

man beings, he is useful. He may be an extremist unworthy of imitation except to a very limited extent, but if he calls attention to the danger of the other extreme, he is a factor in human progress of no mean importance. People are sometimes disposed to regard the performance of the duties of the home as a drudgery, something below the labors of a so-called public character. They would judge otherwise were the fact understood that without proper care of the body, efforts at effective work in any direction are about in vain.

TROUBLE OF THE NEGRO RACE.

Professor Booker T. Washington, head of the colored industrial college at Tuskegee, Ala., in an article in the *Independent* declares that the colored race, after thirty years of freedom, does not exhibit encouraging marks of improvement. On the contrary, he finds that there is retrogression from the days of slavery.

The cause of this he finds in the fact that the younger generation never thinks of learning a trade. Before the war, he says, if a southern white man wanted a house or a bridge built he consulted a negro mechanic about the plan. If he wanted a suit of clothes or a pair of shoes, it was to the negro tailor or shoemaker that he talked. Every large slave plantation in the South was, in a limited sense, an industrial school. On these plantations there were scores of young colored men and colored women who were constantly being trained, not only as common farmers, but as carpenters, blacksmiths, wheel-wrights, plasterers, brick-masons, engineers, bridge builders, cooks, dress-makers, housekeepers, and so on. This is all changed. The little education they now get in the schools set apart for them does not enable them to engage in useful trades, while the bad traits are left free to develop. A smattering of Latin and Greek is of no earthly use to them.

The professor's observations are probably correct, and it is impossible but to feel that they have a much wider application than the negro race. It would be infinitely better for young men and women generally to receive a training in the practical employments of life than instructions in arts and sciences in which they, for lack of natural talent, can never become proficient. The great need of the age is a thoroughly practical turn in the education of the children.

ABSURD MORMON STATISTICS.

Rev. A. M. Dawson recently delivered an address before an organization of Presbyterian ministers in Cincinnati on the subject: "The Abuses of Mormonism." According to a brief report of his discourse which appeared in the *Enquirer* of that city, he made some very erroneous statements and gave some very absurd statistics regarding the Mormons. "Among other things he said that 28,000 out of 138,000 families of Mormons are salaried officers of the church."

If it were true that the Mormon Church had places for 28,000 salaried officers, what a scramble there would be for membership in it! If it were an organization having that amount of "patronage" to distribute among its supporters, it would soon cease to be the unpopular body it has been ever since its first organization. A legion of pious persons having pelf in view would be singing its praises, and its missionaries, in seeking to increase its membership, would not have to sleep in the woods at nights and go hungry by day; they would be the welcome

guests of candidates innumerable for ecclesiastical honors with incidental emoluments.

If the Mormon Church required 28,000 names to fill up its salary roll, the waters of baptism would soon lose their terror for multitudes of men in various parts of the world, and candidates for immersion would fall over each other in their eagerness to embrace Mormonism. They could endure, with the resignation of martyrs, even the odium arising out of the former marriage system of the Mormons, for the chance each early convert would think he had to secure one of the 28,000 places would be a broader mantle for his scruples than charity is for sin.

If what Rev. Dawson is reported to have said were true, the Mormon Church would quickly become a regular spiritual Klondike. Its Chilcot pass of repentance of sin would be esteemed a small obstacle by the rushing hordes that would come, pell mell, to gain admission to it. In short, Rev. Dawson's statement suggests any number of funny features and consequences. How strange that an anti-Mormon crusader can cut the most ludicrous figure in the world without seeming to realize that he has in the least departed from consistency.

The almost universal rule is for officers of the Mormon Church to serve without salary, and to bear their own expenses. The exceptions to this rule are very few. Usually their tenure of office is long, and thousands of them have spent much of their time during the best years of their lives, in unselfish and unsalaried devotion to Church work.

"He spoke of the Mormon Church being a money-making scheme, developing avarice and passion," says the *Enquirer* of Rev. Dawson's address, adding that the speaker had "spent several months among the Mormons;" but his capacity for bearing false witness has been sufficiently shown without further proof here at this time.

