

"SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 30.—The reputation of this city, so widely known throughout the country, was acquired originally from the fact that it was a point of great interest to tourists and curiosity seekers, who desired, after a trans-continental trip, to be able to say that they had visited the headquarters of the Mormon Church. The peculiar beauties and attractive features of the city and her climate made this rest of a day or two, in the long tiresome journey across the continent, a very pleasant and advantageous feature of such a journey. Up to within two or three years, about all that anyone had any idea of doing when making this stop at Salt Lake City was to visit the points of interest associated with the history of the Mormon Church. About that time, however, there was a wonderful transformation of public opinion regarding Salt Lake City. Gradually the public began to learn that there existed in Salt Lake City not only things of interest to the curious tourist, but that there was something of greater importance associated with Salt Lake City and her surroundings. Every form of the progressive and ambitious American began to see in Salt Lake City indications of a wonderful future. The result of this was that the tide of immigration grew imperceptibly, but rapidly, until it suddenly dawned upon the whole people of Salt Lake City and upon the country as a whole that this city was just beginning to experience a most remarkable degree of prosperity and advancement.

#### THE NEW AND THE OLD.

"Within the past eighteen months there have been erected the first buildings which indicate the line of demarkation between old Salt Lake City, the tourists resting-place, and new Salt Lake City the mecca of the business man, investor, or the seeker after health or pleasure. The miles of buildings erected in Salt Lake during the year 1890 but presage the unparalleled era of development and growth which is to continue uninterruptedly, and in a remarkably short period of time so change the appearance of Salt Lake City as to render it practically unrecognizable to those who knew it only as a pleasant city, with broad and shaded trees, lined with streams of sparkling water; as a city where one could loquaciously tarry for a few days and dreamily wander from one of its peculiar points of historical interest to another, gazing and wondering at the foresight of Brigham Young when they compare the elegance and symmetry of this city's plan with the stingy and cramped proportions of their own east towns, or gaze in unexpressed admiration of the ambition which suggested the magnitude of the new Lake City's architectural wonders.

#### NOW ALL HUSTLE AND ACTIVITY.

"A new life has imbued the entire populace, and immediately becomes contagious to the new comers. Her broad pavements present a rapidly changing kaleidoscope of moving humanity. Her streets are scenes of active life. Instead of poor, shaggy street car mules tugging away before a dingy street car, while its little tinkling sheep-bells attract attention to his doleful condition and to the lack of ambition evidenced in the entire arrangement, there are today on nearly every prominent street electric cars, the noise of whose alarm-bells is scarcely heard before the cars are passed and are out of signalling distance.

"Thousands of people have come and thousands more are coming. Ten million dollars have been expended within the last year and increasing sums of millions of dollars will be expended in succeeding years in a similar manner. New railroads are extending from Salt Lake City in all directions and the trunk

lines of the country are eagerly reaching westward for Utah. Its trade relations are being strengthened in the States and Territories already covered by its business men and are being extended in the sections heretofore controlled by older and larger cities. Its facilities and advantages of every character have been vastly improved. Its railroads, its manufacturing, its smelters, its mining, its financial, its educational, its religious and all other features have been vastly improved.

#### THE GREAT IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

"The grandest opportunity to visit Salt Lake will be during the great Irrigation Congress, September 15, 16, 17, when all railways will grant half rates. Salt Lake hotels are giving reduced rates and a series of entertainments and festivities will be inaugurated. In fact, every possible preparation has been made to make this occasion the most noteworthy in the history of the place, and what might be truthfully prophesied of Salt Lake City, in this connection, would indicate for it such a prosperous and brilliant event as to give to such truth almost an air of incredibility."

#### A POOR TEMPERANCE ARGUMENT.

IN Kate Field's lecture tour dedicated to the wine makers of California, she extolled that State in glowing language for its contribution to temperance through the medium of its mighty vineyards. A doubting temperance organ of Boston has been looking up the statistics on the question, and its findings do not show well for the wine advocate's argument.

It has found, (1) that in point of population California is the twenty-second State in the Union; (2) in the number of alcoholic liquor sellers it is second; (3) in the number of imprisoned criminals it is fifth; (4) in the number of insane persons it is the sixth.

This is not the sort of statistics that might be expected from a State posing as an example for temperance.

Miss Kate's chatter on this occasion, like most others in which her industrious tongue is engaged of late, sounds much as though it was inspired by a consideration in hard cash. But Miss Field is alone in the world, and Christian charity will go its full length in the forgiveness of her bad logic superinduced by such a stress of circumstances.

#### DISTRICT SCHOOLS AND CHURCH SCHOOLS.

DURING the recent Stake Conference the subject of Church schools was treated upon by several of the speakers. Some reference was also made to the District Schools. It is important that there should be no misunderstanding on these matters.

The necessity of religious training for the young, we believe, is conceded by all people who are religiously inclined. What that instruction should be may be a subject of

great difference of opinion. Each denomination desires that the children of its members shall be taught its peculiar tenets. This is only reasonable. Impressions made upon the youthful mind are the most vivid and lasting, and a child trained thoroughly in certain doctrines is likely to hold to them in after life.

The common schools cannot and ought not to be made denominational. As to whether there could not, with propriety, be some general ideas of Deity and the obligations of mankind to a Supreme Being presented to children in the public schools, there may be some question. But the tendency all over the land, is to shut out religion altogether from the schools supported by taxation, so that even the infidel may have no cause to say that his rights are infringed by what he regards as improper teaching to his children.

However, there is no law in this Territory prohibiting this. It is a matter of common consent. The law does not prohibit religious teaching, but it provides for free schools supported by taxation, and it is clear that under this system it would be improper to introduce any instruction that could be construed as sectarian or which would give offense to Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, Infidel or "Mormon."

But granting that every Latter-day Saint can see the importance of providing some religious instruction for the young, the establishment of good schools where the doctrines of the Church may be taught becomes an actual necessity. This cannot be accomplished without money. And the funds cannot come from the public treasury. The means must be furnished by the members of the Church.

Wherever it is practicable, then, there should be a Church School of schools, of the kind established in Provo, in Logan and in this city. The tuition fees charged in them are not sufficient to sustain them. The wealthy and benevolent should impart of their substance to make such schools all that is designed in their establishment. Suitable buildings are needed here and in other places for the purpose. Voluntary contributions by way of endowment or temporary help would be money well spent.

But the masses of the people find that when they have paid the taxes which are now so burdensome, they have no money to spend either by donation to Church Schools or for the tuition of their children therein. Are they to keep their children out of the District Schools and thus lose the benefit of