SCHOOL INCORPORATIONS.

Prof. Karr Writes of the Subject of the Recently Vetoed Bill.

Early in the session of the State Legislature a bill relating to the incorporation of colleges and universities was introduced in the House and referred to the committee on judiciary. This committee carefully considered the bill and reported it back to the House with the recommendation that it be passed. The House adopted the report of the committee and the bill was passed by a unanimous vote. It was similarly considered in the Senate and passed without opposition. The bill was then sent to the Governor, who, on March 24, returned it to the House without his approval.

This bill provides for the incorporation of any college or university within the State that has an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars, or more; and grants to the board of trustees the power to make such laws as may be necessary for their government, subject to the laws of the institution; to appoint a president, professors, tutors and teachers, and appoint necessary officers or agents, and to fix the compensation of each; to erect within, and dependencies of said institution such schools and colleges of the arts and sciences and professions as from time to time proper, and to confer such degrees and honors as are conferred by colleges and universities of the United States; and to borrow from time to time, for the purpose of said institution, such sum or sums of money as they may see fit and to secure such loan or loans by mortgage of their real estate, or of their personal and secretary, upon their college or university buildings and grounds or otherwise, as they shall deem expedient."

The principal objection to this bill by the Governor and others who are opposed to its passage seems to be that the State is not justified in "sanctifying the dishonor" of private colleges and universities without "establishing another parallel system over them." In his message of disapproval the Governor says: "There appears to be no need of additional legislation to provide for the mere incorporation of any college, university or other educational institution, as existing laws make such incorporation possible and easy. This is shown by the fact that some such institutions have already incorporated in Utah. The main effect of this bill, should it become a law, will be to delegate authority of the State in the matter of conferring degrees."

The Governor further objects to the bill on the ground that the one hundred thousand dollar endowment which an institution must have secured before it can incorporate, is "entirely inadequate," and also: "An institution equipped so meagerly is to receive the authority of the State to call itself a college or a university and to graduate its students with sealed sheepskins. It seems to me that under such a law Utah degrees would become exceedingly cheap and of correspondingly low value, and that the State would acquire a proportionately cheap reputation."

From the above it is evident that there is a misapprehension of the provisions of the bill under discussion, and of the effect its passage would have upon the higher educational work of the State. In the first place, there are provisions in every state in the Union whereby private institutions of learning either receive their charter directly from the state legislature or obtain them under a general law providing for their incorporation. As illustrations of the former the following institutions may be named:

Harvard University, chartered in 1642 by the General Court of Massachusetts with an endowment of less than $5,000; its charter has been modified during the present century by the state legislature. Tufts College of Boston, founded in 1852 under a similar grant, by the legislature of Massachusetts. There was no specified amount of the college at the time the charter was granted, although an endowment of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars was secured before the college was opened for the admission of students. Boston College and Boston University, Boston; Yale University, Connecticut; Brown University, Rhode Island; Bowdoin College, Maine; Amherst, Williams and Wesleyan colleges of Massachusetts; Central Tennessee College, Tennessee; Oberlin College, Ohio; Union College, New York, all of which received their charters from the state legislature. In the case of Wesleyan College, founded in 1831, it is the provision: "The corporation of Wesleyan College is authorized to grant such honorary testimonials, and confer such honors, degrees and diplomas, as are always or hereafter by any university, college, or seminary of learning in this Commonwealth." There are similar provisions in the charters of all the institutions named.

Among the institutions that have been incorporated under state laws are Union University, New York, 1795; Vassar College, New York, 1861; Colgate College, New York, 1846; and all the private institutions of Nebraska and other western states. In Nebraska no institution must be in possession or in occupancy of a building before it can incorporate. So far as known, no other state requires any specified show without of incorporation.

In this connection it is important to note, that of the hundreds of colleges and universities throughout the United States that have received charters or actions of incorporation, there is not an institution, of which we have any record, that is not granted in its charter or by subsequent incorporation the power to confer degrees. Indeed, the establishment of a college or university presupposes the right of issuing diplomas and conferring degrees, in pursuance of the completion of certain stated courses.

