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A GREAT ANNIVERSARY.

The Fourth of July is not only the anniversary of the birth of a great nation. It marks the dawn of a new cra in the world. It marks the beginning of the full recognition of human rights of liberty, of prosperity, of hope for mankind,

God reserved this part of the world for the accomplishment of His grand purposes, just as He reserved Palestine for His covenant people, anciently, as a means of the furtherance of His plans regarding the human family. He closed this part of His beautiful terrestrial mansion for centuries, but when the time came, He again opened it to all His children. A new epoch of history was thereby inaugurated. The center of gravity of human civilization in all its manifestations, commenced to move toward the New World.

It was all part of the cternal plans of Providence. For ages the principles of liberty sought recognition among the nations of the Old World. Heroes fought for those principles. Martyrs suffered and died for them. But it seemed almost in vain. Tyranny and bigotry held sway. There was no salvation anywhere in the Old World, where even "reformers" believed in the burning of heretics at the stake.

But when God opened His America to His children. He gave to the worthy and noble men and women everywhere the opportunity for which they had fought, bled, and prayed. He gave them the opportunity of founding a government by the people, under which equality, liberty and fraternity could be more than empty sounds. And they availed themselves of this opportunity All that was best in the beautiful ideals of the world's advanced standard-bearers of freedom, was embodied in the American government,

And then, in due time, the Church of the Son of God was restored to earth. Under the protection of the banner of this Nation, which in its field of ever multiplying stars bids you to look up to Him whose throne is established in the midst of the innumerable worlds, that Church has grown and become a witness for God to every creature under the heavens. What the re-establishment of the Church under the protecting wings of the Eagle means to the world, very few realize now. It will be fully realized only when history comes to record the chapters relating to the Millennium and the reign on earth of the Son of God.

This country has been blessed above all the nations, just as the blessing bestowed upon Joseph excelled that of all his brethren. From a narrow strip

redited the French Republic in 1815. During the days of its glory it entered upon all municipal, literary, and social questions and always directed pub lic opinion. But the Times has made mistakes.

One of these is its attitude of antagonsm to the United States. Thinking Englishmen do not share this sentiment. The paper will have to conform to the pattern of respectable American journalism, if it is to regain its prestige. The following by Emerson may be read as an index to the road to really useful journalism everywhere:

"If only it dared to cleave to the right, to show the right to be the only expedient, and feed its butterles from the central heart of humanity, it might not have so many men of rank among its contributors, but genius would be to contail and invincible ally; it might cordial and invincible ally; it might w and then bear the brunt of formnow and then bear the brunt of form-idable combinations, but no journal is ruined by wise courage. It would be the natural leader of British reform: its proud function, that of being the voice of Europe, the defender of the exile, and patriots against despois, would be more effectually discharged, it would have the authority which is claimed for that dream of good men-not yet come to pass, an International Congress; and the least of its victories would be to give to England a new millennium of beneficent power."

### INSPECTORS, USELESS BUT DEAR.

The present manipulators of the ma ority of the City council have absoutely no regard for law. That has been proved by the manner in which public funds have been expended, and the credit of the City drawn upon with out proper authorization. Also by the inexcusable delay of the auditor's report.

Nor have they any regard for the property of the citizens. That is proved by the multiplication of useless positions filled with party tools, all o whom must be paid by the citizens. We are told that "inspectors" of public works are popping up in alarm ing abundance whenever a little job s being done for the City by the ever faithful Moran. There are, we are told, three "inspectors" where one would be more than ample, seeing that their only duty is to do nothing, and ndorse Moran's paving. But these 'inspectors" are paid by the day. And he cost is assessed against the proprty that is being "improved," The citizens are compelled to pay for this useless inspection, as well as for other

useless "work." In other words, the manipulators of the plunderbund secure tools to vote and work for them, and pay these tools with money abstracted from the pockets of property owners-for "improvements."

They are now asking for \$600,000 to spend. Part of that money they need to cover up an illegally created deficit and another part for campaign purposes. If they get it, they will multiply offices, pay two or three men for every one man's work, and squander

the money in various other ways, for ampaign purposes. The gang that claims to have spent \$443,655.93 on the conduit that was originally contracted for about \$232,000, cannot be trusted.

THE DEEPER SCHOOL PROBLEM.

