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Pacific Express at	7.51 p.m.	Milford Express at	6.40 p.m.

FRANCIS COPE, General Freight and Passenger Agt. JOHN SHARP, General Superintendent.

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WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

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reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial, junction points, is the most important mid-continental link in that system of through transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It traverses the Diverging Tier of States, which lie between the Great Lakes and the Northeast and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

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guarantees its patrons that sense of personal security afforded by a solid, well-ballasted roadway, laid with steel rails and substantially built culverts and bridges, rolling stock as near perfection as human skill can make it; the safety appliances of patent buffers, platforms and air-brakes; and that exacting discipline which governs the practical operation of all its trains. Other specialties of this route are Palace Sleepers and Reclining Chair Cars, the best that the ingenuity of man can devise for the comfort and convenience of its Passenger Patrons.

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EVENING NEWS.

Tuesday January 5, 1886

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE

A REVIEW OF EDUCATION IN UTAH WITH SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 4th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Despite the mobbings and drivings of the Latter-day Saints, and the poverty consequent thereupon they have nevertheless made the

EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN

one of their first considerations; each time they have settled in a new country, and especially has this been the case in settling the towns and villages of Utah and the adjoining Territories. The first public building has invariably been a school house; rude in many instances it is true, but answering the purpose until it could be replaced by a better one, which has generally been accomplished in a few years from the date of first settlement. The houses (through necessity) have been made to answer a dual purpose—public meetings also having been held in them, but they nevertheless invariably retained their original name "School House." School statistics show that the average attendance in our day schools is very little below some of the older States in the Union and considerably in excess of others and altogether ahead of other Territories. As a result of this general attendance we find the average illiteracy in Utah among persons of all ages to be less than the average of the whole country.

THE LATE PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG,

than whom no greater friend and promoter of education can be found, was continually planning to increase the facilities for the education of the youth, and previous to his death founded two educational institutions, one in Provo and the other in Logan. Two months previous to his death he expressed (to the writer of this article) his regrets that he had not spent some of his means in the direction of a college of learning in Salt Lake City, and had he lived there is no question but he would have founded one which would have been amply sufficient for the growing wants of the people in this locality for several years to come. The site for the contemplated building, selected from his own grounds, is known to many who reside here, but was not used for this purpose on account of his sudden demise.

Our present leader has, from his own means and as the Trustee in Trust for the Church, donated liberally to assist those who have engaged themselves in the laudable undertakings in various localities throughout Zion. Many other prominent men in the Church have been equally liberal, and the entire membership of the Church fully endorse the use of its means for this purpose.

THE HOUSES FIRST ERECTED

by the people for school purposes in this Territory were built by voluntary donations, as well as many other commodious buildings that have since been erected for this purpose and by the voluntary act of the people they were transferred to the various school districts in which these buildings are located. Only a very few school houses (comparatively) have been built by direct taxation and for a few years only have these schools received any benefit through Territorial appropriation.

The University of Deseret, which was established in 1850, although to all intents and purposes a Territorial institution, has been largely sustained by private means also. The Legislature of the Territory appropriated in 1880, twenty thousand dollars to the University; fifteen thousand of which was spent in excavations and building the basement of the present building that has been erected upon a ten acre block of ground which was transferred by deed to the University of Deseret under certain restrictions by Salt Lake City Corporation, which liberal and just act on the part of the City has called forth my amount of

UNJUST CRITICISM AND MISREPRESENTATION

from the organ of the self-styled Liberal party of Utah, among which they assert that it is sectarian in character and they still continue the accusation despite the overwhelming proof to the contrary.

Two years ago Governor Murray vetoed an appropriation of $40,000 made by the Legislature to the University of Deseret. It is universally believed that his refusal to approve the bill was because the Legislature refused to allow him to nominate the regents. The building already commenced is very much needed; its erection, and indeed, all manifestations of our prominent citizens, feeling that a great wrong had been done to the people of the Territory in withholding the appropriation from the University, came to its aid and completed one wing of the building, or sufficiently so to satisfy present demands, and yet the cry is, that we are opposed to education.

THE TRUE REASON

of this opposition lies in the fact that we will continue to sustain our own people in the management and conduct of our schools, and not step down and out to allow a horde of hungry adventurers to fill the places of tried and true men who have the people's interest at heart as well as their children's. Because we have not voluntarily submitted to their unjust demands more special legislation is sought for to enable these adventurers to carry their pet schemes to the desired end; namely, the displacement of every one bearing the name of "Mormon," they to be supplanted by foreigners who have no sympathy with us nor appreciation of our institutions we have established.

