

continually for the extension and improvement of school work, and accommodations for scholars are being secured as fast as possible. The doubling up of the work and sessions for the primary grade is a good movement considering the crowded condition of the schools, and the efficiency displayed in all departments of city educational work is commendable. For particulars read the report of the Board meeting in another column.

We understand that sites for new school buildings can be obtained for bonds. But in the erection of school buildings there must, of course, be an expenditure of money for materials and labor. But could not some of our strongest contractors and builders, lumber and brick sellers and others, make some kind of a combination or syndicate to secure the contracts for these buildings and take bonds in payment or in part payment?

This is worth considering. It is for the public interest that the needed school facilities shall be forthcoming without delay. The work should be done with home materials and home skill and labor. It would be a pity to see outside capitalists come in and take it out of the hands of home contractors and investors. We believe the bonds will be in demand after a while and that money can be made by taking them for this work. We have no doubt that satisfactory arrangements could be made with the Board of Education if our home builders and contractors are disposed to take the matter up.

The resolution adopted by the majority of the Board that, until suitable public halls can be erected for general public purposes, the school houses may be used under certain conditions for political and other meetings, will be endorsed by the public. It shows a disposition to study the public interest and meet the public sentiment. The stipulation that smoking and the defilement of the buildings with tobacco juice shall be strictly guarded against, is eminently proper, and those who engage the schoolhouses for public gatherings should see to it that the rule is enforced.

We do not see why politics and tobacco should be so intimately associated, nor why men cannot congregate politically as they would at a dramatic or musical entertainment, and abstain from spoiling the air and rolling the floor of the places where they assemble as much in one case as in the other.

A general public hall, of sufficient dimensions, in the business part of town is a public necessity.

There should be others of smaller size in the outer districts. But for the present, one large assembly hall in a central locality would meet the pressing demand and be profitable in a pecuniary as well as a public sense.

In the meantime it is right to allow the people who pay for the schoolhouses to use them, in wisdom and decency, for general public purposes, and that portion of the Board which approved of the measure is entitled to credit for the resolution. On general principles the Board of Education, so far as we can perceive, is taking a praiseworthy course.

THAT DEEP CREEK RAILROAD.

THE Deep Creek railroad scheme has become a matter of general ridicule. The Baconian grab appears to have entirely relaxed, and the prospects of anything practical arising from it become smaller by degrees and vexatiously less as the months roll by. Yet the road would be of great benefit to Salt Lake as well as to property owners at Deep Creek, and the indications are that it would bring good returns for the money invested in its construction.

At the meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, Col. Dounellan brought up the subject and urged the calling of a meeting for its special consideration. He was of the opinion that the men and the money necessary would be forthcoming at home if the proper methods were used to obtain them. Tuesday, October 18th, was set as the day of the meeting, and a special call for it at the Chamber of Commerce will be issued by the secretary.

This is deserving of the thought of our most enterprising men and our speculating capitalists. The Deep Creek country is showing solid mining resources and capabilities, and it looks as though a railroad to that region could be built without much of the ordinary outlay attending such works, while assuring good returns for the investment. At any rate, that meeting ought to be well attended and the subject should be fully ventilated.

HOME GOODS.

THE *Denver News* speaks of the fine chevots, cassimeres, flannels, muses, tweeds and dress goods made in Utah out of Utah wool, samples of which were taken to Denver by Thomas Tonge on his return from the Irrigation Congress. It is worthy of note that Utah woolen goods are highly appreciated in eastern markets wherever they are introduced, and people who see them are surprised at their style and quality.

It is not generally known that home manufactures have been engaged in to any extent in this Territory. And we do not think the act is as greatly appreciated as it should be in Utah. The home-made cloths for ladies' and gentlemen's wear that are woven at home are of most excellent quality, and when properly made up look as well as most of the foreign articles which are of higher price.

The home goods ought to be patronized, but few are influenced by sentiment or the public welfare in these matters. Economy and self-interest predominate, and to them the manufacturer and dealer must appeal. We believe that if our home-made goods were better understood, both as to quality and price, they would find a bigger market in Utah and that in a short time there would be found a full home demand for all that our factories now produce, and a need would be created for other enterprises of a similar character. Home goods should be appreciated by home consumers.

IS THE WAR APPROACHING?

WAR rumors, in which England and Russia appear as the principals, are still floating, and causing the air of Europe to be thick with the smoke of prospective battle. Notwithstanding the serious symptoms indicating the near approach of an international breach of the peace on the eastern hemisphere, some leading statesmen keep on asserting that war will not be the result of the critical situation. Caprivi is one of those who express pacific views. Such ideas are not to be relied upon, judging from the fact that similar utterances have invariably issued from high sources immediately preceding every resort to armed conflict. The Franco-German war was no exception to this rule. It is not usual for men in ruling positions to admit the probability of a dreaded calamity, even when it appears to be imminent. This reluctance is evinced under various circumstances, it being exceedingly common, as an illustration, when a great and capable publicist is at the verge of the grave, to publish announcements to the effect that the patient has bridged the crisis and is on the road to recovery. These bulletins are generally supplemented with the statement that the great man has passed away. It seems to be a prominent peculiarity exhibited by interested humanity to manifest an unwillingness to admit truth when it happens to be of a disagreeable character. In such cases