

that they ever built any railroad or established any factory, and it does seem at times as though the community in which they sometimes hold sway might be able to get along without them together.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Half Lake is in possession of a school board second to none in the county in point of regard for the public weal, and the general efficiency of our educational system. They are accomplished work, which entitles them to something more than mere words of commendation for the structures erected for the benefit of the community. And in the accomplishment of their public-spirited work as much economy as was consistent with the special matter in hand has been observed in every case, and not a dollar entrusted to them, out of a vast sum in the aggregate, figures in the column headed "unaccounted for." They have done well, and are doing well, and the State is to be commended for showing this well-earned commendation. They must now go farther and undertake more, for far-reaching and comprehensive as their labors have been, it is still of course incomplete; perhaps they are not slow in recognizing the fact that the school system is a matter of necessity, the growth of the city making additional and improvements a matter of continuous moment. Yet at this time there are several points in the city where the lack of the best facilities is an obvious condition. We instance particularly the important district comprehended by North Temple, somewhere between West Temple and State streets, the growing section known as North Lake, the Tenth ward, and there may be others—all of which should be as well equipped in the matter of school facilities as any other part. Each section pays over and still pay over their proportion of school money freely, and it is unfair to discriminate against them in the matter of their schools. These people want to know why they cannot be as well equipped in this prime matter of education as are those in the near vicinity of those splendid institutions, the Lowell, the Lincoln, the Hamilton and other schools, and their query is a perfectly natural and proper one. It may venture to speak for the board—not in anger or reproach, but in earnest—we shall have to say that the only reason is that the money has not been given out. A few days ago a report was submitted to the board, showing that with its present obligations fulfilled there would be an indebtedness of something like \$50,000 or \$60,000. This doesn't look like more school buildings, and yet such the neglected and needed sections alluded to still continue needy and neglected. Are they not entitled to equal benefits where they bear an equal share of the burden? We think they are, and the board ought to think so, if it doesn't. This brings us at once to the matter at issue. The money is all gone, but there is more where it came from. That which has been expended was obtained by lending. Why cannot more be obtained in the same way? There are people who think it is just as well that this be done away for those who receive all the benefits should bear a part of the expense. There is plenty of money in the logic which says, Let those who succeed in pay all of it if necessary, and from two points of view it will be burdening them profitably—education, and the enhancement in point of value which new houses will bring to the property which the children must some day possess. The matter is squarely before us and it is certainly deserving of early and earnest attention.

There are other reasons why politics should not be permitted to assume abnormal proportions, one of which is the extravagance and ill feeling which a heated contest engenders and keeps alive, not only among those who proclaim politics to be their only religion, but to a much greater extent among those who have religious principles which they should, if they do not, hold too sacred and consequential to permit being absorbed or overcome by politics. If a person cannot be a partisan and respect the feelings of others because of others' claims on political life, that person we would say should keep out of the field as much as possible, and if he can so far control his nature, would do well to let the business alone altogether. Life is too brief and there is too much use of consequence demanding our serious consideration to justify us in letting our angry passions rise over matters which, analyzed in the light of reason and with a calmer mood, are shown not to amount to much after all. Whether or not the straight-lined commendable or supportable in Republican doctrine whether or not the stalwart Republican is willing to admit that the Democratic party has some virtues and graces, either and both ought occasionally to reflect upon the proposition that we cannot get away from each other if we would, that every man depends to some extent upon every other man for support, prosperity and happiness, and that the generous instinct is in almost every case more potent than that to designate a community even temporarily. This viewing it, perhaps the politician will without further trouble be able to see something desirable in his apparent personality if he cannot politically, and in every case let him have the full benefit of such discernment. It is this that tends to the building up and welfare of a community, as well as to the improvement and advancement of its members. Let the lines be drawn as strictly as you will, both as regards candidates and platform and to each the lines let the interest run as high as may be, but do not let excitement break over grandstand barriers and cause you to say and do things which embitter without sufficient cause. Let us, among other things, see to it that nothing desirable shall be jeopardized through putting sport so wisely that it will be a difficult matter to bring the forces together in warring array again. Politics is a useful thing in its way. It is a department of mental philosophy which underlies all government and those who give it no heed are not to some extent ignorant in political affairs are not only behind the times and standing in their own light, but stand off as man consequences to their respective neighborhoods as every one ought to wish to be. But all this ranges in political contests, and many of those who make a business of politics, do it in a dishonest way. It is they are "pulling for me" who explain the theory or origin of the organization as movement for which they are so prone to making the welkin ring and the right himself. Such politics, as rather the practice of such, is what is the most path creates the intrigue, the jealousy and the bitterness, causing the good feeling which should always be the political antagonism to be broken up. It and those who practice it may be of use, but it is not recorded

