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THE CENTRAL SEMINARY.

The annual circular is out for the Central Seminary of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, located at Mill Creek, in this county. This is the second year since this school was organized and it has already become an important educational feature to the county. Under the supervision of Elder Horace Cummings its progress has been a surprise to all concerned in its establishment.

Mr. Cummings has been connected with the schools of Salt Lake for fifteen years or more, and his experience and the enviable reputation he has gained in that time admirably qualify him for the work he has undertaken. As an intermediate school for the children of Latter-day Saints none can be more highly recommended than this, or more worthy of patronage.

The people comprising the six wards in the region where it is established should be liberal in their support of this institution. The building in process of erection will require considerable money to complete it, and there is no object more worthy the aid of the public-spirited and liberal-minded Saints than this.

Religious teaching cannot be made a part of the instruction in the District Schools, and the Central Seminary is designed to supply that lack to the children of the Saints and to furnish more advanced education than is commonly obtained in the public schools. We hope this work of progress in the southeastern part of the Stake will be substantial and become broader and brighter as the years pass on.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican convention represented the party most ably. The delegates were earnest, aggressive and energetic. The demand to select from Republicans appointees to office, by a Republican administration, is in accordance with party interests and logical. There is no reason in giving offices to a mongrel party, composed of discordant elements. The demand for protection of wool is in line with party doctrine. The plank relating to public lands admits of a double construction. The administration of Harrison is rightfully endorsed, but in the endorsement there is a suggestion that Blaine should be his successor. The plank relating to silver would seem to conflict with the endorsement of the administration. But the golden phase in the platform are—no disfranchisement, amnesty for law abiders, the Australian ballot and personal registration.

The opening lines of the platform, which say that "the time has come when we can push old differences behind them and move forward upon those lines that tend most directly to the public good," contain a sentiment which leading party Republicans in the East can hardly ignore. Hundreds of the brightest and most patriotic Americans, now citizens of Utah, endorse these lines. And the basic principle of Republicanism, as interpreted by its greatest apostle, Abraham Lincoln, is "Charity to all, malice to none." Therefore, patriotic Republicans and Democrats too, will gladly hail and accept the new condition of political affairs in Utah.

The platform says

"We affirm our unswerving devotion to the national Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States by the authority exerted in the States under the Constitution, and to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories."

Will such men as James G. Blaine, President Harrison and Major McKinley ignore the promulgation and adherence of that doctrine. Not at all. They are too much imbued with the spirit of true Americanism to pass lightly over such an emphatic expression of Utah Republicanism.

The demand for an Australian ballot or something similar is timely and in harmony with the most advanced ideas on ballot reform. And it is to be hoped that Democrats and Republicans alike will take steps to adopt some efficient electoral measures as soon as possible.

The demand for amnesty is also appropriate, and in line with the spirit of true Republicanism. The party which extended a fraternal hand to Longstreet, Jefferson Davis and other leaders of the Confederates, cannot consistently refuse the same to the men of Utah, who were never rebels, but whose peculiar position at present demands the kindly consideration of all noble minded Americans.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES.

We are in receipt of the annual circular from the deaf mute department of the University of Deseret. This institution was added only seven years ago and has had such marked success that it is already one of the important features of the University. The next term opens on September 14th with prospects far better than those of any past year.

A new feature marks the opening of this year. So far as they are capable the pupils will be taught articulation. This new method is becoming more and more popular in deaf mute instruction elsewhere, many students thereby learning how to speak, and competent teachers have been secured to introduce it into our deaf mute school here.

The tuition is free and by application to the principal, reduced rates may be secured on all the railroads of the Territory.

The pupils are now taught all the common branches and the higher branches will be added in due time to the course. There are according to the recent census 329 deaf mutes in the Territory. At least one hundred of these are capable of instruction and should be put in the way of receiving it.

THE COMPLICATED SILVER QUESTION.

Major McKinley's interpretation of the free-silver plank in the Ohio Democratic platform is not accepted by Democrats. He says that it means the receipt by Government of 40 cents worth of silver, coined by fifty cents worth of silver. With a free coinage law in force, and the silver of the world turned this way, he thinks our country would soon be a world spectacle of financial chaos. Under the present restrictive law he thinks it bad enough. He says:

"The silver dollar now issued under a limited coinage law 40 cents of intrinsic value in it, is accepted the world over, and the other 60 cents by legislative will in the same breath it disagrees. That is what the dollar talks of value to make it a perfect dollar Congress supplies by parchment declaration and holds the extra 60 cents in the Treasury for its protection."