The conference at the State Univerity this week between Dr. Suzzallo of columbia and the teachers in the state normal school is significant of the areful attention that is being given to the subject matter and the methods of the instruction imparted in the public schools. The question. Is not pedagogy, or the

masses are almost sure to regard a litupon Ireland. It denounced and distle manual skill that confers the opportunity of earning a dollar just at pres ent as of more practical value than the more thorough learning that brings still greater power and still greater rewards not alone of the material sort, by and by. Learning how to mend a shoe or to saw a board is what an uneducated

person may regard as very practical while the development of character for citizenship and responsibility of all sorts, through the study of the heroes of history or the spiritual and moral impulses imparted by the study of good literature, may seem very unprac tical; yet they are the most practical and useful results in even a financial sense, to say nothing of the spiritual

and moral enrichment and beauty which they give to al! who pursue such studies. Trade schools should therefore not be established apart from, but in connection with, the regular schools; for many ignorant parents would be very likely to limit their children, if they

could, to the learning of a trade; and in competition with this money-selfishness on the part of short-sighted or avaricious parents, the regular culture of school life would soon be restricted and crippled.

We think it follows from this interesting discussion that the commo chool period should be looked upon as simply eight years of training and not as any certain schedule of studies to be completed. Those who can com plete a large amount of intellectua work in that time should do so, sinc mental power is the most practical and useful of anything a person ever learns in school or elsewhere; but from the development of those to whom ordinary mental tasks are irksome, special trade courses could be employed without breaking down the present intellectual basis of our regular school work. Any changes made in our schoool sys tem should take the form of progres. sive improvements rather than of revolutionary overturnings. It may seen easy to find fault, and to change radically, our established institutions; but the fact, fortunately, is otherwise, and yet, if the popular floodgates of ignorance and selfishness should be opened so that the masses of the people cor dictate as to what the schools must do it is not unlikely that serious damage would thereby be wrought to our pres ent civilization through the abridgment

CLEVELAND ON THE BIBLE.

of the intellectual activity of the pub

lie schools.

The late ex-President Cleveland only a few weeks before his death wrote to a Baltimore clergyman expressing the hope that a book this

gentleman was writing would induce people to study the Bible. Mr. Cleveland wrote: "I very much hope that in sending

"I very much hope that in sending out this book you will do something to invite more attention among the masses of our people to the study of the New Testament and the Bible as a whole. It seems to me that in these days there is an unhappy falling off in our appreciation of the importance of this study. I do not believe, as a people, that we can afford to allow our interest in and veneration for the Bi-ble to abate. I look upon it as the source from which those who study it in spirit and truth will derive strength of character, a realization of the duty of citizenship and a true apprehension of the power and wisdom and mercy of the power and wisdom and mercy of God."

We commend these views to the thoughtful consideration of all interested in the development of manhood. the realization of the duties of citizenship and a true apprehension of the attributes of the Deity. Mr. Cleveland only reiterates what all great world nen of the Christian

SLANDERED BY A CABMAN.

Few residents of this City are aware

on their track. "Yes, sir," he

This was, evidently, the man these

"tourists" were after, and soon they

A great deal of the discourse is un

on the box.

the Pioneers and builders of Utah That gang would not be tolerated very long in any other American city, But the people here are long-suffering and conservative, as they ought to be. Their traducers know this and take advantage of it. In any other place on earth they would be more careful than they are here.

There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight.

Even if he does not say so Mr. Taft looks delighted.

This is just the kind of weather for ouse warmings.

The fellow who rocks the boat almost leserves to be stoned to death.

If Grover Cleveland did not leave a great fortune he left a great name. The indictment in the bank robbery case makes every thing clear-as mud.

If fruits and grain are not growng it is not because of lack of sunshine

Will the Parker resolution be sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought and lose the name of action?

It has not been an insane Fourth. At most it was nothing more than a tem porary mental aberration.

If Mr. Rockefeller's autobiography is anything like his oil, it should be the best seller of the six best sellers.

Let those who have survived the celebration of the Glorious Fourth, be hankful that tomorrow is a day of rest.

For Denver boarding house keepers it will be a feast of fattening, but for the visitors it is likely to be a time of fasting.

"Standering the dead" is a common pastime of the organ of grafters. No wonder that it slanders ex-President Cleveland.

Mr. Bryan has offered the olive branch to Mr. Hearst. Before taking it he may want to see if there are any olives on it.

It used to be said that it is easier to handle a surplus than a deficit. It is true today, only there is no surplus to handle

That additional star in the flag is for Oklahoma. The forty-six in that blue field is the finest constellation to be seen in this world.

