

tion to insist that schools in cities of the first and second classes may not receive moneys from a State school fund raised by taxation on all property in the State, or that county schools may not receive support in just the same way. The Legislature may tax for the general school fund; but there appears no provision in the Constitution by which counties may assess a tax within cities for the support of schools therein or outside. Cities of the classes named are removed wholly from county control or responsibility in school matters; but they are within State supervision in the special points which our correspondent indicates, and with the Legislature rests the power to meet every condition necessary to place the responsibility of support precisely where it is now. We believe that the view held by our correspondent is not opposed to this construction; and that whether the process be through the county agency, as now, or by the State direct, as would be the case under the view taken by Mr. Moffat, as we understand him, ultimately it is the same thing in its effect on the county schools.

REASON, NOT ABUSE.

No one who heard the splendid speech of Hon. William J. Bryan in the Theater last evening will dispute that his logic is a dangerous element to be introduced into the following of the monometallists. His language is plain and forcible, his manner pleasing and sincere, his arguments simple and convincing. Of course there are two sides to every question—and there may be even more to the question of the free and unrestricted coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. But Mr. Bryan has the excellent quality of presenting the opposing view with much explicitness before proceeding to demolish it with his inexorable reasoning; and though he could not be expected to do as well for the opposition as it could do for itself by one of its own champions, he at least does it well enough to free himself from any charge of timidity or unfairness.

What we think particularly effective and commendable in Mr. Bryan's campaigning is the calmness and intelligence with which he treats his subject. In this respect to supplies an example which many silver champions, both from the platform and in the press, might follow with profit. A poor way to convert a man's intellect is to begin abusing him and calling him hard names. This applies no less to religion than to economics or politics; and in the latter two particulars at least, there has certainly been too much of this kind of proselyting in this part of the country for some time past.

"Let us reason together," should be the spirit in which to invite intelligent people to a comparison of economic and political policies; it is the only one that can make a permanent and agreeable impression. Because one may happen to differ from some other person's way of thinking on any question, he is not necessarily a fool or a lunatic; and yet such terms are among the gentlest that are applied to the dissenter. As to the righteous cause of silver, there has been altogether too

much of ridicule and threat and bluster on the part of both friends and enemies. It is an unprofitable and an ineffectual way of winning favor in quarters where such favors are most desired and most necessary. The sooner it is abandoned for the policy of reason, the sooner will a career of advancement set in and the more rapid will it be. It was not needed that Mr. Bryan should come to convert a Salt Lake audience to the idea of free coinage, for Utah, like her neighbors, is pretty well agreed upon it, though perhaps with more conservatism and with a livelier sense of some of the consequences urged by the monometallists. But it was necessary that in certain quarters a more argumentative and dignified tone be imparted to the controversy, and for an example of the best and most effective in that line, we have to thank our eloquent and distinguished visitor.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

The reports of the Chicago live stock market should furnish some pointers for Utah sheep owners. The announcement of September 3, that a lot of Utah mixed brought the highest price of the day, \$2.90, may be gratifying as suggestive of the quality that can be raised here. At the same time the general reports of the market should suggest to Utah sheepmen that an undue haste in getting rid of their lambs and one and two year olds, even at a comparatively high price, is not exactly the wisest kind of a business proposition, except with those who have no other choice. It portends a diminution in the number of stock sheep two or three years hence that may be regarded as disastrous in considering an industry which heretofore has held, and yet is entitled to, a leading place.

Owing to the general business depression, the past three years has witnessed an enormous reduction in the number of sheep in this country, and consequently in the wool producing capacity. This reduction has been the cause of the improved condition of the wool market, and its effect doubtless will continue in that line for some time to come. As matters stand at present, the West may have in its hands the business of mainly supplying the domestic market, in both wool and mutton. In the East, it is shown that the sheep have reduced in numbers, in some of the states, fifty per cent since 1892, and the bulk that now goes to the Chicago market is from the West. The reports show that the western sheep owners are now more eager in selling than even their eastern associates. August, 1894, was known as virtually a panic month, so great was the rush of sheep into the Chicago market; yet the report for August, 1895, shows an increase of 40,000 head over that of the corresponding month the preceding year, while an excess of 3,000 for the first week in September indicates that the haste to sell is still an uppermost feature. Under these conditions many western sheepmen have sold out almost every one, two, or three year old sheep in their flocks, so that now their stock is at the point of certain deterioration.

According to the proportion of Utah men in the last named class is the unfortunate state of the outlook in the face of what the future must bring. Speaking to the point, it may be said that the sheep owner who has his flock in good condition never had a better prospect than at present; while the man who holds only an old stock is in the situation either to get out of the business quickly or lose considerably in re-stocking. With the reduced number of sheep in the country, there is little room for doubt that in the next few years the industry will be as profitable as can be desired; and Utah sheep owners ought to have and keep their flocks in a condition to take advantage of circumstances that may be made to accrue to their benefit. Don't get rid of the lambs and young sheep that make a hardy and productive flock.

HARDLY A PARALLEL.

The loud demands of the American press and foreign residents in China for a vigorous policy on account of the outrages against foreigners in that country suggest to the New York *Evening Post* the propriety of drawing a parallel between outbreaks of a similar kind in China and in the United States. The paper publishes the following from official reports:

In China, in 1870, occurred the Tientsin massacre; nineteen French and Russians (including several nuns) were barbarously murdered by a mob and the mission premises destroyed.

In the United States, in 1881, came the Denver riot; Chinese dragged through the streets with neck-ropes; one killed, several wounded.

In China, in 1883, some Europeans on a carouse killed some Chinese.

In the United States, in 1885, came first (September 2) the Rock Springs massacre; a village of Chinese stormed and burned by 150 armed miners, inspired by Knights (!) of Labor; men and women, from noon till midnight, shot and looted the fleeing victims; twenty-eight were killed and fifteen wounded, fourteen were burned to death, mostly sick men, and the dogs and hogs ate the charred corpses. The whole population stood by and approved; a fruitless inquest, etc., followed. For this we paid \$423,000. On September 7th, at Seattle, the Chinese were expelled, their village burned, three killed, and several wounded. Early in 1886, at places in Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Oregon, twenty-eight were killed. In Juneau, Alaska, eighty-seven Chinamen were driven out and set adrift on the ocean in two sail boats with no food. During this period the Chinese were expelled from a score of places on the Pacific coast, and more than 100,000, it was said, fled to San Francisco in terror and destitution. For one year's work, including damage to property, we paid \$275,000.

In China, in 1887, there were return riots, on hearing the above news; but no lives were taken. In 1891, in numerous riots in Wuhu and elsewhere, property was destroyed and two British killed.

In the United States, in 1891, there were arson and robbery, with one woman burned to death, in Vallejo, Cal. In 1894, in Oregon, ten Chinamen were ambushed and murdered: "Every one was shot, cut up, stripped, and thrown in the water," most of them being shot in the back.

It is but just to the Mongolians at