

teachers and influence. But the District School has been kept up from the beginning.

A ex-Judge, who knows about as much of this question as he does of the educational status in Jupiter, has been adding his denunciation of the school system of this Territory to the general mass of misrepresentation. Why, even in the years gone by, when education had not reached its present mark in Utah, the school statistics of this Territory were away ahead of those in the State he hails from, according to the respective populations. What is the use of decent men like him joining in this campaign of slander, to support a party that is neither fish, flesh nor fowl in politics, but only anti-"Mormon" in spirit and soul and fraudulent in all its ways?

Men who have not been in Utah more than a month have been pressed into the service, to repeat the falsehoods put into their mouths by "Liberals" and expose their own ignorance to all old settlers of every party.

The object of all this is to capture the votes of comparatively new residents, who know nothing of the facts and are perhaps ready to swallow these fictions of stump orators because of prejudices imbibed before they came here. But they ought to make inquiries as to these statements and not jump hastily to judgment.

They will learn upon investigation, that the "Mormons" have had as good a school system from the beginning as means and circumstances would permit. That the Territory has not had a dollar of assistance from school lands or other national help or such aid as the States obtain. That a free school has always been attainable here under the laws in every district at the option of the taxpayers. That such schools have been maintained in different parts of this Territory for years. That they would have been opened and kept up in some other places but for the opposition of so-called "Liberals," who now attempt to claim all the credit for a compulsory free school law framed by "Mormon" legislators, and passed by an assembly the large majority of which were "Mormons." And that the "Liberal" policy is one of fraud and misrepresentation, calumny and abuse and that its pretensions are vain and its course is positively infamous.

The piece learned by heart which a noted "Liberal" speaker gets off every night about an old tree, with a babbling brook and its fluny tribes,

a village school and a meadow and some cows, and all that sort of twaddle, delivered in a "whang-doodle mourneth" style of bathos, is all very pretty if not heard too often; once is quite sufficient. But where is the logic of the argument "therefore vote for Liberal trustees?" However, this is quite harmless, if somewhat watery, and not to be classed with the direct falsification which characterizes most of the stump oratory in this "Liberal" attempt to capture the Board of Education.

We may not induce any of these speakers to keep within the lines of truth or common honor, but at least we can expose some of their groundless falsehoods and defend those who are the objects of their vile attacks.

Let the sensible people of this city enquire into the facts, examine the tickets offered for their suffrages, and vote for honest, truthful and respectable men to manage the educational affairs of this city, and that is all we ask?

A DANGER TO THE NATION.

A NUMBER of dangers are menacing the nation. Among the most forbidding is the approaching race conflict. Its premonitory outbreaks are becoming more and more frequent, each exhibiting the increased intensity of race hatred with the lapse of time and development of circumstances.

The position taken on the question by that class of statesmen who assert that a fearful, gigantic and bloody struggle in the South from this cause is inevitable predicate their opinion upon a sound basis, sustained by the logic of historical facts and of cause and effect. Shortly before the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion there were thoughtful men in the nation who took the ground that a bloody struggle for the supremacy of secession or of unionist principles was about to burst upon the country. This position was pooh! poohed! by the great bulk, including the main body of recognized leaders, even to the verge of the breaking out of the war.

Logically the war of races which some leading statesmen see as a catastrophe of the near future, but which the bulk of prominent publicists are skeptical about, is a natural outgrowth of the same causes that brought the North and South to confront each other in the array of battle. It will be but an effect in the same line, proceeding from the

same question that began the struggle that opened in 1861—a fruit from the identical tree. The first conflict on the part of the South was to enable the whites of that section to hold the colored population in slavery; the second will be to prevent the antipodes of that condition—the domination of the whites by the blacks. This latter situation, according to the trend of political affairs—involved by the relative numerical growth of the two races—must ensue unless prevented by a bloody revolution. The sanguinary alternative will be accepted by the whites, beyond doubt, as they will prefer death to the assumption of a subordinate position to the inferior race.

The outbreak in Fayette County, Ga., reported in the dispatches, and the incident in the same line in West Va., are but the cloud-gatherings and little rain-spatters that presage the approach of the howling storm. They serve to show the strength of the elements and the terrible results that would accrue were they let loose to revel in their fury.

The race antipathy is being more deeply intensified by the Federal election bill, which is almost certain to become law. If this anticipation be correct, when the enactment goes into operation the situation upon the question will become still more strained, if it does not cause the slender string that holds back the dogs of civil strife to snap in two and turn them loose.

The voice of prophecy preceded that of ordinary statesmanship in directing attention to the inevitable division of North and South. The same inspiration has pointed toward a conflict of races arising out of the same subject—the slave question. Of late years far-seeing publicists are beginning to recognize the inevitable nature of the second struggle, unless radical steps are taken to prevent the calamity.

SUBJECTS FOR THE REFORMATORY

It should be universally understood that the purpose of a reform school is in no sense to enable any members of a community to shift on to the shoulders of the public a charge that properly belongs to themselves. Whenever a tendency of that character makes its appearance it should be rebuked by the courts, to whose discretion is confided the duty of designating the subjects for the reformatory:

It may occasionally occur that the