

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Oregon claims to have farms in the Wallamet Valley averaging 35 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre, and some fields producing 50 bushels or more per acre. Utah has some farms and fields of equal fertility. Washington Territory boasts farms producing from 57 to 67 bushels per acre on a 60 acre field, and 85 bushels on a ten acre field; and there is said to be a great deal of land there of similar fertility.

—In the States it is claimed that times are growing better slowly but surely, and an observant gentleman remarks that they will continue to improve in about the ratio in which industry and prudent economy increase and extravagance and rascality decrease.

—Punch gives his opinion of the present style of ladies' costume in this way—"I highly approve the present fashion, comprehending as it does the highest graces of the two most distinguished models of female beauty—having in front the Venus de Medici, behind the Venus de Hottentot!"

—Chicago weeps and wails. She has a little debt of \$25,000,000 already, and it is still growing. The Chicago Times commentingly says, "And yet people wonder why business in Chicago languishes."

REPORT OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.

To the Honorable, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with a usual custom, I have the honor of submitting to you the biennial report of the University of Deseret, covering the period since the last Session of your Honorable Assembly.

It is gratifying to me, that I am able to announce the last two years, a period of uninterrupted prosperity in the affairs of the University, especially in the department of instruction. Two events, however, have transpired within this period, affecting the institution with regret and sorrow.

In the death of Regent and Secretary, Robert L. Campbell, which occurred April, 1874, and of Regent Joseph A. Young, which occurred August, 1875, the University lost two worthy and efficient officers. Their zeal in the cause of education, and their counsel in the deliberations of the Board of Regents for the prosperity of the University, were always marked with prudence and wisdom.

Your Honorable Body will share in sorrow at their loss.

It is proverbial, that permanent and worthy institutions of learning are of slow growth, even in old and well established communities. In view of this fact, we have reason, I believe, for encouragement in the present condition and prospect of our institution. For though its charter dates back to the year 1850, and though the institution in its appointments and courses of study may not be fully up even to all its name implies, yet I can confidently state, it has fully kept pace with the educational demands of the people, and the material development of the Territory.

At present there are provided four regular prescribed courses of study; a preliminary, a scientific, a classical preparatory, and a normal course. The latter course was added at the beginning of the present Academic year, through the influence and exertions of the Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools with the different County Courts in the Territory. The funds, however, obtained through the County Courts, have not been nearly adequate to sustain the department. The object of this course is to give special training to students in the theory and practice of teaching.

Though but few students have pursued any of the courses regularly and to completion, yet all the courses have received an encouraging amount of patronage.

The accompanying tabular view will show concisely the kind and amount of patronage the University has received during the Academic years 1873-4, 1874-5 and so much of the present year 1875-6 as has expired up to the present date.

Though we find in this exhibit an encouraging and constantly increasing attendance, and a reasonable advancement towards the higher grades of study, yet it may properly be asked, does the University provide conveniences that its courses of instruction are available to all the cities of the Territory?

To this inquiry, I am prepared to give a favorable reply, so far as the appointments and arrangements of the department of instruction are concerned. The institution has had constantly an extensive patronage from different parts of the Territory.

During the term of ten weeks, just closed, the number of students enrolled was 167; of these 67 reside outside of Salt Lake City and represent seventeen counties of our Territory.

This will denote how widely its patronage is distributed, and to what extent it can justly claim to be styled a bona fide State Institution.

A knowledge of English literature, to the extent to which it is carried, is practical at this time in the University; surveying and general mensuration are illustrated by field work with instruments; chemistry is taught to the extent of practical analysis, quantitative and qualitative, of minerals, soils and fluids; botany, geology

and zoology are all practically exhibited, and the theory of teaching is applied in actual class work by the student.

This field of useful studies is certainly ample to choose from at the present stage of education in our Territory, and with no compulsion to pursue what to him are useless or distasteful branches the student may easily acquire a competent education, suitable to his wants, at but little cost.

Though the institution has a classical preparatory course, designed to fit students for entering the freshman year of any thorough classical institution, I am not able to speak encouragingly of its patronage.

It is proposed, therefore, soon, either to abandon it, or to place it if possible on a self-sustaining basis. A limited knowledge of the ancient languages, I am convinced, is practically useful, to the extent of giving the student a knowledge of the nature and force of the numerous elements in the English language derived from them. I cannot justify, however, their study beyond this, believing that all necessary mental discipline may be acquired through the channels of practical study.