Through the enactment of a law, providing provisions for the incorporation of private colleges and universities, the State does not thereby either directly or indirectly in any way assume responsibility for the work of such institutions, any more than it is responsible for the conduct of outstanding banks or other private companies, incorporated under the laws of the State. Such a law provides merely for the incorporation of private institutions, giving them the same advantages that are enjoyed by other private corporations. It in no way increases the prestige of such institutions or adds to the value of the work done by them. The value of a diploma or degree depends entirely upon the school, throughout and efficiency of the work of the institution issuing or conferring it. In putting forward upon the work of an institution of learning, or in determining the value that should be attached to its diplomas, liberality is never taken into account. The institution receives its charter from the State or was incorporated in accordance with the laws of the State, or whether it has any State charter at all.

While it is true, as the Governor suggests, that private institutions may incorporate under the existing law providing for the incorporation of private companies, it is also true that such institutions would be given the power to issue diplomas or confer degrees, unless secured, in great degree, the activities of incorporation of the Southern Jackson college, which was recently incorporated under the existing law, provide that "The Board of Trustees ____shall grant, and confer such degrees or honors as may be duly conferred."

Instead, therefore, of increasing the powers of private institutions, or opening up the way by which institutions of low rank and inefficient and superficial work may be established in different parts of the State, to the injury of higher education, the bill, should it become a law, will serve as a protection to the State. While under the existing law an institution without any endowment or other source of revenue may incorporate, and thereby receive the right to confer degrees, the bill under discussion provides that there must be an endowment of at least $100,000, as a guaranty of good faith on the part of those establishing the institution, before efforts of incorporation can be secured. Only persons who are actuated by the highest motives would endow an institution with this amount. Such an endowment, therefore, protects the State against the establishment of institutions by irresponsible persons for fraudulent purposes, such, for example, as the Chicago University, which was exposed some years ago.

It is true that to institutions of higher learning can be contributed, in the income of an endowment of $100,000, but institutions with such an endowment generally have other sources of revenue, such as tuition fees, and contributions and gifts from churches, societies and individuals interested in their work. The endowment of $100,000 is only the beginning. No person or persons would give such an amount to an institution unless it was expected that other endowments would be made, and that the institution would grow to a position of honor among the higher educational institutions of the country. Harvard University began with an endowment of less than $5,000, but the value of its property today exceeds ten millions; Yale University began with an endowment of a few thousand dollars, and now has increased to upwards of five millions; Lafayette College was in possession of less than $5,000 when it received its charter in 1826, while the value of its possessions now exceed six million dollars. Furthermore, the degrees conferred by these institutions are recognized in general usage by writing in their testimonials.

2. By passing the bill under consideration the State does not thereby in any way assume responsibility for the conferring of degrees in private institutions, neither does it in any way become responsible for the work done by them.

3. Without the passage of this bill private colleges and universities may incorporate under the existing law and confer the power to confer degrees, even though they may have no endowment, or other reliable source of revenue.

4. This bill provides for an endowment of $100,000 as a guaranty of good faith on the part of those who contemplate colleges or universities, before the rights of incorporation can be secured, and thereby protects the State to that extent against the establishment of low grade institutions.

WILLIAS J. KARR.

A PAIN. AN ACHE. A FEAR. A DISCOVERY!

The above words are only few in number, but they tell a startling story. It is the story of the man who suffers from diseased kidneys and impure blood. He has been ailing for some time past. He has complained of tired feelings, low spirits, dizziness, constipation, dyspepsia, foul tasting mouth, coated tongue. He has been troubled with pains in the back and loins, sick headaches. He gets alarmed and at last discovers the cause of these distressing symptoms.

This is not the experience of one man alone; it is the experience of thousands of people who today find themselves in a foul state of health. They know they are ailing; they feel the need of a remedy for they know not what to take.

