

without calling down the wrath of the Almighty upon those who profess to do His will, yet disregard His counsel? How long shall the Gospel law be preached in platitudes and power upon this subject, and yet those who despise it in their actions be not removed out of their places of trust and responsibility among the people? Saints ought to fully realize the attitude of the Church authorities upon the subject, and comprehend that by their conduct and instructions these are relieved of the burden for the offense which exists. It now remains for those who really would be Saints to follow that counsel which they know comes from on high. To them we commend the suggestions in President Smith's letter. We also echo his request that all who have the public welfare at heart turn on the search-light of intelligent remonstrance against the tobacco and every other evil.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE.

For the action of the City Council of Salt Lake City, in giving to the University of Utah absolute title to the block of land upon which the present building is situated—the sole condition being that the University shall not be removed from this city—few of our citizens and none of our educators will have anything but praise. The modification of the former grant is seemingly slight but is really of great importance. Under the terms of that agreement the University had to remain on the site donated; if it should at any time remove to a more commodious or slightly location it forfeited the valuable grounds with which the municipality endowed it. Under the revised grant it may move to any more desirable or suitable place so long as it does not depart from the city altogether, and still with possess in its own right the property commonly known as University square. In the present financial distress of the institution, the importance and generosity of this modification can be readily appreciated.

We sincerely hope, however, that this gift at this particular time has not been sought or made with the motive of influencing the Constitutional Convention in favor of providing in the State charter for the union of the University and the Agricultural College. The well-known position of the News with reference to the matter of consolidation in the higher educational establishment of the Territory, warrants at this time the expression of views the motives of which cannot be misunderstood. During the last session of the Legislature no agency was more sincere and energetic, and probably none was more effective, than this paper in pointing out the advantages of the union of these two great state institutions at one point and under one management. As to the soundness of that proposition we are still convinced; we think every argument then used in favor of it remains not only unimpaired but even strengthened by subsequent experience. We cannot, therefore, be accused of unfriendliness to the plan itself, when we insist that its discussion in the Convention now in session

is ill-timed, injudicious and wrong. The proposition is one of legislation, not of fundamental doctrine, and when the people of the Territory or State used legislation, they will send legislators, not constitution makers, to the seat of government. As has been already pointed out, there is an inclination on the part of many who are not members of the Convention, as well as of some who are, to lumber up the document now in progress of preparation with all manner of whims and bobbles and plans which, even if proper at any time, could only be made so by the regularly-chosen law-making body. The yielding to such inclination will surely imperil the Constitution itself; for the people want, and they have the right to demand, not a code of all the laws we have ever had or ever expect to have, but a plain, square, honest definition of rights and powers, and a broad basis for future legislation. To do more than this the present Convention was not chosen; to content itself with less will be a grave dereliction of duty; and we fail to see where the matter of the union of the University and College can properly come into its consideration at all.

TO HONOR PATRIOT DEAD.

The patriotic societies which have been organized the past few years are agitating the erection of a monument to mark the graves of those patriots who died in British prison ships during the Revolution, and were buried at Brooklyn park, Long Island. Eleven thousand of the patriots died on board the Jersey and other vessels then anchored in Wallabout bay, the present location of the Brooklyn navy yard. During excavations there in 1803, twenty bogheads of bones were dug up, which were buried with imposing ceremonies in a vault in Brooklyn in 1808. No monument was ever erected, and the wooden tomb over the vault became a public scandal from absolute neglect. After considerable effort on the part of citizens of Brooklyn, the bones were removed to Washington park. At that place the only mark which indicates the place of repose is a tablet on which there is no inscription. The proposition now is to erect a suitable monument, by which the memory of the patriot martyrs will be preserved in a record that at least will recall to those who visit the place some idea of the great sacrifice made to secure American liberty.

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE.

The recall of the Spanish minister to the United States is regarded by the administration as an indication that Spain will make the required apology for the insult to the American flag; the dispatches inform us. It is to be hoped that the action of the Spanish ministry is correctly interpreted, for it would be quite embarrassing for this government to wait an indefinite period for a reply to its peremptory demand. Some administrations would not have been so patient as

the present, perhaps not so wise; for it should be remembered that any hostile demonstration on the part of the United States would be of more than usual significance now that there is an attempted revolution in progress in Cuba. At the same time Spain ought to see the point as well as the United States. She should realize that the bare hint that our government would exact satisfaction by force because of the failure to secure it peaceably would be extremely liable to flood Cuba in a very short time with adventurous and warlike Americans in such numbers as would be able to drive the Spaniards from the island in short order. This fact requires the administration to be very careful, and is a full justification for the present delay, at which some have complained. Perhaps Spain at home recognizes the situation which her minister here failed to see clearly, and if she does the Alliance affair will be quickly settled. If not, the penalty for evasion is almost certain to be the loss of Cuba by Spain, and that without any actual hostile demonstration by the United States as a government, further than to intimate that the limit of patience has been reached.

TO REST FROM HIS LABORS.

A great many people in Utah, especially in Salt Lake City, cherish pleasant recollections of and a favorable acquaintance with the old foot-lights veteran, Charles W. Couldock. He is now nearly eighty years of age and has been before the public as an actor for almost half a century. When many of our citizens who are now matured men and women were still children, his abilities as a delineator of certain stage characters, and his strong personality, were perhaps better known to the people of Salt Lake than they are today. It was here that he and his accomplished daughter made a prolonged stay and formed lasting friendships, and it is in our cemetery that Miss Couldock's body was placed at rest. This forms a tie between the aged father and ourselves that no lapse of time has weakened, and he has frequently declared that this city seemed more a home to him than any spot on earth.

News comes that the sturdy old man is about to become an inmate of the Forrest home for actors, his application having been unanimously approved by the trustees; and his permanent retirement from the stage is thus assured. His famous character of Dunstan Kirke, a role he sustained in the play of Hazel Kirke more than a thousand times, is probably the one which added most to his reputation. But in all the years of his American career, beginning in 1849 when he came from England with Charlotte Cushman, he ever impressed his audiences with his conscientious and painstaking character of his work. He has well earned the retirement that now is about to come to him, and thousands will sincerely join in the wish that his remaining time in mortality may be years of peace.