

EDITORIALS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE.

The Circular of this excellent institution is before us, from which we learn that its first term of the present school year commences September 21st.

It has been thought proper to divide the school year into three terms of twelve weeks each, thus making the time nine months instead of ten. Many parents object to have their children in school during the hot months, thinking it injurious to their health, and besides it is a time when many require their assistance.

The Board of Trustees of the College certainly deserve much credit for their success in making it one of the leading institutions of learning in the Territory. The fine building completed last year, and which is nicely furnished with lock desks and settees from Thomas Kane & Co.'s, is well adapted for educational purposes. The building is heated with steam, thus preserving an even temperature. In the basement story there is a kitchen, a dining room, lavatories and bathrooms, and near by there are two large buildings used as dormitories. In short, all the care possible is taken to make the place a model of taste and convenience.

The college boarding house is kept neat and orderly, and the fare provided, plentiful, wholesome, and at reasonable rates, (\$3.00 per week).

Logan is a healthy city, and also comparatively free from the allurements of vice so common in some other cities, and hence its moral atmosphere is purer, which is indeed an important consideration.

The teachers employed there are efficient, and have at heart the welfare of the youth entrusted to their care, and do all in their power to develop their moral, religious, intellectual and physical organizations, and we feel confident that those who attend the College will be more than satisfied.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN SUMMIT COUNTY.

We have barely stated the fact that in the late general election, the "Liberals" of Summit County claimed to have carried the day. In the event of a square defeat on fair principles there is no good ground for complaint, and when such is the case the situation should be accepted with the best possible grace. Although we had grave doubts that the result claimed was attained by honorable means, we have preferred to await developments, that there might be no mistake in reference to the position the News assumes.

Charges of flagrant irregularities and corruption by the "Liberals" of Park City are made, and doubtless they are well grounded. A communication containing pointed allegations to that effect has been forwarded to the Utah Commission by representatives of the People's Party, and an investigation demanded. The communication has been in the hands of the Commission for some time, but it has been thought best by that body to keep the matter quiet, inquiries made at their office having failed in extracting any light upon the subject.

It is claimed by those who prefer the charges of corruption that, among other things, the deputy registrar of the precinct visited a transient camp of Union Pacific Railroad employes, who were temporarily engaged in repairing the road, and invited them to register. He was informed that they were not residents and that some of them had registered elsewhere, but he explained that this was not a matter of great moment. It is claimed that the names of some of these transients were accordingly placed on the list, and voted by proxy, after the ordinary approved method of political corruptionists.

Another allegation is to the effect that four polling places were established in Park City Precinct, at each of which a full and complete registration list was kept, affording ample facilities for repeating, which, it is claimed, were taken "liberal" advantage of.

Besides the allegations in regard to the voting of those whose names were illegally on the list, absentees and deceased persons, it is stated, in the representation to the Commission, so we understand, that members of the People's Party whose names had been on the registration lists for two years previous, found, on appearing at the polls to vote, that they had been eliminated. Application was made to have justice done to them there and then, by having their names restored to the list, but the request was refused. On the other hand, members of the Liberal Party discovered, on visiting the polls, that their names also had been omitted, but were there and then promptly placed on the list by the judges, or the majority of them.

It is to be presumed that it is within the reach of the Commission to ascertain the truth of these allegations. The best way of making the matter clear is to give the investigation desired, which can wrong none, but ought to be the means of rectifying whatever is crooked in the conduct of the Summit County elec-

tion. Justice is wanted, and that should be unreservedly given. We shall see.

Should the Summit County people be prepared to sustain the allegations preferred with competent proof, another step should be taken besides requesting, and insisting upon an investigation of the election. If, as stated, electors have been denied their right of franchise by the illegal action of the deputy registrar, or any other official, proceedings should be instituted for redress. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in cases already carried there is good ground for expecting that it could be obtained. Such a step would also in its progress, help develop the fact of the perpetration of fraud at the late election in that locality. The position of the People's Party is that every right should be contended for inch by inch. Every step receded from a position that is proper is so much ground gained by the opponents of human freedom and fair-dealing.

REVIVAL OF FANATICAL INTOLERANCE.

An eastern journal contains a brief account of proceedings, at the annual meeting of the descendants of Rebecca Nurse. It was held on Thursday, July 30th, the 193rd anniversary of the hanging of that historic lady as a witch. The gathering took place at Danvers, Mass., and at noon, in the presence of a large assemblage, the monument which marks her grave was dedicated. The Revs. R. Israel and C. B. Rice delivered addresses on the general subject of witchcraft and the church. The dedicatory services followed, occurring at the Nourse homestead, of which the weather-beaten walls are still firm and the interior well-preserved. The monument occupies a central mound in the little family burying-ground in the Nourse place, and believed to be within a foot or two of the actual grave of Rebecca Nurse. It consists of a base and polished shaft surmounted by a cap, the shaft being of Quincy granite and the rest of Rockport granite. It has the following inscription:

REBECCA NOURSE.
Yarmouth, England, 1621.
Salem, Mass.,
1692.