It is currently reported that a bill will be introduced into the coming Legislature to create the

"UNIVERSITY OF UTAH;"

to turn all the property of the present University over to it; in fact, for the new creation to entirely absorb the old one and to make the Governor of the Territory ex-officio chancellor of this new University. I would suggest, in mercy to the present incumbent, that the bill be allowed to pass over at least until another Governor is appointed, so as not to have his ignorance any further exposed, unless, indeed, he has imported since his last attempt at mathematics with which the whole country is familiar. Further, for a man who has made so many failures as Governor, to make a good chancellor is a forlorn hope indeed. The "popularity" claimed that the office in such hands would give to this new creation, as well as some other suggestions pertaining to it, for the sake of popularity, is a poor argument indeed. Dryden says: "A popular man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to common fame and the people." We want ability in the officers of the University, from the chancellor down, and fitness for the place each one occupies. This will secure all the popularity needed for our present University as well as every other institution in Zion. And further, we want no change, and especially such as one as is now contemplated. The University we have, if properly sustained, is ample for all educational purposes, and is capable of growing with our growth, no matter what prognostications to the contrary. I, let us retain the University of Deseret as one of the time-honored institutions of our Territory, and as in every way worthy of our support and patronage no matter if it fails in the future as in the past to receive that succor through Territorial appropriation to which it is legitimately entitled.

But to return to the subject of qualification. We have a great many good men among the Latter-day Saints, but simply because of their goodness, we would be loth to recommend any of them either for the position of chancellor or regent of our University. Shall we then suppose that the Lord does the appointment? If any man who is a pecuniary enemy to the people to either of these position even though he be the Chief Executive?

The evidence furnished before the Third Judicial District Court in the late Seventh School case, was a complete refutation of the charge that our district schools are sectarian in character and that the tenets of the "Mormon" faith are taught in them. While at the same time I think these admissions reflect very little credit upon us. To this entire absence of religious instruction in our common schools throughout the land, may be largely attributed the growth of infidelity and skepticism. If God is God and religion is true, where can be found a better place to make the impression upon the susceptible youthful mind, than on the school room? To my attention in many ways of late has come the fact how is to make the impression indelible? But if God is not God and there is no true religion then are we justified in eliminating from the schoolroom all mention of these things but not otherwise.

In this connection I will quote the

UTTERANCES OF THE POPE OF ROME

upon the subject of Christian education addressed to the Catholic hierarchy of England, a copy of which Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, primate of the church in the United States, received and had published in the *Catholic Mirror*. After commending the clergy for the diligence they have manifested in educational matters, and also the people of the Catholic Church for their liberality in maintaining the schools they have established, he says: "In these days and in the present condition of the world when the tender eye of childhood is tempted on every side by so many and various dangers hardly anything can be more fitting than a union with literary instruction of sound faith and morals. for this reason we have more than once said that we strongly approved of the voluntary schools which by the work and liberality of private individuals, have been established in America and elsewhere. We desire their number increased as much as possible. We ourselves seeing the condition of things in this city (meaning Rome) continue with greatest effort and at great cost to provide an advance of such schools for the children of Rome, for it is by these schools that the Catholic faith, our greatest and best inheritance, is preserved whole and entire. In these schools the duty of the parents is respected and what is most needed, especially in the prevailing license of opinion and action; it is by these schools that good citizens are brought up for the State, for there is no better citizen than the man who has believed and practiced Christian faith from his childhood. The future condition of the State depends upon the early training of children. The wisdom of our forefathers and the very foundations of the State are ruined by the destructive error of those who would have children brought up without a religious education. You see therefore, venerable brethren, with what earnest forethought parents must beware of intrusting their children to schools in which they cannot receive religious teachings."

How do these sentiments agree with those expressed by the Protestant people of this country? Wherever it has been at all possible to establish

A CATHOLIC SCHOOL

in America there they can be found, and those who are entrusted with their management and conduct make them very attractive, so as to gather in as many as possible of those who are not of their faith; and to the early impressions made in these schools may be traced that reverence for Catholicism which in many instances have resulted in after life in their embracing the Catholic faith. For, be it known, that the Catholic priesthood do not labor very assiduously to swell their ranks by making converts from among the masses; fully realizing that youthful converts made in a quiet way through the agency of schools and otherwise are more desirable than those who are gathered from the Protestant churches. It may be set down as a truth also that a person who had once been a devoted Catholic would be

A VERY POOR ACQUISITION

to any Protestant denomination should he secede from his faith in Catholicism and such cases are now very rare indeed.

