AGAINST THE UNION.

Prof. Sanborn Makes a Strong, Earnest Plea

FOR SEPARATE MAINTENANCE

Of the Agricultural College and the University of Utah—The Experience of Other States.

LOGAN, Utah, December 1st, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

Since it became apparent that the Agricultural College of Utah was to become one of the great institutions of learning of the arid region, just before or during session of the Legislature members of the faculty of the University of Utah have called in question the propriety of the independent existence of this College. Following in the footsteps of his colleagues President Kingsbury publicly raises the same question and on the plea of economy. This special interest on the part of the faculty of the University in the economical administration of the affairs of the state is very commendable. The taxpayers can but regret that this discovery of an opportunity to serve the state was not made before the establishment of this College, for already a plant of the value of $200,000, or more, and in the four years of its history the value of the work of this institution that will be lost by removal is superior to the financial cost involved.

Among other results of separate autonomy Dr. Kingsbury finds that the rivalry that ensues involves a financial waste. A healthful rivalry is usually regarded as an element of safety and economy, and I venture to say that any student of the catalogues and of the history of the University of Utah will find that its growth and the general character of its work have been broadened, to a degree unknown in its history, since the appearance in the educational system of the Territory of the Agricultural College of Utah. If, however, the point had been made that jealousy and antagonism follow the presence of two institutions of learning in the same state, I think that illustrations of the fact could be found without seeking far for them. The state has the remedy for such a condition in its own hands.

The discussion of the union of the two institutions now going on in the press of the Territory is correctly set forth in the article of President Kingsbury, and I shall, therefore, in this article review the position taken by him with a view to answering those who take the position that the Agricultural College should be united with the University of Utah.

Dr. Kingsbury uses the following language: "To have mining, science, classics and literature provided for in the University, and agriculture and engineering done in the Agricultural College as a separate college from the University, it is absolutely necessary to duplicate at least nine-tenths of the work and to go to nearly double the expense necessary to accomplish the same ends in view in an institution resulting from the union of the College and University."

If the writer desires to be taken seriously he has allowed his zeal to outrun his judgment in the matter. It is hard to suppose an educator could be thus careless in the use of language. A review of the catalogue of the Agricultural College, of the faculty engaged, and of the students taught in this institution during the past college year, will show beyond a question that he has multiplied several times the actual work necessary to duplicate. This fallacy has run through the writings of every one who has spoken on this question favoring the union of the two institutions. That the error may be understood by the public I will state that in standard colleges twenty to thirty students per class is regarded as full work for an instructor; that for the paid instructors of this institution for the year 1892-3 the classes averaged about thirty per teacher. In other words the faculty was doing full work, or its equivalent, and all the expense thereof would have to be transferred to the united institution had such union occurred. But in saying that they averaged thirty per instructor is to understate, as the public will understand it, the real number carried per teacher. The technical classes in agriculture, engineering and domestic arts for the sophomore and for some other years were necessarily small. To illustrate, in the cooking department eight or ten students is regarded as the maximum number, while the cooking practice is taking place, that can be handled by one teacher. This being the third year in the life of the Agricultural College, and starting the first year with a small number, it follows that the junior and senior classes are small; that is, the junior and senior classes, where most of the technical work is concentrated, the teachers of mechanical and of civil engineering, of domestic arts, and also of agriculture, had small classes.

If this institution had been united with the University the classes in agriculture, mechanical and of civil engineering and domestic arts would have remained exactly the same, and would have required identically the same number of teachers, as the University does not instruct in either one of these great departments. In the studies that run the same as those of the University the classes were above the number that should be taught by one teacher. For instance, we have classes in mathematics, rhetoric, literature, algebra, free-hand drawing, elocution, history, etc., that may be the same as those in the University, and yet the number that took these studies were so great that they had to be put in two divisions, and even then the divisions had over fifty per class. To have added these students to the University, although in the same studies, would have made it absolutely necessary to add teachers to correspond with the number of students.

One more illustration. Our class in chemistry is now so large that, while the professor has not a regular assistant, he is now in pressing necessity of one, and to unite classes in chemistry would be to require another teacher of chemistry.

