

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

## THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE.

We are in receipt of a neat pamphlet containing the catalogue and announcements of the Latter-day Saints' College, this city, for the tenth scholastic year, 1895-6. The institution is announced as a theological and normal college of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and it is along these two lines that the chief work of the school will be conducted. At the same time work in the ordinary branches of a collegiate education will receive due and efficient attention. The opening of the school year will occur on Monday, Sept. 9, when entrance examinations begin. The school year close on Wednesday, June 10, 1896; on the evening of that day the alumni association of the college, comprising all its graduates, is to be organized.

The courses offered are: The preparatory, from the eighth grade to preparation for the freshman college or university course year; the literary and the science, each including the freshman and sophomore years; the normal, recbolog and including the freshman year; and the business course, equivalent to the ninth grade. These courses are peculiarly adapted to the large class of students which desires to secure a high school and elementary college training, but is unable to spend the time and means to secure a college or university degree. The college is also an excellent school in which to prepare for regular university study. The value of this work to Latter-day Saints is greatly enhanced by the fact that each course includes from two to five years of instruction in theology, reaching from a historical study of the Bible and Book of Mormon, and of religious thought in the middle ages, to a thorough consideration of all the principles of the Gospel and of external evidences in support of Christianity. In addition to the regular branches of the courses, optional studies are offered in great number and variety, giving a wide range of choice for students who, for good and sufficient reasons, do not care to pursue any of the prescribed courses.

The faculty has been considerably enlarged in order efficiently to handle the extended work, excellent opportunity being given for each teacher to devote his whole time to his special line. The faculty list comprises the names of the following educators, with their respective branches: Willard Dore, D.B., principal, Bible history, doctrinal theology, Christian evidences; Joseph Nelson, business branches; W. H. Chamberlin, mathematics and ancient languages; John T. Woodbury, librarian, history and political science; Philip S. Maycock, secretary, mental science, pedagogy; Richard T. Haug, registrar, German, drawing, assistant in music; Donnette Smith, lady superintendent, ladies' work; Joseph M. Tanner, D.M.D., ecclesiastical history, constitutional history; Maud May Babcock, B.E., elocution and physical culture; John J. McClellan, vocal and instrumental music and harmony (on fur-

tough for one year to teach in the University School of Music, Ann Arbor, Michigan); Joseph B. Forbes, intermediate branches; John M. Miles, Book of Mormon, Spanish, phonography; Brigham A. Perkins, science. In addition to these instructors, the following special lecturers have been engaged: David McKenzle, Bible evidences; George Reynolds, Book of Mormon evidences; B. H. Roberts, Church history; Dr. C. F. Wilcox, sanitary science; Attorney John M. Cannon, commercial law.

It has long been thought that tuition in Church schools should be placed as nearly as possible upon the same plane as in the state schools of equal grade. The Latter-day Saints' College is the first and as yet the only institution to make full practical application of this idea. The entrance fee in the college is the same as in the University of Utah—\$10. For this amount a student will be admitted to a year's work in any grade of the school. This fact, coupled with the further one that board and lodging in Salt Lake City can be obtained at much cheaper rates than for some years past, ought to insure a large attendance at this excellent institution.

The theological training of the Latter-day Saints should not be neglected. Excellent as are the systems of instruction instituted in the auxiliary organizations of the Church, the systematic, thorough, technical training in the Gospel afforded by the college has been proved invaluable in fitting young people for religious duties at home and abroad. Secular school work alone is not so wholly adapted to the need of Latter-day Saints, whose religious duties are certain to increase in extent and importance, as a training which combines the best work in secular branches with efficient and thorough study in Gospel principles and duties. Nowhere are these two elements more happily blended than in the Latter-day Saints' College.

## THE BANNOCK WAR.

As the Indian war talk still seems to be a subject of importance, a few figures as to the numerical strength of the opposing forces, should a conflict occur, may not be without interest. Roughly estimated, says a correspondent of a Chicago paper, General Coppinger, commanding the department of the Platte, can concentrate 1,200 cavalry and 2,400 infantry at Market Lake. The Indians, if they were to break away from their reservations in order to act in concert could in the same length of time gather 2,900 warriors to oppose the troops in the canyon.

At Fort Hall reservation there are supposed to be 337 warriors. The Wind Rivers, Shoshones and those on the Bannock reservation are estimated at 1,063. The Tetons would swell the number with 200 more. These tribes have friends and allies among the Uintah Utes and Uncompaghres. The former could send 5,000 warriors to the scene of trouble, and the latter 800.

is, however, not thought probable they would do so.

To quell the disturbance, should any take place, General Coppinger has two garrisons in Wyoming, from which he can summon troops. At Fort Russell, three miles from Cheyenne, there are five companies of the Eighth infantry and three of the Seventeenth infantry. Fort Washakie, commanded by Major Adam Kraemer, is southwest of Jackson's Hole, on the Wind river reservation of the Shoshones, but he has only one company of the Eighth infantry at the post. At Fort Robinson, Neb., near the Southern Dakota line, the company consisted of eight troops of the Ninth cavalry, four of which General Coppinger has taken with him to Market Lake. At Niobrara, further east in northern Nebraska, there are four troops of the Ninth cavalry and the Twentieth infantry. The second infantry is quartered at Omaha. In his command General Coppinger has but one regiment of cavalry at his disposal. Other troops, however, in neighboring departments, are accessible and can be brought by rail to Market Lake. Four companies of the Twentieth infantry (colored), Colonel Andy Burd commanding, are stationed at Fort Missoula, Mont., on the Northern Pacific, and can be transported to Garrison, thence over the Utah Northern to Market Lake, a distance of 307 miles. Fort Custer, Dakota, is distant 322 miles by rail from the Market Lake rendezvous, and is garrisoned by four troops of the Tenth cavalry (colored) and two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry (colored). Lieutenant Colonel Perry is in command; the Sixteenth infantry at Fort Douglas, Utah, Colonel W. H. Penrose, commanding, is also available, the railroad distance being 264 miles, and, according to a special dispatch just received, it is expected that these troops will be called out shortly.

Notwithstanding the alarming rumors still circulated, it is hoped that the trouble may be settled peacefully. The real cause of it is well understood by this time. Some Bannocks were hunting in Wyoming near Jackson's Hole. They had left their reservation by permission of their agent and believed to be in their rights, as they understood the treaty with the government. Yet some of them were killed, and the white settlers were panic-stricken. As far as reliable information has been obtained, that seems to be all there is to the present Indian war.

## COUNTY COURTS AND COSTS.

The NEWS has received the following communication from Aurora, Sevier county, under date of July 29: *Editor Deseret News:*

The following letter has been sent to all commissioners and justices of the peace in this county. Please give it space in your valued paper and kindly answer the following questions: Is it the duty of the Territory to pay all costs in justices' and commissioners' courts in all criminal actions, and if not what are we to do? Are we to be turned over to the lawless element? A criminal can get clear into Mexico before the county court convenes. Three justices have said to me they would issue no warrants of arrest, as they would get no pay. Following is a true copy of the court's order: