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THE NEW ORLEANS LYNCHERS WHITEWASHED.

THE report of the grand jury at Orleans in reference to the lynching of the Italians is very unsatisfactory. There is plenty of it and it contains many interesting particulars, but it does not deal squarely with the main question.

The principal subject of investigation was the unlawful killing of the victims of July, and the indictment of the persons responsible for the crime was the end to be kept in view. Instead of dealing direct with those objective points, the report is chiefly devoted to the existence of the Mafia, the detection of duty manifested by the jury that tried the Italians, and the offenses committed by certain individuals connected with a detective agency.

Of course the grand jury were in the line of their duty in finding indictments against the persons alleged to have engaged in other efforts to defeat justice. But they have shown themselves incompetent or worse in their treatment of the offense which was specially before them for consideration.

The condition of public affairs in New Orleans disclosed by this report is truly appalling. A so-called detective agency, conducted by a criminal having for his partner a public prosecutor, and for an agent a member of the police force, engaged in the practice of influencing juries, managing affairs so that juries are largely composed of individuals attached to their interest, is a formidable engine of evil that ought to be broken up effectually. The corruption exposed in the report—though it is rather too general in its narration and not sufficiently specific in its details, is stinking to the moral sense and needs heroic treatment.

The verdict of the jury that tried the Italians is denounced, and the general public charge that some of the jurors were bribed is echoed, but nothing definite is shown against them nor are any of them indicted. It is not made clear that the jury acted in a manner different from other juries when they cannot at first agree. We do not wish to justify them in the least, but merely mention the facts as they are set forth in the report.

The evident purpose of the grand jury in devoting so much of their report to denunciation of the conspirators, the petit jury, and the corrupting influences at work in New Orleans, is to palliate the crime perpetrated by the mob and which they were specially required to investigate. This is made more apparent by the sophistical reasoning about "the people not surrendering the surrender of their rights into the hands of midnight assassins," etc., about the condition of affairs being such that "the law itself was well nigh powerless to deal with them," and the expression of a doubt that "any power at the command of the authorities has been sacrificed."

The gist of the report is a whitewashing of the prominent and perpetrators of the slaughter in the jail at New Orleans. This was not unexpected. Public sentiment was so strong, and there were so many prominent men in the disgraceful affair, that no one acquainted with the case believed the rioters or any of them would be punished. Still, it was thought that, for decency's sake, perhaps some of the ringleaders would be indicted, even if they were never convicted.

But the grand jury, throughout this report, show their intention to condone if not apologize for and approve the lawlessness of the New Orleans mob, and the unlawful killing of the acquitted Italians. They speak of the rioters as "several thousand of the first, best and even most law-abiding citizens of the city."

That is a nice description of a band of blood-thirsty men who slaughtered helpless prisoners while under the protection of the sworn officers of the law!

And what has their social standing to do with their innocence or guilt? Is an accused person to escape indictment because he is one of the "first citizens?" If the grand jury were informed sufficiently in regard to individuals prominent in the riot to know that they were among the first, best and most law-abiding of the citizens, did they not know enough about them to designate and indict them? Does the fact that so many of the people were engaged in the offense against the law, make it improper or impossible to indict such of their number as are known? If it is impossible to indict all, is it wrong to indict some of them? What would be thought of a grand jury which, finding that they were unable to identify twenty or thirty persons accused of murder, refused to indict half a dozen who were identified? Yet this is the position, on a smaller scale, occupied by the New Orleans grand jury in their voluminous report.

If public affairs are in such a condition in that city that the authorities have no power to protect prisoners nor punish people who kill them, something ought to be done to establish there a truly civilized government.

The confession of the grand jury is a disgrace to the city, and its apology for the slaughter of eleven persons who had been acquitted by a jury and who were held until another indictment might be found against them, is one of the weakest excuses ever offered for a crime that will make a broad, deep and damning blot upon the history of Louisiana.

THE PRICE FOR SPRINKLING.

THE action of the City Council, last evening, in reducing the tax for street sprinkling was a step in the right direction. The reduction is a drop from ten cents to seven cents for a frontage foot during the season.

