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THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The Deseret News extends its congratulations to the Commercial Club on the success which this morning attended it's latest step in its career of development. The laying of the corner stone of its own home under such auspices and with so many demonstrations of interest on the part of the members and the general public alike, surely formed an unmistakable augury of the future success of the institution in which all citizens feel so great a pride. The one regret of the occasion was the unavoidable absence of Mr. Newhouse, whose public spirit and generosity have done so much to enable the Club to realize its dream, but there will no doubt be other opportunities for the members of the body to convey to him their obligations.

May the celebration of the day mark a new era in the upward and onward progress of the Commercial Club, and may it long continue the material factor it has ever been in the upbuilding of our city and our state.

EDUCATION OF A CHILD.

The education of the child as touched upon by Superintendent McNeill of Memphis at the National Council of Education in Denver Saturday, opens up a great train of thought upon this subject, along the lines touched upon by Mr. McNeill and along others which suggest themselves. The education of the child spells the future in manhood as well as the present in childhood. It is altogether a subject worth much more thought than is ordinarily bestowed upon it. Mr. McNeill suggests more co-operation between parent and This is almost so evident in its application that comment seems unnecessary; but there are so many parents who believe their duty is full well done when they send their child to the schoolroom, never inquiring into the progress being made or reasons for delinquencies, that it is no doubt a matter which offers a serious problem to the pedagogue properly to present to the parent.

Can there be any question upon the necessity of frequent consultations between parent and teacher? Could not in such conferences inquiry be made by the teacher of peculiarities of the child for which some special attention is required? Are there not many results being sought by the teacher which the parent could, if he would, lend a strong force to promote? It would seem that without evidence further than the ter is clearly proved. There can be only one answer.

It is frequently in the first years of a child's education that he develops an aversion for the school. If a parent hear such an aversion expressed, or if the child's actions betray his thought. is it not a matter well worth inquiry? Perhaps it is something in the home, or in the school, or in the child, some thing that thought and training might remove. Considered in the light that the schooldays of the child form the foundation upon which he is to erect his future, is there a greater duty of parent to child than to see that this foundation is stable?

Significant statements by Mr. McNeill are the following:

"Some teaching is so unscientific and consequently so spiritless that it would make most any child delinquent. Parents and teachers often make delin quents of children by failing to observe the fundamental things and processes incident to growth and development Permanent aversion to school is the legitimate result of putting children at work on studies they are not mature enough to comprehend.'

The speaker condemned the attempt to put high school branches into grammar grades or intermediate studies in to primary grades, and said that edu cation agencies must look continuously to the care of the physical and emotional as well as to the intellectual side of education.

Society suffers from elements which are unstable, erratic, shiftless and inefficient. These elements corrupt morals, lead to irrational modes of living, and swell the hosts of the helpless and criminal who become the real burdens of society. Unless delinreal burdens of society. Unless delin-quent classes have the benefits of the kind of education which is adapted to their peculiar needs, they grow up among us and recruit the army of people who never fit anywhere. They fill the poorhouses, the prisons, the asylums and the slums. They produce and reproduce their kind and bring about a feeling of social unrest, which is growing in this complex are

is growing in this complex age.

A sailure on the part of the home to exercise even and forceful discipline is a moral sin which has put the curse of Cain and the stamp of Satan upon many a promising boy or girl. When we realize the baneful working of uneven discipline growing out of weak-willed, inefficient parental government we stand in the presence of a great problem. How can we, im-press fathers and mothers and teachers with the idea that weak and vaccillating government of children blasts their lives and makes them candidates for the ranks of the ignoble?

