

DECISION OF THE BOARD OF CANVESSERS.

We have at last a decision from the Board of Canvassers in regard to the election in Salt Lake, Weber, and Box Elder Counties. Judge Judd's opinion is given in full in another part of this paper. A majority of the Board agree with his views.

The ballot boxes will be opened to determine the dispute as to the vote for John H. Ramel and John H. Ramel Jr. and as to the case of Toronto vs. Galligher. So that these questions are not yet settled and they may have to go to the courts, as will, no doubt, the contest in regard to the office of County Clerk.

The returns from the set of judges of election, appointed by the Utah Commission to succeed the set that was removed in Box Elder precinct, are received as the legal returns, and this will doubtless settle the matter in favor of the People's Party.

The wrong done in Weber county, whereby the People's candidate for Recorder was, as alleged, swindled out of a number of votes, which would have given him the office, will have to be taken to the courts for redress.

We think that, on the whole, the opinion of Judge Judd will strike fair minds as square, and in accordance with the law relating to the powers of the Board of Canvassers and the rulings of courts on the questions involved.

We hope that no People's Party candidate who has been elected, or who would certainly have been elected but for the frauds committed at the polls or by registration officers before the election, will hesitate a moment or be deterred by any amount of opposition from pursuing his rights to the last extremity. If these things are permitted to go on with impunity and without punishment to the perpetrators of crime, elections in Utah will become utterly useless as a means of conveying the wishes of the people, and the elective franchise will be a worthless bauble or, rather, but a delusion and a snare.

POLITICS IN EUROPE.

It is now generally understood in the upper circles in England that the Prince of Wales will be the actual regent during the remainder of the life of his royal mother. It is not thought likely that the Queen

will formally abdicate in favor of the Prince, but that she will virtually leave the burdens of the government upon his shoulders. The fact that the Prince has of late given much of his attention to the affairs of state gives an air of probability to this opinion.

The ascension of the Prince of Wales to the English throne, or his obtaining at least some regal authority must have a certain influence upon the internal politics of England. The Queen has always been known as a stern conservative. It will be remembered, for instance, how, when, by the voice of the nation, Lord Beaconsfield's cabinet fell, the Queen so long delayed to call upon Mr. Gladstone to form the new cabinet that her reluctance to take any definite action amounted to almost an insult to the "grand, old man," and to the Liberal party.

But the Prince of Wales has shown decided sympathy for the Liberal cause of England. He understands that the onward course of freedom is not to be stopped by antiquated ideas, and he, evidently does not wish to be trammelled by Toryism.

As Prince he has taken a lively interest in the welfare of the working classes. For Ireland he has always shown much sympathy. Recently he is quoted as having said, that the aristocracy of England has much for which to thank Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, because they had really "side-tracked the car of revolution in England."

If the Prince retains his views and sentiments when he has obtained some recognized authority, he will be able to do much good in the interest of liberty and humanity.

In Belgium the agitation for universal suffrage is assuming such dimensions that the outbreak of a revolution is feared and is liable to occur at any moment. The people, a large majority of whom are excluded from exercising any influence on public affairs through the ballot, are groaning under heavy burdens. Their taxes are being constantly increased for the purpose of maintaining a more and more expensive government, a large army and costly fortifications, while at the same time the resources of the country by no means increase with the expenses. And the burdens are here, as everywhere, thrown mostly on their shoulders who are least able to bear them.

The wealthy aristocracy are trembling for fear that the movement of

the people should prevail. The socialists are busy diffusing discontent and encouraging the use of force against the ruling portion of the nation. The government realizes under the circumstances that something must be done in order to avert the threatening danger. But the trouble in Belgium, as in Germany and Russia, is that the rulers of the people do not care to investigate the real causes of the trouble with a view to removing them, if possible. They always propose reforms that cost them little or nothing, and which would give no lasting benefit to the oppressed and suffering masses. While this course is pursued, there will be continual danger of revolutions in Europe.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

The Board of Education held a meeting at the City Hall, August 21st, Mayor Scott, Colonel Nelson, L. W. Colbath, P. L. Williams and H. Johnson being present. As Mayor Scott had to attend the board of equalization, Mr. Williams presided.

Mr. Baldwin, the contractor for the Fourteenth Ward schoolhouse, asked for additional time in which to finish his task. Referred to the committee on buildings.

The committee on school furniture was instructed to purchase a car load of school desks, and also office furniture for the rooms of the board.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the superintendent was authorized to issue temporary certificates to those applicants who failed in the recent examination but made a good showing, with the understanding that they must come up to the grade in a short time.

Colonel Nelson stated that the committee on finance had conferred with Collector Hardy in regard to the payment by him of school funds to the treasurer of the board. Mr. Hardy expressed himself as being willing to pay the funds to the treasurer, but, in order to protect his bondsmen, wished to do so upon the order of the Third District Court.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the committee was authorized to employ counsel and bring suit.

On motion of Colonel Nelson, the treasurer was authorized to settle with the old trustees.

The committee on finance submitted an exhaustive report, which showed the receipts and expenditures of the several districts of the city, except the Fifty-first, which is the Twenty-first Ward.

The receipts embraced amount on hand at the beginning of the school year, the district taxes, the Territorial school tax apportionment tuition fees, loans, rents, sale of land and donations. The principal item, aside from the taxes, was in the Fourteenth District, sale of school site, \$24,750. In the Twelfth Ward the