

all professing to be based on the teaching of Christ. The educational schemes of the Roman Catholics evoke more general comment and criticism than those of any of the others. Almost universally the various denominations join in denouncing it, but of late it seems to have had a serious disturbance within itself. This was caused by one section favoring what is known as "Cahenslyism," and the other as the Minnesota System. The former meant education by race and language irrespective of American ideas and institutions. The other is a compromise by which Rome and America, in a measure, intermingled. The matter was finally taken to Rome, and the ruling made thereon has been published. The following extract from a letter written by the chief of foreign missions to Bishop Ireland explains the nature of the ruling as a whole:

"I hope your grace will be gratified by this decision of the holy see, because, though unusual provisions made by the different bishops in their respective dioceses, according to the requirement of circumstances, cannot be approved directly by the holy see when they imply a departure, to a certain extent, from a general law, nevertheless, when the holy see declares that such provisions may be tolerated, it thereby puts an end to all indiscreet attacks upon him."

Another extract from a letter written by Bishop Ireland says:

"The so-called Faribault plan is now formally allowed in spite of Germans and Jesuits. The decision is 'tolerari potest,' which means canonically 'is fully allowed.' A letter addressed to me in the name of the propaganda brings out the full practical meaning of the words. The plan is, of course, a departure from the ideal—and in case of a departure the canonical language is 'tolerari potest.' But they imply for practice a full approval."

Now the champions of both sides are claiming the victory. The fact is, it is not a victory for either. The phrase "tolerari potest" simply means "it is possible to be tolerated." That is, it is an act that may be permitted on the part of an individual or a diocese, but not to be adopted as a general rule. The Ireland system in Minnesota is now tolerated, but before it can be adopted in any other diocese, permission must be obtained from Rome.

It will be noticed that Bishop Ireland speaks of "Germans and Jesuits" in his letter, meaning thereby that Bishop Corrigan is as much an advocate of Cahenslyism as he is an opponent of the Minnesota compromise system.

#### A USEFUL INSTITUTION.

ACCORDING to announcement which appeared in the NEWS, a very interesting meeting was held last evening in the Eighteenth Ward chapel. The object of the gathering was to decide whether or not the Latter-day Saints' Seminary of that Ward should or should not be continued after the close of the present school year and, in the event of the decision being in the affirmative, to devise a feasible and efficient method of raising the means to meet the annual deficit in consequence of the expenses being in excess of the income derived from tuition fees. This amount reaches yearly a sum approxi-

mating to about \$1,500. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Board of Directors of the Ecclesiastical corporation of the Ward. Bishop Whitney presided and made the necessary explanation.

Those who participated in the meeting—they included some non-residents of the Eighteenth Ward—showed a lively interest in the subject under discussion, and expressions were made to the effect that the suspension of the school—which has given phenomenal satisfaction to its patrons—would be, in their estimation, a calamity. It was unanimously decided to continue the institution. After an intelligent discussion as to the best method of meeting the next year's deficit, it was resolved that there be a voluntary tender of names of those who wished the seminary continued, coupled with an understanding that they would raise the necessary amount for the next school year. It was also agreed, on motion, that the proportion to be paid by each subscriber should be left to the judgment of the Bishopric and Educational Board associated. The response was hearty, forty-five names—including those of the brethren present who do not reside in the ward—being tendered on the spot. Doubtless many others who were not present last evening, will step forward and participate, so that the meeting of the annual deficit will fall lightly on all who agree to furnish the means.

At the beginning of the school year now nearing its close, a large number of applications for admission to the seminary had to be declined, for want of accommodation. All these facts show that there is in the hearts of the Latter-day Saints a deep desire to give their children the benefits of religious as well as secular education. One of the brethren who resides in an adjacent ward, who has three children in attendance at the seminary, stated that he consulted with them as to whether they favored its continuance—that they might attend in future. They were unanimous in the view that it should not suspend, and he was present to voice their expressed sentiment as well as his own.

