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RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

In the religious domain as in other fields where the human mind is searching for truth, every age seems to have its own problems to solve, its own questions to deal with.

The first centuries of our era gave attention more especially to the personality of the Deity, the Divine nature, and all that relates to theology proper. Many of the conclusions reached may have been far from the real truth, as is only evidenced by the doctrines of the Athanasian creed, which seem to involve mathematical impossibilities. Yet the main facts were fully brought out. The existence of a supreme Being; His supervisionship of the affairs of the universe; His wisdom, power and goodness, and His final victory over evil were recognized as incontrovertible facts.

The age of the Reformation gave special attention to man in his relation to Deity. The reformers boldly broke from established doctrines, accepted creeds and declarations of councils, claiming that the Bible was the only authoritative source of information as to the religious duties of man. Faith was made the chief condition of salvation as it was thought to be the only means of justification. As previous ages were full of errors, so was this. It hastily concluded that creeds of men and decrees of councils could never take a place co-ordinate with the revealed word of the Almighty; but it failed in supposing that the records of past centuries contained all the revelations to be expected from God.

The present age has dealt, and is still largely dealing, with the relation of man to man. It is preparing for a complete revolution in social respects. Again attention is drawn to the Bible, but the sacred records are studied on scientific principles and not simply accepted without criticism, as by the reformers. When the results of this inquiry are fully understood, they will lead to the acceptance of direct revelation from God. For it will place mankind in the same position as were the first Christian churches. They, too, had sacred sacred records, but their mission was a new one, and they needed further guidance from above.

In the new theological development the Latter-day Saints have taken a leading part. The truths advanced by Joseph, the Prophet, correspond perfectly to the needs of the age. They were at first pronounced amid incredulity and contradiction, but they have been gaining ground all the time and continue to exercise an influence on the thought of the age. It is but a question of time till it will be a matter of wonder that these truths were ever unknown to the Christian world.

LABOR DAY.

Labor is the foundation of everything that is supportive and practical in life. It is the open means by which the caves of wealth, the treasures of underlayed substance and the treasures which enrich the mind and ennoble the soul are unlocked and brought forth for the use of mankind. It is the nerve that gives meaning to life, the salt that enriches the blood of mortality and adds sustenance to the human frame. There is no true nobility without it, because nothing that is earned. Before it aristocracies melt away; in its presence obstacles vanish; in its wake the glittering spire, the towering monuments and the majestic temples of civilization are immovably set. The vanguard of science, the protector of art, the shield of independence, the supporter of all that we have and are—labor. A heritage from above, a legacy whose benefices fall not, a personal fountain whose draughts invigorate, purify and ennoble—what words in the praise can be for glowing, what phrase so eloquent as to set forth all its merits?

It is one of the fitting things of life that a day in each year should be set apart in honor of the genius that presides over our entire social economy—that labor and interest should have recognition separate and distinct from that which face to them is the ordinary walks of life. Hence it is that Labor Day has become a recognized institution in the land and nowhere is it more generally observed than here. On Monday next it comes again and the News will not be behind others in bestowing its share of recognition; this office will be closed for the day. That all may enjoy it fully, and while receiving rest and recreation be not forgetful of the principles of the occasion so that there will be cause for regret thereafter, that no accidents may occur to mar the general enjoyment, and that peace and prosperity may attend upon and increase with those who celebrate—these are our most sincere desires.

A GRAND BEGINNING.

It is with feelings of sincere pleasure, mingled indeed with pride, that we direct attention to the account appearing elsewhere in this issue of the Church University building and its equipment. It is gratifying to know that even in the midst of financial distress our people are alive to the progress in educational matters which is so characteristic of the age.

Our readers will remember the action in this matter taken by the Latter-day Saints in conference assembled April 8, 1892. At that time a resolution was offered by one of the congregation asking the general authorities of the Church to take early steps toward establishing a University, which should be the head of the Latter-day Saints Church school system. The resolution was sustained by unanimous vote of the vast body of worshipers, there constituted as the official assembly of the Church, and before the adjournment of the Conference the Presidency and Apostles announced their acceptance of the undertaking, and promised as early a compliance with the expressed wishes of the people as circumstances would warrant.