O, Christian martyr, who for truth could die,
When all about thee owned the hideous lie!
The world redeemed from superstition's sway,
Is breathing freer for thy sake to-day.

The lines were written expressly for the monument by Whittier.

It is anomalous that the nineteenth century should witness a return to the spirit of intolerance and bigotry of which Rebecca Nurse was the hapless victim nearly two centuries since. "Mormons" are not yet deprived of life for opinion's sake, but they are robbed of everything which renders it of any value to every independent high-spirited man. And for what reason are they attacked by the sleuth hounds of hate? Because they claim that the Almighty has again spoken from heaven and established a religion acceptable to Him. Those who are reeking with corruption accuse them of being guilty of a crime against social order and morality. They claim, on the other hand, that the system with which they are connected necessarily conduces to the highest form of social order and to the establishment of sound moral principles. They are sustained in this position by the good fruits of their religion.

When we stated that "Mormons" are not yet deprived of life for opinion's sake, the present crusade was referred to. They have at various times, however, been bereft of life for that cause, and some of their enemies now exhibit the fact that the spirit of murder is in their hearts.

In the future the history of these times will be referred to with interest, and it is not far-fetched to anticipate that some poet yet to come will perhaps pen a panegyric for the tomb of some of the present victims of unreasoning fanaticism, perhaps like this:

O, Christian martyr, who for truth could die,
To pine in prison with the vile and low,
And e'en, if need be, for the right to die
When all about thee owned the hideous lie,
The world redeemed from superstition's sway,
Is breathing freer for thy sake to-day.

EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES.

THERE are in this Territory about 118 deaf mutes—a class of unfortunates whose condition calls for something more than mere commiseration on the part of the public; nothing less, in fact, than the means of gaining an education, that they may be enabled to use to the best possible advantage the faculties which they still possess, and that their lives may not be entirely cheerless. The people, through their representatives in the last Legislature, manifested their disposition to do this, by making an appropriation from the public funds for the support of a department for deaf mutes in the Deseret University. This was really

the first general and practical move made by the people of this Territory in this direction. Whatever had been done previously towards the education of this class had been done privately.

The result was, a very efficient teacher of deaf mutes—Professor White—was employed, and a class of some fifteen of these unfortunates taught during the last academic year at the University, with most gratifying results. It is to be hoped that during the next academic year, which commences on Monday next, a much larger number will be in attendance, and that those who attended last year will by all means endeavor to renew their studies, and build upon the foundation already laid the superstructure of a good, practical education.

The branches taught in this department, in addition to the best accessible method of communication, include reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history, and the higher branches can also be added should they be required.

In addition to the number mentioned, who are both deaf and dumb, there are quite a number of semi-mutes in the Territory—that is, persons who, through sickness or accident, have lost their hearing, but still retain their powers of speech in some degree. They also should attend this class, as the benefits to be derived by them are nearly as great as in the case of the others mentioned.

A little public spirited action is just now required throughout the community in behalf of the unfortunates here alluded to, that as many as possible of them may have the means placed within their reach for becoming self-supporting, useful and happy members of society, and we trust there will be a hearty and prompt response to the requirement.

A PROBABLE TERROR-INSPIRING LEGAL SPECIFIC.

It seems to have settled down in the minds of the people as an accepted fact that the reason for members of the families of President Angus M. Cannon and Brother A. M. Musser being served with subpoenas to appear before the Grand Jury on given dates, is for the purpose of proceeding against those gentlemen afresh.

We are still unprepared to accept this view in its fullest sense. One would suppose that those who are conducting the raid on the Saints would be too shrewd to carry such a project to a complete issue. It would lay them liable to create a revulsion of feeling against them, because of the atrocious character of such a scheme. No fair-minded person could justify it, because it would have no redeeming feature.

If anything were wanting to give the anti-"Mormon" movement the clearly defined stamp of persecution a proceeding of that nature would make the necessary imprint.

The only ground upon which an action of that kind could be brought would be the conduct of the accused from the date of their indictment until conviction, or at farthest, sentence, unless, indeed, they be held to be guilty of "unlawful cohabitation" with their wives while serving out a term in a repulsive prison. It is possible that the latter idea might be deemed a trifle too absurd for the prosecution to work upon.

