

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY - AUGUST 1, 1888.

PEOPLE'S TICKET, SALT LAKE COUNTY.

General Election, August 6, 1888.

For Selectman,

ELIAS A. SMITH.

For County Clerk,

JOHN C. CUTLER.

For Surveyor,

JOHN D. H. McALLISTER.

For Prosecuting Attorney,

JAMES H. MOYLE.

For Treasurer,

MELVIN E. CUMMINGS.

For Recorder,

GEORGE M. CANNON.

For Sheriff,

ANDREW J. BURT.

For Assessor,

JESSE W. FOX, JR.

For Coroner,

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.

NATIONAL AGAINST SECTION- AL INTERESTS.

Wise statesmanship considers and plans for the good of the whole country; sectional interests are the great consideration of demagogues and local politicians. In the contest now in progress this may be clearly perceived. The attitude of the two parties in conflict illustrates the difference. Tariff reform is instituted for the general welfare; opposition to it is based on a policy framed for the protection of particular industries, trusts and corporations. The former appeals to patriotism and looks to "the greatest good of the greatest number;" the latter to selfishness, to local interests, to individual and corporate desires, demands and antipathies.

Tariff reform seeks to furnish home manufacturers with raw materials, in some instances free from duty and in others with the duty reduced, so that they may be able to compete with foreign manufacturers without reducing wages. The Mills bill, which has passed the House but will not pass the Senate, is not a free trade measure as it is the fashion to call it. Whatever opinions in reference to free trade the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee may personally entertain the bill reported by the committee, of which he is necessarily the champion, is not in any sense a free trade measure. It simply reduces the tariff in the aggregate about seven per cent.

It is in its effects protective; and it does not matter, so far as those effects will be felt, whether the protection it affords is "incidental" or expressly designed. As a theory to quarrel over, as an issue in the political fight, it affords opportunities for endless argument and any amount of misrepresentation. But, as a matter of fact, it does not concern the masses, whether industries that are protected by the operations of a law are thus protected by legislative intent, or simply as an incidental consequence.

To call a bill a free trade measure which imposes an average duty of forty percent on foreign products, is certainly dishonest and a proof that those who use the misnomer are compelled to resort to unfair methods, in opposing that which they cannot overcome by honorable warfare.

One of the most catching and plausible pleas of the Republicans is that the Democrats want to ruin the sheep interests of the country. Wool has been placed upon the free list in the Mills bill, and all the wool-growers in the land are played upon; that their indignation may be excited against those who, it is alleged, have attempted to destroy this industry. Suppose it was true that sheep-owners would suffer to some extent by the importation of wool without duty, would not the general public be benefited by the consequent cheapening of woollen articles manufactured in this country? And is not the good of the whole people more than the interest of a

comparatively small class? Are the prejudices of sheep men to weigh against the necessities of the nation? And is it statesmanship or demagogery which appeals to the sectional interests of the wool men and incites them against a measure that is for the welfare of the country?

But it is not at all clear that even the wool growers and traders would be materially injured by the free wool clause of the tariff reform measure, if it should become a law. There are certain grades of wool which are not raised in America but which are needed by manufacturers to mix with our native wools. To encourage their importation is to stimulate the home industry and indirectly the home wool production. If the manufacturers can obtain cheap foreign wool they can manufacture cheap woollen goods; and the demand thus increasing, more native wool will be required and so the home market will be stimulated instead of repressed. Mr. Mills explained the effects of the free wool provision in this way:

We say to the manufacturer we have put wool on the free list to enable him to obtain foreign markets and successfully compete with the foreign manufacturer. We say to the laborer in the factory we put wool on the free list so that it may be imported and he may be employed to make the goods that are now made by foreign labor and imported into the United States. We say to the consumer we have put wool on the free list that he may have woollen goods cheaper. We say to the domestic wool-grower we have put wool on the free list to enable the manufacturer to import foreign wool to mix with his own and thus enlarge his market and quicken the demand for the consumption of his wool while it lightens the burden of the taxpayer. The duty on wool now prevents nearly all the better classes of wools from coming into the country, when the domestic product can only supply about one-half of the amount required for home consumption.

It will be seen from this that while free wool will bring cheaper clothing, blankets, carpets and other fabrics to the masses, it will bring a more ample market at home and abroad to the manufacturers and consequently a greater demand for native wool. Prices are now low, in spite of the tariff. The Mills bill cannot pass the Senate, and therefore the depression in prices cannot be laid to free wool or the prospect of it. Demagogues and dishonest partisans pretend that wool is low because of the Mills bill, so as to array the wool-growers against the party that promoted the measure. The statement is false and the motives despicable.