Soon after that Conference a board of trustees was created to take charge of the new institution which was to be called "The University of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," but is be commonly designated The Church University. The liberal nature of the institution is expressed in the following extract from the creative deed of trust: "The chief aims and objects of the institution shall be to make of its students and graduates worthy citizens and true followers of Jesus Christ by fitting them for some special pursuit, by strengthening in their minds a pure attachment to the Constitution of the United States and to our republican institutions, by teaching them the lessons of purity, morality and upright conduct, and by giving them, as far as possible, an understanding of the significance of Christ's mission to the earth and of the plan of salvation taught by Him."

As it was not deemed wise to postpone the opening of University instruction till the extensive buildings really needed for the carrying on of the full line of work as designed were completed, an agreement was entered into with the Deseret Museum board to use a portion of the new building then being erected by the Museum, and to equip the rooms in the best possible manner for the giving of instruction in the higher grades of work. How well this preparatory labor has been done, one can judge from the description given by our reporter of his visit to the place.

We are officially informed that although the Church University authorities do not consider it practicable to establish immediately a great number of courses during the coming school year, full and thorough instruction will be given in chemistry and natural philosophy, which subjects form the basis of all work in experimental sciences. The laboratories, lecture rooms, lecture rooms, apparatus rooms, photographic rooms, sleeping rooms and necessary apartments are all constructed on the most approved plans, and are equipped in a manner wonderfully complete. Students entering the Church University for work in these courses will be supplied with all apparatus and material, thus saving them the expense and trouble of having to purchase a large stock of things when they are the least able to spare the money. All the students of the Institution will be admitted to any classes of the Latter-day Saints' College free of charge, and thus the advantages of both college and university will be placed within the students' reach.

Aside from the regular courses of class instruction it is intended to provide an extensive series of high grade popular lectures, for which a large lecture room has been specially equipped. Announcement of the exact time of opening will be made by the University authorities, and we feel safe in predicting a nearly approximation of the work with a liberal patronage of the institution. It is not established for any pecuniary profit; its objects are philanthropic; it is an institution of our people, founded by them and for them. Though it may have some errors to wrestle, we doubt not that its course will be even onward.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT VICTORY.

Those triumphs which bring with them popular approval are the most grateful to the patriotic heart and most enobling to the nation in whose behalf they are wrought. In all the history of statecraft, ancient and modern, and not even of the present between wrestling the achievements of Lycurgus, Richelieu or Jefferson, we fail to find an achievement surpassing the home rule victory of William Ewart Gladstone. When we fully consider all the difficulties which lay before him in the way of national legislation, hostile majorities and an unfeeling fire of criticism from all over the world, coupled with the weight of more than a half score years beyond the allotted three score and ten resting upon him when the task was begun, we feel free to go further and say that it has no equal. That the home rule bill may be defeated in the house of lords is most probable, but the foundation is laid and it cannot be destroyed. Perhaps the author may not live to see the edifice complete—it is unreasonable to think that he will; but he has accomplished what he set out for—a reformation in British sentiment toward Ireland and the Irish, attested by the action in the representative branch of the national parliament. A majority of thirty-four is not large considered by itself; but measuring it by the change of feeling which it represents, it amounts to a stupendous quantity. The Grand Old Man is happy now; well may he be!

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

The News volume today contains two contributed articles on the same subject—the silver situation—from as many residents of this city, who, however, have different political feelings. One is by Judge J. E. Cochran, formerly on the district bench in Nebraska, who is or was a Republican, though he now seems to incline to Populist doctrines; the other by Hon. Hadley D. Johnson, a gentleman who needs no introduction personally or politically. The former is for free coinage, as indeed the latter also is, but while the one makes that the paramount issue and would merge all partisanship into it, the other attempts a call unto the faithful in Democracy to remain in their tents until called forth by those who are authorized and qualified to do that business. Both gentlemen are experienced in the political field, both wield a trenchant quill, and we can well afford to let their writing be its own representative.