It is for just such people that Warner's Safe Cure is specially prescribed and recommended by eminent physicians. This is because it is no ordinary remedy but a scientific discovery of the highest merit. It is not an experiment or a new thing, but a time tried remedy that has stood the test of years. It is the best remedy for people who suffer from liver and kidney complaint and impure blood. There is nothing like it for building up the system and restoring the strength.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Durability and for Cleanness we defy competition to tell the story.

SUN PATENT STOVE POLISH

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH is the most economical, because it lasts the longest, and the most convenient, because it does not soil the hands.

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Morse Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U. S. A.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES

To Salt Lake City,

FOR CONFERENCE,

April 4th, 5th and 6th

VIA THE UNION PACIFIC.

Wyoming:		Utah:	
Dion	$2.00	Lehi	$ 4.50
Cheyenne	2.00	Lehi	4.50
Carbon	2.00	Cedar	4.50
Dana	2.00	Utah: East.	
Laramie	2.00	Salt Lake	2.00
Hermes	2.00	Utah: West.	
Fort Steele	3.00	Promontory	5.00
Rawlins	3.00	Corinne	5.00
Wamsutter	3.00	Utah:	
Rock Springs	3.00	Ogden	1.00
Green River	3.00	Hinsdale	5.00
Granger	3.00	Frisco	5.00
Peto	3.00	Milford	5.00
Evanston	3.00	Modena	5.00
Echo	3.00	Caine Junction	5.00
Echo	3.00	Caliente	5.00
Wanship	3.00	Culverts	5.00
Peoa	3.00	Pioneer	5.00
Kamas	3.00	Jewett	5.00
Upton	3.00	Grassmere	5.00
Marion	3.00	Modena	5.00
Coalville	3.00	Utah:	
Hoytsville	3.00	Lund	5.00
Chalk Creek	3.00	Cedar	5.00
Wanship	3.00	Milford	5.00
Park City	4.50	Beaver Canyon	5.00
Park City	4.50	Fort Cove	5.00
Wyoming:		Cove Creek	5.00
Carbon	2.00	Hinckley	5.00
Dana	2.00	Deseret	5.00
Laramie	2.00	Oak City	5.00
Hermes	2.00	Leamington	5.00
Fort Steele	3.00	Lynndyl	5.00
Rawlins	3.00	Delta	5.00
Wamsutter	3.00	Hinckley	5.00
Rock Springs	3.00	Sutherland	5.00
Green River	3.00	Burbank	5.00
Granger	3.00	Utah:	
Peto	3.00	Juab	5.00
Evanston	3.00	Nephi	5.00
Echo	3.00	Levan	5.00
Wanship	3.00	Salina	5.00
Peoa	3.00	Gunnison	5.00
Kamas	3.00	Manti	5.00
Upton	3.00	Ephraim	5.00
Marion	3.00	Spring City	5.00
Coalville	3.00	Ephraim	5.00
Hoytsville	3.00	Wales	5.00
Chalk Creek	3.00	Fairview	5.00
Wanship	3.00	Moroni	5.00
Park City	4.50	Spring City	5.00
Utah:		Ephraim	5.00
Salt Lake	2.00	Mt. Pleasant	5.00
Ogden	1.00	Spring City	5.00
Lehi	4.50	Manti	5.00
Cedar	4.50	Gunnison	5.00
Milford	5.00	Salina	5.00
Beaver Canyon	5.00	Levan	5.00
Fort Cove	5.00	Nephi	5.00
Cove Creek	5.00	Juab	5.00
Hinckley	5.00	Deseret	5.00
Deseret	5.00	Oak City	5.00
Oak City	5.00	Leamington	5.00
Leamington	5.00	Lynndyl	5.00
Lynndyl	5.00	Delta	5.00
Delta	5.00	Hinckley	5.00
Hinckley	5.00	Sutherland	5.00
Sutherland	5.00	Burbank	5.00
Burbank	5.00	Utah:	
Utah:		Provo	1.50
Provo	1.50	Springville	2.00
Springville	2.00	Payson	2.50
Payson	2.50	Santaquin	3.00
Santaquin	3.00	Tintic	3.50
Tintic	3.50	Eureka	4.00
Eureka	4.00	Juab	5.00
Juab	5.00	Deseret	5.00
Deseret	5.00	Oak City	5.00
Oak City	5.00	Leamington	5.00
Leamington	5.00	Lynndyl	5.00
Lynndyl	5.00	Delta	5.00
Delta	5.00	Hinckley	5.00
Hinckley	5.00	Sutherland	5.00
Sutherland	5.00	Burbank	5.00
Burbank	5.00		

