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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 3, 1908.

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 era 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 eternal 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 and 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 protection of the banner of this Nation 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 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 States. 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 spot cash price would take Russia. Look at the question in another way. The American farmer earns a day \$24,000. 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 handover 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 journal, you shall hear in the evening in all society. It has ears everywhere, and its information is earliest, complete, and sure. This accounts for its prestige. But what was true in Emerson's day of the Times, cannot be said now. It has no monopoly of early, reliable news. "Times change."

The history of the Times is unique. The paper grew out of the printing business of John Walter, in 1784. Its 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 Continent 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 at once the leading English newspaper.

In 1820 the Times adopted the cause of Queen Caroline and carried it against the King. The Times pulled down Lord Brougham. It made was

upon Ireland. It denounced and discredited the French Republic in 1848. During the days of its glory it entered upon all municipal, literary, and social questions and always directed public opinion.

But the Times has made mistakes. One of these is its attitude of antagonism 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 batteries from the central heart of humanity, it might not, indeed, coincide with rank and file contributors, but genius would be its cordial and inevitable ally; it might now and then bear the brunt of formidable combinations, but no journal is ruined by false 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 the patriot against despots, would be more effectively 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 majority of the City council have absolutely no regard for law. That has been proved in the manner in which public funds have been expended, and the credit of the City drawn upon without 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 of whom must be paid by the citizens.

We are told that "inspectors" of public works are popping up in alarming abundance whenever a little job is 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 endorse Moran's paving. But these "inspectors" are paid by the day. And the cost is assessed against the property 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 plundered 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 campaign purposes. The gang that claims to have spent \$443,555.33 on the conduit that was originally contracted for about \$232,000, cannot be trusted.

THE DEEPER SCHOOL PROBLEM.

The conference at the State University this week between Dr. Suzzallo and the teachers in the state normal school is significant of the careful 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 formal and professional training of teachers for their vocation, held in rather low estimation by many regular University professors as distinguished from those in normal schools? Was the first to be put to the lecturer from Columbia, and was propounded by President Kingsbury.

The answer given is well worth noting. 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 population, while until now education as such was received by comparatively few people, and those few the ones who by inclination and leisure were especially easy to educate; and that America is plunged into the midst of the new problem of educating her children for American standards of life, which have really no parallel in other countries, without any adequate preparation on the part of either the schools, the public or the University faculty, for the accomplishment of any such a gigantic task.

The teacher's profession, Doctor Suzzallo holds, is an art rather than a science, and depends upon two factors; namely, his general education and his personality or teaching power. There is little use, he suggested, in teaching methods in general, but only in illustrating good methods in particular branches; nor does either a general philosophy or history of education do very much to make the teacher more skillful in presentation. This latter power or acquisition is attained from a knowledge of child nature and more especially from a sort of intuitive interpretation on the part of the teacher, of the feelings, degree of comprehension, 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 countenance, his involuntary gestures or other signs, and his apparent interest in what he is doing. The successful teacher is the one who can read these spontaneous signs of appreciation or the lack of it on the part of the child. Then, like a business man seeking to succeed in dealing with a customer, the 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.

Is there danger, Prof. Stewart asked, 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 regular subjects are held by the public to be?

And the doctor thought that there is both danger and the realization of some of our best educational ideals in the public demand for vocational or industrial work in the schools. The danger lies in the fact that the uneducated

masses are almost sure to regard a little manual training that confers the opportunity of earning a dollar just at present 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, but 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 impractical; 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 all 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-selishness 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 common school 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 complete a large amount of intellectual work in that time should do so, since 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 school system should take the form of progressive improvements rather than of revolutionary overturnings. It may seem 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 could dictate as to what the schools must do, it is not unlikely that serious damage would thereby be wrought to our present civilization through the abridgment of the intellectual activity of the public schools.

CLEVELAND ON THE BIBLE.

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 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 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 any of our children to be ignorant of the Bible, and I am sure that the Bible is 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 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 men of the Christian world have fully realized, that the decline of faith in and study of the sacred Scriptures is a national loss.

Years ago it was customary to read the Bible regularly and to learn portions of it by heart. Bible history was part of the education of children. Many could repeat Psalms, and Proverbs and the Sermon on the Mount as well as the Decalogue and the Lord's prayer. Today many pass through schools and colleges in practically complete ignorance of the contents of the Bible. A change has been effected which certainly is not for the better.

SLANDERED BY A CABMAN.

Few residents of this City are aware of the miserable stories some Salt Lake cab drivers tell tourists, when they get a chance. In order to obtain reliable information on that point, a couple of "News" representatives, the other day, went to the city and went on sight-seeing. A cabman very soon was on their track. "Yes, sir," he said, "I give you the only complete description of Salt Lake. Take you to all the places of interest, show you the grave of Brigham Young, the home of his favorite wife, the Temple—explain everything—the beliefs and practices of the Mormon Church."

This was, evidently, the man these "tourists" were after, and soon they listened to the lurid tales of the Jehu on the box.

A great deal of the discourse is unprintable. Suffice it to say that the miserable 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 Latter-day Saints, and told fearful yarns about the alleged murderous practices of the people here.

The tale of the cab-driver is on a par with the story of the policeman, mentioned in these columns some time ago. That policeman told some tourists that they had better not enter the Tabernacle, because they might not come out alive. When rebuked by a passing lady who happened to hear the outrageous slander by the policeman of citizens from whom he draws his pay, his defense was that he was an "American" and proposed to be true to his party.