In reply to this the New York World asks under what head does the extra 60 cents appear in the Treasury statement, or in what form is it held? The World further asks:

"Whence does the coinage under the Republican silver bill obtain its essential character from that coinage? If the 'hands of Congress' can add 40 cents to the value of each of 60,000,000 silver dollars a year, thus creating $24,000,000 of value out of nothing, why can it not do the same for as many silver dollars as the silver can supply?"

General John Gordon, a well known financial authority of Ohio, argues:

"The difference between the Republican and Democratic platforms on this with respect to the silver question is verbally rather than real. Both platforms are absolutely sound and thoroughly dishonest. The policy approved by the Republicans as well as that proposed by the Democrats will, if adhered to, resolve the bullion dollar the only metal currency of the country. If the silver dollar is a good thing, it would be better to reach it at a bound than to go to it by wagon. If bad, the sooner we are confronted by its disastrous effects the more speedily we shall abandon it and place ourselves upon a solid and sensible business footing."

These views will show what a complicated issue this free coinage question is. There is, however, one feature plain to every newspaper reader, and that is, the sons argument now used against free coinage were used against the law of 1873. If this law is a good one, then the silver men as far as theory goes have the best of the contention.

IRRIGATION IN WYOMING.

The South of the series of census bulletins devoted to arid states and Territories comprehends Wyoming. There are in that state a total of 5,240 farms, of which 1917 are irrigated. The total area of land in these 1917 farms is 1,530,453 acres, upon 229,876 acres of which crops were raised by irrigation in 1890. In addition to the irrigated area from which crops were gathered, there were 219,666 acres irrigated for grazing purposes.

The average size of irrigated farms on which crops were raised is 119 acres. The average first cost of water right is $5.62 per acre, and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the purchase of land, is $4.38 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the state, including buildings, etc., is reported as $31.40 per acre, which, deducted from the average annual value of products per acre, leaves an annual average return of $7.81 per acre.

In comparing the total irrigated acreage in crops of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, the following figures are found respectively: 40,831, 91,745, 253,873, and 229,876. The average size of irrigated farms in the four territories already named in acres is respectively as above enumerated, 41, 38, 27 and 119. The number of irrigators respectively are 1,075, 2,395, 9,734 and one 1,917. Here it is seen that Utah and Wyoming occupy extreme positions as regards methods and character of agriculture. The average size of farms in Utah is twenty-seven acres, while in Wyoming it is 119. But in the latter state, large quantities of land are irrigated for obtaining hay and forage, while in Utah the irrigation is entirely used for farming proper.

The average first cost for water right per acre is in Arizona $7.30, in New Mexico $5.36, in Utah $10.51, and in Wyoming $5.62. The average annual cost of water in these divisions is respectively $1.37, $1.54, $2.30 and $5.41. The average annual value of products per acre in the respectively $15.82, $12.89, $18.03, and 19.25.

PERFECTION IN GOVERNMENT.

As time progresses the perfection of our Constitution becomes more apparent. When contrasted with other forms of government, both republican and monarchical, the superiority of ours is marked even to the superficial observer. And as far as perfection in political wisdom can go, our Republic seems to have more than could be given by man, unless aided by transcendental services.

This fact becomes more perceptible when the situation in Chile is examined. The late brutal war was occasioned by, by a defective constitution, which does not correctly define the duties, privileges and prerogatives of the legislative and executive departments. Congress and Balmaceda came to open rupture. The latter claimed that he had constitutional authority for retaining ministers of his own selection, but Congress claimed otherwise, and even went so far as to declare the executive chair of Chile vacant.

Judging from our Constitution Balmaceda was right but from that of England Balmaceda was wrong. If the Chilean Constitution provides for a change of ministry as in England when an administration measure is defeated, then it is only a republic in name, although in France the English system prevails, and that in one of the weakest forms of the French Republic.

The English government was said to be the best balanced of any in the world. Now, what is the fact? Parliament really rules England. It is democracy of the old Greek type. The Crown has not vetoed a bill in 200 years. The House of Lords cannot effectively antagonize the Commons. Parliament could abolish the reigning dynasty by law if it so desired. We are told that in the next Parliament about forty members of radical tendencies will be seated.

