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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, - - August 6, 1892.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE.

WE have received the annual circular of the Latter-day Saints' College for the seventh academic year of 1892-93, which will cover a period of forty weeks, exclusive of the winter vacation, divided as follows: The first term will begin Aug. 22d, 1892, and end Dec. 23d; the second term will begin January 9th, 1893, and end June 9th.

The following will constitute the faculty: Willard Dune, D. B., Principal: theology, theory and practice of teaching, English, Phonography and typewriting. Joseph Nelson, Assistant Treasurer: academic department; Mathematics, and business courses. W. H. Chamberlin, Secretary: intermediate department, first section; physical geography, assistant in mathematics. John T. Woodbury, Librarian: intermediate department, second section; elementary science. Philip S. Maycock: intermediate department, third section. Zina Bennion: Lady Superintendent; assistant in intermediate department. Dr. Romanus B. Pratt: Advisory Physician. Prof. Jos. J. Daynes, Vocal Music.

The people are familiar with the fact that it is the intention of the authorities of the Church to establish a university, which will ultimately possess the necessary buildings and have associated with it all the most advanced facilities to make it a high class institution. It has been decided to form a nucleus for this proposed establishment by commencing work in line with its development forthwith. For this purpose a building is being erected on the college grounds on, First North Street. This new structure will be occupied temporarily by the university, and classes will be conducted therein in language and science. It has also been provided that Willard Young, President of the university, shall have the supervisory charge of the college and the grounds connected with it.

These new arrangements will be a decided advantage to the students of the college, who, in addition to their studies in that establishment, will also be enabled, if they so desire, to attend the university science and language classes without additional charge. The rates of tuition are as follows:

	First term (18 weeks)		Second term (22 weeks)	
	Full term.	Half term.	Full term.	Half term.
Intermediate dept.,	\$ 7.50	\$4.25	\$ 8.50	\$4.75
Academic dept.,	11.00	6.00	13.00	7.00
Normal dept.,	11.00	6.00	13.00	7.00

A liberal number of worthy and qualified normal students will be appointed to seats in the department free of charge, as

beneficiaries, under an appropriation made for that purpose by the Church. Such students may be called at any time to render assistance, according to their qualifications, in departments and classes of the college. All applications for appointments under this provision must be made in writing to the principal.

"A normal training class for officers of the Mutual Improvement Associations will be organized in connection with the college. Officers of these associations and others interested in this work will be admitted (free of charge) under proper restrictions. The study in this class will be conducted according to the M. I. A. Manual, and will cover a period of five weeks, two sessions of one and one-half hours each, per day."

The Students' Society has always been an attractive feature of the college. Its object is to provide, mental recreation, and to furnish opportunities for gaining general information and practice in public exercises. The meetings of the organization have heretofore attracted large numbers of visitors that have shown their appreciations of the labors of the society. An effort will be made to increase its usefulness in the future.

We are gratified to be able to state that the Latter-day Saints' College has accomplished a great deal of good in the interest of what constitutes true education from the standpoint of the Church. Combined with secular teaching the religious and moral nature of the students is cultivated. It has accomplished much while laboring under difficulties, which proper public support will enable it to overcome. We have no reference now to the attendance, which has been almost uniformly good. Indeed there have been occasions when it has been impossible to admit all applicants, because of insufficient accommodations. The college needs financial assistance from those who have the proper education of the children of the Saints at heart, and we trust it will be duly accorded.

Details connected with the establishment can be had from the circular, which, together with any other information desired, can be obtained on application to Prof. Willard Dune, whose address is P. O. Box 1706, Salt Lake City.

We wish the institution the abundant success and hearty support of which it is so well deserving.

A MORE EXCELLENT WAY.

THIS evening the proposition to allow the City Assessor two per cent. on all collections of taxes for the year, will be discussed again by the City Council. It is said that the resolution is in high favor among some real estate men; also that the reason for this is a private understanding that certain suburban property is to be assessed at a low valuation if the per-centage system prevails. We do not know how much truth there is in this report, but it is worthy of investigation.

We do not think the per-centage principle in the assessing of taxes is a good one. It is a standing temptation to the officer who is to be benefited by it. We all understand how the thing was managed during the previous two years of "Liberal" assessment. We don't want this repeated. Everything that can

be said in its favor is equally applicable to the salary system. There is no need to make the compensation of the Assessor contingent upon the amount of money he gets from the taxpayer. The better way is to give him a salary proportionate to the work he is required to perform. Anxiety to retain the per-centage speculation is open to grave suspicion.

The services of the Assessor are well understood. The value of them to the city can be easily computed. The full worth ought to be paid. The office is important, the salary should be large. The sum proposed—\$3500 or \$4000 appears to ample. That is for the Council to determine. But the amount ought to be settled, contingent only upon the faithful performance of duty. There is no more need to pay the City Assessor on a percentage than the County Assessor. The fee-system and the percentage system for payment of public officials are twin relics of a vicious past and both ought to be buried out of sight.

We hope the progressive members of the Council will see to it that bad methods shall not prevail because they are old, and that no private real estate speculations shall be permitted to regulate public affairs. Give the Assessor a good salary, see that he does his duty, and save the taxpayers all that wise economy shall render possible.

WHAT THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE SUGGESTS.

THE attempt to assassinate Manager Frick, of the Carnegie works, at Homestead, is a suggestive incident. We stated on Saturday that we did not believe the murderous act could be connected with the Amalgamated Trades Union Association, and so it transpires. We were also correct in the idea that notwithstanding that no connection of that nature would be established, united labor at Homestead, and perhaps throughout the country, would suffer from the moral effect of the deed.

Unfortunately for organized labor, evidences are being developed that indicate anarchistic tendencies at Homestead. As an instance, it is reported that eight foremen have left the Carnegie works since the attempt on Mr. Frick's life, because they have been threatened that their lives would be taken if they continued to work for the company. The attack upon Mr. Frick impressed them with the idea that the threat was not an idle one and they left the works. Even if there were no intention to carry out these threats, they are of themselves anarchistic, and constitute a moral connection between workmen at Homestead and the arch-enemies of social order who commit deeds of blood.

A recent manifesto issued by the Amalgamated Association also had a decidedly communistic tendency. It claimed that because the workmen at Homestead had, by their labor, contributed to the building up of the Carnegie works they had an actual right of proprietorship therein. The government was called upon to support this view.

No such claim is sustained by ex-laboring law. The workmen performed labor for which they were to be paid a