

all my high school teachers had ever been able to cram into me.

So-called short methods, invented, it would seem to make sure we do not exercise our own minds, are perfectly useless until, by what we term the long road, we have acquired a thorough comprehension of the case.

It is no matter how slow or long the route may be, we must understand the underlying, fundamental truth before we use any short methods, or they will prove to be traps for our unwary feet.

The last day of the exercises at Provo there was a large attendance. A music lesson was given by Prof. P. M. Bach.

Dr. Karl Maeser lectured on "School Discipline."

Colonel Parker lectured during each session, and it has been decided by the managers of the Summer school and institute to publish all his addresses in full, in pamphlet form.

A great feature in the afternoon was the lecture of Prof. G. H. Brimhall on "Principles and School Devices." The lecture on "Teacher and Society" by Colonel Parker was listened to with great interest, the Academy library being packed to overflowing.

Prof. B. Cluff, Jr., principal of the B. Y. A., concluded his masterly discussion of psychology begun on Wednesday.

Mrs. Parker said a few words of farewell to the class.

Colonel Parker, in half an hour's talk, summed up all his previous remarks. He expressed his appreciation of the attention and eager desire manifested by the class for knowledge. He would take pleasure in telling at home and abroad his very favorable impression of the teachers of Utah.

Superintendent Wilson announced that this concluded the work of the Institute, and it was turned over to the organizers of the summer school.

Professor Cluff, gave the meeting up to farewell remarks from those present, and quite twenty persons responded, all being earnest in their praises of the good done by this gathering.

Mrs. Parker was called for and recited a beautiful selection. Mrs. L. L. Dalton in behalf of the class presented Miss Heaftring with a portfolio of free hand engravings, (Utah scenes). The lady made a graceful response.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Bach.

Bishop Tanner pronounced the benediction.

DECAY OF LIBERALISM.

The decay of Ultra-Liberalism, as viewed during the Liberal conference in Salt Lake City, is a hopeful sign.

The mission of Liberalism was noble, only so far as it advocated and worked for unity, through channels approved of by the discrete, wise and patriotic. Its sentiments and teachings can be beneficial to the interests of this Territory only in proportion to its capacity of infusing the needed unifying principle.

A system, wherever found, which aims at dissolution and annihilation, and substitutes no principle which is capable of producing peace and harmony, is a failure. Liberalism allying itself with Americanism and identical with it is a grand success here as elsewhere—a handmaid

of the social and educational forces, by and through which Americanism has, in the past, peacefully and infallibly achieved such grand victory on this continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It will, in the fullness of time, solve the problem of Utah and successfully and effectually secure the cooperation of the two now discordant elements, in rendering this grand Territory of Utah, the great Mecca of the world. The sooner this can be done the better.

It is unquestionably the great desire of Mormons and Gentiles alike to see the day coming when the principles of Americanism shall rule here as elsewhere, when peace, harmony and good fellowship shall prevail. If Liberalism, then, were a faithful ally of Americanism it would have a mission, and if it faithfully performed this, it would be a success, welcomed by all. If on the other hand, it teaches and practices that by a course of coercion it can better cope with and solve the supposed problem which confronts the people of the Territory, it is and always will be a failure.

Americanism as preached and practiced in the past has lost none of its virtues and strength but conquers today as powerfully and unpretentiously and effectually as in the past. Were Liberalism kindred to it, it could do the same. Political machinations whether liberal or otherwise, are insufficient *per se* to solve the problem which has vexed this Territory.

The truth of this bold assertion becomes clearer every day. While ample room should be allowed for diversity of opinions in all matters relating to the welfare of Utah politically, socially and morally, the bitterness which has characterized the past should find no place. For is it not true that many who have come to these valleys from east and west, north and south, have come here with the sole desire of making a home in this beautiful country and intent only on seeing Utah become the garden spot of this western country?

The writer ventures moreover to assert, that while differences of opinion politically and otherwise are sure to assert themselves here as elsewhere, a continual political fermentation like that of the past, is subversive of all things beneficial to a substantial and healthy growth of Utah.

The bitter spirit which once animated the South is now no more. Peace and reconciliation spread their wings over this great and glorious republic, and with the exception of a few minor differences, we are now materially a nation "Unum pluribus." An issue as serious as that between the North and the South has now, through the wisdom of the wise and the measures of the peaceable, become no more. If true Americanism, patriotism and loyalty effected this in a comparatively short time, how much less would be required to settle permanently the purely local political issues between the two or more contending parties here?

It is admitted by many good men, both Liberals and others, that the past has been characterized by a political officiousness utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the age, odious to a few and offensive to the majority.

Anathemas on all nightmares

which may hereafter visit this land and oppress it. Many who come shall then find that after all Utah is not as bad a country to live in, and not so utterly demoralized as reported; but a country where the grand principles of the American institution can find as ready a soil as anywhere on this broad continent.

A. BJORNSEN, M. D.
SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 10th, 1892.

THE SANITARY SITUATION.

It will be no use for the City Council, or any member of that body to belittle the complaints about the failure of the sewerage system to meet the public necessity. The truth is that, at the upper part of East Temple Street near the Temple Block, the stench arising from the man-holes is stifling. It is the same at the head of State Street. Down at the Jordan, near where the pump is supposed to be at work, the filth emptied into the river poisons the air, and warns the city of the dangers to health and life that lurk in these noxious deposits. Flushing is a necessity at the upper parts of the sewers; proper disposition of the sewage is a necessity at the point of exit.

These essentials were pointed out by the DESERET NEWS at the time when the sewer question was agitated in this city. For calling attention to them we were accused by our "Liberal" opponents of being opposed to proper sanitation. The charge has been frequently repeated since then, although the facts were exactly to the contrary and those who maligned us knew it as well as we.

When the proposition was made to sewer district No. 1, to vote on the question, we explained our position and advised the property owners to investigate the matter before deciding. We suggested that they find out first where the needed water was coming from for flushing, and where the output was to go. We opposed the emptying of the sewage into the Jordan and also the building of sewers, for one district only, at the general expense when very few of the taxpayers would reap any benefit from it.

This, as we have said, was greatly misrepresented, and the DESERET NEWS was daily held up for reprobation as "opposed to sewers." When the People's Party, previous to the municipal campaign of 1890, presented a declaration of principles, the same kind of falsehood was resorted to by the "Liberals" and it was claimed that the People's Party platform was inconsistent with the utterances of the DESERET NEWS, the sewer question being one of the alleged points of difference. To this we responded as follows on September 24, 1890:

"On the question of sanitation the DESERET NEWS stands just where it stood before the convention was held. We were and are in favor of 'sewers for the business part of the city, and the deodorization and removal of fecal and all waste matter from the other districts.' The files of this paper will show that we have advocated this for many years. We opposed the expenditure of public money gathered from every part of the municipality, for a system that was for the special benefit of one locality, without a vote of the entire people