It may seem strange to a casual observer that the Catholic people do not take advantage of the very liberal provision made in every State, as well as in many Territories of the Union, for the education of the youth, and that they should pay their school taxes without receiving any benefit in return, preferring to build their own school houses and send their children to them where the faith of their parents can be instilled into their youthful minds, which is so highly commended by the head of the Romish Church, and which he claims "is so essential to secure to the State the best citizens." We will now repeat the last sentence of this epistle as quoted:

"You see, therefore, venerable brethren, with what earnest forethought parents must beware of entrusting their children to schools where they cannot receive religious teachings."

Suppose the head of the "Mormon" Church were to publish

SUCH SENTIMENTS,

though they would only apply in the main to Utah Territory, what kind of comments would the press of the country indulge in? Would they not denounce such suggestions as an insult to the American people and as another attempt to perpetuate "the foul institutions of Mormonism," etc.? While at the same time the Protestant press will pass by these suggestions of Pope Pius unnoticed, though they must recognize the fact that they will meet with an echo from the breast of every devoted Catholic in the land, affecting not merely a few thousands, as in Utah, but over seven million people in the United States alone, inviting them to ignore the schools provided by law as far as possible; for this is the spirit of the letter of the highest dignatary of Rome.

We claim to have a religious superior to anything that is called by that name in the entire civilized world and dearer to us than theirs can possibly be to them, involving as it does far more

IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES

not only to us but to our children. With this view, how long can we afford to send our children to schools where religion cannot be taught and where the name of God is only barely mentioned. If the sentiment of the Pope is true as affecting the Catholic church "that the foundations of the State are ruined by the destructive error of those who would have children brought up without a religious education"—what must be the consequences to us, if our children receive only a secular education, leaving out altogether their religious training?

For one, I say, let us have more institutions of learning than we already have where God and gospel can be taught in purity, where correct theological studies shall be among the more important branches taught to our children, thus helping to preserve a reverence for everything sacred as well as a faith in God that is so necessary to be possessed by the individual, the community, the nation and the world at large.

PEDANTICUS.

There is no narcotic in Red Star Cough Cure; still it always cures. Price 25 cents.

Something About Doctors.

The physicians mean well and work for the best, but they cannot always reach the source of disease and drive it out as Brown's Iron Bitters can. Mr. H. G. Hyatt, of the Minor House, Montgomery, Ga., writes: "My wife, who has been an invalid for nearly a year, has been greatly benefitted by using Brown's Iron Bitters. Previous to taking it she had prominent physicians in Atlanta, Macon, and other cities attending her, without receiving much benefit. What physicians have failed to do, Brown's Iron Bitters has accomplished."

Parties wishing to consult Dr E. B. Foote, Sr., of New York City, will find something interesting in his advertisement in our Saturday's issue.

FOR

Man and Beast,

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

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Good, Clean Cotton Rags, at Deseret Paper Mill.

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HAS. T. PARSONS, Traveling Pass. Ag't, DENVER, COLORADO.

COUNTY TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes assessed to John W. Harker for the year 1885, amounting to eight dollars and ten cents ($8.10), remain unpaid,

Therefore, I, A. G. Johnson, Collector of Tooele County, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of Section 9 of "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, have levied upon the following named property, to-wit:

One boiler and engine, together with the fixtures and appurtances thereunto belonging, being at Gold Hill City, Clifton Mining District, Tooele County, Utah, which will be sold or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the Taxes and Costs, at public auction, at the front door of the County Court House, in Tooele City, on the 12th day of January, 1886, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. G. JOHNSON, Collector.

PER C. R. McBRIDE, Deputy.

Assessor and Collector's Office, December 10th, 1885. d51.

Weary Man

Don't know what's the matter!

Is VITALITY waning?

You feel languid and spiritless, and need

PERUVIAN BITTERS!

The NERVES, LIVER, KIDNEYS and DIGESTIVE ORGANS need help. CINCHONA RUBRA and other valuable remedies embodied in PERUVIAN BITTERS will make you EAT HEARTILY, DIGEST PERFECTLY and SLEEP WELL. Then go on your way rejoicing.

Sold by all Druggists and Wine Merchants.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes assessed against and upon the property of Joseph T. Clayton, for the year A. D. 1885, amounting to Sixty Cents, (60c.) remain unpaid.

Therefore I, Nathaniel V. Jones, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of An Act of the Legislative Assembly, of the Territory of Utah, entitled: "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to wit:

Lots One (1) and Two (2), in Block One Hundred and Twenty-nine (129), Plat "D" Salt Lake City Survey, and will sell the same or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the Taxes and Costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 16th day of January, 1886, at 12 o'clock m.

NATHANIEL V. JONES, Collector for Salt Lake County.

County Collector's Office, No. 5, County Court House, Salt Lake City, December 24th, 1885. d5 s2

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