

tional factor, consider this parallel in thought. In a book before him lies a very choice bit of natural landscape. On the lower half, where the water overflows in springtide, the grass is bright green, and the dandelions next the river shade downward to fringes of willow, which become dwarfed into mere tufts as they migrate landward. The upper half is covered with rank sagebrush, which shades into yellow-topped rabbit bushes as they approach the meadow. The tints and colors are charming, and taken as a whole, the effect, we are likely to say, could not be improved.

And yet we know that this landscape is capable of infinite improvement by the hand of man. The water which now fertilizes only a portion of it, and that by pure accident, can be made to flow regularly over all of it. The straggling bushes and willow patches can be supplanted with the choicest ornamental trees and shrubs. The dandelions would give place to a multitude of variegated flowers, chaste, gorgeous and fragrant. The coarse rushes and grasses would be followed by velvet lawns, while for the rude cow-trails, we should have winding paths, and avenues flanked by shade trees.

#### PERIOD OF CHILD LIFE.

Now these two pictures fairly present by contrast the undirected and the directed kindergarten period of child life. Of course it must be admitted that no modern child is born into environments so severely unsupervised as the natural landscape above set forth would indicate. He receives hint and suggestion at every hand, from mother and nurse, and is supplied with no end of gifts and playthings. He inherits moreover, directly through the childworld, a more or less completely organized racial kindergarten, consisting of stories, songs, rhymes, plays and occupations, along with games of chance and of skill, all of which serve to keep him busy from morning till night.

But admitting all this, the analogy still holds; for if the child's early years are enriched by these haphazard aids to individual initiative, it only goes to show that they would be more truly enriched, were the aids planned and directed with reference to a given end.

For it is the mission of the kindergarten to select whatever of the child's racial heritage ought to survive, and so classify it, as not only to increase the joy of its presentation, but also to make it unconsciously subserve the development of character.

Perhaps this last thought will become clearer by considering some of the characteristic child-activities in detail.

Take first of all that group of activities which has for its outcome health and physical development. In undirected bodily exercises, the movements are often spasmodic, aimless, and awkward, having no other motive than mere vagrant impulse. When directed, this same muscular irritation falls into rhythmic and graceful movements, withdrawing the personality from the influence of a clod-hopper ancestry, into lines that make for modern refinement and decorum; then, too, advantage is taken of this gesture for exercise to correlate movement with thought and emotion; for other things equal, he succeeds best in life, who has the directest and least trammelled power of expression.

#### IDEAL PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

But expression at the last analysis is muscular. Ideal physical exercise is therefore that, the impulses for which, starting in some motion of the mind, appropriately energizes in turn the sense organs, the head, the torso, and then the limbs down to the very toes and finger tips—a wave of psychic influence translating itself into its correlative of expression. Marching, gliding, skipping, trotting, galloping, and racing—in fact all romping games, can by a little forethought, be subordinated to such a motive, while game or movement becomes ideally fitted to give expression to polite manners, the social amenities, and impressions of the objective world. The very unconsciousness of the child as to the ulterior motive of the teacher, makes the expression more inevitable and natural.

Take next the group of activities having for their motive the desire to make, build, possess, or as Froebel says, "control." Under natural conditions, this instinct finds only desultory expression. Unless guided by mother or older sister, it rarely reaches higher, even with the brightest child, than mud pies, and the willow house. But what a transformation takes place in the kindergarten! First, in the wealth of material at hand—cardboard, paper, crayon, clay, wood, basket-material, weaving fabrics, leaves, grasses, what not; next in the variety and simplicity of design—almost every object within the child's horizon being capable of representation; finally, in the beautiful rivalry of co-operative work.

One little 3-year-old of my acquaintance started to the kindergarten only a week before the holidays, and on Friday night brought home in triumph a basket, a lantern, some clay dishes, and a long string of popcorn—the work of his own hands. Not least of his acquisitions, moreover, was the improved power of self-control with which he began to build and invent among his playthings at home.

#### MORAL INSTINCTS.

The next group of instincts seeking expression, the moral of social, have activities as such peculiarly associated with them; that is to say, no system of exclusive activities can be devised, or should be attempted, the outcome of which shall be righteousness; for the

attempt could only end, as it always does with grown-ups, in Pharisaism. On the other hand, every action, or at least every transaction, is inherently moral or immoral, inherently social or anti-social, according to its intent and its outcome. And it is precisely in this last respect, in the better control of the intent and the outcome, that the kindergarten has an advantage over undirected development, in teaching the golden rule, which is the very crux of morality, and in stimulating that higher law of love for man and love for God, which underlies true social life.