An exchange is running a series of articles on "How to give wisely." A series on "How to get wisely" would prove more popular.

Colonel Henry Watterson came down of that Parker resolution like a thousand of brick. How the colonel can jump when he wants to

The Alabama law against carrying concealed weapons is long on pistols. It requires that the barrels shall be at least two feet long.

Madam Anna Gould and Prince Helie de Sagan were united in wedlock today, the Fourth of July. And as good Americans always say on this day, "The union forever."

Chicago man wagered that he ould drink a quart of whisky. He did and won five dollars. In two hours after drinking it he was dead. If a man is going to kill himself drinking whisky robably it is as well to do it at on as to take several years doing it. realized, that the decline of faith in



TEAU.

### VIII. MOUNTAIN WINDS, CYCLONIC WAVES, AND CLIMATIC CHANGES

The amount of our mountain rainfall has not yet been determined: it varies with locality and altitude, and prob-ably does not exceed 25 inches in a has not yet been determined; it varies ably does not exceed 25 inches in a year. That of the valleys varies from to 6 inches just east of the Sierra Nevadas and south of the Great Basir to from 8 to 16 inches elsewhere. In the to from s to 16 inches elsewhere. To the valley of the Colorado in southwestern Arizona, the rainfall is less than three inches and represents the extreme arid-ity of the United States. At Yuma, eight inches in three months, January-March, the most ever recorded, fell in 1965. Heavy prediction over the March., the most ever recorded, fell in 1905. Heavy precipitation over the southwest plateau, coincides with sta-tionary cyclonic periods, during which the continued cold from the north acts upon the winds that circulate about the cyclone or storm center, till rain finally falls. east, sometimes to the Gulf, and some-time only to Montana. In the latter case, it traverses the Great lakes on its way to the Atlantic. CYCLONIC WEATHER IN THE PLAfinally falls.

#### THE CANYON BREEZE.

Though the Rocky mountains inter-cept the prevailing winds nearly at right angles, yet since the prevailing westerly winds are relatively warm during most of the year, and the as-cent from the Great Basin to the sum-mits of the continental divide is grad-ual, the cooling effect due to elevation is not so noticeable in the plateau re-gions as it would otherwise be. The flow of warm currents from the Pacific is but little retarded, and temperatures are often higher in winter on the sum-mits than on the lowlands further east. Cold waves of winter (anti-cyclones) The most delightful of our weather phenomena is the canyon breeze in Those who live in canyor summer. Those who live in canyons, or not far from the lower end (mouth) of any canyon gorge, are familiar with this gentle air movement, which is, in some instances and for certain portions of the year, almost as regular in re-currence as the land and sea breezes of the coasts. The wind blows up the canyon in the daytime and down the canyon in the daytime and down the canyon at night. The regularity and the velocity of this breeze will vary with local conditions, and sometimes it is overcome by larger, general winds. This breeze occurs, though often but gently, on the slopes of all the larger mountains. The transition from the downfow for the night to the upflow of the day is sometimes rapid in the can-yons but is slow in the valleys; and the duration of the breeze varies a good deal with the local topography. The night wind results, from the natural slope of the surface which car-ries the coid mountain air of evening much like a down-stream current, into the warmer valley bottoms. The can-yons, owing to their greater altitude, their forest oreas the proximity of ummer. r not far from the lower end (mouth Cold waves of winter (anti-cyclones) originate in the region north of Mon-tana and travel southeast. The cyclone, or storm, is warmest at the southwast. The cyclole, or storm, is warmest at the southwest quadrant or front of the storm, and coldest on the northwest quarter circle or rear; or it is warmest on the east and coldest on the west side, when the trough of low pressure extends due north and south. In winter these tem-neratures average 13 degrees on the

trough of low pressure extends due north and south. In winter these tem-peratures average 13 degrees on the northwest; on the southwest, 34; south-east, 49; and northeast, 26. The rain areas attending the cyclone are very irregular. With us, southeast winds precede the storm. These warm the air, and make it light and moist, before the cold air from the Pacific northwest approaches. They sky becomes over-cast, and rain or snow falls; then the winds come from the west and a cold wave follows. Heavy air and clear skies, with a wind circulation directly the warmer valley bottoms. The can-yons, owing to their greater altitude, their forest areas, the proximity of snow-covered places, and the shorter time during which they receive direct sunshine, are cooler than the valleys at night, so that the evening wind blows from the cooler canyons to the broader, sun-warmed valleys or plains lower wave follows. Heavy air and clear skies, with a wind circulation directly opposite to that in the cyclone and hence called the anti-cyclone, now pre-vail. Cyclone and anti-cyclone together sun-warmed valleys or plains lower down; and the conditions may be such that this wind provails throughout most of the down