The consideration of these truths expressed by Mr. McNeill, many questions may arise. Chief of the number is that concerning the fitness of a child for certain study. The mental equipment of all men is not alike. The fitness of a child and his inclinations are frequent companions. And in this connection, "inclination" is to be dis-

tinguished from "whim." The in- the four finest college sites in the clinations of the child are to be regarded as firmly grounded preferences. One child may desire with all his heart to become a carpenter, his brother may hope that "when he gets to be a man" he will be a machinist, a writer of books, a painter, a merchant. If these desires continue with the child and develop into strong inclinations, their showing of permanency entitles them

to the careful consideration of the par ent. What boy that in his days of bare feet and sunburned nose has not with all the delight of his child-heart looked upon the driver of a fire wagon and declared that when he "got big he was going to drive a horse." It is this sort of inclination that is to be distinguished from the more enduring form, for with his advancement in years this desire has left him and he aspires to one of the professions, or a skilled trade or some sound commercial

To the parent as well as the teacher ire commended the thoughts voiced by Mr. McNeill, for they are well worth thought; especially are they during this vacation time when the plans of the child's future are being considered, his entrance to or withdrawal from school contemplated, when he is to start on the road that shall lead him to success or to failure. And meanwhile it is well to remember that while the child is being developed in the schoolroom and in the association of his playmates, the parent cannot enter too closely into the ife of the child that it may be helped instead of hindered.

NOT ACCIDENTAL.

Many citizens are surprised at the unusual mid-summer activity about the State university, caused by the presence of over eight hundred Utah school teachers who are preparing for their work of next year by taking courses specially planned for them, at this institution. But this noteworthy situation is neither surprising nor accidental.

A school is engaged in its most useful sphere of activity when it aids the teachers and, through their improvement, uplifts the common schools of the commonwealth that fosters and encourages the work which it offers

It is both natural and proper that schools should look to this institution for the help which progressive teachers naturally seek the improvement of their work' in education. The entire community will be the principal beneficlary of the movement among teachers to pursue new or higher courses. The immediate benefit is to the teacher who takes this advanced or specialized work; but the indirect advantage is to the pupils of their schools.

The teacher is the school. Brick and stone buildings, good desks, modern books and equipment, are all aids to first-class teaching; but the widewake, conscientious, and well trained eacher is indispensable to the progress of any school. There have been good schools without good buildings, but not without good teachers. And since the school children of today are the citizens of tomorrow, the interest of the State in the adequate training of teachers in the public schools, is self-

The response of the teachers to the summer work offered to them by the University is only natural. No longer confined mainly to text-book lessons, the work in education given by the State institution for higher appreciated and patronized, being in the highest degree practical, helpful and uplifting.

Much has been made this year and ast of physical education. This fact Prof. Stewart explains, is not due to any belief on the part of the faculty of instruction that physical education is superior to book study, but results from a candid recognition of the fact that this kind of education must be emphasized if it is to find its place as part of the exercises must be mingled with the periods of mental activity to such a degree that the well known ideal of "a sound mind in a sound body" can be practically realized in school life For the natural and almost inevitable tendency of scholastic pursuits and of school life in general is to overtax the mental and to neglect the physical powers of the student.

The most eminent talent in Ameria engaged in physical education was therefore secured, so that the best possible aspects of this work might be given directly to Utah teachers. In uture years other lines of school work will be given a similar emphasis, the aim being to continue to press the new thought and methods by special faculles of instruction, without weakening n any degree the regular University work in other lines

Thus the emphasis, first upon one and then upon some other aspect of school work, is not to be taken to imply that the branch thus made prominent for the time being is the main thing in education. Such selection is meant solely to show up the branch chosen in its most attractive light, in order that it may be more quickly and effectively made part of the regular school instruction hereafter. The selection each year of some special topic, we are further informed, is not acciiental, but will follow certain regular alternations, as the times may seem to

demand. And while the favor with which this effort of the University is received, is no accident, but only a natural result under the circumstances; while the courses to be offered by the various departments are likewise the result of careful selection by the faculty, we are reminded that the University itself is not an accidental creation of the people, but an institution provided for and established by law as early as the year 1850. The charter dates back to about two and a half years subsequent to the first settlement of the land, then Mexican soil, which was soon to become the Territory and finally the State of Utah. One of the first endeavors of the Pioneers was for education, and a university was present in their thoughts as part of the system which they put into operation as soon as they settled here.