At this juncture we may take occasion again to say that the columns of this paper are ever open to the publication of properly expressed views at reasonable length upon any current topic of general interest. More than this, we are glad to receive such. But it does not follow that we always either endorse or condemn the statements made or the conclusions reached by the writers. The policy of the News has not changed in this respect; that while free from the taints of any political organization and yielding no support to either as such, we still recognize that a great many of our readers prefer to be classified politically, and it is a pleasure to us to be the means by which they have a hearing.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE

The Latter-day Saints' College in this city will resume active operations on Monday, September 11th, at 9 a. m. The attention of intending students is called to the fact that the following courses have been newly established: A two years' preparatory course, a three years' normal course, a two years' medical course, a year's business course, a three years' literary course, and a three years' scientific course. By this arrangement the work of the student is naturally graded from the time he enters the college to the time of graduation, and he is enabled to labor to the greatest possible advantage. Dr. J. E. Talmage, the popular and efficient teacher of science, will conduct the first year's work of the four years' Church university course in chemistry and natural philosophy, and none students will be admitted to these classes without extra charge of tuition. Dr. Talmage will also supervise the scientific work of the college. The university building, recently elected on the college grounds, will be occupied by the students of the advanced courses. This will give additional room in the college building, the capacity of the institution being raised to 550 pupils. It has also been decided to reestablish the preparatory department, which was discontinued five years ago on account of lack of room. This will enable students of the fifth grade of the city schools (the fourth reader grade) to enter the lowest classes. The text books required in these lower grades are the Franklin IV. Reader, Maxwell's Elementary Grammar, and Appleton's Elementary Geography.

For the benefit of those who are struggling for an education based upon a knowledge of God, the tuition to the college has been reduced as much as possible. For the highest grades (all science but the preparatory and normal) the charge is $24 for the entire year, or about 12 cents per week. For the lower grades and the preparatory course the tuition is $16 for the year or about 8 cents per week. By a special ruling the normal course has been thrown open to the student under the following conditions: He is expected to pay an entrance fee of $10 on beginning the course. This entitles him to membership in the course for as long a time as may be necessary for its completion. For each year of actual attendance an expense fee of $5 is charged. For the entire normal course the charge will be $30, in case it is completed in three years. Written application for assistance in the normal course should be made at once to the principal, and personal interview with him may do much towards reducing the financial obstacles in the way of entering as a student.

The study of theology (as well as all other branches) is pursued in a logical and consecutive manner. The faith of the child is first built up by simple stories, illustrative of the goodness and mercy of God and the faith and fidelity of inspired men. In the same illustrative way the first principles of the Gospel are studied, and then the course is completed with a careful and technical study of the truths of the Gospel with reference to their authenticity from the standpoint of Scripture and reason. While technical study is thus pursued, care is taken that the spirit of devotion is not quenched. Religion receives fully as much recognition as does theology.

The principal of the college or his representative will be at his office, 250 west, First North street, every day from Monday, Sept. 4th, to Saturday, Sept. 9th, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Students from outside the city would do well to make written application for reduced fare permits. Mail communications on other matters connected with the college will receive prompt attention, and circulars will be sent upon application. Letters should be addressed to Prof. William Done, P. O. Box 1700, Salt Lake City.

In conclusion let us say that we anticipate a most successful year for the college. The teachers are filled with enthusiasm for their work, and possess all the ability of specialists in their respective lines. The work of the past has proven what can be done under these favorable circumstances. With such instructors in charge and the rooms filled with earnest, industrious students, the college will come to deserve more fully the position it has long held, as one of the most popular and worthy institutions in the Territory.