down; and the conditions may be such that this wind prevails 'throughout most of the day. The flow of the day-wind up the canyon or mountain side is not easily explained without the use of a dia-gram. If, however, we imagine the air as standing in one column over the value and in oracles column theorem. vall. Cyclone and anti-cyclone together last about three days. Cyclonic weather means cloudy skies and warm air, fol-lowed by rain or snow; anti-cyclonic weather has clear skies, light winds, and fair skies. The southern half of the plateau--Colorado. Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and southern California--are less frequently visited by cyclonic disturbances than the northern half, and the winds from the Pacific bring little molsture. The fall in temperature in the rear of the cyclone is not so pro-nounced on the Pacific coast and over the plateau as it is in districts east of the Rocky mountains. The air in front valley and in another column over the walley and in another column upon the mountain, it is apparent that the lat-ter is shorter by the amount of the elevation of the mountain above the values the above the amount of the elevation of the mountain above the valley. As the air next to the earth becomes heated, the air columns ex-pand, the expansion being proportion-ate to their respective lengths, the warm air nearest to the earth expand-ing most. This expansion, by lifting some of the lower air, causes the col-umn of air at a given level over the the Rocky mountains. The air in front of a cyclone is heated by the warm winds from the south and by local cloudiness, which prevents the heat some of the lower air, causes the co-umn of air at a given level over th valley to be beauter in level over the valley to be heavier than at the base of the column at the same level on the hillside. The heavier column from from radiating from the ground. In winter an anti-cyclone, or period of cold, clear weather will often remain stationary for days over the plateau without perclose cost of the Rocklea over the valley, therefore, moves to ward the mountain side and causes a breeze up the slopes or up the canyon generally towards noon or afternoon without passing east of the Rockies This condition is often accompanied by generally towards noon or afternoon, dying away as the sinking sun nears the western horizon. It is this breeze which affects most

easterly winds. Its cause has not yet been explained. It is this breeze which affects most favorably the summer climate of the semi-arid valleys. At the writer's home, just within the mouth of the City Creek canyon, this breeze blows on every summer night, and seems to bring from the hills, cooled by the evening radiation, 'fresh supplies of ozone and vigor: it makes breathing a huxury and outdoor sleeping a covet-ed enjoyment. This cool and fragment CLIMATIC CHANGES OF THE PLATEAU. The fossil beds of Wyoming, and, in a small degree, of Utah, tend to show that the great climatic changes to which the earth has been subject in ages past have been very marked in the plateau region. Skeletons of enormous animals that lived here when the climate was much cooler and much more moist and of others that were here when the climate was much warmer than it now is, are the most ed enjoyment. This cool and fragrant wind, often bearing the balsam odors of pine and cedar, somehow reminds one of the days of childhood and early were here when the climate was much warmer than it now is, are the most striking evidences to the non-scien-tific reader of the climatic changes. But other indications, more general if less striking, are not difficult to find. It is known that repeated changes in climate have occurred in the Rocky Mountain areas, and that the records left by the former lakes of the Great Basia constitute the greatest body of one of the days of childhood and early youth. It sights softly, but is cheerful and invigorating, and puts into a per-son the stamina of endurance for an-other warm day. Reclining on the warm earth of the mountain slope, the words of an olden rhyme lulls one to sleep, as at eventide in other days; and-