Nor would it, as Dr. Kingsbury implies, require less laboratory room, because every added student requires a desk and apparatus.

The same error of Dr. Kingsbury runs all through his argument, and certainly if he has reflected upon the matter is perfectly understood by him.

I, therefore, repeat that for the past school year had this institution been united with the University it certainly would not have made any difference in the number of teachers required, and on the strained conditions [illegible] they one less would have sufficed. And, furthermore, it would have added to the laboratory room and apparatus required in ratio to the number of students added, for the University publicly announces the fact [illegible] room for the present number of students, and that it must have more room to carry on its work. The union of the Agricultural College of Utah with the University of Utah would require a corresponding addition of laboratories, teachers and [illegible].

I regard the theory [illegible] upon which this discussion has been [illegible] to be the lowest order of approach to the discussion of our public school system, as the methods that [illegible] are not the cheapest. [illegible] point of approach, [illegible] of the Agricultural College of Utah with the University is concerned, it rests upon a [illegible] basis. On the other hand, if the position is taken that the University should be united with the Agricultural College the [illegible] for the reason that this institution was built for the future. It now contains laboratory space beyond the present number of students attending, and the University of Utah could be merged with this institution with greater economy to the Territory than under the proposition to build a new institution near Fort Douglas.

Furthermore, the Agricultural College is based upon modern methods of instruction and is organized and equipped in accordance with the present trend of higher education for the industrial masses. In our organization in order to give instruction in the classics, which is the central idea of the University of Utah, would require but a very limited number of extra teachers. Indeed, as the University have in it junior and senior classes but some four to six students each, to teach the Latin and Greek that they now teach would require but one added professor and no additional room. In fact, the Agricultural College of Utah could absorb the University of Utah at practically no expense to the Territory, except for its normal department. The normal department, indeed, is very largely the University today, as most of its students are in that department.

The third argument for the union given by Dr. Kingsbury and prevalent in the press, rests upon the almost complete misunderstanding of the functions of the Agricultural College and upon the belief that such a union would be a great gain to the educational system and unattended by loss. He goes so far as to say that "every man who understands the needs of a University and of an Agricultural College, and what are required in a thorough agricultural course, who has given any thought to the matter of maintaining the institutions separately or combined, will agree that our Legislature six years ago made a very serious mistake when it established the Agricultural College as a separate and distinct institution from the University." He will have to form a separate class for the writer, for he believes that it would have been a very great misfortune to the educational system of Utah if the Agricultural College had been united with the University by our Legislature six years ago. Indeed, if they were united today I judge from his utter inadequate conception of the Agricultural College that it might be equally as great a misfortune to the Territory, for he says: "In a well-equipped University where there are scientific, classical and literary courses, two or three extra professors, a farm and a little land would be all the additions needed in order to provide for a first-class agricultural course." The professor will have to greatly broaden his conception of an agricultural college, or those that might be in authority after the union would have to, otherwise the interests of the Territory would suffer very much from said union.

I believe the University could be united with the Agricultural College without the interests of the state suffering, because the idea prevalent in its system of industrial education would be the controlling element in the system; whereas, wherever an agricultural college has been united to an old academic university the classical spirit has almost always subordinated that of the modern educational idea in it. The writer has served in the faculties of two great classical institutions of learning with which had been joined agricultural colleges provided for by the congressional land grant act, and knows something by personal experience of the results of such union.

That the case is very badly missed in the quotations I will make apparent by giving to the public the actual facts attending such union—the views that most people have taken on this matter. I shall quote from the Northern states for the reason that the civil war prevented the founding of agricultural colleges in the Southern states until a late period, and the disorganized condition of affairs was such that the position of the South in regard to these institutions was not matured, although I will say that the only strong agricultural colleges in the South are in states where they have been founded as separate institutions, such as Mississippi, Texas, and one or two other states. In South Carolina the agricultural college was united with an old university, and the union was so unsatisfactory that the people after a prolonged and heated discussion separated the agricultural college and placed it in a new and separate home.