Macaulay used to prate his country on the conservatism of its people, and on the perfect balance of power. He used to decry our republic because it had no balance. The truth is, we have more conservatism and a more perfect balance of power. The President can veto bills, the Senate can amend, reinstate or nullify bills. The Senate shares with the President executive duties, and with the courts judicial duties, and with the House legislative duties. It is the great balance wheel of our government, and because it is more perfectly constituted than either the Senate of Chile or of the House of Lords of England, therefore it is that our Government is more perfect than either, or than any other existing form on earth to-day.

WAR CLOUDS IN EUROPE.

The political atmosphere in Europe is once more adorned with rumors of war. The dispatches from London state that England is somewhat excited over the agreement between Russia and Turkey, by which the Dardanelles, first of the former passed through the Dardanelles. The British foreign office, it is said, is making an effort to obtain concerted action on the part of the treaty powers, to demand an explanation from the Porte.

The French papers maintain that Turkey has a perfect right to enter into a treaty with Russia independent of the treaty of Paris, and that in such an agreement the French government would support the Sultan.

Lord Salisbury takes the position that the secret Russo-Turkish agreement is an evasion of the Paris treaty, and he is determined that Great Britain must make a demonstration of some kind relating to the affair, even if she has to do it alone and unaided.

In Austria military manoeuvres are being practiced under the direct observation of the Emperors of Germany and Austria. In France, also, there is a good deal of drilling, counterfeiting and sham warfare.

Russia, of course, is always prepared for war. She knows nothing else but night and dreams of conquest.

Germany seems restless, and is not disposed to let the memories of the Franco-Prussian war be obliterated.

The Germans celebrate the 2nd of September as a kind of national holiday. This is the anniversary of the fall of Sedan. It was celebrated this year with unusual pomp. This angered the French terribly. The German papers jeered on the victory of twenty-one years ago, and aroused aggravations now. French papers and statesmen also dwelt on the Sedan celebration, but with bitter words and scorn of their ancient enemy.

The action of these two great nations in reviving war animosities is neither wise nor Christian. But then why blame them for keeping up bitter memories of Sedan, when we ourselves keep alive the fearful memories of Bull Run, Mission Ridge and Appomattox.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Dun & Co., in their report of trade for the week ending August 28, 1891, state that speculation in breadstuffs has broken down. The failure to expect at more than about 3,000,000 bushels for the week, and the cessation of the strong buying movement, have caused a decline in prices of about 10 cents per bushel. The exports of wheat for the week are about six times those of last year, though less than a year ago for flour, and much less for corn. Crop prospects are bright as ever, and reports of injury by frost have not been substantiated. It is now believed that there will be 270 million bushels of wheat available for

Imports for July carried the exports by only $3,000,000, against $25,000,000 last year, and for August thus far the decrease in exports at New York is 72 per cent, while in imports there is a decrease of 18 per cent. Unless speculation intervenes, a great increase in exports may be expected, and of course, a movement of gold to this country.

Business failures for the week mentioned were 204 in the United States, and 22 in Canada. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 185 in the United States and 23 in Canada.

THE POPE AND THE MARRIED PRIESTS.

The statement is made, upon his authority, that a decree has been issued at Rome resulting all the married priests of the Greek order from the United States and retaining their places to be filled by priests that are unmarried.

This order, it would, has been effected through complaints to the Pope from Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland and others of the hierarchy in America. It appears that the presence of married priests in this country has been seeking trouble. The practice was showing signs of having a dangerously popular following. The institution of celibacy which cost such a tremendous struggle to establish among the clergy in the eleventh century was being threatened by this innovation from the Greek church.

In his document the Pope excuses his action with the simple explanation that it is to "prevent the annoyance sure to spring from the presence of a married clergy."

What annoyance could come to a Christian religion from honorable marriage a great many people friendly to the Catholic church have been wishing to know for a long time. The interpretation which all other Christian peoples give to the Scriptures on this point is that marriage is little short of a command of God. What logical apology or explanation his holiness the Pope can give for recommending the exception of the clergy to violate not only the plain teaching of Scripture, but also a necessary law of nature, we cannot see and clear.

We do not know, of course, what the married priests will do in the premises. If they feel not relieved sincerely that the anti-marriage principle of the Romish church was unnatural, they would not have entered their lives in opposition to it. If the people who have composed their congregations for years and for all that time been paying a huge part of the priests of their labor to sustain them did not believe they were living in accord with straight Christianity, the protest would have been raised long ago, and not by Cardinal Gibbons through a view that the marriage practice would become too popular, but by the people, on the ground that the priests were passing unchristlike conduct.