"Once again, as of old, when the pine

328 feet deep was cut by the outering hito the Snake river basin. Lastly came the present dry period resulting in another shrinkage of the lake to be oresent modest dimensions. Tri ods of high water, Gilbert con were coincident with the prewere coincident with the prevalence of the greatest systems of glacies. A decided increase in the rainfail ac-companied by a corresponding de-crease in the rate of evaporation would in time suffice to fill once more the old lake basins. The recent fluc-tuations of the level of the lake sup-face indicate how rapid the rise of fall would be in the event of only a moder, ate climatic change. Lake Form storm center the winds blow from the southwest and south; northwest from the center, they come from the east and northeäst; north of the center they come almost from the north; and on the west side of the center, from the northwest. (6) The central area of low pressure advances eastward at the rate of 600 miles per day but inclines to the southeast. For us it begins in the vicinity of Oregon and Washing-ton. The storm center usually fails to invade the Great Basin. It passes south-east, sometimes to the Gulf, and someate climatic change. Lake Bonneville was some 342 miles in length and 124 miles wide.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The current issue of Woman's The current issue of Woman' Home Companion has a Fourth o July cover, by James Montgomer Flagg, which is attracting a deal o attention. This is a Fourth of Jul number, with many bright stortes no number, with many bright stories not at all too heavy for mid-summer reading. "The Runaway." "Dear Amaryllis," "The Garden of Forseten Kings," "Sowing Seeds in Dany, give some idea of their titles—and the stories themselves are just as cham-ing as the titles indicate, Edward Everett Hale makes a strong plea for Americans to travel in America visit at least a few of the worde places that exist in our own cour which most of us have never seen Sangster writes on the Ame man and the simple life, that they are getting much apart. "People Who Shop," one behind the counter, w 0.87 make every woman who reads it much m considerate of the poor shop girl fr whom she buys her laces and silks ribbons. The so-called "Emma Movement," which was started Emmanuel Church, Boston, has sliks and by churches in other cities. The Rev. Dr. Robert MacDonald, a Brooklyn pastor, who has adopted the Em-manuel method of treating at his church nervous and other kindred dischurch nervous and other kindred dis-eases, tells, just what the Emmanuel Movement is and what it hopes to ac-complish. Mrs. Anna Stepse Richard, son explains what a "welfare secre-tary" does in a big department store, showing how much help the right sorr of woman can be to the hundreds of girl clerks who labor day in and day out behind the counter. The mid-summer fashions are described and il-lustrated by Grace Margaret Gould, and Fannie Merritt Farmer, America's greatest teacher of cookery, tells how and Fannie Merritt Farmer, America's greatest teacher of cookery, tells how to get satisfactory meals when far away from market. There are other good things, too, that will interest many women of many tastes.—Madj. son Square, New York.

Son Square, New Tork. In the Outing Magazine for July Mr. Arthur Ruhl, the well known journalist, writes an article entitled "The Mn Who Set the Marks," in which he shows by general citations of more records that Americans are better the letes than were the ancient Gress, "The Milk Fed Horse," by A. C. Rohn-son, tells of a wonderfully interesting experiment made with a view to bring-ing a long pedigreed colt to quick ma-turity. The horse was fed upon a dist of dry milk and the results were star-ling. Mr. Vance Thompson, who is of dry milk and the results were star-ling. Mr. Vance Thompson, who is writing a series of brilliant articles up-on contemporary European life, contrib-utes to the July issue "The Royal Riv-er," a description of the Thames. An-other article in the number is "The Daughters of the Vikings," by Agnes C. Laut, a tribute to the doughty Swede and Norse women whose thrifty qual-ting are so valuable in the making of and Norse women whose thrifty quali-ties are so valuable in the making of our national caracter. Still other lead-ing features are "A National Breathing Spot," by Day Allen Willey, a descrip-tion of Maine; "Some Indians, Far and Present," by A. W. Dimock, an in-portant contribution to the Indian que-tion: "A Disgruntled Hermit," in Robert Dunn. This hermit, Mr. Dunn, in hunting for volcances in the Behring Sea, found isolated in a remote part of the Aleutian Archipelago.—112-114 Dear-born St., Chicago.

Silver Brook Anthracite

on the Atlantic it has expanded till it spans the continent. From an insignificant aggregation of disconnected colonies it has become a world power of the first magnitude. From poverty it has risen to wealth almost beyond computation.

Somebody has tried recently to give an idea of the value of the farming products, and that source of wealth alone, presents some wonderful figures. It has been shown that if American farmers should sell out, they would clean up thirty thousand million dollars. There is not enough money in the world to pay more than a part of the value of the farms of the United One great American harvest, It is said, is worth enough to buy the Kingdom of Belgium. Two harvests would buy Italy, three would buy Austria- Hungary, and five at a spo tash price would take Russia. . Looking at the question in another way, the American farmer earns a day \$24,000. 100. This is only one source of wealth Add the value of the treasures of the mines, and all other industries.

Yes, the Lord has wonderfully blessed His America. And He will continue to do so, as long as the Nation is faithful to its mission.