It gives the News great pleasure to see the Salt Lake City Bohemian come out in an enlarged and improved form. It is a paper worthy of the support of the German-speaking people of the Rocky Mountain region, and is undoubtedly doing a great deal of good. An important feature is, that every subscriber who pays in advance receives two papers—one for himself and one for a friend in Europe.

SOUTHERN UTAH WAKENED.

Not many persons are now familiar with the difficulties of colonization in Southern Utah; but, easily, mistake and forbidding as it was when the first call was made, most responded promptly or by proxy. The writer was among the latter, in the fails that a shorter and more rugged sunshine would be of greater advantage under the circumstances than he could possibly be. Neither agriculture nor horticulture was his particular forte, but in considering and preparing what would be estimated as a suitable outfit, here were not forgotten and so omitted—it is believed—the first orchard ever planted in St. George.

President George A. Smith took quite a part in the meetings of those appointed, yet while he vigorously outlined his great leader President Young in that policy, he was equally ready to point out in extreme the prospective difficulties of the mission. All the brethren realized afterward, if not at the time, that "when Dixie land" was ploughed and seeded it would be necessary to water it well or hair seed and self would likely be driven away together. Our estimable, live many another brave man, one of those who endured, and he still remains there a valued citizen, while many returned discouraged and others were honorably released. Still the mission prospers, and a generation raised there have today a greater attachment to the locality and country than their fathers had, for it is their veritable home!

The first industry in the south was that the first crop was cotton, which seemed an all-essential during the continuance of the Civil War. It was said that the first cotton raised there cost ten dollars per pound, and some said that to bring the water on the land cost from sixty to one hundred dollars per acre. In most places this was extremely correct; but the action was fine, and did good service for both in action years, as many not well in the north, and to the factory at Washington it was shipped and came to good stead for a season when the Confederacy was struggling in the later stages of the war.

Soon fruit began to be abundantly grown in patriotism; and wine as the ground thought, was so common almost and certainly nearly as palatable as ordinary "Dixie" water. Poor Young inherited this drift in the direction of wine-sucking and wine-sibbing, and claims that needs making and fruit culture was the effective intent of that mission. Experience in the blood of grape, and mourning and sorrow, had to be remedied after trial, but later centuries have been seen in Salt Lake City, brought from the south by Brother Richard Bentley, which were equal in flavor and appearance, in form and table qualities, to any European Mountains. The only wonder is that more successful and persistent efforts have not been made in this direction, particularly as this Territory (or "Deseret" as it begins not long) annually has imported and fifty thousand pounds of raisins at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars! There is an industry, which if it could be nursed and fostered "Home Health," would provide entertainment for and employment for the rising citizens in that trying climate. Can this be done? Well, not at once, perhaps, but Utah will shift up this drift and in increasing quantity of time are favorable and her capacity continues to grow.

One obstacle in the way of "Dixie's" progress has been the lack of natural facilities. When these come, all the early vegetables and fruits, now consumed in such quantities and imported from California, will be home-raised. There will be but three hundred miles of transportation where there are now five hundred, which compels much of this to come by express, by means of perishable qualities. Large quantities of canned fruit now imported should also come from the south as well, such as pears, peaches, cherries, etc., which are imported to the tune of fifteen thousand dollars, and of jams, a hundred production, at least three thousand dollars annual.

A rather article might now be made quite a profitable one if raised in southern Utah, that is peanuts, which is a small thing, yet amounts to importation no less an amount than seventy-five thousand pounds, at a cost of seven thousand dollars, or, with the freight in favor of the home grower, (about twelve hundred) gives a total of eight thousand two hundred dollars for peanuts only. Then if we add of almonds (twenty thousand pounds, at a cost of three thousand more, for three two kinds of nuts there is over twelve thousand dollars! Dixie knows the day of her Visitation!

