

## The War of Races.

The accounts we publish of the lamentable war of antagonism that exists between the whites and negroes in the South and that daily exhibits itself in actions disgraceful to a civilized nation will be perused with deep regret by our readers. The baleful influence of the Civil Rights bill upon the educational system in Tennessee by raising the cry for mixed schools as the proper method of elevating the negro to terms of social equality with his white brother bids fair to destroy the public schools in that State. As might have been anticipated, this attack on educational institutions and the horrible outrages—of which our exchanges inform us—are mainly the handiwork of unscrupulous demagogues and incendiaries, who try to make capital by exciting the worst passions of the human mind. The mutual repugnance of the two races is deep and real, and where the State governments are inadequate to hold such dangerous elements in check, the worst consequences may be feared.

It was always predicted by our statesmen, previous to the civil war, that emancipation would be followed by a merciless war of races, and the most enlightened foreign observers adopted the same opinion. The philosophic De Tocqueville said, in his great work on our institutions, "I am obliged to confess that I do not regard the abolition of slavery as a means of warding off a struggle of the two races in the United States." He thought there was no safe intermediate course between holding the negroes in servitude and intermingling with them after emancipation, and that anything short of perfect social equality and intermarriages seemed "likely to terminate in the most horrible of civil wars, and, perhaps, in the extirpation of one or other of the two races." Of course this opinion had something to justify it or it would not have been held by so many able men. Nine years of experience since the close of the war has nearly convinced the world that their view of the danger was prodigiously exaggerated, if not wholly chimerical. But the recent occurrences in the South make it necessary to revise this opinion and inquire if there were not some real ground for the old fears. If there has been peace in the South since emancipation it is undeniable that there has also been deep and bitter discontent. There is neither friendship nor harmony of feeling nor concord of action between the two races, and the estrangement has grown with the progress of the experiment. Time has exerted no healing influence. In politics the negroes are all on one side and the great body of the white citizens on the other; and the latter, in despair of ever dividing the colored vote, are beginning to revive the old cry of a white man's party. The two races stand more widely apart to-day than they have at any previous time since the close of the war, and the breach seems more likely to widen than to be closed.

Whether the former predictions of so many sagacious men of a war of races as the inevitable consequence of emancipation would have been so long falsified if the two races had been left to themselves it is impossible to say. The federal government has stood over the South as the menacing guardian of the freedmen, maintaining large bodies of troops there until sometime after the work of reconstruction had been completed, protecting the blacks and holding the white inhabitants in fear. What would have happened in their absence is matter of mere speculation and conjecture; but certain it is that quietness has not increased since their withdrawal. If a war of races should arise and become general it will be the fruit of long indulged animosities breaking out with sudden violence. The ill-feeling between the North and South which resulted in our civil war was thirty years in ripening; but it will not require thirty years nor half of that period to fan the hostility of the two races to the point of general bloodshed if it goes on at its present pace. It will not do to ignore the necessary tendency of these growing sentiments of mutual repugnance because its violent manifestations are as yet only local and sporadic. The dangerous passions out of which they grow pervade the whole South.

We wish we could impress the

Southern whites with a due sense of the importance of arresting and controlling these ill-boding tendencies. If they cannot keep peace between the two races nothing is more certain than armed interference by the federal government, which nobody has so much reason to deprecate as the people of the South. They have had enough of this already, and should not invite it again. The precious right of self-government, so long impaired in the South, can be reacquired only by patient efforts during a period of internal peace. Their experience has taught them how monstrously even small disturbances are exaggerated by the incendiary portion of the Northern press and the inflammatory effect of such exaggerations in arousing passions of which political partisans are too ready to take advantage. We appeal to thoughtful and patriotic Southern citizens to save their unfortunate section from the horrors and the new federal oppression which would accompany and follow a war of races.—*New York Herald, Sept. 3.*

## Poor Poland.

Poland was gagged to death by his press-gag abomination.—*Omaha Herald.*

The Vermont Poland, the champion Radical whitewasher in Congress, has been triumphantly elected to stay at home.—*Omaha Herald.*

Beaten, we Hope.—There is some good reason to hope that Poland, the author of the Press Gag Law, and the salary grabber, has been defeated. Vermont, of course, goes overwhelmingly Republican, but that very fact will make the reproof more stinging and severe. It will cut the pompous knave to the quick to find, that in a district where his party was in a vast majority its members cut him off as a dead, rotten branch. With the meagre information at hand, it is not possible to tell whether he is defeated or not, but if he is, it will be a lesson to the knaves who form so large a portion of the present Congress that they will not soon forget. It will teach them, first, that when elected as representatives of the people, with a specific and well understood remuneration, it is neither honorable, decent nor honest, to immediately legislate themselves additional pay with a back steal attached. When this proposition has been well beaten into their dishonest brains, then they can turn to the "Gag Law," and learn that they cannot vote away and betray the liberties of the people without meeting with a severe and scathing rebuke. The sooner that members of Congress and Senators learn that they are sent to the national councils as representatives of a constituency, and responsible to those who elected them the better. Directly a member of Congress or a Senator is elected, he thinks that further responsibility to his constituency ceases. Let this mischievous notion be exploded, and let every Representative be brought to book for every sin of commission or omission. There has been enough of this high-handed business going on at Washington. Representatives and officials should be made to learn that they are sent there not to rule, but to obey the people.—*Pioche Record.*

We are afraid we shall not see the venerable Judge Poland, with his blue coat and brass buttons and daily clean shirt, in the House next Congress. The bolters, the grangers and the democrats united seem to have been too many for him.—*Washington Star.*

Poland has another chance for Congress. The first election goes for naught, neither of the four candidates having a majority. Dennison, Independent Republican, leads, Poland coming about twelve or thirteen hundred behind him, and the Democratic and Granger candidates lagging far in the rear. The next election will require a plurality only to elect, and if the same candidates go in and come out the same way, Dennison will be chosen. The opposition to Poland is largely personal, though the fact that he drew the "back pay" after voting against it and his connection with the so-called "press-gag law" were used against him in the canvass.—*Cleveland Herald, Sept. 4.*

A "ghost" was captured the other night in Baltimore in the shape of a nineteen year old young man.