Nor is the present magnificent location of the State institution, one of All this is preliminary to a proposal

country, a mere accident. Coming events cast their shadows before them; and some men have been able to foretell the future. This was literally true of the location of the University in its present beautiful situation. Just where its main buildings now stand, President Brigham Young, at a very early day, thrust his cane into the ground, then a sagebrush plain with no habitations near, and siad: "Here will be located some day a great institution of learning." We are not sure but that he used the name "university." At all events, he foresaw the future result and predicted the fortunate geographical position of Utah's great school. Its existence is in no sense ac cidental, but a natural outgrowth of the aspirations of the people for whatever is "good, beautiful, and true."

WHY REJOICE?

The "common people," that is, those not blessed with wealth or station, have the greatest reason to be thankful for American freedom and to rejoice in the celebration today of the national independence. The American natal day is peculiarly the poor man's holiday.

The principle of Americanism, that all men are free and are equal before the law, makes man, not wealth or station, the center of interest. It opens the door of opportunity alike to the sons of the poor and of the rich, and makes real the aphorism of Andrew Carnegie that "the Republic is opportunity."

In whatever else our country may have fallen short, her exaltation o the man as such has surely brought to pass the dream of the poet Burns. What he declared would and should be, is no longer a hope, but a reality: "The rank is but the guinea's stamp, The man's the gold for a' that.'

America has honored without apparent choice, the rich and the poor alike, the only notable exception being seen in the senate, which is composed largely of men of wealth-a fact that has already suggested methods for overcome this anomalous featuree of American public life.

And, while our country has been true to men, preferring only merit wherever found, her sons have been singularly true to her. The Civil war was not the work of traitors, but grew out of honest differences of opinion and the clash of irrevocable interests. Traitors have not grown on American soil; the people are patriotic.

President Lincoln once called ht tention to the remarkable loyalty of the rank and file during the great conflict; and is himself responsible for the statement:

"Although scores of army and navy officers whom the Government educated went over to the enemy, not one private soldier in the regular army and not one sallor in the navy swerved his allegiance to the flag. They were the nucleus around which the forces were railied that finally crushed the rebellion."

No peril faces America from the lack of loyalty of her common people, as long as she shall be true to herself. The people themselves can "establish justice" and "insure domestic tranquility" by taking an earnest and honest interest in elections and in public affairs. Only the political anathy of the people can permit plutocracy to enthrone itself by means of special privileges granted to wealth and so overthrow one of the greatest blessings of the Republic-equal opportunity to rich and poor alike. It is for the people to preser

perpetrate their own liberties. No one else will do it for them.

A CHAT WITH A MARTIAN

dened of late with any intelligence regarding the progress of Prof. Pickerng in securing the paltry sum of \$10,-00,000 with which he was going to he iograph to Mars. A Texan there was who was going to give him \$50,000fairly good start, but at that a long way from the finish. It would be hard to ell how long since the desire to comnunicate with Mars was first noised about by some scientist from this place or that, but none of them has said what particular and definite good would be accomplished by such comnunication. This, perhaps, is left deeignedly to the imagination. Among the many mediums that have been suggested for this inter-planetary communication have been the Pickering proposal of the heliograph, spiritualism, wireless telegraphy and some sort of aeronautical flight with provision against changes in the composition of the atmosphere.

If imagination is permitted to wend its way where it will, it can select many subjects it would like to ask a friendly and neighborly Martian about It would be with relief to turn from the sordid news of the day, the wires' burden of romances between millionaires' daughters and penniless nobles of alien birth and torpid intellect, divorce suits started upon allegations of failure of husbands to provide the necessities of social seasons, or deep and astounding reasons for pointing with pride or viewing with alarm in the debates on tariff revision. It would indeed be a relief to know who was elected in Mars.