So it might be that when the time comes for the substitution of celibates for married priests, the congregations may have something to say about the change. Our knowledge of the American Catholic character leads us to believe that the priest who has done his full duty to his congregation and through the numerous channels which his office affords his was their affectionate and respectfully, if so disposed, could defy the power of the Pope to supplant him in his office.

In any event, matters are in full condition for an independent church government to be set up in this country, and this itself in married priests may be the inspiration of an American Church with an American leader after the fashion of the Eastern or Greek Church, with its independent leader in the person of the Czar.

Meanwhile the Pope is a very sick man, and this may explain his yielding to the pressure of complaints in the issuing of this unwise anti-marriage order.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

United States Senator Cameron is worth $6,000,000.

The Hawaiian race has been steadily dwindling in numbers.

More people born in Vermont reside out of the State than in it.

Las Vegas, N. M., is to have a rifle-shooting match between a lady and a gentleman.

Emperor William has joined the Farmers' Alliance, and will now proceed to raise a crop of whiskers.

Africa has nearly seven hundred languages, and this fact presents great difficulties to missionary effort.

One of the most popular London society women is Lady Molesworth, the daughter of General D. M. Frost of St. Louis, Mo.

The railroad yards of Kansas City are blockaded with grain from Kansas. There is such a demand for cars that it is feared a car famine will ensue.

Matters in Turkey seem strange. John Bull is mystified for once. He will ask Turkey what is meant by the solution with Russia. Read the dispatches.

The chair used by Garibaldi in the legislative chamber at Rome is adorned with a horse hair, and out of respect to his memory, has not been occupied since his death.

Paris, with a population of about 2,500,000, has fewer than a hundred negroes within its limits. It is claimed that the population of all France is less than 500.

Miss Elizabeth Bisland, who was sent by the Cosmopolitan Magazine on a flying tour around the world, is soon to marry Mr. Charles W. Wetmore, a New York business man.

The government officials now have got Mrs Alder's disease and Mr. Vandenbilt's steam yacht on their hands for unpaid duties. This is quite an embarrassment of riches.

Europeanism is to stirring up once more. Austria is playing at sham warfare. Sure France and England, these are always prepared. Is the day big with the fate of empires close at hand?

Frank Melbourne is said to be successful in his rain-producing achievements at Cheyenne. He is coming to Salt Lake to attend the irrigation convention as a delegate from Wyoming.

A man fishing in Jersey, England, was caught by the rising tide, and a boat had to be put out to rescue him. The next day a magistrate sentenced him to eight days' hard labor "for the trouble he had caused."

J. Howard Vincent, Secretary of the United Empire League, recently made a trip to Canada. Steps will be taken throughout the Dominion to tend more closely the ties between Canada and England.

Mrs. Beecher, the widow of the great Brooklyn preacher, was 75 years old August 9th, and the day was duly observed at her Brooklyn home. Mrs. Beecher is a native of Sutton, New York, and was married in 1837.

There are more high peaks in the Rocky mountains and in the Sierra Nevada range by a proper line of twenty to one than there are in the Alps. There are at least fifty peaks in this country that are within 500 feet of an altitude of 14,000 feet.

It is announced that Sir William and Lady Gordon-Cumming have taken passage for America next month. Sir William is probably destined to be met immediately on his arrival by county and various interviewers, who will want to know how he likes America. He may as well prepare for the emergency.

A Kentucky preacher named Crabtree while preaching to his congregation last Sunday evening was interrupted by young hoodlums on the outside of the building. The preacher drew his revolver, resting his arm on the Bible to take aim, then fired through a window. The hoodlums fled.

Reciprocity is working beautifully between New York on one side, and Cuba and Puerto Rico on the other. Provisions, vegetables, wood, coal, petroleum and other products are now arriving frequently in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Too steamers from New York to these places are now loaded to their full capacity with provisions on every trip.

Professor Lewis Swift of Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., calls attention to a remarkable phenomenon soon to occur that has never yet been seen by the human eye. During the morning hours of September 4th Wolfe comet will pass over the Pleiades or seven stars. The phenomenon is considered by astronomers to be of great importance. Astronomers throughout the country are making active preparations for the observation of this phenomenon, never before witnessed, which is to occur Friday and Saturday.

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