Selling dates—From Ogden, Santaquin and points on Utah & Nevada and Salt Lake & Western branches and intermediate points, April 3d to 6th, good returning until April 13th, and from all other points April 3rd to 6th inclusive, good returning until April 13th.

Special trains will be run from Ogden and Juab and intermediate points, and on the Utah & Nevada.

For time-card and further information, call on any agent of the Union Pacific, or address

D. E. BURLEY,
Gen'l Agent Pass Dept.

CONFERENCE RATES,

Via Rio Grande Western Railway.

For the Semi-Annual Conference, L. D. S., to Salt Lake City, April 6th, 7th and 8th, inclusive, the following rates are authorized to Salt Lake City and return, via the Rio Grande Western Railway:

FROM	RATE.	FROM	RATE.
Ogden	$1.00	Silver City	$2.25
Lehi	1.50	Castle	2.50
Centerville	1.50	Tintic	2.75
Layton	1.50	Nelson	3.00
Kaysville	1.50	Deseret	3.00
Farmington	1.50	Milford	3.00
Lake Shore	1.50	Fillmore	3.00
Bountiful	1.50	Oak Creek	3.00
Woods Cross	1.50	Spring City	4.50
Murray	1.50	Ephraim	5.00
Granite	1.50	Manti	5.00
Sandy	1.50	Gunnison	5.00
Draper	1.50	Salina	5.00
Lehi	2.00	Grass Creek	5.00
American Fork	2.50	Fort Cove	5.00
Pleasant Grove	2.50	Cove Creek	5.00
Provo	2.50	Castle Gate	5.00
Springville	2.50	Helper	5.00
Spanish Fork	2.50	Price	5.00
Salem	2.50	Scofield	7.00
Payson	2.50	Green River	9.00
Santaquin	2.50	Thistle	9.00
Goshen	2.50	Ophir	10.00
Eureka	2.50	Tooele	10.00
Deseret	2.50	Juab (Iron)	10.00

From all other stations not mentioned above rate will be one single fare for the round trip, but in no case to exceed rate from point beyond.

Tickets will be sold on following dates: From Ogden, Bingham, Stockton, Silver City and intermediate points, from April 3rd to 6th, inclusive, good to return limited to April 13th, 1896. From all other points April 3rd to 6th inclusive, tickets limited to April 10th, 1896, varied by Grand Junction, Provo and Chico at which points tickets are on sale only on April 3rd and 4th.

GUN POWDER

Put into new shoes who never shot before, and too who always shot new shoes the more.

HAZARD "Sporting Rifle"
HAZARD "Duck Shooting"
HAZARD "Rifle Sporting"
HAZARD "Sporting Rifle Smokeless"
HAZARD Smokeless Shotgun Powders are suitable to the season.

Manufactured by
THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,
Hazardville, Conn.
Represented in Utah by—
SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

The WAGENER BREWING CO.

Established in 1864.
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BREWERY AND PARK, AT EMIGRATION or PIONEER CANYON

Family Trade Solicited.

Principal Office, Nos. 64 East First South St. Telephone 418.

Are the commendations of users of Piso's Cure for Catarrh. Sample free, 25 cents. Piso's Cure for Catarrh is the best. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price, 50 cents.

CATARRH

PISO'S CURE FOR CATARRH Cures and Catarrh the Head Coughs, Stops Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from cold, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Cure is quickly effected and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

SCAVENGER No. 5.