Among the professors who are nursng a frail hope to some day gossip with Martian pedagogues we cannot forget, try as we will, Prof. Doolittle of the University of Pennsylvania. He would construct a colossal geometrical figure. If his figure were copied by the Martians, he would figure that the planet's people were of an intellectual sort. It is obvious that a great stride would have been accomplished. Not forgotten either is Prof. Wood of Johns Hopkins. He wants to have a great black cloth spread over the southwest desert for the Martians to gaze upon. They would in this way, he figures. know that we of the world would accept an introduction to those of Mars. How they would know this, he has not explained, but as he says they would it must be so. Meanwhile he is work ing on a new sort of mercurial telescope and he promises to see the color of the fish swimming in those famous canals when he gets it in working or

we have to make to a certain and abundant species of the genus homo, he who asks you every day, "Is it hot enough for you?"

Now Mr. Homo, instead of asking every Thomas, Richard and Henry that you meet if he is satisfied with the prevailing atmospherical and meteorological conditions, draw him to one side and inquire of him if he thinks we will ever be able to talk with Mars. With the start we have given him in the above, we believe even the most confirmed and inveterate user of the most provoking phrase ever invented can get a new start on a subject that may in the near future prove just as aggragating; but, even at that, the change will do most people good.

Few people think, almost everybody

Most gratitude has an alloy of

The chronic kicker is, in his way, a free-booter.

A firecrackerless Fourth would be a rackerjack.

The boys had a "punk" Fourth and njoyed it hugely, A young man learns new

Doing a thing from sentiment is nan's woman's reason.

The law of graft, like that of graviation, it always in operation

They who are on the sunny side of Easy street do not feel the heat. Cobalt is now a genuine mining

town. It has had its baptism of fire. Train up a railroad in the way it should go and when it gets old it will

be as good as new.

Yesterday, the day of rest, was the

A man who owns a derrick can't always raise the "necessary."

It is no use throwing physic to the

dogs; they simply will not eat it. There is no peace for the wicked

or anyone else on the Fourth of July When Zeppelin gets back he can tell Walter Wellman just how to get there.

An aviator isn't exactly a bird; he seems to be more of a high-brid. Those who shoot off their mouths nake the most noise but the fewest

The only use to which Wellman's balloon shed can now be put is to shed

In the matter of an insane celebration the Fifth goes the Fourth one

Mum is the word on the tariff billmaximum, minimum, and the President mum.

Speaking of deficits, Uncle Sam says,

to Miss Cuba: "Follow my advice, not my example." The iceman was never known to complain of hot weather. It simply

warms the cockles of his heart. It doesn't make much difference whether or no too many cooks spoil the broth; who likes broth anyhow.

The joy of an outing consists largely of the power and pleasure it gives one to crow over those who have to stay at home.

"All the love that was mine to know I gave you over and over," writes poetess. She must have been a flirt or an Indian trader.

Who says that politeness doesn't pay? To courthouse attendants who were courteous to her during her action for divorce, Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould has made valuable pre-

A monument has just been unveiled n Washington to Major Stephenson, the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is a fitting recognition of his work, but the G. A. R. is his great monument.

For the organ of the great 'American" party to take an Associated Press dispatch from Boise on the Nampa fire and make it "special to the Tribune," is a piece of petty stealing no reputable newspaper would indulge it.

According to the report of the American commissioners sent to investigate affairs in Liberia, England has been encroaching upon the domain of the black republic, but they are assured that upon proper diplomatic represen tation from the Washington government, she will withdraw. This will avoid the necessity of making the same kind of a representation that Mr. Cleveland made in the case of Vene zuela. There is no Essequibo in Li

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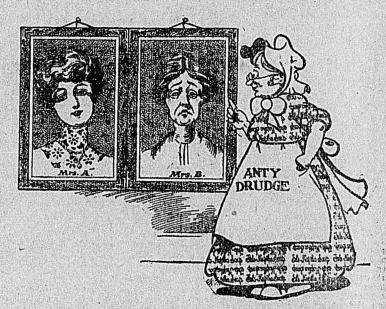
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