The proper thing to have done would have been to abolish the tax altogether. We have heretofore given the reasons in detail for entertaining this view, which is in accord with popular opinion. The special tax is unjust, on the ground that, while the levy is uniform, the degree of benefit received by different classes of taxpayers is out of all proportion. The better and juster course would have been to pay for the sprinkling of the streets from the common fund of the city. However, the reduction decided upon last night is a leaning toward the right of the matter, and an indication that there exists in the council some degree of consideration for the wishes of the people, and we are pleased to have an opportunity to say even that much to the credit of the present city government.

ITALIAN CRIMINAL CLASSES.

PERHAPS the notable New Orleans tragedy has rendered the crimes committed by Italians in this and other countries more conspicuous than formerly. Be this as it may, a number of deeds of surpassing horror have lately been perpetrated in which Italians have been the principals. Some fights they have had among themselves have been characterized by the most frightful atrocities. But their own conflicts are not of so much concern to the general public as are the instances where their murderous acts are directed against other people.

The account of a tragedy that has just occurred at Southport, an English watering place, is blood-curdling in its details. An Italian named Cummino attacked a landlord named Sawyer with a knife. The man who was needled defended himself with a chair, which was soon smashed. Sawyer's wife and daughter came to his relief, when the Italian drew a revolver and fired. All three of his victims were mortally wounded. In this country, of late, similar scenes have been enacted.

The butcheries committed by the brutal classes of Italians are rendered all the more repugnant, because they are almost invariably associated with the use of the knife, or dirk, from an attack with which the bravest people instinctively shrink. There is a natural dread of meeting death by the process of stabbing, cutting and carving. Such a method inspires much more terror than the bullet.

Recent developments show that novelists who have associated Italian heavy villains of their tales with the stiletto and secret assassination have had some foundation for such portrayals. The Mafia revelations, providing a tithe of them can be relied upon as correct, indicate that secret murder is a thriving business with the villainous organization.

Recently the correspondent of the London Times at Rome gave an interesting statement of the principles upon which the Mafia is founded and which inspire its operations. It is stated that the society has its grades as clearly defined as those of the nobility. At the roots of it is a principle of morality, called Omerta, which is recognized as the first qualification. This Mafiote abstraction of morality "establishes as the first duty of a man to do himself justice with his own hands for all injuries received, and stamps with infamy and holds up to public execration and public vengeance whoever appeals to justice or assists its operations." Its strong a hold has that principle that even in the lowest common people regard it as a virtue to hide an assassin or to decline to testify against him, the core of the Omerta being that "when one man is dead we must think of the living one," and that "giving evidence is good as long as it does not harm the neighbor." Under the operation of these two convenient principles it would be almost impossible to secure evidence for the conviction of assassins even if not for the free use of money by the police. The lowest member of the Mafia is the man strength, who is the friend who hides, or feeds, or aids the active agent of crime, and sometimes bribes or threatens the jury when the criminal is brought to trial. The next grade is the malandrino, who is a positive criminal, often of the worst type, and is the organizer and director of bands of brigands. Outwardly he lives honestly, has a business, is regular in his life, and he is a citizen in full possession of his rights and privileges. He protects and aids the brigands and cattle stealers and highway robbers with whom he is in connivance, and assists in disposing of the booty to his own pecuniary advantage.

The Mafia being largely made up of murderers and cut-throats, the very existence of any community which gives them shelter is menaced. The extirpation of such a sinister organization is a serious question in this country. It is a work more difficult of attainment by the fact that it receives aid and comfort from a class of Americans who will engage in any scheme, no matter how nefarious, which will insure them success in money-making.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS, in his review for the week ending May 2, 1891, reports the Stock Market in a favorable condition. Prices were advancing and new buying perceptible. The cup situation at home is strongly in our favor, while in foreign countries it is very doubtful. The dullness in general trade does not affect stocks. The averting of the miners' strike for eight hours, has produced more confidence among capitalists, and coal and iron stocks begin to look upward. May the First, so much dreaded, has passed quietly over. Railroad earnings are improving, and there is a good prospect ahead.