The nature and form of the instruction given at the University are such, and the character of its patronage is of that kind, that access to a library for reference and information by the professors and students, has seemed to be an imperative necessity. In consideration of this fact, an effort was made by the officers of the institution to establish and open for the use of the students of the University, and the public, a free library and reading room, using for the purpose one of the rooms of the University building.

The scheme was effected and inaugurated on the 19th of October, 1874, when a collection of nearly 2,300 volumes of standard and miscellaneous books, with many of the most popular journals, periodicals and magazines, home and abroad, was made accessible daily to our students and to the public.

The patronage at once seemed encouraging, under the circumstances, for up to the end of the same Academic year, in June following, 1,637 volumes had been taken from the shelves and registered to visitors, not to say anything of those who visited the library only for the purpose of reading the newspapers and periodicals, of whom no record was kept.

From the beginning of the present Academic year, in August, 1875, to the present time, January, 1876, 2,354 volumes have been given out, which, as before stated, does not include the patronage of newspapers, periodicals, etc., making an aggregate of 4,491 during the twelve months the University has been in session since the first opening of the library in October 1874. I am convinced that the University, by taking this step, has proved a greater public benefactor than ever before, and deserves the support of your liberal provisions. As the University is under the patronage of the Territory, its officers desire that everything possible shall be done for the benefit of its students, who represent almost every district in the Territory. To this end their exertions have been directed. It is believed that whatever is in your power to do, will be done to aid them.

In thus setting before you the progress and present condition of the University, I am convinced that you must believe with me that it is an essential institution to our community, and that its officers, your servants, have spared no pains in carrying out your designs and economizing, to the utmost extent, the provisions you have made for its support.

No institution for higher education has ever been supported by the money patronage of its students. It is a legitimate question, therefore, to propound: Do such institutions pay? In considering this inquiry, it is proper to suggest that the importance and profit of an enterprise is not always to be measured by its immediate results of dollars and cents.

Reflection will bring to your minds many appropriations that have been made by your Honorable Body in view only of remote or general results, and that show no immediate return.

Intellectual communities are always the most prosperous. The proper study of science is but making ourselves acquainted with the laws of God; and what, today, is a knowledge of these laws doing for the mellioration of mankind and the accumulation of wealth? Aside from this consideration, what would be the direct result, economical and social, of sending even one half of the present patronage of the University to the States, or elsewhere, away from home for an education?

The estimate in dollars and cents, to say nothing of the other losses, will convince the most illiberal critic that it is far better policy to educate at home. Let us then have liberal legislation, and provide amply for the intellectual and moral development and training of the youth of our Territory; yet I do not suggest in this, that the Territory educate the people, but simply that it open such channels that they may educate themselves.

The report of the secretary will show the receipts and expenditures, for the last two years, from January 1874 to January 1876, in which it will be observed, the present existing indebtedness amounts to only seven hundred and thirty-two (732) dollars, which could easily be met if all outstanding dues were collected.

There is an increased expense attending the opening of the library, which, with the increased force of the faculty, impels the necessity of asking, for the ensuing two years, 1876 and 1877, a further appropriation of six thousand (6,000) dollars, to be drawn, three thousand (3,000) dollars for each year, as needed.

In regard to University lands, matters remain unchanged from the last report, and again I repeat the suggestion therein, "That your Honorable Body, assign, grant and convey, under such restrictions and regulations as you may see proper, the

grants of lands, so far as located, and to be located, to the University, as contemplated by the Act of Congress making the donation."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Chancellor.

Report of number of students attending the Deseret University during the years 1873-4, 1874-5, and the first half of 1875-6, together with number in each branch of study.

Attending during Term.	First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.	Fourth Term.	Year.
Males.	83	87	62	84	316
Females.	55	52	81	43	231
Total.	138	139	143	127	547
Reading.	84	94	80	50	308
Arithmetic.	83	86	46	72	287
Geography.	86	80	46	72	284
Grammar.	83	86	46	72	287
Dictation and Punctuation.	83	86	46	72	287
History.	83	86	46	72	287
Elocution.	83	86	46	72	287
Algebra.	83	86	46	72	287
Natural Philosophy.	83	86	46	72	287
Trigonometry and Surveying.	83	86	46	72	287
Latin.	83	86	46	72	287
Rhetoric.	83	86	46	72	287
Geometry.	83	86	46	72	287
Geology & Mineralogy.	83	86	46	72	287
Botany.	83	86	46	72	287