In the following Northern states the agricultural colleges were founded as separate institutions: Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, and in nearly all the states and territories [illegible]. In the states where they were united with old institutions there has been a constant dissatisfaction from the start, without a single exception. I wish my words to be taken at their full meaning, and repeat without a single exception there has been dissatisfaction. Witness the result—New Hampshire has separated her agricultural college from Dartmouth college; Connecticut has wholly or partly separated her state college from Yale. The agricultural college has also been separated from the classical university of Rhode Island. In New York the agricultural college has been separated from the original institution with which it was united. The last legislature, I think, separated the agricultural college from the University of Wyoming. In Missouri the legislature at one time voted to separate by a good majority, [illegible]. In Wisconsin it was plainly [illegible] by the legislature and only as the university promised to do better things was it allowed to hold it. Great dissatisfaction has continued [illegible] in Minnesota with the union of the two institutions. In Vermont the union has been [illegible] from the start and still remains so. The writer has been long familiar with the conditions [illegible] without referring to the [illegible] Nebraska agricultural college was united with an old university. In any event the state [illegible] a positive solution of the matter [illegible] a review of the above facts will show [illegible] northern states with the colleges now united.

If the experience of our neighbors is worth anything it will be seen that the sweeping statement that the writer brings nothing but [illegible] supported by historical facts. On the other hand, not a single agricultural college has been united with an old institution after it has been once founded. History speaks with one [illegible] on this matter.

The [illegible] Utah [illegible] uniform historical detail will be very slow in any way [illegible] the present educational system [illegible] united with no other institution of learning that has been founded upon another plan. We do not have to seek far for the reason of this protest. The aim of a classical education and the spirit of the atmosphere that surrounds a classical college have been so diverse from that which is associated with modern industrial education that the two interests have not been able to dwell together in perfect harmony. To enter upon a discussion of this question would be to prolong the paper unduly, and I pass to the public misconception in regard to the agricultural colleges. The name has misled most writers. Congress declares the purpose of these institutions to be the teaching of such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanical arts, including military tactics, not excluding classics, in order to give a liberal and practical education to the industrial classes. The declared purpose of this institution is to educate the industrial classes, to give [illegible] of the masses an education for citizenship and for industrial life that the old institutions did not afford. The old institutions stood more almost wholly for the so-called learned professions, and when President Kingsbury, or other writer, talk about a farm and a professor or two, as being all that is needed in an agricultural college, they hit very wide of the mark. Indeed, if it was strictly for the purpose of agriculture the sum is very inconsiderable.

The purpose of Congress, accepted and empowered by our Legislature, was to establish "an industrial college, having the purpose of educating the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." When this college was organized and its courses laid out by the present writer the purpose was [illegible] in view of holding this institution close to the law, and of avoiding duplicating the work of the University. Not a course in the University has been duplicated by this institution, and it is as separate in its purpose as it is in its location from that of the University. Does Prof. Kingsbury mean that the University purposes to duplicate the work of this institution in the face of the law? If so, then his position has little force. The merging of this institution with the University at this time would be in danger of loss. To unite the University with this institution might impair something of the classical spirit that may sometime develop at the University, but the taxpayers care very little for this matter. When the question of the union of the two institutions is presented to the Legislature I believe it will appear clearly to their judgment that the merging of this institution with the University would be an ill-judged one, and that there are three other questions that Utah can take with reference to this question that will result in greater economy and greater efficiency in the public school service than the adoption of the view that is prevailing today, and that is voiced by the writer whose article this reviews. But as the writer of this article has from the start studiously avoided saying or doing anything as a public officer antagonistic to the interests of the University, endeavoring to attend strictly to the duties entrusted to him, I shall not venture to discuss these latter propositions. This letter is called out by erroneous views and misstatements that are prevailing, and, as I believe, in the interest of this institution and of the public school service of Utah.

In this connection I wish to pay a just tribute to the breadth of view that Salt Lake City has taken upon this matter. Her representatives, as I remember, have on every occasion unanimously voted for the appropriations for the Agricultural College located in Cache valley. This generous spirit entitles them to the respect and good-will of the people of Cache valley. It is to be presumed that they have been actuated by the same spirit that prevails in other states and in foreign countries in the distribution of their higher educational institutions. Many of the states have several institutions of higher education distributed through their area, Massachusetts, with its normal schools, five; Missouri, four; Kansas, three, and many other states with like conditions. I have no doubt but the time will arrive when this institution will not be the only one in the state, but that there will be one in southern Utah. To abandon a magnificent property with a splendid record only to replace it as the development of the state demands it is a narrowness of view that I am very sure from the past history of the representatives of Salt Lake City will not occur, and that Salt Lake City in the future, as in the past, will pursue a policy in regard to our school system that in every way redounds to its credit.