LYNCING OF OUTLAWS.

The region near the center of which the corners of Utah, Colorado and Wyoming come together has recently been the scene of bold and desperate deeds of outlawry that have excited great indignation in all three of the states named. The murder of the boy Strang, and the more recent killing in cold blood of Hoy, are crimes that call for swift vengeance.

But it is not the province of a sheriff nor of his deputies nor posse to execute that vengeance. If an outlaw, being pursued, resists the officers of the law, with actual force of arms, his violence may be met with violence, and should he be killed his blood is on his own head. The officers are not required needlessly to imperil their own lives, nor should they allow the fugitive from justice to escape. Such is both the moral and statutory law. But when a prisoner has been captured and disarmed, his life is sacred until declared forfeited by a court of competent jurisdiction after a legal trial. The officers who hold him in custody are guilty of a flagrant crime against law, order and civilization itself if they consent to his death by lynching. They should protect him from such a fate at the peril of their lives if need be.

The region referred to is wild, mountainous, difficult of access and destitute of ready facilities for communication with the rest of the world. News comes from there that one of the desperadoes, named Jack Bennett, who was an associate of the murderers of the victims mentioned, was captured on March 2d, taken by a mob of masked men from the custody of a Colorado officer and

lynched, near Ladors Colorado. It is also reported that three men who are the actual perpetrators of the two murders, and whose names are given as Harry Tracy, David Lant and Patrick Johnstone, have been captured, but with a reasonable certainty that they will be lynched.

Owing to the reasons stated, the reports that come from the seat of turmoil should not be too readily accepted as true without confirmation; especially should there be reluctance in believing that officers of the law would countenance the unlawful killing of prisoners actually in their custody. No reports yet received indicate that this has been done, though there seems to be a possibility that some of the officers may not exercise the care and courage they should display in preventing prisoners from falling into the hands of lynchers.

The universal sentiment among the law-abiding people of this State finds expression in the earnest hope that the Utah officers and posse, in all their endeavors to break up the gangs of outlaws that infest the district referred to, and to arrest the members of those gangs, will maintain the majesty of the law and the fair fame of the State by preventing any tragedy of the character of a lynching. Governor Wells, who has expressed this feeling and hope, may be sure that he voices the public sentiment of our entire commonwealth.

KEEP COOL.

Extremists are not, as a class, the most desirable people a community can have. They consist of two classes, radical and conservative; the former would run the world to death in a short time, and the latter would allow it to rust to death by inaction. Between these two there is a happy, a safe, a reliable, medium ground, one that is ample for all purposes of enterprise, activity, perseverance and speculation of a legitimate character; within such boundaries peace, prosperity and a continuity of national affairs to the utmost limits of time may be looked for.

The United States just at this juncture is more than usually afflicted with immense numbers of both the objectionable classes spoken of. The radicals, encouraged by the utterances of a few great but yellow-tinged newspapers, are for crying havoc and letting slip the dogs of war without further delay, having no sympathy with or toleration for those who counsel moderation and patiently waiting the time when it shall or shall not be shown by indisputable facts exactly what ought to be done. These latter represent the proper element, for whom the extreme conservatives also seem to have no use, because of the mere suggestion that harsh measures will be taken if necessary.

The United States government, when all things are taken into consideration and calmly and impartially reflected upon, is acting admirably in the present crisis. It is in no hurry to declare war, but goes steadily and earnestly along, putting itself in a condition to be ready for one if it should break out.

The jingoes and hot-heads never seem to count the cost or reckon up the consequences of a war with even so crippled and low-grade a power as Spain. They do not seem to consider that that nation is in a state of as perfect readiness for a conflict with us as it can be. Its ships of war are afloat, provisioned, coalled, manned by thoroughly seasoned and disciplined men, while its recent experiences have had the effect of "keeping its hand in," so to speak. This is an advantage which those who are con-