Taking it, then, that the base would necessarily be the evidence that could be adduced in relation to the conduct of the parties between indictment and conviction, or, to the utmost limit, sentence, what kind of an aspect would the proceeding assume? Up to the time of trial, the latest definition as to what in the mind of the court, constituted "unlawful cohabitation" had not been rendered. The defendants were therefore necessarily in ignorance as to whether they were living in harmony with or in violation of the law.

This difficulty was made more pointed by the fact that the court had expressly ruled in a previous case that in order to justify a conviction it was necessary that the evidence should show reasonably that there had been sexual commerce between the defendant and his plural wife. One of the gentlemen named above was relying upon this for a defense, being prepared to prove that no such element existed in his case. But evidence of that character was ruled out, and a new definition—the "holding out to the world" theory—was given to unlawful cohabitation. Therefore, as a natural sequence, the first conviction ensued at a time when the defendant believed that he was living within the Edmunds law. If the intention be to proceed against him again on evidence regarding his conduct before conviction, it will be an effort to punish him twice for conduct that he believed to be in accord with the statute under which he was convicted. The second effort would have to be based on evidence as to his doings before he had any opportunity to change his course, were he so disposed, subsequent to the new definition of cohabitation being judicially given.

Governments are supposed to be humane in their operations. This is especially the case with the genius of the Republican form rule. Consequently when punishments are inflicted for alleged infractions of the law it cannot properly be administered vindictively. Its

object should be the reformation of the persons to whom it is applied. This is exemplified by the mitigation or lessening of the terms of prisoners on the ground of good behavior. If, in an offense deemed continuous, a second penalty should be inflicted for alleged intermediate conduct, between the first indictment and trial, the victim would be given no opportunity to show whether the punishment had effected any change in his course. Thus would the corrective idea of its infliction be ignored.

It might be held that there is no probability of a change in the cases referred to. Such an inference is presumptive, and entitled to no consideration whatever.

Under indictment an accused person is innocent before the law until fairly tried and proved guilty by competent evidence. The effect of a second proceeding of the kind under contemplation would be opposed to that general principle.

Such a movement as that said to be proposed is so outrageously vindictive that, until dislodged from the position by facts yet undeveloped, we will still hold to the hope that it will never reach a consummation. It is hardly probable that it will be pushed to a finality, but is in all likelihood intended as a club with which to intimidate others who are in jeopardy—a sort of coercive specific with which to terrify the more timorous into making a public agreement to renounce their families and their religious principles. If such be the case it is but a refined thumbscrew or ankle-crusher to be held, before the eyes of the victims of the crusade with the threat—"If you don't submit, see what you may expect."

CIRCULAR.

SETTING FORTH THE OBJECT AND ADVANTAGES OF THE B. Y. COLLEGE.

The following was issued by the Board of Trustees of the B. Y. College a short time since, and sent to the several Bishops of the northern Stakes of Zion:

You doubtless remember that, during the lifetime of our beloved Prophet and President, Brigham Young, he was deeply interested in the cause of education, but he could not endorse the system of education which has been followed in our district schools, for he felt that it was very defective. Defective in many respects; but of one thing in particular, above all others, did he feel to complain; and that was the absence of proper religious training, which should be the basis, the foundation of a correct education, and without it an education cannot be considered particularly beneficial, as its possessor is like a ship at sea without ballast. Inspired by the Holy Spirit, President Young took steps to place our educational system on a proper basis, and to do this he founded two institutions of learning, the Brigham Young Academy, of Provo, and the Brigham Young College, of Logan, and so great was his desire to extend to the youth of Zion the privileges of a proper education, that he deeded to a Board of Trustees, whom he selected, 9,642.7-100 acres of land for the benefit of the latter of these institutions of learning.

In the deed of trust he required that the principles of the Gospel should be taught, and that the Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants should be standard text-books in the College and in short he made such rules and regulations as would best promote the interests of the youth of Zion, morally, religiously and intellectually.

The Board have felt the responsibility of the sacred charge entrusted to them, and have labored faithfully to carry out the desires of President Young, and in seeing the young people who have attended the College at Logan, take hold of the work at home and abroad with unwavering faith and energy, they feel to rejoice in the good fruits of their labors, and desire to increase its usefulness by bringing many more under its influence.