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Males.	83	87	62	84	316
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Grammar.	83	86	46	72	287
Geography.	86	80	46	72	284
Dictation and Punctuation.	83	86	46	72	287
Mineralogy.	83	86	46	72	287
Greek.	83	86	46	72	287
Trigonometry and Surveying.	83	86	46	72	287
Analytical Geometry.	83	86	46	72	287
Calculus.	83	86	46	72	287
Chemistry.	83	86	46	72	287
Botany.	83	86	46	72	287
Latin.	83	86	46	72	287
Civil Government.	83	86	46	72	287
Geology.	83	86	46	72	287
Elocution.	83	86	46	72	287
Geometry.	83	86	46	72	287
Rhetoric.	83	86	46	72	287
Astronomy.	83	86	46	72	287
History.	83	86	46	72	287
Algebra.	83	86	46	72	287
Natural Philosophy.	83	86	46	72	287
Political Economy.	83	86	46	72	287
Zoology.	83	86	46	72	287

Attending during Term.	First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.	Fourth Term.	Year.
Males.	83	87	62	84	316
Females.	55	52	81	43	231
Total.	138	139	143	127	547
Physiology.	83	86	46	72	287
Trigonometry and Surveying.	83	86	46	72	287
Political Economy.	83	86	46	72	287
Philosophy.	83	86	46	72	287
Astronomy.	83	86	46	72	287
Zoology.	83	86	46	72	287
Algebra.	83	86	46	72	287
Chemistry.	83	86	46	72	287
Latin.	83	86	46	72	287
Geography.	83	86	46	72	287
Grammar.	83	86	46	72	287
Arithmetic.	83	86	46	72	287
Reading.	84	94	80	50	308
Dictation and Punctuation.	83	86	46	72	287
History.	83	86	46	72	287
Analytical Geometry.	83	86	46	72	287
Greek.	83	86	46	72	287
Intellectual Philosophy.	83	86	46	72	287

YEAR 1873-4.

YEAR 1874-5.

YEAR 1875-6—FIRST TWO TERMS.

Report of the Deseret University for the Years 1874 and 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Tuition fees received during the two (2) years from January 22nd, 1874, to January 19th, 1876....	\$ 7,342 60
Territorial appropriation for the year 1874.....	2,500 00
Territorial appropriation for the year 1875.....	2,500 00
	\$12,342 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid salary of Dr. J. R. Park, two years at \$2,000 per year	\$ 4,000 00
Paid salary of Professor J. L. Rawlins, one and a half years at \$1,500 per year.....	2,250 00
Paid to Prof. F. M. Bishop, on account of salary.....	2,718 00
Paid to J. B. Toronto, on account of salary.....	50 00
Paid the janitor, in full for services rendered.....	450 00
Paid the secretary, in full for services rendered.....	540 00
Paid for fuel, gas, printing and chemicals, also sundry repairs and expenses during the years 1874 and 1875, including \$650 interest as per accompanying statement....	2,334 60
	\$12,342 60

NOTE.—The expenses of the University during the two years above named, were in excess of the receipts to the amount of \$732.00, which amount is now owing to Professors Bishop and Toronto, being balance due on salary.

By Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, 3.—Thomas Hilsheimer, book-keeper of the Empire Gambling Saloon in this city, owned by Eph. Holland, was yesterday charged by the proprietor with embezzling \$25,000; Hilsheimer at once turned over to Holland, money, diamonds, watches, etc., to the amount of \$13,000, and was then permitted to go free.

CHICAGO, 4.—The part which George T. Robinson, of Baltimore, and George A. Arms, have taken in the Belknap disgrace, has led to an examination of the army records, which show that they both lost their places through their own scandalous practices, upon charges by superior officers, and after a formal court martial, and not through the instrumentality of the late Secretary. Robinson was captain in the 10th cavalry, and was arraigned before a general court martial, at St. Louis, October 23, '74, on a charge of fraud against the government, which fraud consisted in drawing his pay repeatedly for the same month. Full proceedings of the court show a series of frauds over two years of time, practised not only on the government at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston and other points, but for false charges for goods and medical practice; Robinson also did not hesitate each time he drew his pay to commit perjury. The court found him guilty, and passed this sentence—

"And the court does, therefore, sentence Captain George T. Robinson to be cashiered, to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or to become due, and to have his crime, name, place of abode and punishment published in and about Philadelphia and St. Louis."