Very respectfully,

J. W. SANBORN.

EARLY CITY OFFICIALS.

No Scrambling for Place.—No Fat Thing When Settled.

Mr. Editor:

Seeking office has become so pronounced in this city of late years, "and don't seem over yet," that I tender you an example of early years and the want of ambition then [illegible] among Latter-day Saints. In those days the man who showed his hand as seeking office was most surely the man "who got left."

The late beloved Heber C. Kimball [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] being men. At the [illegible] he nominated [illegible] Salt Lake City ever [illegible] Brother Mott, who now [illegible] at Brandon. I think they served the winter of 1849 and the year 1850, in their own teams—and from a day [illegible]—that we didn't have such a thing [illegible] and [illegible] only pay was an honorable discharge and the [illegible].

The [illegible] just as he was starting on a mission, literally without purse or scrip.

An effort has been made to impress the outside world that American gentlemen are of recent importation to Utah. I believe there were more descendants of Pilgrim stock in Utah in the early years than could be found among the same number of people in any new New England [illegible] descendants of Texas and [illegible] Our institutions here [illegible] American gentlemen [illegible] whose spoils and [illegible].

A NEW ENGLANDER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 11, 1893.

Suit by a Bank.

The Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City brought suit in the Third district court [illegible] to recover from Hyrum W. Tay[illegible] the sum of $1,000, interest and costs. [illegible] Young is plaintiff's attorney.

POLITICIANS AT WORK.

Democratic and Republican Committees Getting Down to Business.

The local leaders of the Democratic party have arranged for a meeting this evening specially called for the purpose of considering the question of nominating a candidate to be voted for on January 4th next to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. W. Hall. The sentiment seems to prevail that a popular convention should be [illegible].

As to the Republicans, their city committee [illegible].

"Whom do you propose to nominate?" asked a reporter today of a member of the city committee.

"Mr. J. Kingan," was the reply [illegible] Mr. Critchlow [illegible] the Republicans of this [illegible].

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Request of the Fair Committee [illegible] Exhibit—Other Items.

Secretary Snyder, of the Chamber of Commerce, sent out the following today:

Mr. H. C. Chambers, President Utah World's Fair Commission:

Dear Sir—The committee having in charge the arrangement of the proposed exhibit of Utah's products at the California Midwinter Fair request me to ask if your honorable commission would kindly permit the distribution of the mineral exhibits from the World's Fair, and place the same at the disposal of this committee until such articles as would be suitable for the Utah exhibit of the Midwinter Fair could be selected therefrom, the object being to pick from the exhibit [illegible]. We trust you will advise us as soon as possible."

The Utah mining exhibit is far from being as complete now as it was at the World's Fair, many valuable specimens having been exchanged for mineral specimens of foreign countries. It will be necessary therefore, for many new samples to be gathered here for the Midwinter Fair.

H. E. Abel, of Fair Haven, Minn., writes to the board of immigration, regarding Utah land and climate. Secretary Snyder, of the Chamber of Commerce, replied to the queries.

J. M. [illegible], of Spring Hill, Kansas, has been supplied, at his request, with information relating to Utah resources.

Narrow Escape From Drowning.

A young man named Walsh, a bookkeeper by occupation, had a narrow escape from drowning at the Natatorium at Third South street on Saturday night. He was in the gentlemen's large swimming pool and went to the bottom underwater. Several bathers came in contact with his body while diving and brought it to the surface as quickly as possible. Walsh was unconscious and Dr. [illegible] was summoned and the usual restoratives applied. The patient slowly regained consciousness and was removed to his home in the Twentieth ward. His condition is still regarded as dangerous though his recovery is expected. It is said that Walsh was subject to fits and that he was seized with one while in the water.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO [illegible] COMPANY [illegible] at the Theater tonight and Wednesday night. The World's Fair views which it shows number about [illegible], and are said to be very [illegible].