London is once more purchasing American stocks, and the conditions of the Bank of England rate at 3½ per cent, in spite of expectations to the contrary, had a stimulating effect upon the New York market. Over $4,000,000 of gold was shipped abroad during the week, but the foreign demand for stocks counteracts the gold movement.

Henry Clews says:

"A good deal of foolish talk about the failure of the money market has been called by probable demands upon the Treasury resulting from the extraordinary appropriations of the last Congress. Attention to the matter was emphasized by Secretary Foster's action in discontinuing the purchase of 4½ per cent bonds for the avowed purpose of 'reserving the section of the 4½ per cent loan for adjustment within the fiscal year which begins on the 1st day of July next.' This action on his part was simply a precautionary measure, and one to be emphatically endorsed. In the present condition of the money market, there is no occasion whatever for the Treasury buying bonds to satisfy current demands. During the next fiscal year sinking fund requirements will call for about $46,000,000, and it is certainly prudent on the part of the Secretary to strengthen his resources against future demands at a time when, like the present, such action will be least felt. Moreover, there are about $1,000,000,000 of these 4½ per cent bonds outstanding, of which over $150,000,000 are held by national banks as a basis for circulation, and a number of prominent bank officials have taken particular pains to impress the Secretary with the advantage of extending these bonds, temporarily at least, at 2 per cent, thus saving the banks the necessity of further contraction in circulation, and relieving the treasury of the obligation of redeeming all or part of the $61,000,000, should such a course be deemed necessary by the government. These considerations alone are sufficient to justify the temporary suspension of bond purchases. The apprehensions, however, that the treasury will be unable to meet its obligations are altogether groundless, and can only be attributed to ignorance, else to rumor circulated for speculative and political effect. The fear of any interchangement upon the traditional $100,000,000 gold reserve arises only from lack of knowledge as to the treasury's real condition. At the present time there is in the treasury over $144,000,000 gold in excess of gold certificates outstanding. The banks hold $28,000,000 of government deposits; in addition to which the treasury holds about $50,000,000 fractional silver and about $15,000,000 against which no certificates have been issued. Excluding the 100 millions gold held for redemption of United States notes, there are resources available of not less than 105 millions. It is quite true that the demands upon the Treasury will be enormous at a time when its income will be curtailed by the abolishment of sugar duties. It is quite true, also, that these demands will oblige prudent management of the nation's finances, but the resources of our fiscal machinery are varied and ample enough to meet any difficulty. It should not be overlooked that many of the liabilities incurred by recent legislation, enormous as they are, cannot all become due in a single year. Payments upon many of these appropriations, particularly those on public works, necessarily extend over a considerable period, and are not made in the lump; besides, the Government can and always does consult its own convenience in respect to meeting a large portion of its current obligations. Differences of opinion may exist about the wisdom and extravagance of a Congress which imposed such a burden upon the Treasury, and in certain quarters efforts are certainly being made to exaggerate the changes in policy thus imposed; but all sane reasoning on the future's ability to meet every probable demand are too absurd to deserve serious consideration. A good deal of speculative capital will be made out of any new departure in Treasury policy which circumstances may require, but those who are looking upon the possibility of the United States entering the market as a borrower must fall are likely to find themselves very much disappointed."

MINISTER PAUNCEFOTE will, it is said, be officially informed, in a day or two, of Secretary Blaine's proposal to suppress seal fishing in Bering sea. It is owing to President Harrison's direct and expressed instructions that the British Government is thus invited to settle what promises to be a vexed question, on terms equitable to both nations. The lessees of the Pribilof islands have all their fishing equipments ready to start from San Francisco. Even the Treasury agent who was to supervise and tally the catch of seal skins has been ordered to his post. According to the new departure, sealing must be suspended this year, provided England accepts Blaine's proposal, and the President is prepared to meet the consequences as far as the interests of the American lessees are concerned. Should Lord Salisbury meet Blaine half way, then sealing must also be suspended on the part of the Britishers. In Victoria preparations have been made for a full sealing season, and if an interdict is entered, the Canadians will protest. The British Government, if it accedes to Blaine's proposal, will find it difficult to confine Canadian sealers to their own coast and the open waters of the Pacific North Alaskan islands.