The truth is, there are millions upon millions of surplus dollars in the treasury, obtained from needless taxation, and it is the purpose of the party in power to take off these taxes and thus reduce the surplus. About \$7,000,000 a year comes from the wool tariff. That amount may just as well be in the pockets of the people as in the treasury vaults of the United States. Even if the few wool-growers should lose a little of the very handsome profits of their industry—which is not a certainty, as we have shown—the welfare of the masses is to be consulted in preference to the enrichment of a class.

The wool interest is here mentioned specially because it is made so much of in the tariff reform discussion. It illustrates the effects of the Mills bill in some other matters. But in the aggregate the measure merely aims to relieve the country of burdens unnecessarily borne by the people, and to stop the influx into the national coffers of more than a hundred millions of dollars a year not needed for the expenses of the government, and the exaction of which makes dearer a great number of articles in common use and consumption. That is statesmanship which legislates for the nation: it is factions and petty partisanship which blocks its way and misrepresents it to the country.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

We have received the circular of the Brigham Young Academy for the thirteenth academic year—1888-1889—of that worthy institution. We have frequently spoken in high terms of this academy, and have never seen any reason to change the estimate we have placed upon it as a meritorious institution to which Latter-day Saints can with propriety and safety send their children to be educated. It will open, after the vacation, on August 6, under flattering auspices, the faculty and board of instruction being a strong and capable one. It is as follows:

Academic Council: Karl G. Maeser, principal Normal Department; Theology, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Astronomy, and Languages. Jos. B. Keeler, First Counsellor, Academic Department; Bookkeeping, History and Civil Government. Nels L. Nelson, Second Counsellor, Intermediate Department, Secretary of Faculty; Rhetoric, Elocution and Theological Organization. Instructors: Alfred L. Booth, Registrar, Preparatory Department; Mathematics and Domestic Organization. Emil B. Isgreen, Librarian, Primary Department; Penmanship, Drawing and Phonetics. Natural Sciences and Phonography, Mrs. Laura Foote.

Ladies' Department; H. E. Giles, Vocal Music; Miss Ottilie Maeser, Instrumental Music.

The charges for tuition are as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.	20 Weeks.	15 w.	10 w.	5 w.
Primary B.....	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
Preparatory A.....	5.00	3.75	2.50	1.25
Preparatory B.....	10.00	7.50	5.00	2.50
Intermediate.....	18.00	14.00	9.50	5.00
Academic.....	30.00	24.00	16.50	6.00
Normal.....	20.00	16.00	10.50	6.00
Instrumental Music at the rate of \$10.00 for 20 weeks.				

People living at a distance from Provo should note the following from the circular:

"Through the courteous liberality of the Utah Central, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Utah & Nevada Railways, students receive greatly reduced rates in traveling over these roads. These privileges can be received by students on their journey to the Academy, provided they make early application to the principal of the institution, stating their intention to enter the academy on their arrival in Provo."

The curriculum is complete and satisfactory, and we will conclude by quoting the closing paragraph of the circular:

"The Brigham Young Academy, during the twelve years of its existence, is now a matter of record, and nothing that the Board of Trustees or the Faculty can say can change the impression which the people have received concerning its past labors. With a beginning of twenty-nine students and one teacher, without any available endowments, but with a mission before it, requiring not only sound business qualifications on the part of the members of the Board of Trustees, and the necessary capacities on the part of the members of the Faculty, but also a firm reliance upon the sympathy and co-operation of the people at large, and, above all, an unflinching faith in the support and approbation of Israel's God—the Academy has steadily pursued its course, overcome many obstacles, increased in strength, and extended its influence far beyond the borders of our Territory, and even the fire-brand could not stop it in its onward career. Many difficulties are yet to be conquered, many changes may have to be passed through, but with an unflinching faith in the mission of this Academy, we appeal to every Latter-day Saint, who has the future welfare of the rising generation at heart, to use his influence among the youth of Zion, that the classrooms of the Academy may be filled to their utmost capacity during the coming academic year. We rely, therefore, upon the sympathy and co-operation of all friends of an education based upon the principles of the Gospel."

WHO OWNS THE SPRINGS?