That tells the tale. This pseudo-American conspiracy is responsible not only for the expenditure of the public funds of the City for various purposes 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 cabbies who, undoubtedly, suppose they are doing the party a signal service by slandering

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 home warnings.

The fellow who rocks the boat almost deserves 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 growing it is not because of lack of sunshine.

Will the Parker resolution be sickled over 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 temporary 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 thankful 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.

"Slandering the dead" is a common pastime of the organs 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 Helle de Sagan were united in wedlock today, the Fourth of July. And as good Americans always say on this day, "The union forever."

A Chicago man wagered that he could 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 probably it is as well to do it at once as to take several years doing it.

"The opposition press speaks solely of the overdraft of the county or the state." That pitiful well comes from the dark depths of the Tribune office. Neither the County nor the State is charged with having squandered public funds. Neither the County nor the State is asking for borrowed money to spend on crooks and grafters.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico 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 for such a request but if there are the United States will take such action as the case calls for. Mexico is too near and too good a friend to allow 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 whomsoever they may see 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 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 Missouri Pacific, is mourned in this city 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 close and apparently close application to their calling, to the utter neglect of the demands 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 of unceasing application without regular periods of rest?

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UTAH

By J. H. Paul.

Brief Notes on Its Physical Features, Resources, and Development.

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 probably does not exceed 25 inches in a year. That of the valleys varies from 5 to 4 inches just east of the Sierra Nevada and south of the Great Basin to from 8 to 16 inches elsewhere. In the valley of the Colorado in southwestern Arizona, the rainfall is less than three inches and represents the extreme aridity of the United States. At Yuma, eight inches in three months, January-March, the most ever recorded, fell in 1905. Heavy precipitation over the southwestern plateau, with stationary cyclonic periods, during which the continued cold from the north acts upon the winds that circulate in the valley, or storm center, till rain finally falls.

THE CANYON BREEZE.

The most delightful of our weather phenomena is the canyon breeze in 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 recurrence as the land and sea breezes of the coast. The wind blows up 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 mountain ranges, and is a constant downdraft for the night to the upflow of the day is sometimes rapid in the canyons but is slow in the valleys; and the force of the breeze varies a good deal with the local topography.

The night wind results, from the natural slope of the surface which carries the cold mountain air of evening much like a down-stream current, into the warmer valley bottoms. The canyons, 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 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 diagram. If, however, we imagine the air as standing in one column over the valley and in another column upon the mountain, it is apparent that the latter is shorter by the amount of the elevation of the mountain above the valley. As the air next to the earth becomes heated, the air expands proportionately to their respective lengths, the warm air nearest to the earth expanding most. This expansion, by lifting the air, causes the air column over the valley to be heavier than at the base of the column at the same level on the hillside. The heavier column from over the valley, therefore, moves toward the mountain side and causes a breeze up the slopes or up the canyon, generally toward noon or afternoon, dying away as the sinking sun nears the western horizon.

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 the cool air of the evening down the canyon, fresh supplies of ozone and vigor; it makes breathing a luxury and outdoor sleeping a coveted 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 youth, when life was so full of vigor and invigorating, and puts into a person the stamina of endurance for another warm day. Reclining on the warm hillside, the wind will often bring the words of an old rhyme lulls one to sleep, as at eventide in other days; and—

"Once again, as of old, when the pine breeze blows,
Mid the quaking asp groves I'd lie;
Where the gilla gleams and the columbine glows,
Near the cool stream sparkling by."

THE CYCLONIC STORMS.

Cyclone is the word now used to describe our greater atmospheric disturbances. In a cyclonic storm, six conditions are present: (1) There is a central region of low pressure (light air); due to warmth and moisture 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 successively changing their direction and force as the storm arises, culminates, and moves on eastward. (4) The mass of air moving about the central

area of low pressure does not extend to a very great height above the earth, but its horizontal extent may be hundreds of miles. (5) Southeast of this storm center the winds blow from the southwest and south; northwest from the center, they come from the east and northeast; 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 40 miles per day but inclines to the southeast. For us it begins in the vicinity of Oregon and Washington. The storm center usually fails to invade the Great Basin. It passes southward, sometimes to the Gulf, and sometimes only to Montana. In the latter case, it traverses the Great Lakes on its way to the Atlantic.

CYCLONIC WEATHER IN THE PLATEAU.

Though the Rocky mountains intercept the prevailing winds nearly at right angles, yet since the prevailing westerly winds are relatively warm during most of the year, and the ascending air from the Great Basin to the summits of the continental divide is gradual, the cooling effect due to elevation is not so noticeable in the plateau region 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 summits than on the lowlands farther east. Cold waves of winter (anti-cyclones) originate in the region north of Montana and travel southeast. The cyclone, or storm, is weakest 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, the cyclone waves of low pressure extending due north and south. In winter these temperatures average 13 degrees on the northwest; on the southwest, 3 degrees; on the east, 13 degrees; and on the south, 13 degrees. The rain areas attending the cyclone are very irregular. With us, southeast winds precede the storm. These warm the air, and the cold air from the northwest approaches. They sky becomes overcast, and rain or snow falls; then the winds come from the southwest, and a cold wave follows. Heavy air and clear skies, with a wind circulation directly opposite to that in the cyclone and heavy rain or snow, follow. The rain area attending the cyclone are very irregular. With us, southeast winds precede the storm. These warm the air, and the cold air from the northwest approaches. They sky becomes overcast, and rain or snow falls; then the winds come from the southwest, and a cold wave follows. Heavy air and clear skies, with a wind circulation directly opposite to that in the cyclone and heavy rain or snow, follow. 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