DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

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Henry R. Pattengill, Editor of the Moderator-Topics, Gives Utah a High Rank in Educational Matters and Pays Compliments to the Various Institutions of Learning in the State .-- Many States and Creeds Are Represented Among the Cosmopolitan Aggregation of Teachers

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Under the caption of "Utah Hints and | \$5,000 Squints," Henry R. Pattengill, editor of Moderator-Topics, published at Lansing, Mich., has the following to say regarding the schools and educational work of Utah

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The editor had twice before visited Salt Lake City, but merely as a tourist. This time he spent the greater portion of a week there and came in touch with the teachers of the state. He 'visted several educational institutions, the state fair, the irrigated fruit farms about Provo, and in many ways enriched his stock of information concerning this unique and interesting

cerning this unique and interesting "Mountain Home." The route there via Northwest-ern and Union Pacific is the shortest and sweetest now possible. The North-western has a double track, perfectly ballasted to Omaha and the Union Pacific the oldest and shortest cut to Sait Lake. It's just a glide. Would you know the muchness and

Sant Lake. It's just a glide. Would you know the muchness and bigness of Uncle Sam's farm, just travel over some of those western states. Utah lacks but a township of

square miles, and if her wrinkles were smoothed out she'd equal in area both the Wolverine and Badger states. She's rich in resources. Her silver mines are fabulously pro ductive. She has mountains of iron undeveloped, coal, gold, copper, lime-stone galore. Her irrigated valley farms are wonderfully productive in wheat, grass, fruits, vegetables, sugar beets, etc., I saw a field where the yellow pumpking were as numerous as boulders on a glacial raying: another boulders on a glacial ravine; another of squash, and-break the news gontly to the boys-one of watermelons. Horses, cattle and sheep of the finest breeds thrive in Utah as fleas in hog pens.

The annual rainfall of the state is not quite half that of Michigan, but by utilizing the mountain streams for irrigating purposes the deficiency is up.

made up. Utah as a state is in its first decade. It has about 250,000 population, not far from 1.500 school teachers, two-thirds of whom were present at the State Teachers' association. On our way home we journeyed with some who had to travel nearly 50 miles by wagen and to travel nearly 50 miles by wagon and 150 miles by rail, and yet nearly every teacher from that county was present

at the meeting. I wondered if I had done my share toward making the trip profitable to them.

Salt Lake City was founded in 1847 by a company of "Mormons" led by that far-sighted, brainy, forceful leader, Brigham Young. The city is 4,225 feet above the sea level and lies on a beau-tiful slope between the Wasatch moun-ting and the Greet Salt Lake. It now tiful slope between the Wasatch moun-tins and the Great Salt Lake. It now has nearly 65,000 pepulation, 75 miles of street rallways, nearly a score of first class banks, a beautiful city hall, a tip-top library, fine stores and office buildings, good schools and pleusant homes. The streets are all straight, due north and south and east and west. Each is 132 feet wide and the blocks 660 feet square, just twice the usual size. It costs like fury to pave the streets, and it wearles one's trotters to span the magnificent distances.

Near the center of the city is Temple square surrounded by an adobe wall 14 feet high and two feet thick. With-in this enclosure of eight acresstands the great edifices of the "Mormon" Church: viz, the Temple, Tabernacle and Assembly 1480. The Temple is by for the most lordly and constitution and Assembly 1921. The Temple is by far the most lordly and conspicuous building in the city. It was 49 years in building, completed in 1893 at a cost of \$5,000,000. It is of white granite and measures 195 by 39 feet. The main portion being 100 feet high, and the eastern tower 235 feet in height. This temple is used for the Church rites and more buil fultibul "Mormons" are pertemple is used for the Church rites and none but faithful "Mormons" are per-mitted to enter. The Tabernacle, also within the square, is 250 by 150 feet, and will seat 10,000 people. It is shaped like a mud turtle's shell, its roof is supported by trusses resting on other setup. reor is subjorted by trusses resting on side walls. Its acoustic properties are perfect. It contains one of the finest organs in the world. Assembly Hall, where the evening meetings of the as-sociation were held, is also within the Temple square. It is used for overflow meetings by the state priesthood and will seat about 2,500 people. It meetings