There is somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty thousand pounds of prunes consumed here annually, and the south is legitimately entitled to all there is in this. The climate is probably superior to California for this fruit; curing is a simple process; the mass is fair and can be increased; five thousand dollars was spent last year for prunes! Efforts are being made in the north, where the hardiest varieties will likely do well. A longer season and different soil belong to the south, and the finest, the more tender kinds might approximate to the Turkish prunes or yet Rare French.

The consumption of olives is an increasing one in Utah. They come high, too, whether bottled in France or California. Property supplied in bulk, there might with reduction in price be many more used. But the bestowing of olive culture arises from the great use of olive oil among the Latter-day Saints, and the pure, genuine article would commanded their entire trade. Several groves are now manufactured in California in connection with olive pickling. It takes many thousand dollars (never) to supply the people with this article—a small tax, true, it is true, but it is should in the party cultivation our domestic economy for cooking, as it does in the homes of our Jewish brethren, the demand would be ever increasingly great.

The simple article of mustard should be a southern product. California exports seed in immense quantities and sent to Europe. We import manufactured mustard from England and elsewhere to the tune annually of six thousand dollars.

Who that is a user and lover of syrup does not remember the fine, rich article made years ago from the sorghum? We have syrup now, we have the sugar factory, but there is an unfilled demand for the old, genuine, substituting goods. "Dixie" could grow and put up syrup of that class and probably capture much of the right in ten thousand dollars paid yearly for an inferior and unsatisfactory product.

The long southern season, with limited production of fruit, whether early or late, should make it an intuitive basis of supply for pickles of all kinds. Utah imported last year over four thousand keys, to say nothing of bottled pickles, English, Eastern and California; twenty thousand dollars will not cover our purchases of pickles for one year, and we can if we will manufacture all at home, it, so to say, it is desirable to have diversity here continuously and to increasing quantity.

Too much praise cannot be given to those who have attempted to supply the demand in any of these directions. That some have failed should not prevent more intelligent effort, and partial success should create an ambition to entirely succeed. The most notable success has been in the canning of tomatoes. Probably not less than four thousand cases of home-made goods every way preferable have been sold per year of late, which means ten thousand dollars, or about half the consumption, exclusive of the general home-wife's supply. One thousand dollars was spent for imported tomato catsup; but into this and the canned, enough to exclude from outside sources, should be made in Utah, either to the north or south.

A few more such industrious workers as Indian Joel, of St. George, who has experimented in olives, to yes wait, and in many other directions, would surely make of the south a veritable hive of industry, and now or means by the formation of companies, like the one which in the county south has made raisin and planted several hundreds of acres to fruit, possibly preparatory to canning, are all in the same direction of industrial independence, and of prosperity of unpalatable sort.

The Dixie towns are predominantly walled in the south, and a remarkable fact may lead thinkers and workers in that section of life to the possibilities around us:

Raisins	$15,000
Canned fruit	10,000
Prunes	5,000
Almonds	3,000
Pecans	3,000
Olives and olives	7,000
Mustard	6,000
Syrup (sorghum)	4,000
Pickles	20,000
Tomatoes and ketchup	11,000
Total	$111,000

Starting as these figures are, who shall deny the possibility or practicability of supply from our southern settlements if enterprise and unity, combined with thoughtful and aggressive labor, should determine to solve the industrial question for themselves? No crazy, intemperate or poorly considered effort in regard to any of these products will be of avail. The final query naturally arising would be, are our climate and soil suitable for the production of any of all these articles named? If so, which comes nearest to our present experience and opportunities, and for which is the demand most limited? Then, can we take further preparatory steps in regard to any branch which finally needs a cultured for complete success? Will individual profitable economies that which appears destroyed? Or will it be to our advantage to combine, and how best can this be done? Are we enough in earnest to meet in competition any of these articles now imported? If these queries are answered in the affirmative by a thoughtful and determined people, the star of the south would speedily be in the ascendant and "Our Dixie" would before long be linked to the north by the bands of mutual interest in trade, as she now is by political ties as a Territory and a prospective State and by that and mingling with which has been the inspiration of labor in the good feeling of the country (whether north or south).

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