We could relate many interesting instances which have occurred in the College, of turning young men from the paths of sin, and making them earnest workers for the Gospel's sake, but it is not deemed necessary to do so. Suffice it to say that there are but two institutions of learning in which the children of the Saints receive the instruction which their parents desire them to receive. If this were the Catholic Church instead of the true Church of Christ, there are but two schools in Utah that the Catholics would allow their children to attend. You might ask: Are the Latter-day Saints less interested in their children than are the Catholics in theirs? Most assuredly we are. Let us see. A few years since, the Legislature of Texas passed a law establishing free schools and compulsory education. The school officers, contemplating the opposition they would meet in certain Catholic communities, sent to New York Catholic Seminaries and hired Catholic teachers, but the teachers were so much more liberal in their ideas than were the people where they went to teach, that the people would not send their children to school to them. The officers told them that they must, but they still refused, and some of the parents were arrested and sent to jail; but this was not sufficient to cause them to send their children to school where they thought their religious training might be neglected.

As a consequence the law was not enforced.

We do confess that the study of theology is, in the College, first in importance, and we find that it proves to be a great incentive to the young to pursue all the branches of science; or as the Savior said, if we first "seek the kingdom of God and His righteousness, all other blessings shall be added." From past experience we are convinced that on account of the study of theology, more advancement is made in all the other branches, than would be made under similar circumstances if that branch were omitted. We think we are justified in expecting the patronage of the Latter-day Saints, and we would like you to have the merits of the Brigham Young College placed before your ward. We wish the Saints to know that there is a place here where their children will be taught in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, as well as in all the branches of science taught in our advanced institutes of learning.

We are truly pleased to see that those who have qualified themselves for teachers in the College are becoming quite popular. We have received applications for teachers from several counties of this Territory, and also from the neighboring Territories of Idaho and Wyoming. Teachers are needed in every settlement and ward, and it would be well for the Bishop of each ward to see that his ward is represented, that the trustees may not be obliged to depend upon other places for their teachers.

We are, very respectfully,
Yours in the Covenant,
GEO. W. THATCHER,
W. B. PRESTON,
MOSES THATCHER,
C. O. CARD,
IDA IONE COOK,

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

NEW TERM COMMENCED.—FACILITIES OF THE INSTITUTION.

The B. Y. Academy opened last Monday, with very encouraging prospects. About 80 pupils have enrolled their names, and quite a number more are expected.

Almost the same corps of teachers compose the faculty, with professor Maeser at their head. Never have the facilities of this institution been greater than they are to-day. Plenty of room in the school, efficient teachers, and a boarding house capable of containing from 50 to 75 students. Of this boarding house I shall speak presently.

THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

under Professor J. E. Talmage, is as well equipped as the somewhat crippled financial state of the institution will possibly allow. A very fine pair of scales, which are so delicate they can almost weigh a sigh, together with a collection of chemical appliances occupy various corners of the laboratory. Shelves filled with specimens, and a large cabinet, draw the attention as you enter the room. A small wooden room is being put up just north of this laboratory, which will be the recitation room of the scientific classes, where, as the professor calmly remarked, the students can put out their eyes and blow themselves up in their chemical experiments, without any further trouble.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

which, like the scientific department, is down stairs, has not yet been organized; but I understand Mrs. Mabel McAllister is expected to take charge of it at the beginning of next week.

The regular departments are under the able management of Brothers B. Cluff, Jr., J. B. Keeler and William Done.

THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS.

are all under the Principal's direct supervision. And the half hours each day devoted to these studies are real gems in the chaplet of the day's work. One, no matter how old or how young, cannot fail to sit spell-bound, while the eloquent word-pictures illustrating the principle under consideration, are drawn by brother Maeser. The young people who are privileged to attend this academy are truly blest above many.

REGULATIONS AT THE BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY BOARDING HOUSE.

Time Table—Rising: During 1st and 4th terms, at 6 a. m.; during 2d and 3d terms, at 6:30 a. m.

Second Bell—Roll call, prayer and breakfast: During 1st and 4th terms at 7 a. m.; during 2d and 3d at 7:30 a. m.

Third Bell—Only Saturday and Sunday for lunch at 1 p. m.

Fourth Bell—Supper at 5:30 p. m.

Fifth Bell—Study: During 1st and 4th terms at 7:30 p. m.; during 2d and 3d terms at 7 p. m.; study to close at 9 p. m. with evening prayer.

Sixth Bell—Roll call, and retiring at 10 p. m.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Every boarder shall, before receiving his admit to the boarding house, give his word of honor to the Principal for the faithful observance of these present regulations.

2. Every boarder shall at all times cultivate a gentlemanly or ladylike behavior.

3. Every boarder is subject to the supervision and direction of the presiding tutor.

4th. Every boarder shall perform according to regular appointment, his share of domestic duties necessary for the comfort of his fellow-students.