There is a tendency among spiritual mediums to suppose not only the last night visions of Mark, but the whole portion of the book chapters from verse 9 as a later addition. The two most ancient Greek manuscripts exclude them and others give an entirely different ending to the Gospel. It is a curious, however, that these verses are not printed by the author whose name the book bears, they were added as early as the exact date is no more obtainable through the ordinary resources of history. They may have been added, for aught we know, by somebody personally acquainted with Mark, or with Peter under whose supervision the Gospel was probably written, and they may contain the substance of what those men told the Saints in the public assemblies. The references to the resurrection of Christ; His appearance to His disciples; the commission given to the Twelve to preach the Gospel, and the promises of miraculous manifestations following faith are incidental parts of Christianity. And not one of them is rendered less important by any doubt that can be cast upon the genuineness of this part of the New Testament. All the prohibitions so far as that verses in question are both genuine and authentic, but even if their genuineness should some time be proved doubtful, their authenticity is beyond a doubt, supported as they are by sacred Scriptures and by modern revelations.

"CARP"

The brilliant gentleman who is to visit us during the coming week, whose fame is world-wide under the name of "Carp," and equally so under his own name of Frank G. Carpenter, deserves a hearty welcome from the newspaper fraternity and the public generally. There are only a few men like Mr. Carpenter in the world. George Alfred Townsend is one of them; Archibald Forbes and Phil Robinson in their best days might also be named to his class, but the mind runs up and down the roller of famous newspaper correspondents of this day without finding any others who have achieved equal celebrity. It is altogether fitting that the Press club of this city should have been the first to welcome Mr. Carpenter, and the general public ought to give a loyal second to their efforts, speaking selfishly, we believe it will be an excellent thing for this city if Mr. Carpenter shall take a day or six hours of his precious time when he speaks here Thursday evening. Mr. Carpenter and beyond that is the organization of his noble and our reputation for a stirring and noble greeting to men of genius who occasionally drop in among us.

A FRIEND IN BRITAIN.

A conference of Latter-day Saints was announced to be held at Chelmsford, Essex, England, on Monday, April 22, this year, with the change being made from the usual date of the first of the month. The purpose of the conference is to give a loyal second to their efforts, speaking selfishly, we believe it will be an excellent thing for this city if Mr. Carpenter shall take a day or six hours of his precious time when he speaks here Thursday evening. Mr. Carpenter and beyond that is the organization of his noble and our reputation for a stirring and noble greeting to men of genius who occasionally drop in among us.

"THE SPIRIT IN MAN."

There is in today's paper an article on the subject of the existence of the spirit in an intermediate state, from a correspondent. Owing to the length it was abbreviated somewhat, but the same substance from the main argument, which has been indicated. The article is published as giving the views of a writer, a capable correspondent, to which class of people the News continues a wide open for the expression of their ideas in a reasonable extent.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Of the twenty-five department enterprises to be conducted in Chicago during the week of the World's Congress of Representative Women (May 10-25), the work of no one is more eagerly anticipated by interested Americans than that of the Woman's National Indian Association. And yet it is highly probable that many Americans will then for the first time learn of the existence of such a body, so difficult is it in this fast-moving country for us to keep in touch with the thought and work of our neighbors. On one day of the Women's Congress the Indian association, by request, will hold meetings, presided over by their own officers. Upon this occasion the ladies will have an opportunity to learn of the benevolent attempts made by a small band of persevering women to carry on the work of raising our national conscience to a standard some of our grave duties in this case which the Angels have long since disposed of its birthright.

and also, at the same time, to which a building up for the settlement. The first organization to call the attention of the people to some abuses wrongs committed by the government in the people's name was formed in 1878 through the efforts of the women, Mrs. Mary E. Sawyer and Mrs. Maria Brown. Their first headquarters were in Philadelphia, by printing and widely distributing leaflets which set forth the deplorable facts of our government's dealing with the Indians, by circulating petitions for the people to sign to protest, these two useful souls who heard the story, and today the Women's National Indian Association has branches, officers, or helpers in fifty states of the Union, more than thirty missions have been established within the last nine years, and work was carried on in fifteen times during the last year.

CONFERENCES YET TO BE HEARD. To those who are invited to call at 220 South Main Street, the popularity of this institution is attested by the fact that its deposits are shown by official statements just published in Utah. Last year more than 239 new savings accounts were opened, a record greater than that of all other savings banks in Utah combined. Economy is a virtue. After protecting economy you should have a safe place to deposit your money. The Salt Lake City and Trust Company offers you a safe depository and pays 5 per cent interest per annum on any amount of money deposited. The Salt Lake City and Trust Company offers you a safe depository and pays 5 per cent interest per annum on any amount of money deposited. The Salt Lake City and Trust Company offers you a safe depository and pays 5 per cent interest per annum on any amount of money deposited.

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