Two residents of Koosharem, Platte County, have addressed to the News the following communication:

Will you please answer the following question, of general interest: A Mr. A. claimed some springs one and a half miles north of this place in 1877. Some work was done by him towards getting out the water of these springs, including a ditch about ten rods long. The springs were taken out into that ditch. Here B. stopped his work in this direction. A party of settlers now came along and commenced to make a canal to take the water out of the main creek, which flows through the valley. They started to work in close proximity to these springs. There B. joined in with the company, and became a shareholder by working on the canal. Right here he gave up the springs and his private ditch as private property. The springs and the water from the main creek flowed into the canal, and thereby became mixed together. B. has been using this water on his land and has subjected himself to the rules and regulations of the irrigating company the same as the other shareholders. That short ditch he made was nearly half a mile from his land. B. sold his land and bought it back again. The springs were not mentioned, bought nor sold. B. now claims those springs; he first mentioned his claim a year ago last spring. Who is the legal owner of those springs, B. or the irrigating company?

According to the above showing, B. never acquired ownership of or title to the waters of the springs. A right to water is acquired by actually appropriating it to some useful purpose. B. did not do this. He dug a ditch a short distance, and turned the water into it. But this was not such an appropriation as the law requires. In order to have perfected his title to the waters of those springs, B. should have actually irrigated land with them, or he should have made an actual and tangible application of them to some other useful purpose, such as propelling machinery, etc. Simply digging a ditch and turning water into it, will not give title to the water; it must actually be used for some useful purpose, and not till this is done is the water right acquired. As the irrigating company were the first to actually apply the waters of the springs to a useful purpose, they became the owners of those waters. It is unnecessary to notice any other points of this case, as the above feature decides it providing the facts are as represented.

UNIVERSITY ANNUAL.

A RAPID growth of the Deseret University is indicated by its Annual for 1888-9. This description of the curriculum and facilities of the institution is very interesting, and gratifying to its friends, and should be read by young persons who contemplate a course of study. The Annual will be furnished to all who may desire a copy, on application to the President of the University, John R. Park:

The faculty is larger than ever before, and is as follows:

John R. Park, M. D., President; Mental Science.
Joseph B. Toronto, Register; Mathematics and History.
Joseph T. Kingsbury, Director of Chemical Laboratory; Physics and Chemistry.
Orson Howard, A. M., Curator of Museum; Natural Science and English Literature.
Joshua H. Paul, Secretary of the Faculty; Education and Geography.
Henry C. White, A. B., Principal of Deaf Mute Department.
George M. Ottinger, Free-hand Drawing and Painting.
Evan Stephens, Vocal Music.
H. M. Schmidt-Wartenberg, Ph. D., Latin and German.
Hon. J. G. Sutherland, Law.
Wm. M. Stewart, Pedagogics.
Don Carlos Young, C. E., Architecture and Mechanical Drawing.
Alfred Andre, French.
Orson Pratt, Piano and Organ.
Willard E. Weise, Violin.
Florence Crandall, Assistant, Deaf Mute Department.
John M. Whitaker, Phonography.
Milton H. Hardy, M. D., Physician to Deaf Mute Department, and Librarian.
Committee on Entrance Examination: John R. Park, Chairman, Joseph B. Toronto, Orson Howard, Joseph T. Kingsbury, Joshua H. Paul.

DAKOTA POLITICS.

We published a few days ago, the resolutions adopted by the Republicans of Dakota in favor of a division of the Territory and the formation of two States to be known as North and South Dakota. And we explained the reason why Dakota is not clothed with the powers of statehood to be, the division of sentiment on this question among the citizens of that Territory and among the law-makers of the nation in Congress.

The Democrats of Dakota have since assembled in Jamestown, and declared in favor of the passage of an enabling act by Congress at an early day for the admission of Dakota as a whole. This is contemplated in the Springer omnibus bill, introduced in the House by the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and in the enabling act introduced by Senator Butler in the Senate. If the Republicans of Dakota are earnest in the desire for statehood, and are not simply working, with their political representatives in Congress, for party purposes, they will unite with the Democrats for the admission of the State, and then, if it becomes expedient, they can agitate at some future time for the formation of a new State out of the northern part of its territory.

At present there is no such thing known to the country as North Dakota or South Dakota. But the Territory, as at present known and bounded, can gain admission into the Union as a State, just as soon after the presidential election as the necessary formalities will permit, if its people and the politicians representing one wing of the population will cease to clamor for division.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN UTAH.

The growing interest in the cause of education must be pleasing to every person desiring the welfare of this Territory. Notwithstanding the fault found by some critical persons with the school system of the past, Utah has always been active in promoting the welfare of the rising generation; and from its earliest settlement schools have been established and fostered in every town and hamlet. Improvement in school affairs has kept pace with the growth of the Territory, and opportunities for acquiring a liberal education have become more abundant with each succeeding year.

