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SOME UNIVERSITY ECONOMICS.

The Ogden *Standard* is inclined to question the propriety of uniting the Agricultural College with the University of Utah. In suggesting such a course some days ago, we felt assured that the grounds for doing so were the very best; and while not disposed to rush voluntarily into a newspaper controversy on this or any other subject, we shall have to take occasion to mention a few important points which the *Standard* seems to have overlooked.

The grounds upon which protest against the union is made are: (1) that the schools "differ in aim and design," to an extent which renders impracticable the scheme of uniting them under one management and in one locality; (2) that the Agricultural College has now been established at heavy expense to the Territory, and to move it from Logan for the purpose of bringing the two institutions together would be bad economy.

We might have answered the first objection with more satisfaction if the *Standard* writer had been more explicit in defining what he considered to be the aims of the two schools. Here is his statement:

The Agricultural College is a special school, combined with an experiment station. It is, or should be, a place where the youth may receive manual training. It is a school for the masses, where the pupils should be taught matters pertaining to practical affairs and receive a training in every day utility. * * The College is established for practical purposes, the University for classical.

We are unable to decide from this language just what is meant by manual training. If it is to teach the farmer boys, who go there with the expectation of getting practical knowledge, how to hold a plow or harness a horse, we have only to say that either the News or its esteemed cotemporary is mighty off color as to college economics. If it is a school of technology which the *Standard* has in mind, while such could not consistently be assumed to be comprehended in the name agricultural college, we would still be prepared, if occasion required, to advocate the uniting of such an institution with the University, as unconditionally as we do the uniting of the Agricultural College. But that is aside from the point.

In every public transaction where a diversity of personal interests exists, there are sure to arise an array of many-sided arguments so vast as to preclude all possibility of disentangling them with profit. We believe the agricultural college question as discussed in other states besides Utah, has been more than usually fruitful of this sort of political product. But stripped of various definitions and other worthless attendants, we find that the only essential difference between an agricultural college which offers a competent course of study for the granting of degrees, and any other competent educational concern having the same grade of instruction, is the experiment station. All outside of that department is straight university work; and the greater part of the instruction inside is given in any capable institution of higher learning. For the sake of exact, we have been comparing the courses of study now offered by the Agricultural College, Post-Office, [illegible] and more, of the studies exhibited in its register of courses are exact duplicates of work laid down in the University catalogue. If the latter institution was fitted up as it should be, with its courses and apparatus as complete as are [illegible] several other western institutions [illegible] the same grade, [illegible] this would [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] rather at [illegible] in twenty. [illegible] greatest agricultural University [illegible] American [illegible] [illegible]

As to the question of what studies are "practical" and what "classical," we incline to [illegible] competent [illegible] the students. [illegible] and any study [illegible] would [illegible] study. And that definition would apply as well to the study of Greek in one case as to the chemistry of potato fertilizers in another. For this reason a university is not, as the *Standard* seems to think, simply an establishment for the application of a higher polish to persons whose sole end in life is to be cultivated, but it gives competent instruction in any of the higher branches of learning which as far as [illegible] And we [illegible] practically [illegible] to remove the science of agriculture from the plane of higher education, would degrade the most noble of human pursuits. It is not so. [illegible] science among the higher branches of learning. Its place has been determined by the long [illegible] of sober and [illegible] labor in the class room and laboratory which every student must traverse before he is competent to begin the most essential branch of agricultural study. This may be "hampering the advantages of [illegible] education for the sake of practical training," but it does not so appear in the books.

The second ground of the *Standard's* protest we have heard nothing of in this quarter. The simple point of controversy, so far as we know, has been the uniting of the two schools. We will say this much, however, for the benefit of our opponent: When you come to place the bare cost of a college building of the dimensions of either the one at Logan or the one in Salt Lake City over against the constantly increasing expense of keeping such an institution abreast with the times, your building, cherished for what it cost, will very soon go out of sight. It is not only professors and buildings which you duplicate by such a scheme; it is libraries, museums, gymnasiums, laboratories, physical and engineering apparatus—all of which are quite as essential to a university as its professors or president. The Territory could better afford to put the torch to one of the extra buildings than to support it as a parallel institution of learning. In five years or less the treasury would be clearing good money out of the savings by such a destruction.

POLICE ORDERS.

The following are the orders just issued to the uniformed police force of this city for their guidance when on duty:

Must not stop on corners.
Must not walk in company with any person.
Must not talk to any person or answer any question which it can be avoided.

Of course it may be the purpose of the powers that be to reduce to a minimum the proportion of usefulness in the regular police force and to bring the ornamental feature into prominence. This policy may be borne with until with the inauguration of the new year a change of administration brings a change in at least the head of each department. But in cities where the police are a well directed force and are the servants of the people who pay them, instead of the first order quoted the following is the instruction given:

At the intersection of streets the officer will pause, before proceeding on his beat, and look in each direction carefully, to ascertain who her his services are called for.

Regarding the second order, citizens should be careful to give the officer sufficient room on the sidewalk to stay his stride. It is probable he will see to it himself that he is not caught walking in company with an offender against the law. It is proper and commendable, however, to check unnecessary conversation and companionship.

As to order number three it is a matter of congratulation that it will not be enforced for a great length of time, lest the police of Salt Lake should gain the additional unsavory reputation of being boorish. In unsophisticated official centers like New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, a policeman is not only pleased to answer any proper question put by resident or stranger, but will go so far as to conduct, unsolicited, timorous ladies and small and frightened children safely across streets, and will check the train of vehicles until his charge is out of danger. In London, in a country where the people are popularly supposed to be servants rather than masters of those in official position, the metropolitan constabulary are reputed to be the acme of courtesy and efficiency, and their conduct in response to inquiries by strangers certainly bears out the courteous feature. Their orders on this subject are:

When on duty, reply promptly, briefly and politely to questions asked.

