and all others who kindly assisted at the funeral of my husband, Wm. Bayliss. MRS. WILLIAM BAYLISS.

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