## Scheming Carpet-baggers and Scalawags.

The Southern delegates who are about to lay their grievances before the President make their appearance chronically on the eve of an election. Some of them are concerned only about their own interests, and the action they will ask President Grant to take will be such as is calculated to promote their individual objects and fortunes. But in some instances real grievances will be brought to the President's notice by disinterested persons, and it is to be hoped that appeals of this kind may receive the attention they deserve. There are many evils to be remedied in the Southern States, some of them arising from the unfortunate selections of public officers made by the national administration. This is notably the case in Texas, and it is desirable that all such causes of complaint should be removed. But the President should turn a deaf ear to the scheming carpet-baggers and scalawags who so persistently bother him with their appeals about election time, and whose friendship is the most serious evil with which the national administration has to contend.—*N. Y. Herald, Sept. 3.*

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

The following are from the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, Sept. 4—

During the absence of the President and family this summer the White House has undergone a thorough renovation, and this winter the spacious red and blue rooms of the Executive Mansion will be more resplendent than ever.

The law of last session to prevent the importation of obscene literature and articles for immoral use has just been violated by a leading firm in New York, and the articles have been seized by the collector at that port, who has notified the Treasury Department of this infringement of the law. The penalty attached to this is a thousand dollars fine or imprisonment.

The discovery of a ledge of rock in Montgomery county, Maryland, about twelve miles from Washington, very rich in gold, is announced in one of the evening papers. The ledge is about six feet thick and of considerable extent.

From the *New York Herald*—

WASHINGTON, Sep. 2.—The Postmaster General, fresh from Europe, finds himself, on the first day of his official labors in Washington, called upon to decide a delicate construction of the Postal laws. It appears that since the Beecher-Tilton scandal the mails have been freely used, by means of the postal card, to circulate doggerel verses on this public topic. To-day a communication was received from the Postmaster at Pittsburg, setting forth that the mails, particularly West, were burdened with this class of matter. He raises the point that inasmuch as the newspapers have been freely circulated through the mails containing the most objectionable of language, whether it would not now be overstraining the intent of the law, after the uninterrupted privilege extended to the public journals, which, in his opinion, came within the meaning of the law, to discriminate against the postal cards by refusing them in the mails as obscene literature.

## RAILROAD FREIGHT TRAFFIC

During August, 1874.

## UTAH CENTRAL.

INWARD.	Tons.	Lbs.
Building Material.....	30	
Crude Bullion.....	210	701
Coal.....	2994	1300
Coke.....	612	630
Charcoal.....	917	1008
Fire Clay.....	40	
Hay.....	7	1180
Iron Ore.....	338	800
Ice.....	161	
Lumber.....	474	1950
Live Stock.....	32	
Merchandise.....	1137	428
Machinery.....	18	250
Ore.....	77	1533
Produce.....	293	395
Railroad Material.....	12	570
Wagons.....	64	290
Total.....	7422	87

OUTWARD.	Tons.	Lbs.
Crude Bullion.....	1421	547
Lead.....	414	1498
Live Stock.....	10	
Merchandise.....	167	616
Ore.....	1153	1745
Produce.....	30	
Sundries.....	50	1491
Wool and Hides.....	48	149
Total.....	3290	76
" inward.....	7422	87

Total traffic for the month.....10718 163

## UTAH SOUTHERN.

INWARD.	Tons.	Lbs.
Crude Bullion.....	1361	867
Charcoal.....	230	
Fire Clay.....	67	545
Ice.....	10	
Iron Ore.....	350	
Lead.....	414	1498
Lumber.....	110	
Merchandise.....	22	1186
Ore.....	1332	1555
Produce.....	19	666
Rock.....	210	
Sundries.....	8	1848
Total, inward.....	4137	205

OUTWARD.	Tons.	Lbs.
Building Material.....	98	125
Crude Bullion.....	250	782
Coal.....	684	500
Coke.....	689	1820
Charcoal.....	907	1000
Iron Ore and Limestone.....	918	710
Lumber.....	115	827
Merchandise.....	284	1170
Machinery.....	13	250
Ore.....	159	1840
Produce.....	30	
Sundries.....	15	655
Wagons.....	1	1000
Total.....	4458	1679
" inward.....	4137	205

Total traffic for the month.....8595 1884

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A LARGE dark bay MARE MULE, branded F on the jaw; also one large HORSE MULE, dark mouse color, branded S on the shoulder, has a small lump on the right hip. Any person returning the above described animals to T. S. Williams, at Produce Dept., Z. C. M. I., will receive, as a reward, a horse valued at one hundred dollars. ds&wle a

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession: One red STAG, four years old, branded B on right hip. If not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, will be sold at public sale at the Estray Pound, Weber City, on Thursday, the 17th day of September, A.D. 1874, at 1 o'clock p.m. PETER NIELSON, District Poundkeeper. Weber City, U. T., Sept. 7th, 1874. ds&wle a

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