Possibly the police chiefs in some of the unsophisticated cities referred to might get a few pointers in techniques in our [illegible]

THE STORM.

[illegible]

are served that way in the open street. It is no wonder that under the pressure of such a gale vessels are at the mercy of wind and waves and that such great steamers as the Lucania dare not venture along the rockbound coast of Ireland in an attempt to enter port.

The cold wave that accompanied the storm in England is hardly appreciable in a country like ours. The dispatches state that seven degrees of frost was felt, or a temperature of 25 degrees above zero. That would not occasion even a sharp frost here, but in the dense, moist atmosphere of England it means that unless a person is fairly well protected, freezing to death is not a remarkable event. Unless such a condition it is not strange that several persons met with just that fate. An instance of the cold spell of three years ago in England may be cited, when the thermometer marked seven degrees of frost. A postman, going his rounds in a small town in Kent, was frozen to death while making his regular morning trip. It was noticed that at several places where his horse stopped the postman did not get down from the cart, and on examination he was found to have perished by cold.

The scenes witnessed on vessels driven ashore along the coast are painful in the extreme. It is a harrowing experience for brave men, accustomed to the rigors of a seafaring life, to be almost within hailing distance of a stranded vessel and be powerless to aid the perishing crew. Yet such was the experience on the east coast of England in the recent storm. Vessels were stranded on a sandy beach, within three hundred yards of shore, while the members of the lifesaving crew were unable to do more than watch the sailors clinging to the rigging until they were washed off or dropped from numbness into the raging sea. In such a storm the life-boats are of little more use than a mussel shell. In a similar storm two years ago the life-boat service at Dover made desperate attempts to reach a vessel in such a position and had two crews drowned. After thirty hours' effort a boy who had been lashed to the rigging was taken off, but the rest of the crew of nearly fifty had been all washed away.

The recital of such experiences does not have the effect of causing the ordinary landsman to envy those who "go down to the sea in ships;" but it brings a feeling of satisfaction to residents of this inter-mountain country that they are at an altitude that relieves them from many such inconveniences and have the mountain peaks, bare and rugged though they be, to protect them from the fierceness of the hurricane.

SOMETHING TO GIVE THANKS FOR.

In marked contrast to the flippant and sensational thanksgiving utterances of some of the state governors, like Pennoyer of Oregon and Waite of Colorado, and to the extremely brief suggestions of others who, while not denying that the people have cause for gratitude, are still disposed to leave it to the people to find out for themselves what that cause is, comes the proclamation put forth by Governor Richards of Montana on the 1st inst. In devoutness and earnestness it breathes a spirit that even the most unfortunate may cultivate with profit; and in its simple eloquence and exhortation it is to be thoroughly commended. We quote the larger part of it:

Whatever of temporary misfortune may seem to cloud our hopes or dispel the sunshine from our lives, counts as naught beside the innumerated gifts [illegible]. While the current of prosperity has not been as bountiful as in times past, and the unsettled business conditions of the country have been reflected upon the industrial life of this state, we have much to be thankful for and should unite in offering up to the Divine Father that meed of praise due to the Giver of all good. To Him we owe the blessings of health and hope and whatever of prosperity that has entered into our temporal affairs, and unto Him we must look for the kindly offices of Providence in shaping into usefulness the lives we lead. Thanksgiving and prayer teach us the value of happiness [illegible] the shadows of misfortune have fallen, and the heart has grown weary with no [illegible] hope. Let the people of Montana gather in their usual places of worship, or at their homes, and give proper observance to the day, recognize the hand of God in the transmutations of life, thankful for the blessings we enjoy, and with humble spirits and grateful hearts implore Divine guidance in all that concerns the welfare and prosperity of individuals, communities and states.

BRANDING CRIMINALS.

From the point of view taken by Western civilized nations, the people of the Orient have some decidedly unique punishments for the criminal class. It may be that in some cases these act more vigorously as a deterrent upon individuals who have an inclination to disregard law than do our methods, yet for humanity's sake the practice of barbarities cannot be countenanced even as against the most incorrigible.

The Chinese board of punishments having under its jurisdiction the district of Soochow has decided to try a new method with robbers who are taken in that section. For several years past the rivers of Soochow have been infested with organized bands of thieves who have excellent opportunities for hiding in the wild region along the streams, and who maintain themselves by a system of piracy. They mingle among people in the towns, and upon a signal which brings concerted action perpetrate a series of thefts and retire to their places of concealment. In their practices they also make passengers on river steamers victims of systematic robbery.

Long terms of imprisonment have not been sufficient to break up this business, so the board has concluded to try something else. By a rule just promulgated, those who actually engage in the robberies and others who aid them by concealment or otherwise are subjected to a punishment by which their identity will be ever afterwards established. For the first offense the criminal is to be branded on the right cheek with the characters for robber (thief), and for the second on both cheeks.

The new order goes into effect against thieves caught on board vessels at any of the Chinese ports. By this means offenders may be known at a glance by the police and the public. As the average Chinaman has a superstitious horror of facial disfigurement, and through the infliction of the penalty people will be warned against convicted thieves, it is expected that the new punishment will be effective as an aid in breaking up the robber bands.

To [illegible] remarks of the Boston [illegible] everybody who has given thought to the alarming prevalence of the divorce epidemic will give full approval:

When a divorce is granted for adultery or cruelty, why should not the defendant receive a sentence of imprisonment from a criminal court for the crime for which his marriage is annulled? Then, instead of going away to marry another woman he would go away to [illegible].

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