

academies in every way worthy of the support of Latter-day Saints, and amply competent to educate the young people in those cities. We do not know that there is any necessity to send children from either place to this city for an education."

And further:

"We think that Provo and Logan are well supplied with Church schools, worthy of the highest encomiums. But there are other places from which parents may desire to send young people for advanced tuition, and we believe they can send them to the College in this city without fear of their falling into the 'hole' which has disturbed the imagination of our esteemed contemporaries."

The *Journal* courteously intimates that the NEWS is "extremely stupid," but graciously admits that it may be "honest." Considering the reputation of the *Journal* writer for wisdom and other virtues, the NEWS is extremely grateful on the one hand and overwhelmingly crushed on the other. But a little investigation will show whether or not the stupidity is ours. The *Journal* speaks of

"The vices which Salt Lake so gloriously (sic) enjoys which the NEWS has actually begun to condone by the specious argument that their youth is the better prepared to fight against evil."

Now as the NEWS did not say that youth is the better prepared to fight against evil by the vices of Salt Lake City, nor anything like it, we can leave it to the readers to decide where the stupidity exists, and also how much "honesty" there is in manufacturing a sentiment, attributing it to another source, and then attacking both the pretended source and the fabricated sentiment.

Again, the *Journal* says:

"The paragraph of the NEWS which is given below, is borrowed from every infidel and rogue and libertine that ever lived to seduce an honest parent to suffer his children to know vice on the plea that it fortified them against the vice."

The paragraph thus referred to, which the *Journal* only gives in part, is as follows:

"The influence which has prevailed in the Latter-day Saints College in this city has been of the very best. It is against immorality and vice in every form, and it guards against even the appearance of evil. The college does not shut young people up in a bandbox or ignore the evils of the age. But it fortifies them in their spirit and appeals to their reason and better nature, and thus guards them against wrong-doing."

We submit that there is nothing in this paragraph, which can "honestly" or without "extreme stupidity" be construed as the sentiment of any "infidel," or "rogue," or "libertine" that ever lived.

The *Journal* goes on to insinuate that the NEWS takes the ground

that "to make the youth strong against evil and vice it is necessary that youth should be brought in daily contact with these great human weaknesses and errors," which is entirely incorrect, as the NEWS took no such position.

We leave the vituperations, misstatements and false deductions of the *Journal* article, and proceed to re-state the points made in our article on the subject of Church schools.

Logan and Provo are well supplied with such schools. Other places are not. There is a Latter-day Saints' College in this city, established under the direction of the Presidency of the Church and the Board of Education of the Stake. Students may come to it and be under efficient watchcare as to their conduct as well as to their education. A Central College is likely to be established in this city, to which graduates from Seminaries and Academies in other parts of the Territory may come and finish their education. The evils existing in this city were exaggerated in the *Journal* editorial to which reference was made. It is not wise to amplify anything till it reaches the line of fiction.

Salt Lake is bad enough, but its evils are, thank God, the exception. There is as good society here and as pure a spirit as can be found even in the vicinity of the Logan *Journal*. It is good not to be too rash and wise not to be too captious. We do not profess to be as "familiar with the wickedness of Salt Lake" as the *Journal* writer appears to be, and therefore we may be pardoned, perhaps, for speaking of its better side. And our respect for the judgment of the wise men in Israel who have decided that Salt Lake is the place for a Central school for children of the Latter-day Saints is not decreased, nor has our admiration for the profound judgment, brilliant thought and journalistic courtesy of the editor of the *Journal* increased, through reading the effusion which we have here given brief consideration.

CITY TAXES AND LEGAL LOGIC.

THE City Council have decided not to reduce the tax rate as requested by the property owners. The committee on ways and means, to whom the petition of the taxpayers was referred, reported that the sum of \$395,500, the estimated revenue for the year on the basis of the four mills tax and the valua-

tions of the assessor, with sundry amounts from other sources, would not be sufficient for the estimated expenses, but would leave a deficiency of \$18,000. The City Attorney also made a report to the effect that having determined the tax rate, the Council have no power to change it.

The report of the committee was adopted, and the rate will not be reduced. We prefer that the Council should reach a decision on that report, rather than on the legal logic of the City Attorney. If the enormous amount of money named is necessary for the requirements of the city, there is some reason in the levy. But the conclusions of the Attorney form but a poor excuse for denying the petition of the great body of taxpayers. Let us examine them in the light of the authority which is cited by the legal luminary.

The law provides that the City Council shall "determine" the rate of tax. The Council met at an appointed time and "determined." The Revised Ordinances, in using the word "determine," so the Attorney says, must have meant that "after the matter was once determined it was fixed and ended." And in support of this idea he quotes the dictionary definitions of the word "determine," which he says are these:

Among the definitions are "to set bounds to," "to fix determination of," "to limit," "to bound," "to bring an end to," "to finish," "to fix power or character of," "to prescribe imperatively," "to ascertain definitely," "to bring to a conclusion," "to settle by authoritative or judicial sentence," "to come to a decision," "to conclude."

Now, granting all this, there is nothing in it which precludes the idea of a change of "determination," a rescinding of the resolution which "determined" the matter, and the adopting of a new "determination." We suppose no one will dispute the authority of the City Council to reconsider and rescind a resolution, and to amend or repeal an ordinance. And yet similar definitions are given in the dictionary as to their effect, as are given for the term "determination" or "determine." Webster says:

Resolution.

3. The state of being resolved, made clear or determined; firmness; steadiness; constancy.

4. That which is resolved or determined, especially the decision of a court or the vote of an assembly, as a judicial or legislative resolution; the resolutions of a public meeting.

Resolve.

2. That which has been resolved on or determined; decisive conclusion; fixed purpose; determination; also legal or official determination; legislative act or declaration.