

berland; but when Baldwin Heinrich attempted the same little game in 1615, they wiped him out of existence, together with most of his men. In 1678 the covetous English made another assault, but were disastrously repulsed. A hundred years afterwards the gallant Abercrombs had to retire discomfited after three days' siege; and what they might have done in our late unpleasantness with Spain will never be known, as they were not given the chance to say a word.

FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD.

COLONIA JUAREZ.

Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua,
Mexico, Oct. 17, 1898.

In the northern part of the state of Chihuahua in a picturesque little valley of the Sierra Madre mountains is located Colonia Juarez, of which a very advantageous view can be had from the many hills which surround it. The inhabitants are industrious and awake to educational interests. Many beautiful edifices have been erected, the principal one of which is the Juarez Stake Academy building.

This temple of learning, which is on the principal street and fronting the east, contains seven large rooms, an office, a prayer room, a library, and two halls. School is held in six of these rooms, in which every available spot is converted into blackboards made of cement and liquid slating. One can hardly contemplate the convenience and grandeur of this building without contrasting it with the little adobe room and split logs for benches which were occupied by the first school of Juarez thirteen years ago.

This academy was organized by Dr. Karl G. Maeser under the direction of the Presidency of the Church, in the year 1897. And immediately the erection of the academy building was begun, but was not completed for the first school year, which began Sept. 20, 1897, with an enrollment of two hundred and ninety-one students.

Prof. Guy C. Wilson, of the Brigham Young Academy of Provo, Utah, was called to act as principal, assisted by three local teachers.

During the second semester an academy library club was organized without capital, but the teachers, assisted by a number of the students, formed a dramatic association, and thereby procured means to purchase two hundred and thirty-two volumes of choice literature, and at the present time there are about three hundred volumes and thirty-two dollars in the library. The school year closed May 13, 1898.

The second academic year began August 22, 1898, under the direction of Prof. Wilson assisted by Professors Dennison E. Harris and Sullivan C. Richardson, Misses Ella Larsen and Pearl Thurber, and Mrs. Sarah A. Clayton, all of whom are well known in parts of Utah.

Prof. Wilson and Miss Larsen are classed with the best teachers of Utah, and left good positions there to come to Mexico to teach. Their labors are being crowned with success, as they, and the other teachers, are loved and respected by the students and parents.

At the opening of the present school year there was an enrollment of one hundred and ninety-two students; at the present time two hundred and fifty-two, including nine Mexicans. The daily routine of studies are much the same as in other grammar and high schools, with the exception of devotional exercises, which are held in the assembly hall, morning and evening. Theology and Spanish are two of the principal studies and are taught daily in all departments. During the last school year the classes were organized, with a president, vice presi-

dent, secretary and treasurer, and they still continue to officiate.

The students' Priesthood and Young Ladies' meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of the month. The first and third Friday evenings of the month, general school meetings are held to enable parents to see what progress the students are making. Exercises are rendered by the students, and educational topics are lectured upon by the teachers.

The school is supported by an income tax from the residents of Juarez. A tuition fee of six to fifteen dollars, per semester, is charged non-residents. Our academy is progressing rapidly, and from present appearances, Juarez promises to become the educational center of the state of Chihuahua.

Respectfully,

STUDENT.

ON TO WASHINGTON.

The anti-Roberts fight has no other interest for me than so far as it relates to marriage.

Polygamy has been tried in the United States as an offset, or an intended cure, I ought, perhaps, to say for the licentiousness and social rottenness of monogamy.

I look upon the evidences, everywhere to be found in what is styled civilized society, as demonstrating that marriage is a failure, and is hastening modern life into that condition which existed in Rome when women calculated their years, not by the calendar, but by the men with whom they had domiciled.

There are true, beautiful and good monogamous marriages. There are the same kind of polygamous marriages. There are just as true, beautiful and good marriages where no civil or ecclesiastical law has been called upon for sanction.