The [illegible] of Denver, in connection with the Orpheus club of this city and Miss Creech, [illegible], will appear at the Theater tomorrow evening. The program is an excellent one and there ought to be a great house.

The United States grand jury adjourned on Friday evening at Portland, Or., after having been in session twenty days and having returned sixty indictments. The jury was [illegible] the cases of [illegible] persons arrested for smuggling, but on investigation, [illegible] opium rolls in their possession were found to contain only [illegible], with which they said they [illegible] Chinese, so they could not be indicted.

A [illegible], Colo., paper mentions the donation by [illegible] cattle [illegible] of beef cattle to the poor and needy of Aspen.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $[illegible].

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York—Silver, [illegible]; lead, [illegible]. London—Silver, [illegible].

ORE AND BULLION.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: [illegible] bullion, $[illegible]; Daly sulphides, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

McCornick & Co. received today: [illegible] bullion, silver and [illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

T. R. Jones & Co. received today: [illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

W. A. Hodges [illegible].

W. M. Stewart [illegible].

J. W. Curtis [illegible].

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKETS.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible]

Temple of Honor Notice.

All members of the Salt Lake Temple of Honor No. 1 are requested to meet at 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow, Dec. 12, to attend the funeral of brother Alfred Tacey.

B. F[illegible], W. C. T.

Chicago Liquor House, still leading competition.

A Bottle of Champagne as Xmas present at Chicago Liquor House.

The leader [illegible] the most liberal at Chicago Liquor House.

Prevention is Better

than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You may rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

Hood's Pills are easy and gentle in effect.

Chicago Liquor House gives the best goods for the least money.

[illegible] Xmas present at Chicago Liquor House.

SAVINGS BANK.

[illegible]

Salt Lake Security & Trust Co.

[illegible]

R. K. THOMAS,

26, 28, 30, 32

EAST, FIRST SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

"THE SILK HOUSE"

Special Holiday Offerings At Less Than New York Cost.

Silks

$1.00 Double Warp Surah Silks for 55c.

10 SHADES IN PINK. 10 SHADES IN BLUE.
5 SHADES IN RED. 5 SHADES IN HELIOTROPES.
5 SHADES IN GREEN. 5 SHADES IN TOPHYES.
5 SHADES IN GREY. 5 SHADES IN SLATES.
5 SHADES IN TAN. 5 SHADES IN NILE.

$1.00 Colored Satins for - - 55c.
About 15 shades to close.
$1.50 Assorted Dress Silks, - - 75c.
About 10 pieces to close.
75c, 32 inch China Silks, - - 55c.
45c, 22 inch China Silks, - - 25c.
Bright colors for fancy work.
Colored Surah Silks, - - - 25c.
Printed China Silks, - - - 25c.
85c Black Satin Brocades, - - 65c.
85c Colored Crystal Silks, - - 65c.
$1.25 Shaded Crystal Silks, - - 85c.
$1.25 Colored Diagonal Silks, - - 65c.

SPECIAL PRICES IN BLACK SILKS.

Shaded Silks, - - 85c, $1.00, $1.25.
Ombra Shaded Silks, - - $2.25 yard.

ELEGANT FOR DRESSES AND TRIMMINGS.

$1.00 Colored Silk Plushes, - - 55c.
$1.25 " " " - - 75c.
$2.25 " Brocaded Velvets, - $1.50.
$3.25 Fancy Silk Velvets, - - $1.50.

Nothing is more appropriate for a Christmas Present than a Silk Dress.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.

VERY FINE.

[illegible]

What is Nicer Than a

Plush Wrap

For a Christmas Present.

ALL NEW.

[illegible]

FOR THE LADIES.

Gents' Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NUMBERS IN LADIES' COATS.

ASK FOR THEM UNDER THESE NUMBERS.

[illegible]

...Old Stock...

Last Season's Ulsters, 25c on the Dollar.

[illegible]

Remnants! Remnants!

Thousands of Them Very Cheap.

R. K. THOMAS