

limits and outside of them but within walking distance of it, are broad fertile acres capable of sustaining hundreds of families. Their last year's crop was, and their present year's crop according to every visible prospect will be, a goodly growth of rank weeds and a great assortment of big board signs giving the name of the "addition" and the real estate agent, and the price per piece of 25 feet of "these choice residence lots."

Weeds and board signs do not support anybody. The lands bearing them would support hundreds, and be all the better and the more inviting because of the cultivation received. The owners or agents of the lands would if sensible be ready to let any willing, industrious man have the season's use of an acre or two at a low rate or even free, rather than have the face of nature marred through the neglected growth of unsightly and useless vegetation; nay, they would probably be willing to supply such a man with the necessary seeds, taking their pay for the outlay in the produce itself.

Now, then, are there none among those at present standing around idle waiting for something to turn up, who can be spurred on to go and turn something up, even as the Chinese in the north fields are doing? Are there none upon whom the suggestions of these two object lessons are not wasted? Or, are they going to continue to wait, as the Germans say, with open mouths for roasted pigeons to come fluttering along and drop in?

HERE'S THE FIRST--WHO WILL FOLLOW?

The position of this paper with reference to the union of the higher educational institutions of our Territory is well known. At all times we have urged that success, and credit, and reputation, lay in consolidation, not diffusion, of our efforts. And when at last it appeared that the pioneer establishment of higher learning—the University of Utah—founded in the days of the poverty of the community and nourished from their scanty store during nearly half a century—was in danger of slow death from starvation, we appealed to the patriotism of the people and called upon them to rally to its support, expressing the faith that the call would not be in vain.

It has not been. Today we are gratified to be in a position to announce that the first response—a handsome and most generous one—has been offered and in all probability will be accepted before these lines are read.

The Salt Lake Literary and Scientific Association is an organization of many years' standing. Its objects are clearly expressed in its title, and its rights to property and permanence have been passed upon by the highest court in the land. It is the possessor of the invaluable collection known as the Deseret Museum. It was the builder and is the owner of the beautiful structure in the Seventeenth ward of this city called by the Museum's name; in which building, popular scientific and other lectures have been delivered during the winter, and within whose rooms have been collected probably

the finest instruments and apparatus for scientific study that the entire West affords.

This is the society which makes the first response to the appeal we have mentioned. By its president, it has made this tender to the chancellor and regents of the University of Utah: The Association, for a merely nominal consideration, will allow the University to use its fine building and its priceless apparatus, with easy access to the Museum and its treasures. It will assume the entire expense of a professor in science; that is, it will pay the salary of such professor, whose labors, while under the absolute direction of the regents and faculty of the University for such branches of instruction as they may see fit to designate, will also act as custodian and have charge of the premises and appliances referred to. This tender is made without condition or reservation of any kind—it is in fact a free gift to the University, for two years or for such time as may be understood, of the services of a skilled instructor and the use of the choicest apparatus and the best appointed building in the mountains—all without any expense whatever to the University. The tender is prompted by a genuine interest in and affection for the parent educational institution of our Territory, and by an earnest and patriotic desire to come to its aid when it is in the direst extremity.

Time and space today will not permit any exhaustive elaboration of the subject, or of the possibilities for the future which the acceptance of the offer indicates. But we cannot omit to note it thus hastily because it is in direct line with the suggestion that the News has already put forth, and because we think we see in it the beginning of a universal manifestation of sympathy for our chief institution of learning, and of that assistance which alone can save and make of it—what we all hope it may be—the best supported and the worthiest of its kind in the mountains.

The Salt Lake Literary and Scientific Association has set a grand example, and is the first in the field. Who now will be the second to follow in the broad and glorious path it has marked out?

A KOSSUTH MEMENTO.

Elder William H. Miles, of this city, was laboring in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, forty-two years ago, when Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot whose death occurred a few days ago, came there to address a meeting in behalf of his great cause. The speech was listened to by a concourse of some 25,000 people, who gathered at the railway station to welcome the distinguished patriot. Before closing, he made a strong appeal for material aid for the undertaking he had in hand, and many responded with money in various sums. Elder Miles advanced to the platform with the rest, and gave a dollar to the cause; whereupon he was grasped by the hand by the noble foreigner, and received what looked like a bank note, being on note paper and engraved in the usual form, but which has never had any

other value than as a receipt and a memento.

The News has been permitted to see the interesting bit of paper, which, as may well be imagined, is highly prized by its possessor. A picture of Kossuth adorns one end of the note, and a representation of Minerva, with helmet, shield and spear, the other. The national escutcheon rests in the two upper corners, and near them the figures "1" and "1" in vignette, representing the amount of the note. The line, "Dated at New York 2nd February 1852," surmounts the representation of a youth triumphing over a tyrant, whose crown has been dislodged and whose head is under the heel of the lusty young victor, a scroll upon the ground bearing the motto "sic semper tyrannis." The reading of the note itself is as follows:

HUNGARIAN FUNDS.

On demand one year after the establishment in fact of the INDEPENDENT HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, the holder hereof shall be entitled to ONE DOLLAR, payable at the National Treasury or at either of its Agencies at London or New York; or to exchange the same in sums of Fifty Dollars or over, for certificates bearing four per cent interest, payable in ten equal annual installments from one year after said event.

(Signed)

L. KOSSUTH.

THE DANGER AHEAD.

The industrial army movement which at present occupies public attention to a considerable degree, can hardly be regarded any longer in the light of a huge practical joke. It is true that neither the number of men nor their qualifications so far justify the apprehension of any immediate danger to our institutions; but the whole thing is still in its incipency and who knows what the final outcome may be? From at least four different parts of the Union come reports of endeavors to enlist men in the army and—what is most significant—people of means and influence, who out of self-respect would refuse to join the ranks, are promising provisions and subscribing money or otherwise encouraging the movement. This, of course, gives it a certain degree of prestige, and places its development into gigantic proportions within the limits of possibility, provided there are brains and means enough at hand to keep the rabble together during the first difficulties necessarily connected with the "march."

However, the serious aspect of the Coxe movement is that it must be regarded as a symptom of the condition in which the body politic at present is. It is an expression on the one hand of the discontent lurking among the masses, and on the other hand of the distrust with which the powers that be are regarded by a large class of people; and on this account some anxiety may well be entertained. Can it be that people are beginning to lose faith in the free institutions of this country? Are they beginning to doubt the readiness of its representative men to place the welfare of the nation above their own interests and those of the favored few? If so, there is danger ahead, whether the Coxey