Perhaps it is an exaggeration to say, with a noted educator, that every child is a born savage; still, according to the widely accepted view that each new life sums up and epitomizes the history of the race, the age from three to six falls probably at a time when our ancestors showed little or no quarter to truth or beauty. He is an age of selfishness.

#### SOUL ATTITUDE.

Now, the child cannot come into any sort of relationship with his toys, his pets, his father, mother, brother, sister, or playmate, that does not involve a transaction. But every transaction involves a soul-attitude—the child must react either as Roman or Christian, left to his own devices and impulses, he will almost invariably act under the law that might makes right; under the stimulus of kindergarten chivalry, the love of praise, or the fear of social punishment, he will often, though not always, act under the "converse law; right makes might. At any rate, there can be little doubt that the kindergarten exercises a powerful influence for right conduct upon the life of any child committed to its care.

So also of the spiritual aspect of its training. Says the poet:

"The things of God are fair for nought,  
Seen hidden in the thing the Thought  
That animates its being."

Children's minds are peculiarly constituted to demand the moving cause behind phenomena. They want to know where the winds and clouds and rains, who makes the flowers to grow, who takes care of the little birds—in short, their little souls do not find rest, save when in touch with the Deity and maker of all things. It is fortunate that Froebel was himself of this same type of mind. All his philosophy is based on a perception of the deep integration or saturation of the divine mind in things natural. "My system," says he, "is founded upon religion, and must therefore lead up to religion."

#### RIGHT POINT OF VIEW.

It is really easier to see the good, the true, and the beautiful in life, than the bad, the false, and the ugly, if the mind habitually takes the right point of view; just as the sunny spots in nature are more prominent than the shadows. And how much more joy there is in the individual than in "seeing all things, and hoping all things"—in short, from having faith in God and faith in man—and consequently how much greater is the sum total of bliss and happiness to the race, than when men and women are skeptical and pessimistic!

Now, it would be next to impossible to conduct a kindergarten without emphasizing constantly the positive, cheerful, hopeful point of view. The child is therefore always looking for the thought which animates the being of nature. In other words, his spiritual nature is given an opportunity to grow; and when that happens, everything else worth while in the universe happens. It would seem, therefore, that when a community neglects to take advantage of the kindergarten law, it loses three of the most precious years in the education of its little ones, for it is here, at the very beginnings of character-formation, that the soul can most naturally, because unconsciously, receive a helpful attitude toward nature and life. Moreover, as before pointed out, education at this early period touches all sides of the child—the physical, the intellectual, the moral, the social, and the spiritual—to a degree never afterward approached in school life; for as the grades are reached, and indeed throughout the high school and college periods, it is the intellectual aspect of life which receives the emphasis.

#### DEPENDS ON TEACHERS.

Such, then, is an outline of the advantages of the kindergarten, for the theoretical side, whether the kindergarten in practice makes good, depends upon whether the teacher is an artist or an artisan. And here, therefore, it becomes germane to devote attention to the second class of non-advocates of the kindergarten, among whom, I am frank to say, I have myself been until very lately.

Froebel's philosophy is just about as abstruse and difficult to master as that of Kant himself. To the ordinary school girl of the ninth or tenth grade, his ultimate reasons must, therefore, present difficulties which seem as insuperable as the kingdom of God to the rich man. Indeed, it is doubtful if she ever sees through them, save in detached bits here and there, which she assimilates by direct intuition, for, saying nothing of the original text, the interpretations of Froebel, by such modern exponents as Dr. McVann, present difficulties which seem as insuperable as the kingdom of God to the rich man. Indeed, it is doubtful if she ever sees through them, save in detached bits here and there, which she assimilates by direct intuition, for, saying nothing of the original text, the interpretations of Froebel, by such modern exponents as Dr. McVann, present difficulties which seem as insuperable as the kingdom of God to the rich man. Indeed, it is doubtful if she ever sees through them, save in detached bits here and there, which she assimilates by direct intuition, for, saying nothing of the original text, the interpretations of Froebel, by such modern exponents as Dr. McVann, present difficulties which seem as insuperable as the kingdom of God to the rich man.

