

with so little to show for it and the burden of taxes has provoked so much outcry, that it would be well for the City Council to look well into this matter before any final conclusion is reached. We really need a new City Hall and a new County Court House. But the city, like a private person, can do without a new house until it is able to pay for it. There are many things that are needed which neither individuals nor the public can afford, and wisdom and prudence suggest that before we try to supply our wants we look closely into the probable means of meeting the cost.

We do not wish to hinder any public enterprise, but we think these questions worthy the consideration of all the members of the Council who are not bound to any scheme or pledged to any project.

CANNOT STOMACH THE "HOLY COAT."

PROFESSOR WINNCHER, of Leipzig University, had his religious sensibilities terribly shocked by the "Holy Coat" exhibition, and the church that sanctioned the affair has grown less sanctified in his imaginations because of it. He has now given Rome more or less of a shock by turning Protestant. If Professor Winncher has been drawn out of Catholicism wholly by honest convictions and a real zeal on behalf of truth his action is a serious one to the Catholic cause. But if, as will be the general suspicion, his apostasy is a bid for notoriety, the sensation he has created will be short lived. He has not grown old under Roman patronage without swallowing much that was quite as unpalatable as the "Holy Coat" to intelligent and conscientious Christianity.

EDUCATION AND THE UNIVERSITY.

THE Deseret University has a large number of students this year. There are not so many, however, as some people have represented. Not quite four hundred have been enrolled and have entered upon active study.

It has been stated that more than five hundred pupils had been received, that the building was overcrowded and that children were being taken from the District Schools and received into the University, which was being turned into a primary academy. All this is incorrect and was circulated with a view to injuring the University and the Faculty.

It is true that there is a preparatory department in this institution, but none are admitted to it who have not passed through the course of education that is provided in the District Schools. A

very thorough examination is instituted as a preliminary to admission to the University; and no one can pass it who has not mastered those branches which are taught in the ordinary public schools. Pupils, however, who bring certificates from known preceptors in high schools or advanced academies, showing that they have reached the grade necessary for admission to the university, have been admitted on the strength of those certificates.

A large number of the present students, that is about two hundred have entered the normal school. There are about a hundred taking the highest classes of study, leaving less than a hundred for the preparatory grade. This department is at present a territorial necessity. The scholars in it are chiefly from the country districts where there is no advanced high school. They have learned all that is taught in the District Schools. There is no room for them in the higher schools of this city. They must therefore either be accommodated in a preparatory department of the University or receive no further advancement.

It is clearly within the powers and province of the University to provide this preparatory department, and a normal department is one of the legal requirements of the institution. And while so careful an examination is enforced as that which is now required, there will be no danger of the University being turned into a common school.

The progress of education in Utah is commendable. That much improvement can be made and is urgently called for, no truthful person will deny. But we are doing very well, considering the fact that the Territory receives no aid from the public lands, or from any source outside of its own funds, for the support of the common schools. We need larger and better buildings for our district schools, and they will come in time. Then we need intermediate academies for pupils who have advanced beyond the studies proper to the public schools. These ought to be established in every county. When this public want is supplied, the University can be maintained as a strictly collegiate institution of a high grade, and graduates from it will be entitled to as high honors as those that hold diplomas or certificates from eastern institutions of learning.

It was gratifying, yet rather amusing, to hear some of the arguments advanced at the Irrigation Congress, against the resolution introduced looking to aid from the arid lands in support of our public schools. One eminent Californian stated that Utah stood third in rank on the edu-

cational schedule of the country, while California stood twelfth, and he rather jeered the Utah advocates of the resolution for their endeavors to obtain aid for a Territory which had so little need of it, considering its high grade of educational status.

It was only a very little while ago that the whole country rang with anathemas against Utah, as a place where education was opposed by the people and by their leaders. Ministers of the gospel, so called, made it a special point of misrepresentation in their annual money-begging tours in the East, to put forward the falsehood that there were no schools in Utah but those established by the orthodox denominations. The story was told in Congress as a fact, when the "Mormon" question was discussed, and it is but a few years since a prominent Senator repeated it in debate, and could scarcely be convinced of his error, even when the proofs of Utah's praiseworthy place on the list of States and Territories was proven by government educational reports.

There need be no misrepresentation of this matter. There ought to be none. All classes of the community can well afford to put aside sectarian and political differences, and unite to remove all obstacles to further educational progress, and to establish as fast as is prudent and possible, schools of every grade all over the Territory, until the way will be clear to every child to receive a common education, and to the attainment of the highest collegiate honors by those who are able to achieve them. Meanwhile, let those institutions which are already established be supported and encouraged in their good work, not misrepresented and retarded.

WILL FREE COINAGE INJURE AMERICA?

THE *Cleveland Plain Dealer* of September 21st, contains an article on "the probable result of free coinage in America." It is signed Moreton Tremen, and dated from San Francisco, California. The writer commences with eulogy on Senator John Sherman, recognized ability in England, but at the same time denies that his financial prophecies in the past have been realized.

The great objection raised in this country against the free coinage of silver was, and is, that at our ratio of 1 to 16, Europe would melt up her silver and send it here to be exchanged for gold. The European bimetallic ratio is 1 to 15½. At this rate silver is worth 4 per cent. more in London or Paris than it would be when delivered in