

## A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Hon. Joseph E. Washington, chairman of the committee on territories in the national House of Representatives, is in our midst. The gentleman has all along been an undisguised friend to Utah, as indeed he has been to all the other Federal dependencies, which are such against their will, and it is not assuming too much to say that his welcome here is one of the genuine and unaffected kind. Mr. Washington has represented the Sixth Tennessee district for three terms, this being his fourth, and has distinguished himself throughout by great ability and strict attention to business; he is a lawyer of high standing and is quite young, being (we believe) in his forty-second year. We hope he will see, hear and enjoy to the fullest extent and that the present visit may not be his last.

## THE BALLOT A COMMODITY.

Ex-Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut is quoted as having said to a legislative committee: "I think it's right for you as candidate in secure that man's vote, if he is a man without principle and ignorant, by any means you can use." If the ex-governor had been as direct in his speech as he was candid in his expression, the words employed would have been more like this: "I think it entirely right to buy the vote of any man wherever it is to be got in that way."

Any doubt as to whether Governor Bulkeley did or did not say this, or whether he entertained such a view, need not be discussed; although as that official is on record as holding on to an office for two years after the term expired and that too an office that he was not elected to in the first place, it would be convenient and opportune in this connection to point out that the words and acts of some prominent men oftentimes match each other with wonderful nicety.

But that was not our purpose in quoting the remark. The idea was to emphasize a tendency of modern politics and to fix passing attention upon a practice which is fast coming to be regarded not only as excusable but as actually legitimate and praiseworthy. Few practical politicians of this day deem it improper to angle for and catch the floating and purchasable vote. They may not employ ready money as the bait, and bid in ballots at so much per dozen. There are other and various ways of accomplishing the same result. Perquisites and promises to pay are frequently as potent as any other form of legal tender—"influence" in getting an office is oftentimes more acceptable than cash. But whatever the consideration, the principle is the same; and he who bargains for and receives the vote shields himself behind the unique defense that whatever crime there is is on the part of the seller, the bribe-taker—the buyer, the bribe-giver, has done nothing wrong.

Tariff legislation, financial measures, foreign diplomacy, and internal improvements—all these are important and necessary matters of governmental interest. Yet when we think of the

glory of the heritage we enjoy in constitutional government, and the dangers that menace the perpetuity of our system, no problem wears a graver face than this: the purity of the ballot and the swift and sure punishment of all who would tamper with it.

## THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE.

We have received, fresh from the press, the annual circular of the Latter-day Saints' College in this city for the eighth academic year, 1893-94, and take pleasure in laying before our readers some of its salient features.

In the brief but interesting historical sketch with which the pamphlet begins, attention is called to the fact that the Church university having been called into being, its work will be conducted temporarily on the grounds of the college, in a building erected for that purpose, the college being for the time under the general supervision of the president of the university; an arrangement offering great advantages to the students of the college, who will be admitted without additional expense to any studies in the university for which they may be qualified.

The courses of study provided are as follows: 1—A two years' preparatory course; 2—A three years' literary course; 3—A year's business course; 4—A two years' mathematical course; 5—A three years' scientific course; 6—A three years' normal course.

Courses 2, 3, 4 and 5 can be taken up by those students only who have passed in the branches of the two years' preparatory course; course 6 by those who have completed the first year of the preparatory course. Stress is laid upon the point that in the entire normal course attention is given to the fact that *how* to teach is of greater importance than *what* to teach, the training of the mind than the imparting of instruction. Ample work is accordingly provided in studies dealing with the nature of the mind and its operations, and the branches best fitted for the cultivation of its several faculties. Realizing at the same time that the elevation of the teacher's calling depends upon the scholarship of its adherents, the college authorities require of graduating teachers not only a knowledge of subjects most likely to be taught by them, but also an acquaintance with related branches, which will tend to give breadth, scope and dignity to their intellectual acquirements.

The scientific, literary and business courses are presented with equal thought and thoroughness, and provided with equal facilities. A novel feature of the latter course is the attention paid to phonography and typewriting, in which there are to be daily recitations and drill in finger exercises. Prominent among the special studies enumerated are: (1) instrumental music, under a system which aims to develop musical as well as technical ability; (2) physical culture, embracing the best features of the Delsarte, the Swedish and the German systems of gymnastics, comprising gymnastic exercises, military drill, and exercises with dumb bells, Indian clubs, etc.—this work, for which no extra charge is made, being required

of all students of the first year of the normal, and the second year of the preparatory course; and (3) orthoepy, a ten weeks' course, including the study of phonetics, principles of pronunciation with their application, and the use of the dictionary—a study which forms an excellent introduction to elocution and higher work in English.

As to graduation, the circular gives notice that although certificates will be issued to students completing either the first or second year's work, no one will be considered in reality a graduate from the normal department of the college until he has completed the full course. All persons desiring to enter this department must make written application to the principal at least a week before the opening of the school year, and they must present themselves at the college on Monday, September 11, 1893, at 9 a. m., to pass the entrance examination. An entrance fee of \$15 will be charged those who are permitted to take up the normal course. This will entitle the student to attendance for as long a time as may be necessary to complete the course. For each year of attendance an expense fee of \$5 will be charged.

Other charges, which are payable in advance, with refunding not allowed and no reduction for less than half a semester, are as follows:

	Full semester.	Half semester.
Intermediate dept.	\$ 8 00	\$4 50
Academic dept.	12 00	7 00
Instrumental music	10 00	5 00

Through the courtesy of the railway companies whose lines approach the city, students from other places receive the benefit of greatly reduced rates in travelling between their homes and Salt Lake City. All students can secure half rate tickets for transportation over the city street railway lines. Applications for permits must be made to the principal.

The year will be divided into two semesters, the first opening on Monday, September 11, 1893, and closing on Friday, January 26, 1894; winter vacation begins on Saturday, December 24, 1893, and ends on Monday, January 1, 1894; and the second semester opening on Monday, January 29, 1894, and ending on Friday, June 8, 1894. All formal exercises will be suspended on legal holidays and during general conferences of the Church.

The faculty includes the following regular instructors: Willard Done, D. B., principal; theology, pedagogy, history, phonography; Joseph Nelson, assistant treasurer; mathematics and business courses; W. H. Chamberlin, secretary; general science; John T. Woodbury, librarian; domestic science, physiology, political science, logic; Philip S. Maycock, methods of teaching, psychology; G. W. Ingram, registrar; Latin, English, elocution, physical culture; and Dohnette Smith, lady superintendent. Also the following special instructors and lecturers: Richard T. Haag, German, drawing, penmanship; Thomas McIntyre, vocal music; Gwendolin Lewis, instrumental music; Dr. Romania B. Pratt, advisory physician; J. M. Sjodahl, Arabic; David McKenzie, "Bible evidences;" John Nicholson, "reason in theology;" George Reynolds, "Book of Mormon;" B. H. Roberts, "Church history;" C. F. Wilcox, M. D., "san-