

It is with pleasure that we further announce that the occasion is to be dignified in a befitting manner. The Deseret Sunday School Union general board, at a meeting yesterday, reached this determination, and made partial preparations for carrying it out. A committee was appointed, consisting of the following: President George Q. Cannon, Elders George Teasdale, George Reynolds, George Goddard and T. C. Griggs. It will be observed that on this committee are represented the First Presidency, the Council of Apostles, the First Council of Seventy, and the body of High Priests.

The purpose is to have the Sunday schools and children in this city and vicinity convene in the large Tabernacle on the Sunday preceding President Woodruff's birthday. This will be on February 28th. The children are to engage in suitable exercises of songs, etc., while President Woodruff is to give an address upon the occasion, which is to be one of general rejoicing and congratulation.

The opportunity will be one which many of the smaller children have not yet enjoyed, and which will make an impression for good upon them through life. They will have the privilege of seeing and hearing a faithful servant of God, clothed with the highest calling in the holy Priesthood, who, by his long life of humility, integrity, love and righteousness has been blessed by the Almighty with the choicest powers that can be enjoyed by mortal man, those of receiving for the Church the revelations of the Lord whom to know is life eternal. It is an occasion which all saints who have the privilege will rejoice in having their children take part in, for the lesson it will convey connected with the restoration of the Gospel and divine authority to officiate therein in the latter times.

In providing the program for the occasion, it is anticipated that the general committee will appoint sub-committees, and that the details of the affair will receive attention and the people be duly informed of the hour and order of exercises. It is to be understood that the occasion will be a children's day, the little ones to be given the preference and care that they need, that the event to them may also be of a most pleasurable character, and that they may heartily unite in congratulations to the venerable President of the Church of Jesus Christ upon the earth, and may rejoice in the fullness of their hearts that God has revealed Himself in this dispensation for the salvation of mankind and the ushering in of His righteous rule upon the earth.

LOOKS LIKE A MISTAKE.

In the criminal branch of the Third district court on Wednesday, the judge, upon receiving a plea of guilty from a young man charged with burglary, and the accused waiving time to which he was entitled for sentence, ordered the young man imprisoned in the State prison for fifteen months. A little later on the judge directed the sentence to be set aside, and commanded the culprit to appear this morning, at which time the term of imprisonment was fixed at two years. Whatever

may have been the inspiration which moved the court to this increase of punishment, the effect will not be to increase respect for judicial consistency, either in the mind of the convict or of the public who note these proceedings. By the first sentence the court had conveyed direct to the prisoner an idea of what to expect; and the increase of that punishment cannot but awaken in the mind of the culprit a vengeful feeling, and in the mind of others a measure of contempt for such vacillation in the judicial mind. If the sentence had been made lighter on the second occasion it might have aroused a sense of gratitude in the culprit as an exhibition of judicial mercy; but as it is, the impression is one of severity which does not inspire added respect, because it is inconsistent. It looks as though the judge has erred the wrong way in exercising his discretion.

PRINCIPLE VS. POLICY.

Under the foregoing heading the World of Hope, an eastern religious journal, discusses at length the statement of the Prophet Isaiah that when God's judgments are in the earth the inhabitants thereof will learn righteousness, and closes its article in the following language, which will be interesting as showing the views of a prominent Protestant authority upon existing conditions in the world:

What is righteousness? It is safe to say it includes right being and right doing. Separately considered, the former is the more important, for it refers to the nature and constitution of man, and the action is the fruit of the condition. Right being is to be a good tree, and right doing is the fruit of the tree. We have the highest authority for saying that a good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, nor a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. When men are not right they may seek to justify themselves in doing either right or wrong from policy; but righteousness will make them do right out of a pure heart, from principle.

The wise man said, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Prov. 14:34. If nations were right, the judgments of God would not come upon them. The judgment or wrath of God is the legitimate result of the evil course men pursue, whether as individuals or as nations. The time of trouble coming on the nations is the heading up of the evil in their makeup and method of dealing. The financial crisis is the ripened fruit of the principle of competition. That principle is the opposite of the "Golden Rule," given by our Lord.

Competition means every man for himself, or every man against his neighbor—a state of things which precedes the golden era of righteousness and peace on the earth. See Zech. 8:10. It is based in selfishness, the ruling principle in the animal kingdom. It is necessary that men should be made to see and feel the natural results of this selfishness, to learn the hopelessness of a permanent society built upon competition. Realizing the fruit of the old way of selfishness, which fruit is God's wrath or judgment, they will be led to choose the better way of co-operation, based upon the heavenly principle of love and benevolence. For such a day of righteousness and peace and gladness our Lord taught His disciples to pray in these words: "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done in earth as it is done in

heaven." Surely no Christian will claim that such a prayer is vain. It must be a lack of faith in our Lord that makes some say, "All things always have been so; men always have been selfish, and they always will be." They think it is too good to be true that heaven's spirit of love and kindness will overcome and supplant in the earth the spirit of selfishness and strife.

Even many who have taken the name of Christ seem to think all He can do for men is to gather out a few and give them a home of glory in heaven. Do they forget that His mission is to remove the curse from the earth? Have they forgotten the glad song of the angels when announcing His birth: "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will toward men?"

In view of such a statement, may we not be confident as to the object of Christ's work, and properly regard the prayer, "Thy will be done in the earth," as a prophecy of what will be? Nothing that ought to be is too good to expect. What ought to be will be, because the Father of infinite wisdom, love and power is working all things after the counsel of His own will (Eph. 1:11), to bring it about. This is why it is declared that "when His judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness," Isa. 26:9.

LEARNING TO HEAR MUSIC.

The custom that is gaining headway in the higher grades of the public schools east, to give instruction in the art of listening to music, might be encouraged here with profit. The object is to make intelligent and appreciative hearers of music, and no technical proficiency is required as a condition for entering the classes. The elements of harmony, musical analysis, and aesthetic criticism are taught inductively in as simple and concise a manner as possible, with frequent musical illustrations of every point presented. The course begins with the fundamental facts of music, the chords, the principles of rhythm, phrases, themes, etc., and includes binary form, the sonata form, the fugue and other chief divisions of musical study. The illustrations are taken from the best composers, and are interesting on their own account as well as in connection with the instruction. The course is planned so as to give a general introduction to music in as brief a space as possible. The experience of recent years has shown that instruction in listening to music so as to appreciate it is a necessary companion to the training in vocal and instrumental music that now receives such general attention; and this later procedure is another step in the new education that is awakened by the spirit of the times.

GLASGOW AND TAXES.

A statement has been going the rounds of the press, and has been given credence by several Utah papers, that owing to the success attending municipal ownership of railways and other properties in Glasgow, Scotland, the people of that city were relieved of all taxation for this year. The publicity which has been given to this erroneous statement of