#### THE TIMES.

It is now announced that Lord Northcliffe has acquired control of the London Times. That, we suppose, will be very satisfactory to the aristocratic class of English newspaper readers. But the old thunderer seems to have lost prestige.

Emerson, speaking of the Times said no power in England is more felt, more feared, or more obeyed. What you read in the morning in that jour- of the feelings, degree of comprehennal, you shall hear in the evening in all society. It has ears everywhere, and its information is earliest, completest, and surest. This accounts for its prestige. But what was true in tenance, his involuntary gestures or Emerson's day of the Times, cannot be said now. It has no monopoly of carly, reliable news. "Times change." The history of the Times is unique. The paper grew out of the printing business of John Walter, in 1784. Ita first great triumph it achieved when the second Walter took charge. England at that time was at war with France and the only channel of information through which news from the Confinent was obtainable was through the Foreign Office. This did not satisfy the public, and Walter secured a swift cutter and kept it flying about the Channel picking up from the fishermen French newspapers which the British government excluded. The exclusive information thus obtained gave the Times a reputation which made it

In 1820 the Times adopted the cause some of our best educational ideals in of Queen Caroline and carried it the public demand for vocational or inagainst the King. The Times pulled dustrial work in the schools. The dan-

formal and professional training of teachers for their vocation, held in and study of the sacred Scriptures is rather low estimation by many regular a national loss. University professors as distinguished from those in normal schools? was the the Bible regularly and to learn porfirst to be put to the lecturer from Columbia, and was propounded by Presi-

ient Kingsbury. The answer given is well worth notng. It was that the problem of education in America is a new one and is not to be solved upon European models: that we are today seeking to educate the whole of the youthful populatents of the Bible. A change has been ion, while until now education as such was received by comparatively few peobetter. ple, and those few the ones who by inclination and leisure were especially asy to educate; and that America i plunged into the midst of the new probem of educating her children for American standards of life, which have really no parallel in other countries, a chance. In order to obtain reliable without any adequate preparation or the part of either the schools, the public or the University faculty, for the acdressed up as tourists and went out complishment of any such a gigantic sight-seeing. A cabman very soon task.

The teacher's profession, Doctor Suzsaid, "I give you the only complete zallo holds, is an art rather than a description of Salt Lake. Take you science, and depends upon two factors; to all the places of interest, show you namely, his general education and his the grave of Brigham Young, the home personality or teaching power. There of his favorite wife, the Temple-exis little use, he suggested, in teaching plain everything-the bellefs and pracmethods in general, but only in illus tices of the Mormon Church." trating good methods in particular branches; nor does either a general philosophy or history of education do listened to the lurid tales of the Jehu very much to make the teacher more skillful in presentation. This latter

power or exquisition is attained from knowledge of child nature and more especially from a sort of intuitive interpretation on the part of the teacher sion, and motives of the child at work in the school room-the state, that is of the child's mental attitude as evidenced by the expression of his counother signs, and his apparent interest in what he is doing. The successful. teacher is the one who can read these spontaneous signs of appreciation of the lack of it on the part of the child. Then, like a business man seeking to succeed in dealing with a customer, the come out alive. When rebuked by a teacher's interest in the child and in the subject matter will, if both these interests are really and strongly felt by the teacher, lead to a successful manner of presentation to the pupil.

in the present tendency to enlarge the place given to manual training and vocational skill in the schools and in the public demand for something in the schools more practical than the regu- funds of the City for various purposes lar subjects are held by the public to be? And the doctor thought that there st once the leading English newspaper. is both danger and the realization of

printable. niserable creature crammed lies enough into an hour's talk to satisfy the father of lies himself. He talked about polygamy, of course. He slandered the living and the dead. He caricatured the religion of the Latterday Saints, and told fearful yarns about the alleged murderous practices of the people here. The tale of the cab-driver is on par with the story of the policeman, mentioned in these columns some time That policeman told some tourago. ists that they had better not enter the Tabernacle, because they might not

passing lady, who happened to hear the outrageous slander by the police man of citizens from whom he draws his pay, his defense was that he was an "American" and proposed to be Is there danger, Prof. Stewart asked, true to his party. That tells the tale. This pseudo-American conspiracy is responsible not

only for the expenditure of the public

the particulars of which are not generally known, but also for the maintenance of officers who prostitute the service by running down the City, and for the lurid tales of cabbles who, undoubtedly, suppose they are doing the han Lord Brougham. It made war ger lies in the fact that the uneducated party a signal service by slandering periods of rest?