#### THE EASTERN WOOL MARKET.

THE Boston Globe gives regular and special attention to the condition of the markets for raw products and is regarded as an authority on the subject. Its issue of the 13th inst. contains an elaborate article of this character, in which wool receives the largest share of attention. As wool-raising is one of the chief industries of this Territory, we extract the following from the paper referred to, believing it will be both profitable and interesting to many of our readers:

There is a quiet market on domestic wool. It is true that the supply of old wool is pretty well sold up, but of late these sales have been made on the basis of positive losses on what the wool costs early in the season. Indeed, the market has been a sagging one for so long that nothing has been made by holding wools, the only profits being realized from very quick turns. There is a demand for domestic wool, but it is at prices that are not pleasing to owners. The competition with foreign wool is a severe one, and it

is very likely to continue. It would seem to be almost useless for growers and buyers in the country to expect big prices for wool this season. The conditions do not warrant high prices. Manufacturers are doing business on too low a basis. Business is good with them, to be sure, but they are obliged to buy wool at low prices from the position of the goods market. Indications do not point toward high prices for wool. There is nothing in the situation at the seaboard to start the market up today, and there is nothing in the condition of affairs anywhere that is at all likely to stimulate values, unless possibly buyers get to foolishly bidding against each other in the country.

There has been some movement in the earlier country markets, and there was some little excitement in the southern part of the Territories a few days ago, but this has subsided. In fact buyers have been recalled from the Southern part of Arizona, from the fact that holders were asking more for wool than this market would possibly warrant. Some wools were also bought a few days ago in Utah, but 2c per pound more than they were worth for this market was paid. It is also understood that these buyers have 'got enough.' As stated above, there is nothing in the present situation to warrant high prices for wool. Indeed the situation partakes of an element of uncertainty, as well as a condition of very low prices. It is the presidential year, which is always a year of uncertain business. Besides, there are chances that the administration may change, and the agitation for free wool open with greater stress than ever. The market may advance later in the season, but the chances do not seem to lean that way at present.

The position of fine fleeces is quiet, for there are not many wools offering. It is also possible that just such wools as manufacturers are in want of would bring even better prices than previously noted. But only small lots would be taken unless prices were made lower than anything that has yet been offered.

The amount of trade for the week has been about the same in domestic wool as that of the previous week, with considerable sales of foreign wool, some of which had been previously sold to arrive. The total for the week includes 1,346,500 lbs. domestic and 1,153,000 foreign, a total of 2,699,500 lbs.; preceding week, 1,577,000 lbs. domestic and 1,414,000 lbs. of foreign, a total of 2,991,000 lbs.; same week a year ago, 1,451,500 lbs. domestic and 532,000 lbs. foreign, a total of 1,983,500 lbs.

The receipts of wool for the week have been 6888 bls. domestic and 3292 bls. foreign, a total of 10,173 bls.; same week a year ago, 6850 bls. domestic and 2419 bls. foreign, a total of 9269 bls.

"Not many heavy sales are noted. The cleaning up of a large lot of Michigan X at about 25c. is mentioned, with sales of 15,000 lbs. Michigan delaine at 29@30c., 100,000 lbs. pulled at 33@43c., 30,000 lbs. unmerchantable Ohio at 21c., 35,000 lbs. X Michigan at 25c., 35,000 lbs. Michigan delaine at 29@29½c., 18,000 lbs. unwashed at 19@20c., 10,000 lbs. Michigan delaine at 28c., 100,000 lbs. territory at 17@19c., 15,000 lbs. fine unwashed at 18@20c., 25,000 lbs. fine territory at 17@18c., and 5000 lbs. Ohio XX and above at 30c.

"The position of foreign wools is well sustained, with a very fair demand here for Australian, with the stocks considerably reduced. The latest London advices indicate that the market is well sustained there at the closing rates of the last sales, and that the sales to open on June 14th are likely to show prices fully as strong as they were at the closing rates. The demand is good here for Australian wool, and a good deal of Montevideo wool has been moved, though it was largely sold to arrive."