NEW YORK CITY has a variety of ways for entertaining its visitors. Late developments there reveal the existence of a female tandem shop. The victim is said to be Helen Bartram, prima donna of the McCaull Opera Company. She traveled from Chicago alone, and on her arrival in New York was met by a handsomely dressed woman who greeted her kindly and took charge of her trunks. The stranger in her own invited Miss Bartram to her home. Miss Bartram accepted the invitation. She was driven some distance from the Grand Central depot, and there entered into a luxuriously furnished apartment. She had dinner and afterward was invited to meet some ladies. In an adjoining room were a number of women all playing various kinds of games. Miss Bartram played poker, and lost all her money except $175. Here she bethought her self and left. Going to a hotel she informed the police there of her experience, and it is now asserted that she was the victim of a swell female tandem shop.

IN UTAH'S EARLY DAYS.

An Entertaining Narrative Furnished by Elder Andrew Jenson.

This morning, as I called on Judge Samuel Smith, one of the early settlers of Brigham City, and now a Patriarch in the Church, for the purpose of obtaining historical information, he related to me in a plain and interesting manner the following incident, which is characteristic of Utah's earlier days and also of a man who on several other occasions has stated his life in the defense of his friends and the cause of justice and truth:

"I was in the fall of 1857, about the time the Johnston army sent out against Utah had arrived near Fort Bridger, that all the able-bodied men of Brigham City were mustered into service, in order to defend their homes, their wives and children and sacred rights as freemen. Col. C.W. West, of Ogden, had been placed in command of all the forces in Southern Utah, and I acted under his direction as commanding officer of the Brigham City post, holding the rank of major. All the boys had gone out with Colonel West on a reconnoitring expedition through Cache valley and the mountains north and east, to watch the movements of the soldiers and the Indians, and I, together with Sheriff Joseph Grover, were the only two able-bodied men left in Brigham City, when an express arrived from our pickets who were returning to Utah from their missions to Carson valley, informing us that six desperadoes, engaged in murder and plunder, would arrive in Brigham City the following day. We were further informed that these men had traveled with the brethren for some distance, had camped with them several nights, and had laid plans to plunder the company, in which, however, they had not been successful. At first I did not know what to do under the circumstances. My orders from my superiors were not to let any body of armed men pass the post, but how to hinder these men going through, or even preventing them from committing depredations upon our settlement, was a matter of considerable anxiety on my part. All at once a feasible but dangerous plan presented itself to my mind, and I soon made Sheriff Grover my confidant. He was a man of imposing stature, standing over six feet in his stockings—bold and fearless, and with a countenance that told a determination and will-power that would cause any ordinary mortal to shrink from crossing his path as an enemy."

Said I to Brother Grover: "I have just received an express telling me that a company of desperadoes is about to arrive here, and as my orders are to let no armed forces pass, I have concluded to take them prisoners; but there are only you and I to do it. Now do you think you will be able to do just as I tell you without flinching or in any way showing that we are bother? For we will have to take desperate chances, and if your courage should fail you, it may cost us our lives. Brother Grover thought he would be able to carry out my orders strictly and seemed to have no fears. Consequently, when we saw the men approaching I sent the sheriff down with instructions to persuade them to come into town and into my office, by presenting to them, first, that by so doing they might perhaps secure a permit from the commander of the post to pass through; otherwise they might be interfered with and stopped by armed forces.