George A. Arms was also captain in the 10th cavalry, and was tried before a court martial at Leavenworth, March 12, 1870, and was dismissed from the service by command of General Sherman.

The Tribune's St. Louis correspondent had an interview with General Sherman, yesterday, concerning the recent startling exposures of Belknap's official delinquencies. The General said—

"I am astonished beyond measure. I have known Belknap a long time, and never had occasion to doubt his integrity. I know that his previous record is without a blot. He has always been regarded as a man of scrupulous honor. Of course I do not know the cause of this demoralization, but having lived in Washington during his tenure of office, I can form a pretty good idea of it. In my opinion his downfall is due more to the vicious organization of Washington society than anything else. I refer to the ridiculous extravagance of those who move in the first social circles at the capital. Very few of the Cabinet officers are able to live within their salaries. While I was there the only member of the Cabinet who could stand it was Fish; with his income of \$200,000 a year

he could afford to pay most any price for social privileges, nevertheless it cost him \$70,000 dollars yearly. Mr. Chandler, who has gone into the Cabinet since I came to St. Louis, is another one whose private fortune is so ample that his salary is no object to him. Outside of these two none of the public officials in Washington can live within their salaries. I left Washington chiefly because my salary would not support me, and because I did not consider the society there the proper place in which to rear a family. There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction about Belknap's post traders; some of the fellows appointed were regarded as suspicious characters, and their society was obnoxious to the officers. But the question had been taken entirely out of my hands, and I could say nothing without interfering with the business of the Secretary of War. There are more than one hundred and fifty trading posts on the frontier, and I expect there is a good deal of fraud yet to be developed.

NEW YORK, 4.—A special from Washington says that Blackburn, of the committee on the expenditures in the war department, states that the committee is in possession of evidence showing that five other post traderships besides that of Fort Sill were sold for sums ranging from five hundred to twenty-five thousand dollars a year; that an outrageous fraud has been unearthed in the disbursements of the one million dollars appropriated by Congress for putting up headstones over the graves of Union soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, 4.—The extensive dry goods house of Wood, Marsh & Co., Market Street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The aggregate loss is about \$500,000; Wood, Marsh & Co. and Mr. Martin are the chief losers. The insurance on the buildings fully covers the losses. The policies are mostly in English and eastern companies.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Lane's Klamath reservation bill, passed by the House yesterday, was amended so as to provide that all lien lands shall be located in Oregon.

Luttrell has presented to the Secretary of the Interior a number of affidavits charging Indian Agent Burchard, of the Bound Valley reservation, with dishonesty and general malfeasance in office; the affidavits are signed by sundry residents of the locality and by some of Burchard's employees. Luttrell says that if the Department fails to apply the remedy of removal he will bring the matter to the attention of Congress.

The judiciary committee, which had, two days ago, arranged for the examination to-day of Marshal O. Roberts, of New York, in the Texas Pacific investigation, set aside that arrangement in order to give its attention to the preparation of articles of impeachment against the late Secretary of War, in which business it was occupied all day. There are two counts; the first charges Secretary Belknap with having accepted a bribe, and the second with continuing to accept the same.

BOSTON, 4.—The House of Representatives, 99 to 23, has decided to appoint a committee to investigate the charges recently made by Moses Kimball, that money had been used to influence legislation in the State Legislature.

NEW YORK, 4.—There have been 24 vessels chartered to load grain for European markets during the past week mostly for England; these vessels have loaded, altogether 82,800 quarters of grain and 658,400 bushels; this quantity is entirely independent of that taken by the regular ocean steamers.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., 4.—Michael Fillion, convicted of the murder of Thomas Grimes, at this place, on the fifteenth of July last, has been sentenced to be hung June 30.

ST. LOUIS, 4.—In the matter of the motion for a new trial for Wm. McKee, three depositions were filed in the U. S. Court to-day; they are from Joel F. Rice, Henry P. Brown, and Geo. Sirmsburger, and are measurably a corroboration of the affidavit of Watson & Foster relative to the statement alleged to have been made by Hugh F. Simmers.

The Times, to-day, publishes a lengthy statement of what purports to be part of the secret history of the whiskey ring prosecutions here, and especially of the Babcock trial. It asserts that General Pierpont was very active and zealous in the prosecution until Babcock was indicted, when his ardor cooled, and