Cesspools and Catacombs Cleaned.

N. J. ANDERSON,

Address: 225 East Reserve Avenue.
Office, 111 State Street.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution will be held at the office of said institution, on the second Monday, April 13, 1896, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

T. G. WARNER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, Territory of Utah, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Elmer Williams, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, has filed his final account and report of said estate in said court, and that the court has appointed Monday, the 13th day of April, 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court, in Salt Lake City, Utah, for the hearing of said account and report, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear and contest said account and report, and make such other and further orders and decrees as may be necessary and proper.

Dated March 25, A. D., 1896.

E. STANTON,
Clerk of the District Court.
By A. C. RITCHIE, Deputy Clerk.
J. M. WORKMAN, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, Territory of Utah, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Peter Jensen, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, has filed his final account and report of said estate in said court, and that the court has appointed Monday, the 13th day of April, 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court, in Salt Lake City, Utah, for the hearing of said account and report, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear and contest said account and report, and make such other and further orders and decrees as may be necessary and proper.

Dated March 25, A. D., 1896.

E. STANTON,
Clerk of the District Court.
By A. C. RITCHIE, Deputy Clerk.
J. M. WORKMAN, Attorney for Administrator.

AN ORDINANCE

An ordinance granting franchise to Elmer Moyle, his successors and assigns.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Salt Lake City, State of Utah, that permission and the right of way are hereby granted to Elmer Moyle, his successors and assigns, to place and maintain poles and wires upon the streets of said City, for the purpose of conducting and transmitting electricity for light, heat and power, and power in the form of electricity, and to do a general electric light, heat and power business, and to do all things necessary and incidental to the business herein contemplated, and to use the streets of said City for said purposes, subject to the ordinances of said City, and to the rights of all persons and corporations now lawfully occupying said streets, and to do no unnecessary damage to said streets.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed this 24th day of March, A. D. 1896.

DAVID S. EMERY,
President of the City Council.

Attest and countersigned:

E. A. WOLFLEY,
City Recorder.

Approved this 24th day of March, A. D. 1896.

DENNIS E. CONNOR,
Mayor pro tem.

A RESOLUTION.

Granting Pioneer Power to the Utah & Pacific Improvement Company for Railroad Purposes in Tooele County.

Whereas, the Commissioners of Salt Lake City in exercise of power in the consolidation of Tooele County, granted to the Utah & Pacific Company, on June 5th, 1895, the right of way for a railroad, and of a reservation of a strip of land for depots, stations, and terminals, and recognizing that the above grant is subject to the consent of the Commissioners of Tooele County, and the Utah & Pacific Company has asked the Commissioners of Tooele County for such consent, being necessary;

Be it resolved by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that the consent of Salt Lake City be given to the Utah & Pacific Company, to the use of the Pioneer Canyon, in Tooele County, for a railroad, and for the purposes of said railroad, and for the following purposes, to wit:

1. The construction of said railroad or works, equal to the requirements of said railroad, and for the use of said canyon for the purpose of the same.

2. The construction and operation of a reservoir, or reservoirs, at such place or places in said canyon, as may be necessary for the purpose of said railroad, and for the use of said reservoir, or reservoirs, and conveying of water over said canyon for said purposes.

3. That at the end of ninety days after the acceptance of the terms of the grant of said canyon, the Utah & Pacific Improvement Company, for railroad purposes, shall have completed a line of railroad, and have commenced the construction of the works for the reservoir, or reservoirs, and conveying water, and shall have completed, at the end of twelve months after the acceptance of the terms of the grant, the construction of said reservoir, or reservoirs, and conveying water over said canyon, and shall have completed the railroad, and have commenced the operation of the same, and have completed the construction of said reservoir, or reservoirs, and conveying water over said canyon, and have completed the same, and have commenced the operation of the same, and have completed the same, and have commenced the operation of the same, and have completed the same, and have commenced the operation of the same