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CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, April 6th, 1894.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

Near one of the entrances to the grounds of Harvard university has relief bearing an inscription in which words something like these occur: "For they dared to trust to the people to universal teachers when the ministers who led them should slumber in the dust." The solemn pathos of this memorial is a tribute to the love of intelligence and abhorrence of ignorance that characterized the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, between whom and the founders of Utah many parallels have been drawn.

The latter are prominently a temple building people, and yet before a step was taken toward erecting such a structure, and while their only form of political government was one that had been improvised for temporary needs, they, through the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret, enacted, on February 20th, 1850, an ordinance incorporating the University of Deseret, their great leader, Governor Brigham Young, not only officially approving but earnestly and staunchly advocating its establishment.

In the days of their poverty—and such poverty as was then almost universal is not now known in these valleys, even in the present time of distress—and when they were so overworked that, as a historian says of them, they scarce had time to pray, they planned a great university, intending that it should become a seat of learning, famed throughout the land.

Their poverty made progress slow, but what we now know as the University of Utah was organized and entered upon its mission. Orson Spencer, A. M., its first chancellor, took the position with faith in the great future of the institution, a faith which was held by his successors, Orson Pratt A. M., Hon. D. O. Calder, and Hon. Daniel H. Wells—to mention only those who are dead—who held the position many years. The period covered by the terms of the chancellors here named was one during which the people were too poor to build up a great university without endowment, and with no aid save taxation and tithing, but they never lost sight of the object in mind, and by their representatives they never trusted it in other hands than their own. From the time when Dr. John R. Park became its president, in 1869, it grew with a steady, solid growth, and as the years went by it became more and more an object of love and pride among the people. Parents sketched their resources to send their sons and daughters to the University, and successive Legislatures went to the limit of prudence to furnish means for its support and growth.

It has been singularly unusual as the subject of weighty, serious legislative consideration to say good words of such, however, as has been accorded to the school just named. Let us look back a single decade. An item of $10,000 was placed in the appropriation bill for a new building for the University. The question of the Governor's right to append all Territorial offices exceptionally named in the Organic Act to elective, was still pending in the courts, and the Legislature determined to wait for a decision before creating from the position that such executive power was never designed to be conferred upon one man, himself not alone by regular appointment, but also by regular siftings. The executive of the part was equally true, and he refused to approve the appropriation bill containing this item, whose given power to cause the men who would expend the money. A conflict between the Assembly and the Governor ensued, and as days and nights the strife was terrible, for the Legislature had reached the limit of time and was obliged to remain in continuous session until a decision should be reached. All sought both temples and in unison solve the question: Shall the University be stripped, at with the general appropriation bill but, through the intuiting into the location of the people to not interpreted to the use man power. It is of interest to note that the University was indeed open to being of importance great enough to rank with the other two elements of the grave problem.

The overwhelming reason, after one of the most patriotic and previous debates in all our legislative history, was that the Assembly would not betray what to constitute believed to be the rights of the people, and were they willing that other Territorial needs should be impoverished for lack of the sentiment of the Governor's demands in this one particular. They eliminated the University item, and, that accomplished, the appropriation bill passed.

Not though the Governor might veto a measure to give money to the University, he could not veto the University itself. A wave of popular sympathy swept over the territory for the stricken institution. The legislature, the reports, the professors, the patronized all that it called for their most determined and substantial support. Should it be allowed to fail? The thought was rapidly repelled. Regents and other prominent citizens came from their own pockets the sum necessary to give it the building. Professors announced their willingness to serve on half salary or without pay if the institution could be saved in no other way. The result was marvelous; and at a period of its history as the University was so closely in touch with the affections and feelings of the people as at the time. That a subsequent Assembly reimbursed those who had come forward with means at this crisis, does not in the least detract from the patriotism of the deed itself. Men were willing to trust a future Legislature to refund to them, but if that failed, they were willing to await the reward of Providence.

Ten years have passed—and again is the University placed in a position where its needs appeal eloquently to the love and sympathy of its friends. At the session of the Legislature just closed it was betrayed. It was stabbed in the house of its professed friends. For when it was earnestly pointed out that the sum given for its support would mean its starvation, the sneering reply was made by a legislator—relenting in the normal department—"Oh, well, we can import more teachers; the Utah-taught teachers cannot compete with the Eastern article, any way!" Talk about conspiracy, and plots, and trades and treachery! What do the people of Utah think of this utterance, and of the spirit which controlled the action of other legislators who, perhaps inadvertently, were led into the great crime?

Again the question confronting us as a commonwealth is, Shall the University of Utah be allowed to dwindle and die? Again we hear the answer from every patriotic heart in every valley of Utah, "NO! We'll keep alive upon the hearts of its detractors and its foes, we'll unite in the grand picture in enmity, bitterness and pelt of political sectionalism!"

And the News, with representatives of the Latter-day Saints, who founded this institution in their poverty, and who, with love, pride and sacrifices have watched its growth, during nearly half a century, keep pace with them, now calls upon them to rally to its rescue. We are confident that we do not call in vain. Even in the present time of financial stringency we believe the necessary relief will be forthcoming, and that the conspiracy to stifle or destroy it, for this is what the action of the Legislature amounts to, will be defeated. This was the people's course when money was far less plentiful in Utah than it is now. But money is not the only necessary; earnest public spirit can not be wanted, nor the disposition to patronize and support an institution so distinctively our own. The walls of the district schools for more and better teachers, the demands of patronage for superior educational facilities, and the cry of the rising generation for instruction, are all louder and stronger than ever before, and the necessity for a response is the greatest and most paramount which the people feel, aside from the moral movements of life.

Hence we appeal to the people of Utah to come to the rescue of their young and of learning! If more is asked than the contributors, or, who so can, be expected to give, let it be remembered that the University is a public institution, that people delight in legislation, to allow to all the world that this one and will place within the reach of her glorious pil the broad, wide at the command of none! The existing necessity is a glorious course for revolutionists.

THE STRIFE IN NICARAGUA.

The appeals which our home government have recently made for the support of some Islands are coming thick, and the spirit of the great nation is responding. A number of local manufacturing enterprises are experiencing a decided impetus, which promises to increase into extensive. The agitation of this subject which emanates from the Bureau of Manufactures in this city, has started California, and the Oakland Transcript has an editorial in reference to it, from which we quote:

A recent message of the Governor of Utah to the Legislature on the subject of industrial development of the territory indicates the government is much interested in the subject of manufactures in that state. The message was in the form of a recommendation to the Legislature that it pass certain laws for the encouragement of home industries. The message has been the means of stirring up a suggestion from Mr. C. Crosby, chairman of the Congressional Bureau of Utah, who is now in Washington, in the city, Mr. Crosby suggests the appropriation of a small sum of money for the purpose of ascertaining the policy of government for protection of home industry. If there is any of manufactured articles which can be made in the Territories of the Southwest, that have earlier people imported from other parts of the country, or abroad, will, as a matter of economy, want the article as in the immediate vicinity to save the freight. If the question is worked up along the line of the subject in the commercial world, it will be found that there is a great deal of manufacturing that can be done in the Southwest for the benefit