

for making false charges of treason and perjury against the military attaché to the German Embassy in Paris, can only be compared in respect of the boldness and variety of his career to his illustrious countryman Barry Lyndon, who similarly figured at the court, as well as in the camps, of Frederick the Great.

"What was the precise Hibernian origin of this latter-day Lyndon is not so clear, history having only become acquainted with him after he had somehow procured a commission in the Prussian army; but being gifted in a high degree with that glibness of tongue and insinuating address which are at once the glory and the danger of his Celtic compatriots, he managed to ingratiate himself to such an extent with the Crown Princess, an indiscriminating devotee of everything British or Irish, that he was actually appointed a kind of military tutor to her eldest son, Prince William, now the German Emperor. The French war, in which he took part, brought him the rank of captain, but it also brought him nine months' fortress confinement for the military crime of plundering in an enemy's country, and now his downward career was swift."

ELECTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The following question has been put to the **DESERET NEWS**:

"Can the County Superintendents of District Schools hold over, or are they to be elected at the election in November next?"

We presume this query arises from the apparent conflict between the law on elections of March 10, 1892, and the school law of the same date. The first named provides:

"That on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1892, and biennially thereafter, a general election shall be held throughout the Territory for the election of Territorial, county and precinct officers, who by law are or may be made elective, and all such officers so elected shall qualify and enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first day of January next succeeding their election, and continue in office for two years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified."

This would convey the idea that county superintendents of district schools are to be elected in November of this year, because they are county officers and are made by law elective. But the school law, approved on the same day as the general election law, makes this special enactment:

At the general election for the year 1893, and biennially thereafter, there shall be elected for each county in this Territory a County Superintendent of District Schools, who shall be a registered voter therein, and whose term of office shall be two years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

In addition to this, section 147 of the same law provides that:

"The terms of office of all county superintendents now in office are hereby continued until the expiration of the full terms of office for which they were elected have expired."

Taking all these provisions together, we are of the opinion that the county superintendents of district schools hold over until 1893, and that there will be no election for those officers in 1892, unless there were some counties in which there was no election of county

superintendent in 1891, in which case the term would expire this year. We believe, however, that all the counties elected superintendents last year, and if so the present incumbents will hold their office until their successors are elected and qualified in 1893.

THE REASON FOR IT.

An eastern gentleman who has several times visited Utah, writes thus to an acquaintance in this city:

"I would like to see you and your Mormon friends, that I might have a good religious talk. It always strengthens me. Here it almost seems as if I were alone, like a lost sheep. I always feel an inward power or strength whenever I defend the Mormon faith. Where that inward power comes from I do not know, unless it be from a higher source. I am called a Mormon not only by my own church associates, but I receive letters from friends in which they state that they infer I am a Mormon."

Such expressions from persons not identified with the Church, but who have defended its doctrine and people, have been exceedingly common. Those who have thus acted have felt an influence which they were unable to account for, not being aware that in defending the truth they have been aided and sustained by the Spirit of Truth, which responds to the individual effort. It is a degree of that influence which fortifies the Saints to endure hardships, contumely and wrong, enabling them to endure when they would otherwise falter. People not connected with the Church who have had this experience do not always maintain their position in defending the doctrine of the Gospel as embraced in the faith of the Saints. On the contrary, it is probable that most of them turn the other way, because they draw the fire of persecution upon them and are not fully equipped for standing against it. After they recede they often become enemies, because the degree of the Spirit of Truth which they formerly possessed is diminished, in consequence of repelling the light. The strength and power spoken of by the gentleman whose letter is quoted is from a "higher source," and his expression reminds us of a statement made by a veteran of the Church who was on familiar terms with the Prophet Joseph Smith. The latter said to him: "I will give you a key of power. Always sustain and defend the truth and God will sustain you." The man to whom these words were addressed made the suggestion embodied in them the rule of his life, and it never failed him.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, an influential independent paper, in reviewing the political situation, says, that with September will open the storm of which the midsummer dullness is the foregoing calm. Elections are coming off in Maine and Vermont a few days hence, and politicians are awaiting the results in these States, as an indication of what way the northern pulse beats.

The paper referred to is of opinion

that the fight in the pending campaign will be sharp and bitter. The Sulkers on both sides are few, and in the heat of the battle they will be more scarce. On the Republican side Quay, Platt and Blaine will not be conspicuous at headquarters, but they will nevertheless be active workers in the rank and file. Blaine will be heard from in due time both by tongue and pen, while Quay and Platt will work with old time vigor.

On the Democratic side there is no longer any question as to the fidelity of Tammany. Mr. Cleveland in his Madison Square speech dwelt strongly on the tariff and on the "force bill," and it is evident that both will be made leading issues in the campaign by his party.

The Republicans, though stalwart in their advocacy of protective tariffs, contend that the "force bill," is not and cannot be made an issue of this campaign.

In relation to silver, the managers of both sides seem to maintain a masterly inactivity, which almost gives the idea of a mutual understanding that it be made purely subordinate.

So far, the question of foreign relations has not been ventilated to any great extent. The administration of Mr. Blaine in this line has been successful, and Democrats know that a great deal of capital can not be made out of it in their interest.

The *Republican*, however, does not ignore the People's party as a factor in the campaign. In the West and South its influence cannot be sneered at. Developments are in progress there which show that old traditions are no longer party shibboleths.

Chairman Carter and Chairman Harrity are both puzzled as to the attitude of the People's party, though they profess to regard it with indifference. There is no doubt that silver is a burning question in the West and South, and the adherence of the People's party to free coinage complicates the contest in both regions, while east of the Mississippi and north of the Tennessee the fight will be on old party lines.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ONE of the most serious obstacles in the way of a visit to the World's Fair will be the doubt about findings suitable accommodations at anything like a reasonable price. This difficulty will be removed from the path of lady school teachers by a plan devised by Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr., of Chicago, who visits this city a short time ago and spoke in the Tabernacle. We made brief allusion to her plan recently but we find the following giving further details, in the *Chicago Herald*, and therefore clip it for the benefit of Utah teachers who contemplate going to the Fair:

"Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, who originated the plan of utilizing a large number of school houses in Chicago as dormitories for school teachers who will visit the exposition, has been given charge of the buildings generously tendered by the board of education for this purpose. Mrs. Palmer has selected Mrs. Thatcher to supervise these buildings in consideration of the interest she has displayed in