

unimportant religious points which are in conflict with those facts, instead of upholding to the latter and those points of doctrine, and at last being forced to submit to the inevitable.

That the truth might be learned, investigation should always be invited. If such a course were taken, so many of our young would not become extremists in their beliefs concerning either science or religion. There would not be that strong and fanatical feeling so often exhibited in favor of or against science or religion. Bascom, in his Ethics, in commenting upon this subject, writes as follows: "In higher education, a free discussion of the fundamental problems of life, the nature of mind, its powers, its laws, its source and its destiny; the duties of man to society and society to man, the origin and government of the world and the being of God, is a first condition, and all the more in skeptical periods, in laying the foundations of wise belief and wise action. Bold, earnest faith finds its very best field in handling freely these themes. The rights of every pupil, the full freedom of his mind, are to be thoroughly respected, and good work is still to be done at those foundations of truth on which are to rest, among other things, the character of the citizen and the strength of the state. A spirit of skepticism is itself the product, in part, of a narrow sectarian temper, and is sure to be aggravated by it. Open common ground, free investigation is what truth calls for, and these public instruction gives. An effort to arrest inquiry at certain limits, or to guide it in certain channels, will not prosper in a period of unbelief, for it is the very thing that the temper of the times is rejecting. Liberty must be the cure for liberty. If the community is divided, sensitive and cross on religious questions, it is a condition of things in reference to which sectarians must accept their full share of the blame, and one which they cannot do much to mend. If there is any opportunity for improvement, it must be found in accepting the situation; in a fair, sufficient, earnest handling of the questions involved. Public instruction," continues Mr. Bascom, "can as easily as any other instruction find this midway channel of thought and move in it, and certainly is as likely to do it with the most complete respect for the liberties of all."

Now, to endeavor to "corral" the mind, is like trying to hold water in a paper filter. It cannot be retained. It is therefore best not to make an attempt at such an undertaking, for failure is bound to follow. The human mind will think, and all the harder in the direction against which any open pressure is brought to bear. It is best to give the mind the greatest freedom, to give it all the room possible for development, and the young are then not so liable to go to the extreme in any direction. They are then not so ready to renounce all that is religious, or to condemn all that is scientific.

They would learn to be more generous and to avoid the ideas that are erroneous.

Now, to you of the graduating class who intend to make teaching a profession, I feel free to say that whatever method you may pursue in giving in-

structions to the youth you should do all you possibly can to grow out the mind and to give it all the opportunities within your power to draw and to develop, impressing strongly upon it at all times the great importance of a high, moral and honorable attitude of man toward his fellow man, for such a course will result in gradually advancing the better nature of man.

To you who will not follow the avocation of the teacher, but will become engaged in other occupations in life, I can suggest that you apply, in the best possible way for the advancement of yourselves and of society, the knowledge that you have acquired. Be active in religious, social and political circles, and lend your moral aid at all times and under all circumstances to the betterment of humanity.

Graduates of the three years' normal course:

In accordance with the former custom of our institution and in behalf of its authorities, I publicly present to each of you a certificate to which is affixed the seal of the University of Utah, as a testimonial that you have completed a course of studies extending through three years in the normal department of said institution.

To the College Graduating Class:

Gentlemen—In accordance with authority vested by law in the Regents of the University of Utah and because you have successfully completed courses in said institution for which degrees are conferred, in behalf of said Regents, the Faculty, confers upon each of you, in the presence of witnesses, the degree to which you are entitled and as a testimonial of said act, I present you a diploma to which is affixed the seal of the University of Utah.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Colonel Nelson presided over the meeting of the Board of Education, held June 15. A good deal of business was transacted.

The clerk announced that he had conforming with the law in the matter of posting notice, etc., for the sale and issuance of the recently voted school bonds in the sum of \$225,000. Filed.

The committee on finance reported that they had instructed the clerk to insert the notices of sale of bonds and also to communicate with the American Bank Note company, who engraved the previous issue of bonds, asking them to change the date, series and coupons, and that the bonds be dated August 1, 1893, interest payable semi-annually, February 1st and August 1st, and to get an estimate of the cost of printing the proposed 225 bonds. The report was filed.

John Bryan wrote that he was being prosecuted for constructing the First ward school building without a permit, and asking the board to take some action in the matter. It was ordered that the clerk notify the police court officials that the blame of this, if any, rests with the board in building the school house, and further, that the board defend Mr. Bryan if the suit is prosecuted after this office is given.

Pierce & Brown solicited a contract for placing blackboards in certain of the new school buildings, and the

matter was referred to the committee on sites and buildings.

The Building Trades Congress reported that several of their members had been working for Contractor Sherrell on the Twenty-first ward school and had failed to receive their pay. Hence they asked that the board use its influence toward securing the same. Referred to the committee on sites and buildings.

E. E. Campbell of Lisbon, N. D., Evellie Bradford of Rico, Colo., Charles E. Smith of Burlington, Ia., and Ethel Woodmansee of Salt Lake, applied for position as teachers. Referred to committee on teachers and school work.

The committee on sites and buildings in the matter of the Wasatch school building, recommended that no change be made as to the kind of brick to be used, as plenty of the kind named in the contract can be had. The committee also called attention to the fact that the contract provides that all payments shall be made to A. B. Gibson, one of the bondsmen, and, further, that George C. Kidder, the second bondsman, is one of the firm of Kidder Bros., recently assigned; also that they had been advised that the contractor, S. C. Sherrell, had assigned his contract for the erection of the building to A. B. Gibson, who promises to complete it before September 1, 1893, or that \$100 per day be deducted from the contract price as liquidated damages for each and every day that the building is not delivered ready for occupancy after August 31st. The committee further called attention to the fact that in all probability there was but one bondsman, Mr. A. B. Gibson, and in order to better secure the board he had agreed to file each month receipted bills for all labor performed or material furnished, which are covered by previous estimates. Attached to the report was an itemized statement furnished by the superintendent of buildings, showing the difference in cost of construction between iron I beams required by the contract and wood beams as is now intended. The difference amounted to \$637.53, and the committee recommended that the contract be so modified as to permit of wood construction, especially as it will also be a saving of time. The report was passed.

Mr. Dooly moved that the attorney of the board be requested to draw up a supplemental contract embodying the changes in the conditions of the original contract, and the proposition was adopted.

The committee on furniture and supplies stated that they had sold to George R. Emery, certain furniture, etc., for the sum of \$60 as per power given them at the last meeting. Approved.

The committee on teachers and school work recommended the employment of the following teachers at the monthly salaries named below:

Lillian Hamlin	\$ 65 00
Nora N. Hjelm	75 00
Flora Irwin	70 00
Clara Mills	70 00
Priscilla Smith	70 00
Oralie Atwood	65 00
Lucy H. Morley	80 00
Flora Garlick	65 00
Ida S. Wells	75 00
Ellen F. White	70 00
Estie E. Waynick	70 00
Clara S. Hill	75 00
Hugh Folsom	60 00
Josephine Dillon	65 00