But by how much such minds fail to interpret the philosophical ideas, they often over-interpret, or perhaps



TAFT'S WINTER HOME.  
The Terrett cottage, Augusta, Ga., where President-elect Taft and his family will spend the winter.

take too literally, those portions which relate to the gifts and occupations. Thus, I call to mind an observation made years ago of a kindergarten lesson, in which the teacher tried to draw out the geometrical distinctions between the ball, the cube and other figures, e.g., the number of sides, corners and angles of the cube, and how it differed from the oblong and the cylinder. What was more reprehensible still, there was later on an attempt to inject grown-up concepts of emotion into the child by the exclamatory method. Blunders of this kind occur, when the child is asked to execute work in sewing, plaiting, weaving, and so on, for which it is not prepared by physical development.

#### IN DEFINITE ORDER.

The amateur kindergarten often does not know, or fails to remember, that the child's powers of body and mind develop generally; that is to say, in definite order and sequence. To violate this order, by tasks too difficult, is as harshly unpedagogical as to help the rose to bloom a few days earlier, by manipulating its petals; and the result upon the child is no less disastrous.

To lodge concepts upon the mind not felt or realized, is to stultify its natural powers; and the ultimate effect is arrested development. Better a thousand times that the child be left to his own unguided reactions upon environment, meager and unrelated though they be, than that he be forced into reactions by straining his powers, or be made to memorize or entertain concepts for which there is no adequate foundation in feeling.

Of such a nature, though not definitely thought out, has been my objection to the kindergarten in the past. Curiously enough, I did not generalize this fault in training, or I should at once have seen that it is identical with that which makes a poor teacher in the grades, the high school, or the college; which develops the hypocrite and the pharisee in religion, and which everywhere fills the world with shams and incompetents. To condemn the kindergarten system for faults so observed in one of its teachers, was, therefore, as

#### OBITUARY.



MRS. M. W. RICHARDS WILCOX.

Mrs. Maria Wealthy Richards Wilcox died Wednesday evening Jan. 13. She was the daughter of Phineas Howe and Wealthy Dewey Richards, and was born June 11, 1827, in Richmond, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. In 1841 she moved with her parents to Nauvoo, Illinois, having embraced the faith of the Latter-day Saints, who had located in that vicinity. She received good common school education and engaged in teaching a district school at the age of fifteen. On Dec. 10, 1844, she was married to Walter Ell Wilcox, whose birthplace was in Dorchester, a suburb of Boston, Mass. He is still living, aged 87. After leaving Nauvoo, she went to St. Louis and remained there until she emigrated with a large company of Saints. She endured the hardships of a three months' journey across the plains with an ox team, arriving in Salt Lake City in September, 1852. She was an efficient worker in the Relief society in various capacities from the time of its organization in Utah; held the office of corresponding secretary of the Salt Lake stake organization for a number of years; and in 1859 was appointed president of the Fourteenth ward branch of the Relief society, a position she filled with honor until her death. She officiated in the Salt Lake temple from the time of its opening in 1893, missing but very few days in all those years. She was noted for a sweet gentleness and distinction of manner most winning.

Her father was first cousin of President Brigham Young. She has two brothers living—Samuel W. and Henry P. Richards. Franklin Dewey Richards, the deceased's nephew, was the other brother who lived to come to Utah.

Mrs. Wilcox was the mother of nine children, four sons and five daughters. They are: Cynthia A. Arnold, Ella W. Hyde, Adelaide A. Asper, George A. Charles F. Franklin A. and Edwin E. Wilcox. There is also a large number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

#### "THE EWE LAMBS CAUGHT AMONG THE BRAMBLES."

James Adams of Hull House, Chicago, writes in the December issue of *Charities and the Commons* of the working girl and the great need for proper recreation centers that will keep her from the centers she tells this pitiful little story of "The little ewe lambs that have been caught among the brambles." "On day a serious young man came to Hull House with his pretty young

illogical as it would be to condemn all attempts at education whatever, because of the mechanics among teachers in general.

#### WATCHWORD TODAY.

But, as before intimated, I have recently had a change of heart a few weeks ago, upon expressing to my kindergarten director some of my apprehensions and misgivings respecting kindergarten methods. I was invited to spend a day or two in her splendidly fitted-up class room. The result was an eye-opener, and showed how far Froebel's system has traveled forward under the stimulus of modern child-study.

Today the watchword of instructions is to wait for the petals of the rose to unfold. The teacher supplies the materials, and determines upon the change of program; but in any given activity she waits to take the one from the child herself; and so the child's interest, or want of interest, has come to be the barometer, whereby to determine whether to continue or to change. In fact the old kindergarten motto, "a little child shall lead them," has become the new pedagogical banner of the school.