"But the opposition press speaks sole Years ago it was customary to read ly of the overdraft of the city. It says nothing of the overdraft of the county tions of it by heart. Bible history or the state." That pitiful wall comes was part of the education of children. from the dark depths of the Tribune office. Neither the County nor the State Many could repeat Psalms, and Proverbs and the Sermon on the Mount is charged with having squandered pubas well as the Decalogue and the lic funds. Neither the County nor the Lord's prayer. Today many pass State is asking for borrowed money to through schools and colleges in pracspend on crocks and grafters. tically complete ignorance of the con-

A dispatch from the City of Mexico effected which certainly is not for the says Mexico will ask the United States to punish severely the local authorities of Del Rio, Texas, for allowing those who took part in the raid on Las Vacas to ride on the Texas side of the river. There can hardly be just grounds f the miserable stories some Salt Lake for such a request but if there are cab drivers tell tourists, when they get the United States will take such action as the case calls for. Mexico is too information on that point, a couple of near and too good a friend to allow "News" representatives, the other day, anything to interfere with that friendship.

> The Springfield Republican is of the opinion that the present tendency is to make national conventions merely. the automatic registers of the popular will. Instead of leaving the delegates to nominate whomever they may sea fit, the people of the respective parties are now more than ever insistent upon determining for themselves who the candidate shall be. The Constitution does not contemplate National conventions to exercise the functions of the electors. That is usurpation of Suffice it to say that the power. Many changes have occurred in the history of this phase of American government, and it may well be that Presidential candidates will, finally, be named at primary elections.

> > The death of H. C. Townsend, formerly general passenger agent of the Misssouri Pacific, is learned in this with regret. If he had not applied himself so closely to business he might be alive and in good health today. Nearly every issue of the railroad papers contain notices and pictures of prominent railroad men just deceased, and they are almost invariably young or middle aged men, apparently just when they ought to be most valuable in their sphere of life's activities. The question naturally suggests itself, why will men consume their vital powers in such clos persistently close application to their calling, to the utter neglect of the denands of nature for relief, so that just when they have arrived at that stage of experience wherein they are well fitted for handling the problems recurring constantly in their calling, the candle of life flickers, sputters and goes out? Is this good business judgment? Wherein lies the economy unceasing application without regular

breeze blows, 'Mid the quaking asp groves I'd lie; Where the gilia gleams and the columbine glows, Near the cool stream sparkling by."

THE CYCLONIC STORMS.

Cyclone is the word now used to Cyclone is the word now used to describe our greater atmospheric dis-turbances. In a cyclonic storm, six conditions are prominent. (1) There is a central region of low pressure (light air; due to warmth and mois-ture) around which the air is moving in great curves from right to left— counter-clockwise. (2) There is a great cloud area, from which rain or snow falls. (3) There are winds successive-ly changing their direction and tem-perature as the storm arises, culminat-es, and moves on eastward. (4) The s, and moves on eastward. (4) The mass of air moving about the central

Mountain areas, and that the records left by the former lakes of the Great Basin constitute the greatest body of evidence in establishing this fact. Gilbert has shown that there were five stages in the history of Lake Bonneville. The first was a long per-iod of drier climate and of low water, during which alluvial cones, now more or less buried by later lake deposits, were built along the bases of the mountain ranges enclosing the lake. The second was a period of moister climate and of high water, which, however, did not result in overflow. The third period was one of complete drying up of the lakes, after which the deposits of the rivers were not made in water but on the land of the dry valleys. There was a fourth peri-od in which the water rose again till it overflowed at the northeest corner of the Basin. The lake water then was perhaps 985 feet above the pres-ent level of the lake, and a channel



Bell Ex. 35

Ind. 2600

# Z. C. M. I. Sale of Vudor Porch Shades and Hammocks がた IN OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the late season we have decided to make an early disposal of our entire line of Vudor Porch Shades and Chair Hammocks.

admit every cooling breeze. Made of Linden wood fibre strips or slats, closely bound with strong Seine Twine, and stained in solt harmonious weather-proof colors. From within the Vudor-shaded porch you can clearly see every one passing. yet no one on outside can look in.

Vudor Shades-Exclude the hot sun, yet | Vudor Chair Hammocks are built on the "made-to-wear" principle, and will wear twice as long as any other hammock on the market. They conform to every movement of the body, and can be adjusted to any angle. Can be instantly hung on the wall when not in use.