In much older times than ours polygamy was the greatest social civilizer on earth. I will undertake to demonstrate this if necessary. It prepared the way for monogamy and led into it by natural development. Monogamy became legalized sexual abuse and degenerated into a perverted civilization, as the divorce records show all over the civilized world.

Mormon polygamy came in the name of God, it is alleged, as a cure. "Christian" hatred of the growing sect fought this renewed system of marriage on the ground that it was a reversion to barbarism. It has produced many of the best men and women in Utah.

"Christian" hatred forced the Mormons into a promise to suspend it. But that promise could not annul the old polygamous marriages. It was intended to relieve the pressure against the Mormon people. It was made on the hope that for prudential reasons those in polygamy would not keep alive the polygamic relation to a second extent.

But men and women are animals as surely as they are presumptive "immortal souls." The temptations have been too great for some. B. H. Roberts, it is charged, is one of the weak ones. He is fought on that ground. His election will carry the fight out of Utah. In any event there will be an airing of modern marriage that will do good. Monogamy is a failure. Polygamy has been arrested in its development. Out of the row may come new light. My own opinion is reserved for another occasion.

Whether Mormonism is what it claims to be cuts no figure in what it may do as a civilizer. The grandest advances of humanity have been through questionable means. Let the

fight go to the national headquarters and there let the doctors disagree. But let Utah have peace, unless these most ardent Presbyterians bring some alleged violator of the law to bar, convict him and send him to prison.

If I were a Presbyterian, believing all the hot stuff in the assembly's catechism, I wouldn't worry a bit over the Mormons. I would rest assured that they would all go to hell and look up from the lake of fire and brimstone and see me gazing down from the first balcony in Heaven and laughing and rubbing my hands, with a glycerine slickness, and clapping them in Christian delight over the special roasting of the "damned polygamists." How those fellows loving God as their "Father" and their fellowmen as their "brothers in Christ" can be worried over the Mormons when they are so sure they have a hell-dead clinch on them, is more than I can comprehend. It looks as if they were not quite ripe sure of their own scheme of salvation and were afraid the Mormons would get into the Kingdom ahead of them.

It would be game if such should be the case and the Presbyterians went to hell instead of the Mormons.

If I seem to be in any wise loose, free-and-easy or irreverent in my allusions to my esteemed Presbyterian fellowmen, I apologize in advance.

Let us have peace. Not a peace that depends upon patronage a scorned people may offer to purchase it, but upon the verdict of the representatives of the whole nation gathered in Congress. For that reason and with that wish I cry, "On to Washington!"

The nation having achieved such glories of late in working for suffering men abroad, will have an opportunity to do something for suffering women at home, either with or without the consent of Utah Presbyterians.

CHARLES ELLIS.

UTAH BOY WRITES HOME.

Thomas S. Gunn, a member of Battery A, Utah volunteers, now at Manila, writes as follows to his folks in this city:

Manila, Sept. 3, 1898.

Dear Father and Mother, Sisters and Brothers—I am now in Manila and it is a very funny place. I received a letter from you yesterday and I felt very mad when I heard what a false report one of the boys had been writing to Salt Lake about me. My superior officer's name is Mr. Archer. I told him about it and he said if you would write to him he would write and tell you it was not true. I am feeling well and happy, so dear mother and father, don't be afraid of me not taking care of myself, for I have done that right along.

We have very good grub now and plenty of it. We have beef, mutton, potatoes, tomatoes, rice, soup, dumplings, tea and coffee, nice bread, good hard-tack and plenty of fruit, and all the bacon and beans we want. The only thing I miss is the ice cream you used to make. The soda water here is only one cent a bottle. The people are not half civilized. They go around half dressed, and it makes me sick to look at them.

The only trouble we are having now is with the natives. Myself and a few boys went up where our Utah boys did the fighting and the natives were all around. They think they ought to have the city of Manila. They tried to search us as they wanted money. We are expecting a battle with them but we can soon clean them out.

We went and saw the church our boys were in. It was like a sieve there were so many bullet holes in it. Just think of it, and the boys came out all right. I was well on my voyage except a little cramp in my stomach and my arm troubled me quite a bit, but it is