UNPRINCIPLED AND INCONSISTENT.

There appeared in the anti-"Mormon" organ of last Sunday (Aug. 28th) a matter to which we were at once tempted to directly refer. In consequence of the indecent character of the sheet in question we hesitated. Reminders of the subject have come, however, in the form of denunciation, from non-"Mormon" sources, against the insinuations and false position of the newspaper alluded to. We consequently set aside, for the time, our repugnance to giving direct mention of the false statements which constantly appear in its columns.

For the attainment of the purpose we have in view it becomes necessary to quote the following:

"The Ward Seven school opens September 5, with three three new and highly capable instructors: Professor Albert S. Martin, who has made a good record in the Park City schools, as principal; and Misses Margaret Zane and Annie Youngberg as teachers in the intermediate and primary departments, respectively. A new room, 12x18 feet, has been added to the school building, and such other improvements made that it is now claimed to be the best equipped school in town. The brethren rejoice at the idea of Gentile teachers, and a few parental junk-heads are sending their precious modocs to other ward schools, where the God's-kingdom-on-earth racket can still be taught, but the increasing superiority of the Ward Seven School will ere long show what of these parents their folly and bring the precious young ones in to a place where there is first-class teaching."

The vulgarity of that paragraph alone is sufficient to render it repulsive to every person who respects common decency. Parents of school children are denominated "lunkheads" and the little ones "Modocs," and a statement is made to the effect that instruction of a religious character are given in the other District schools of this city. Thus this unprincipled sheet, which claims to falsely represent the non-"Mormon" part of the population, introduces into educational matters the subject of religion.

Had this matter been confined to the local columns of the source from which the quotation is made the base insinuations it contains might have been attributed to the obfuscated condition of some blundering reporter, but there is an editorial repetition of it in the same issue. After enumerating and eulogizing the denominational schools about to operate—including the Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic—this same article, introduced:

"Finally, we feel that we ought to include in this picture the Seventh Ward District school. It is a first-class common school; the management is all that could be desired for children. It is the St. John among Utah common schools, crying out of the glory that is to be."

It is only fair to the Principal and trustees of the Seventh District school to state that the insinuation that they have established and propose to conduct a school that can truthfully be classed as sectarian is placing them in a false position. They assert that the law in relation to the exclusion of religious teaching shall be strictly conformed to.

Now for the insinuation that the doctrines of the "Mormon" religion are taught in some of the other districts where the teachers belong to that faith. This question was brought to a direct issue in the courts in the early part of 1885, in connection with this same Seventh District long before its trusteeship fell into "Liberal" hands.

A proceeding was brought in the Third District Court, before Judge Zane, by L. S. Stevens and thirty-six other non-"Mormon" residents and taxpayers of the district. The object was to obtain a permanent injunction against the trustees and assessor to prevent them from collecting a tax levied for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse. A temporary restraining order was granted. The chief basis of complaint upon which the request for a permanent injunction was asked was that the doctrines of the "Mormon" religion were taught in the schools. The investigation was long and elaborate, and great attitude was allowed, the purpose being to make the strongest possible showing for the applicants as against the Church. Notwithstanding this Chief Justice Zane, to his credit be it said, dissolved the restraining order and denied the injunction. In giving his decision he said:

"While the evidence is conflicting as to the Seventh District, the weight is against the proposition that sectarian doctrines have been and are now taught therein. The evidence does not raise a sufficient probability that such doctrines will be taught in the house to be erected on the tax in question. The tax is in pursuance of a valid law, and the building is to be erected for a lot of reason, for title to which is in the school trustees. The evidence fails to show that the tax is being raised to build a sectarian schoolhouse."

In relation to common schools in general within the jurisdiction of the court, the Chief Justice also remarked:

"If at any time hereafter it shall be made to appear that the house erected with this tax, or any other erected with a like tax within the jurisdiction of the court, is being used for Church purposes to the injury of the school, or that in the school trustees use the tax in question, wrongfully or otherwise, to the injury of the school, or that the creed of any sect, it will be the final duty of the court to prevent by injunction such use and such instruction."

In the face of these demonstrated facts about public strife-breeder assertions, in so many words, that the parents of "Mormon" children in the Seventh District purpose sending their children to other districts where their religion is taught. The plain game is a bid to jump any non-"Mormon" to come into court, in case anything of that one shall be alleged, and judgment would be rendered accordingly. No complaint of that kind has been made because there has been no foundation for one. And only think of this same paper, whose insolence eliminates all reasonable controversy in its columns, now classing the Seventh District school—at present wholly under non-"Mormon" control—among those that have denominational or sectarian, with the further designation that it is "the St. John among Utah common schools?"

A READY GOVERNOR.

Governor Hill, of New York, is making a reputation as one of the wide-awake, progressive public men of the day. He is in the present more than many of his political compeers do, and it is his constant watch-care to let no one be imposed on ahead of him. His latest feat of interference is in the forestalling of Jacob Sharp, recently convicted of wholesale bribery, of the latter's strenuous thoughts; they had the game in their own hands.