

Let the trustees whose term expires in July, 1892, hold over until the trustees who are elected next November have qualified, and the difficulty, so far as it appears to us, will vanish. Trustees elected under the law of 1890, whose term of office does not expire this year, will, as we understand the law, go out of office next November unless re-elected.

Now as to the other discrepancy. Section 32 provides that:

"Sec. 32. Meetings for the election of trustees, for voting on the rate per cent. of taxes to be assessed, and on the question of issuing bonds, shall be called by the trustees, causing notices to be posted in at least three public and conspicuous places within the district, at least twenty days before the time for holding such meeting. Such notice shall state the time, place and object of such meeting, and if the polls are to be opened at any such meeting, to determine any question, the notice shall state the hours at which the polls will be opened and closed. All business transacted at such meeting other than that specified in said notice shall be void. The voting at such meetings shall be by ballot."

But section 91 makes these different provisions in relation to the call of a meeting to determine the question of issuing bonds:

"Sec. 91. Before the question of issuing bonds shall be submitted to vote in any school district, the trustees shall call a meeting of the voters of such district, by notices, to be posted in at least five public and conspicuous places in said district, not less than ten days before such meeting. Said notices shall state the time and place of meeting, the amount of bonds proposed to be issued and for what purpose, and the time in which they shall be made payable; the voting at such meeting shall be by ballot; all ballots deposited in favor of issuing bonds, shall have thereon the words "bonds, yes," and those opposed thereto shall have thereon the words "bonds, no;" if a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of issuing bonds, the trustees shall forthwith proceed to issue bonds in accordance with the vote; but if less than a majority of the votes cast are in favor of issuing bonds, there shall be no further action on the question for one year thereafter."

The mistake of the Legislature, in our opinion, was in not striking out of the general provisions about calling meetings and voting on school matters in article 5, all reference to the issuing of bonds, as special provision for this is made in article 14. But taking the two sections together and acting on the provisions of both, all difficulty may be avoided and the legality of the proceedings will be preserved. That is, let the trustees, when desiring to bond a school district, post notices in five public places, as required in section 91, and give at least twenty days' notice, as provided in section 32, and it appears to us that once more the difficulty that arises will vanish.

Of course one part of a statute should be perfectly consistent with another. Great care should be taken in the preparation and revision of the laws. And when a former statute is revamped, or a law of another Territory or State is adapted to local needs, close comparison of new provisions with the old ought to be made so that there shall be no conflict between them. However, when there is a disposition to conform to the meaning and intent of the law many ambiguities may be over-

come, and apparent inconsistencies may be softened if not reconciled, and made practically subservient to the public interest. We are of the opinion that this may be done in the case under present consideration.

THAT VETO WAS RIGHT.

WE endorse the action of President Harrison in vetoing the bill passed by Congress in relation to land claims.

His objections to the measure were well taken. There is no need to transfer land disputes from the land office department to the courts. The latter are, as a rule, loaded up with other business. Without wishing to cast any reflection upon the judiciary, we are satisfied that the people, especially the poorer classes of them—feel safer to leave the adjustment of disputed claims in the hands of the land office, which has, of late years, been conducted efficiently and fairly. If land claim disputes were to go into the courts in place of being adjusted as at present, moneyed claimants would have opportunities to cause cases to drag their slow length along until the poorer contestants on the other side were worn out by waiting and large expenditures which they might be unable to meet. Besides all this, the land office department has to deal exclusively with land questions. Those having their attention thus centralized are much more capable of comprehending cases of this character than officials whose duties are more adverse and multifarious.

It appears that a prominent objection to the bill was the ambiguity of its terms. This is a fatal objection to any measure. Legislative acts should, above all other statements, be clear, concise and specific, that they may afford no opening or warrant for strained and diverse judicial construction.

There is no need for the change the bill was intended to create and therefore the President did a wise thing when he killed it.

TRUTH CONDENSED.

IN these times of local agitation on the liquor question, the following resolution on that subject, unanimously adopted by the Young People's Baptist Union, of Detroit, Michigan, a few days ago, is appropriate reading:

"We recognize in the liquor traffic the inveterate foe of the civilization we love and the religion we revere. It lies across the path of every reform and seeks by means foul or fair to silence the tongue and still the pen of every one in position to do it harm. It even reaches over the sacred desk and by indictments formed in the secret chambers of organization more dangerous than the Mafia, attempts to throttle the voice of the pulpit. It enters the domain of civil government and seeks to bestow even the chief magistracy at auction to whoever will bid the highest in subservience to it.

The liquor traffic brings poverty, disgrace and death to hundreds of thousands of homes which would otherwise be happy. It blasts the lives of countless wives and children who have no hand in its perpetration. It glutts the almshouses, insane asylums and penitentiaries with those who but for its existence might be

honored and self-respecting citizens. We regard it a crying disgrace of our century that the noble flag which flutters over our homes and school houses is compelled to shelter and protect a business which does such infinite mischief. We hold that the true attitude for the Christian to take toward such a monstrous evil is that of uncompromising hostility, and we call upon all Christians to use their voices, influence and energies to bring about its speedy extermination."

THE HEAT IN NEW YORK.

THE following from the New York World of last Sunday ought to cause the people of this part of the country to feel well satisfied with the atmospheric conditions here:

"The protracted period of excessive and oppressive heat has had the effect of producing the very large mortality of the week just ended, said Dr. Nagle, registrar of vital statistics, yesterday. The deaths, which numbered 1,081 for the week ending July 23, rose to 1,434 for the week ending July 30. This is 353 more than the number reported last week and 508 above the corresponding week of the year 1891, and 439 above the average of the corresponding week for the past five years. It represents an annual death rate of 40.83 per 1000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,832,475.

"This is the highest number of deaths since the memorable week in the annals of mortality of this city which ended July 6, 1872. The deaths reported reached then the astonishingly large number of 1592.

"The deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today are 280. The highest daily mortality in the city was on July 3, 1872, when the total deaths were 351. The nearest that this has been approached is the number reported for today. The deaths reported Friday were 223; Thursday, 198; Wednesday, 171; Tuesday, 187, and Monday, 180.

"The extended period of hot weather has shown its effects more particularly on the little ones. Yet the adult population seems to have suffered severely from its enervating effects; this was most noticeable among those who were not in good health or those who were given to excesses.

"The number of deaths which was due directly to the effects of heat were 80. For the week of July 6, 1892 the deaths from sunstroke were 212. Probably there were 634 of the deaths for the past week accelerated by the heat or hastened by its effects when the powers of resistance of the aged and infirm had to succumb to its depressing influences.

"The sufferings of the very poor as they cooked and sweltered in their stuffy apartments in the wretched and overcrowded tenements, where they can be seen on any warm night crowded on the fire-escape trying to get a breath of fresh air, is pitiable. Their condition appeals very forcibly to the more fortunate and wealthier citizens to sub-

It is undeniable that the country is indebted for the defeat of free silver in this Congress to the straightforward course of the Republicans of the House of Representatives, who put aside everything but the question of public welfare and backed their principles with their votes. In doing this they made a record for their party which ought to strengthen it in the confidence of the people."

SAN FRANCISCO has an earthquake-proof hotel. It is constructed of iron and in the form of two hollow squares, one within the other, arranged so as to brace each other.