

our readers prefer to be classified politically, and it is a pleasure to us to be the means by which they have a hearing.

### THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE.

The Latter-day Saints' College in this city will resume active operations on Monday, September 11th, at 9 a. m. The attention of intending students is called to the fact that the following courses have been newly established:

A two years' preparatory course, a three years' normal course, a two years' mathematical course, a year's business course, a three years' literary course, and a three years' scientific course. By this arrangement the work of the student is carefully graded from the time he enters the college to the time of graduation, and he is enabled to labor to the greatest possible advantage.

Dr. J. E. Talmage, the popular and efficient teacher of science, will conduct the first year's work of the four years' Church university course in chemistry and natural philosophy, and college students will be admitted to these classes without extra charge of tuition. Dr. Talmage will also supervise the scientific work of the college.

The university building, recently erected on the college grounds, will be occupied by the students of the advanced courses. This will give additional room in the college building, the capacity of the institution being raised to 350 pupils. It has also been decided to re-establish the preparatory department, which was discontinued five years ago on account of lack of room. This will enable students of the fifth grade of the city schools (the fourth reader grade) to enter the lowest classes. The text books required in these lower grades are the Franklin IV Reader, Maxwell's Elementary Grammar, and Appleton's Elementary Geography.

For the benefit of those who are struggling for an education based upon a knowledge of God, the tuition in the college has been reduced as much as possible. For the highest grades (all courses but the preparatory and normal) the charge is \$24 for the entire year, or about 60 cents per week. For the lower grades and the preparatory course the tuition is \$16 for the year or about 40 cents per week. By a special ruling the normal course has been thrown open to the student under the following conditions: He is expected to pay an entrance fee of \$15 on beginning the course. This entitles him to membership in the course for as long a time as may be necessary for its completion. For each year of actual attendance an expense fee of \$5 is charged. For the entire normal course the charge will be \$30, in case it is completed in three years. Written application for admittance to the normal course should be made at once to the principal, and personal interview with him may do much towards reducing the financial obstacles in the way of gaining an education.

The study of theology (as well as all other branches) is pursued in a logical and consecutive manner. The faith of the child is first built up by simple stories, illustrative of the goodness and mercy of God and the faith and fidel-

ty of inspired men. In the same illustrative way the first principles of the Gospel are studied, and then the course is completed with a careful and technical study of the truths of the Gospel with reference to their authenticity from the standpoint of Scripture and reason. While technical study is thus pursued, care is taken that the spirit of devotion is not quenched. Religion receives fully as much recognition as does theology.

The principal of the college or his representative will be at his office, 238 west, First North street, every day from Monday, Sept. 4th, to Saturday, Sept. 9th, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Students from outside the city would do well to make written application for reduced fare permits. Mail communications on other matters connected with the college will receive prompt attention, and circulars will be sent upon application. Letters should be addressed to Prof. William D. Done, P. O. Box 1706, Salt Lake City.

In conclusion let us say that we anticipate a most successful year for the college. The teachers are filled with enthusiasm for their work, and possess all the ability of specialists in their respective lines. The work of the past has proven what can be done under these favorable circumstances. With such instructors in charge and the rooms filled with earnest, industrious students, the college will come to deserve more fully the position it has long held, as one of the most popular and worthy institutions in the Territory.

[COMMUNICATED.]

### SOUTHERN UTAH WAKENED.

Not many persons are now familiar with the difficulties of colonization in Southern Utah; hot, sandy, desolate and forbidding as it was when the first call was made, most responded personally or by proxy. The writer was among the latter, in the faith that a stouter and more rugged substitute would be of greater advantage under the circumstances than he could possibly be. Neither agriculture nor horticulture was his particular forte, but in considering and preparing what would be estimated as a suitable outfit, trees were not forgotten and so came—it is believed—the first orchard ever planted in St. George.

President George A. Smith took quite a part in the meetings of those appointees, yet while he vigorously sustained his great leader President Young in that policy, he was equally ready to point out in extenso the prospective difficulties of the mission. All the brethren realized afterward, if not at the time, that "when Dixie land" was ploughed and seeded it would be "necessary to water it well or both seed and soil would likely be blown away" together! Our substitute, like many another brave man, was of those who endured, and he still remains there a valued citizen, while many returned discouraged and others were honorably released. Still the mission prospers, and a generation raised there have today a greater attachment to the locality and country than their fathers had, for it is their veritable home!

The first industry in the south was

fruit; the first crop was cotton, which seemed an all-essential during the continuance of the Civil War. It was said that the first cotton raised there cost ten dollars per pound, and some said that to bring the water on the land cost from sixty to one hundred dollars per acre. In most places this was extremely scarce; but the cotton was fine, and did good service as hatts, in cotton yarn, as warp for wool in the north; and in the factory at Washington it was utilized and came in good stead for a season when the Confederacy was struggling in the later stages of the war.

Soon fruit began to be abundant; grapes in particular; and wine as the product thereof, was as common almost and certainly nearly as palatable as ordinary "Dixie" water. Prest. Young lamented this drift in the direction of wine-making and wine-bibbling, and claimed that raisin making and fruit culture was the objective intent of that mission. Inexperience in the kind of grape, and consequent curling, had to be remedied after trial, but later raisins have been seen in Salt Lake City, brought from the south by Brother Richard Bentley, which were equal in flavor and appearance, in bloom and table qualities, to any European Muscatels. The only wonder is that more energetic and persistent efforts have not been made in this direction, particularly as this Territory (for "Mormon" use) imports not less annually than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of raisins at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars! There is an industry, which if it could be monopolized by "Our South," would provide considerable labor and sustenance for the deserving settlers in that trying climate. Can this be done? Well, not at once, perhaps, but Utah will still buy this fruit, and in increasing quantities, if times are favorable and her population continues to grow.

One obstacle in the way of "Dixie's" progress has been the lack of railroad facilities. When these come, all the early vegetables and fruits, now consumed in such quantities and imported from California, will be home-raised. There will be but three hundred miles of transportation where there are now nine hundred, which compels much of this to come by express, by reason of perishable qualities. Large quantities of canned fruit now imported should also come from the south as well, such as pears, peaches, cherries, etc., which are imported to the tune of fifteen thousand dollars, and of jams, a kindred production, at least three thousand dollars more.

Another article might also be made quite a profitable one if raised in southern Utah, that is peanuts, which is a small thing, yet counts in importation no less an amount than seventy-five thousand pounds, at a cost of seven thousand dollars, or, with the freight in favor of the home grower, (about twelve hundred) gives a total of eight thousand two hundred dollars for peanuts only. Then if we add of almonds twenty thousand pounds, at a cost of three thousand more, for these two kinds of nuts there is over twelve thousand dollars if Dixie knows the day of her visitation!

There is somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty thousand pounds of prunes consumed here annually, and