It would be interesting, did space permit, to give illustrations from my observation of the new pedagogical methods; suffice it to say, the atmosphere of the kindergarten has been revolutionized; and surely no teacher need now hesitate to become an ardent advocate of a complete state system of kindergarten schools. Let the lay reader bear in mind, in determining whether he too will join these ranks, that practically all of the present freedom of the child is still his to enjoy and use. The kindergarten is a clear gain or enhancement of that freedom; with this notable difference, that the present songs, plays, games and other diversions were naturally inherited by the child, will all be enriched in system and content by overflow from the activities of the school; whence it will be seen that the kindergarten becomes a sort of clearing-house for exchanging and distributing the choicest wealth of the child-world.

sister who, he explained wanted to go somewhere every single evening, although she could only give the flimsy excuse that "the flat was too little and too stuffy to stay in." In the difficult role of older brother, he had done his best, stating that he had taken her "to all the missions that he could find, that she had a chance to listen to some awful good sermons and to some elegant hymns, but that some way she did not seem to care for the society of the best Christian people."

"The little sister reddened painfully under this cruel indictment and could offer no word of excuse, but a curious thing happened to me. Perhaps it was the phrase, 'best Christian people,' perhaps it was the charming colors in her blushing cheeks and her swimming eyes, but certain it is, that instantly and vividly there appeared to my mind a delicately tinted piece of wool in a Roman catacomb where the early Christians through a dozen devices of spring flowers, skipping lambs and a shepherd tenderly guiding the young, had indubitably written down that the Christian message is one of inexpressible joy. Who is responsible for forgetting this message delivered by the 'best Christian people' two thousand years ago? Who is to blame that the lambs, the little ewe lambs, have been so caught among the brambles?"

#### TOO MUCH FACE.

You feel as if you had one face too many when you have Neuralgia. Don't you? Soothe the face, you may say; but get rid of the Neuralgia by applying Ballard's Snow Liniment. Finest thing in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, cuts, scalds, lame back and all pains. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, 111 and 113 South Main St. B.

#### AN EXPLANATION.

The reason for the popularity of the *Prize-Like* chocolate is that they are absolutely pure and of the very best quality. For sale at Willis-Horne Drug Store, Smith Drug Store, Brigham Street Pharmacy and Halliday Drug.

Pure Drugs and Prescriptions our specialty. Halliday Drug Company.

#### SUCH DEMANDS COME HIGH.

A young man in a responsible post in a Broad street broker's office asked his employer for an increase in salary the other day.

"Why do you want more than you've been getting?" queried the boss.

"Well, I'm doing two men's work now. Then, too, it's pretty hard sledding to make both ends meet each month. I've a good many demands on me that you don't know anything about."

"I know one of them, anyway," retorted the boss with a smile. "I saw you eating with her at the Waldorf last night after the show. If the other demands I don't know anything about are as pretty as she is I don't blame you. But if I value your salary \$5 a week I would advise you, as a financier, not to increase your demands."—New York Press.

#### Wrote 21,663 Words on Post Card.

To compete in a contest in which a business man of New Madison, O., offers a fine piano to the one inscribing a certain sentence of 11 words

the greatest number of times on a postal card. Dr. G. M. Handabauer of St. Mary's has just furnished one which ought to be a winner. The sentence appears on the card 235 times and two microscopes were used by the writer. The work was done with an ordinary hard lead pencil.

**LAME SHOULDER.**  
This is a common form of muscular rheumatism. No internal treatment is needed. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely twice a day and a quick cure is certain. This liniment has proven especially valuable for muscular and rheumatic rheumatism, and is sure to give quick relief. Chamberlain's Liniment is also most excellent for sprains and bruises. Price, 25 cents; large size 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

McCoy's Livery Stables, Both phones 81.

#### EXCURSIONS TO DENVER.

January 16th and 17th, via Oregon Short Line for Western Stock Show, Round trip from Salt Lake, \$32.50; limit January 25th. See agents, City Ticket Office 201 Main St.

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It contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. Price 25 cents. Large size 50 cents.

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Use Sage Brush Hair Tonic. NATURES remedy for DANDRUFF and FALLING HAIR.

Prepared from the leaves of the Western wild sage (Sage Brush) to which has been added the best germicide known to science and enough perfume to make it a delightful dressing for the hair.

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