"Brother Grover's appearance and gruff voice had the desired effect when they came. Hitching their horses to the fence in front of my house, they soon filed into my office, where seats had already been provided for them, and after being introduced to me as Major Smith, the commander of the post, I entered into a conversation with them, during which I soon learned that they were professed gamblers and were going to meet the soldiers to get their money. They also acknowledged that they were no friends of the 'Mormons,' but in sympathy with the crusade inaugurated against them. They were indeed a hard looking set. Everything in their countenance, manners and conversation indicated that they were desperadoes of the worst type. Each of the six men was also armed with a pair of five-chamber Colt's revolvers, besides rifles and other arms, which were fastened to their saddles and horses. By and by, however, I informed them quietly, but in a manner that was calculated to impress them with the idea that I was in earnest, that under the orders I had from my superiors I would have to stop their further progress for the time being, and also that I was placed under the necessity of disarming them there their arms. Upon hearing this one of them, who appeared to be the leader and looked rather more desperate than the rest, jumped to his feet and declared with a terrible oath that he vowed never to allow any mortal man to disarm him. "That is my name," I interrupted, as I rose to my feet and presented a bold appearance, "hand me their pistols, sir." "Do you really mean that?" said he. "Yes, sir," I answered, that is just what I do mean, and not another word from you. Give me those pistols." While this was going on I had had occasional side glances to Sheriff Grover, whom I noticed still preserved a look of determination and fearlessness, he was also well armed. "Well," said the desperado, "if I must, I must, but I had sworn I never would do such a thing." And he handed me his pistols. I then went to the next man and the next, and thus succeeded in disarming them all, after which I told Brother Grover to hack the whole collection of pistols in a box which I had previously prepared for the occasion. This he did and then secured the guns and other arms which were fastened to the horses outside. The animals were next taken into the stable and the men shown to an upper room, which she had then prepared for the occasion, and there they were locked in. But before Sheriff Grover left them he burst out in laughter, being unable to conceal the fact from them any longer that they had been taken prisoner and disarmed by but only two able-bodied men at the post, all the rest being away in the mountains. "By G—," exclaimed the men, "if we had known that before!" "Yes, but you didn't know," responded Brother Grover, "and that is how we took you." They then commenced to praise the matchless bravery of Brothers Smith and Grover, and said if they would give them their liberty they would enlist under the Major and defend the "Mormons," and that they would consider it an honor to fight under such a man.

We held these prisoners for three days, until Col. West returned from his reconnoitring trip to the mountains, when he took them to Salt Lake City, where they were kept for some time and finally permitted to proceed on their journey, promising to leave the country at once, which they are supposed to have done."

When I subsequently related this incident to President Young, he seemed to be much pleased and said it would take only a few such men as Major Smith to outwit and while a whole army. ANDREW JENSON.

BRIGHAM CITY, May 1, 1891.

County Appropriations.

The following appropriations were made in the county court yesterday afternoon:

CORPORATION ATTORNEY.

C. W. Bartch	$ 100 00
C. E. Allen	104 00
Geo. Ballantyne	104 00
W. J. Lynch	103 00
J. Sharp	97 00
John Dwyer	41 00
Robert Howe	41 00
T. D. Rees	41 00
Deputy	41 00
E. F. Sloane	20 50
Deputy	20 50
Salt Lake City	628 50

PAUPER.

Mrs. A. F. Cummings	650 71
A. J. Hunt	51 94
Mrs. A. F. Cummings	1020 00
Deseret Hospital	17 25
St. Mark's Hospital	41 40
St. Mark's Hospital	41 40
Mrs. Daniel Sutcliffe	10 00

PATHOLOGY.

U. S. Smith Pathology company	204 00
Kelly & Co. Pathology company	161 00

CRIMINAL EXPENSES.

A. L. Rawlins	28 30

PROPERTY SOLD TO PRISONER FUNDS.

L. G. Hardy, county collector	1,353 30

PRISON.

J. W. Hunt	1 00
Salt Lake City Gas company	1 00
Salt Lake City Gas company	1 00
J. J. Hunt	151 00
Mrs. J. J. Hunt	1 00
Kelly & Co.	24 20
Salt Lake City Gas company	1 00
Lewis Roberts	22 50
Mrs. J. J. Hunt	22 50
Mrs. J. J. Hunt	22 50
John Kimball	2 00

ROADS, ETC.

T. G. Webber	30 00
John J. Miller	30 00
Robert Walker	7 50
William Lake	11 75
Davis Hoss & Co.	11 75
H. F. Sheridan	14 00
Salt Lake Tribune	1 00
Deseret Evening News	1 00
Deseret Evening News	1 00
Deseret Evening News