A common school education is within the reach of every child in the Territory. The school taxes make the rate of tuition very low, and where these cannot be paid there are means provided, so that the children of the poorest parents need not lack instruction in the ordinary rudiments of learning.

The University of Deseret affords an opening to a collegiate course, and the Brigham Young Academy and the Brigham Young College have blended religious with secular instruction in a most admirable manner. There are schools and academies also, under the auspices of various sects, to which parents opposed to the "Mormon" faith can send their children, and where they can be under the influence of teachers whose creed harmonizes with the belief of the parents. The District Schools and the University of Deseret, being entirely secular and

open to the children of any and every shade of religious faith, no taint can be taught therein.

But the need of intermediate schools, something between the District Schools and the University, has often been felt and expressed. The necessity of religious as well as secular training has also been recognized. To meet these wants in this city the Salt Lake Stake Academy was organized and, we are happy to say, has so far accomplished what was designed in its inception. During the past two years, under the Committee entrusted with its management, the Academy has succeeded admirably, and great credit is due to the gentlemen composing that committee, who worked faithfully and gratuitously in the public interest.

The time is now propitious for further improvements. A general Board of Education has been organized in the Church, which is to have supervision over schools of this character; President Willard Woodruff is its chairman. It is designed to have a board of education in every Stake of Zion, which will have charge of these intermediate academies and work in harmony with the General Board.

An organization has been effected in this Stake, with the following officers: Angus M. Cannon, President; W. B. Douglass, Secretary; W. A. Rossiter, Treasurer; John Nicholson, Elias Morris, James Watson, Francis Cooper, members of the Board. The President, Secretary and Treasurer form an Executive Committee. The Committee which have acted during the past two years have resigned in favor of the Stake Board of Education.

Under the new arrangement great improvements will take place in the Academy. The efficient services of Willard Done, whose abilities are highly valued, also of Joseph Nelson and Willard Croxall will be retained. James E. Talmage has been engaged as Principal and Dr. Mattie P. Hughes as Lady Superintendent. Professor Talmage will be in charge of the institution and take immediate oversight of the Academic department, which is an addition to the Academy and will teach natural and physical science and phonography. Mr. Done will take the Intermediate department and track elocution and penmanship. Mr. Nelson will conduct the Preparatory department and teach mathematics, while Mr. Croxall will act as assistant, and Dr. Hughes will give lectures on physiology and hygiene and take special charge of lady students.

A well fitted laboratory and a liberal supply of new apparatus for experiment and demonstration have been procured at considerable outlay, and Social Hall will be fitted up appropriately and other facilities will be extended as occasion may require.

The theological classes will be continued and be made a special feature of the Academy so that those who attend will be able to acquire a thorough knowledge of the doctrines and principles of our faith and of the duties that devolve upon members of the Church of Christ. The Academy derives no support from the public taxes and is not in any way under the supervision of the territorial school system. Therefore it is perfectly free to teach religion as well as science and to train its students in the way of eternal life.

The terms will be: For the Preparatory department, five dollars; the Intermediate, six dollars; and the Academic eight dollars per term, in advance, and no refunding allowed. The first term will commence September 3rd and end November 9th. Applications should be made without delay; it is expected that there will be a large attendance. Text books had better not be bought until the grade of the student is ascertained. The studies will be, chiefly, reading, grammar and composition, orthography, arithmetic, geography, penmanship, history, rhetoric, elocution, bookkeeping, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, surveying, domestic science, agriculture, geology, astronomy, biology, zoology, botany, physiology, physics, chemistry, etc., etc. Classes in Latin, Greek, French and German will be organized as may be required. There will be a daily class in theology and a weekly general meeting and Priesthood meeting.

Rules will be adopted for the ordinary conduct of students which they will be expected to observe. We have no hesitation in saying that under such efficient management the Salt Lake Stake Academy will be of immense benefit to the community. Steps should and will be taken to place it on a permanent basis. It is one of the needs of the times. Such institutions are wanted all over the Territory. There should be at least one of them in every State of Zion. We advocated them in these columns several years ago. We hope a general interest will be aroused in their favor. Godless schools lack an essential element of instruction and the spirit which leads to that perfect intelligence which is the glory of the Lord.

STREET CARS AND COMMON SENSE.

While there is need of improvement in our street car service, there is no occasion for the rumpus that some designing persons are attempting to create. We hope the City Council will not be influenced by the senseless attacks which are being made, for a purpose, on the street railroad com-