was filled at all the evening sessions. was filled at all the evening sessions. Probably three-fourths of the teachers are members of the "Mormon" Church. The "Mormon" articles of faith are in most respects similar to those of the orthodox protestant churches. The organization is well nigh perfect in its machingry and its power and in-fluence engermous. Its machinery and its power and in-fluence enormous. Space will not permit of more ex-tended details of this sort. The pur-pose of the article is to give some facts

concerning education; yet we realize how imperfect and scrappy the matter must necessarily be. Judged by the attendance, interest,

and discussions at the state associa-tion, one would give Utah a high rank. There are ten sections of the associa-tion, and all of the meetings were well attended. In three or four instances overflow meetings were provided. State Supt. Nelson was an interested attend-ant, and was elecied president for the ensuing year. Fully half of the mem-bership was made up of men, a fact that was very apparent, when under the lead of an enthusastic director, Mr. Wetzell, of the city schools, the great audience sang "The Star Spangled Ban-ner" with thrilling effect. Supt. D. M. Christensen of Sait Lake schools was president of the associa-tion, and the promptness and ease with which business was dispatched were truly model. Several "Mormon" Elders gave opening prayers, and the petitions overflow meetings were provided. State

gave opening prayers, and the petitions were always brief, given in a conver-sational tone, and confined exclusively to the purposes of the meeting. It is evident that these men are trained not to agtonish the Almighty by a disof oratory, or a wide range of information.

Dr. R. G. Boone, former head of Michigan Normal college, happened in on his way to the coast to do institute work, and added greatly to the pleasure and profit of the meeting by sev-eral of his able addresses, Mrs. Lucretia Willard Treat of Grand Rap-

ids, Mich., was also a very popular cal, mechanical and science depart-speaker before the convention. She is on a tour of the west building up engineering department being fully up kindergarten sentimen

The fact that the Utah people stood unflinchingly three consecutive even-ing lectures by the riter is a clear case of "perseverance of the (latter-day), saints."

day) saints." One forenoon of the association was devoted to visiting city schools, which were in session for that purpose. The visiting teachers were assigned schools in various parts of the city, so as to avoid erowding. There are 357 teach-ers in the schools of Sait Lake, and a more cosmopolitan lot it would be hard to find. Many states and creeds are represented, though naturally Utah and the "Mormon" faith are greatly in the ascendant. The schoolrooms are neat, modern and well decorated. We saw some as pretty rooms, halls, build-ings and drawings as we ever saw. The school work so far as observed is certainly up-to-date.

The school work so far as observed is certainly up-to-date. The 600 or 700 high school pupils as-sembled one morning for speeches by Dr. Boone and yours truly. The lusty yell, the keen interest, the appreciative responses were certainly all that heart could wish. Th high school occupies an eight acre square, with fine trees and jawn. This a solid stone structure, but not of modern design. A fine science hall has been built near by to accommodate the growng needs. accommodate the growng needs.

One of our pleasantest visits was One of our pleasantest visits was to the University of Utah at the invi-tation of President Kingsbury. It is beautifully situated on a bench of the Wasatch mountains some 200 feet above the city, and presenting an inspiring view of the Salt Lake valley and the mountain chains beyond. The buildings already in use are substantial, comely, pleasing structures of cream brick, so arranged that when the contemplated buildings are completed they will form a crescent, opening toward the beautiful valley. The electriother edition

o that of many eastern universitis. The State Normal school is a depart. mont of the university. Dr. Stewart, the very capable and gentlemanly pro-fessor of pedagogy being president of the normal. The training school con-nected with the department is of the same general plan and structure of the other university, buildings, and as other university buildings, and ac-commodates about 500 students in the commodates about 500 students in the first eight grades, with a critic teacher for each grade, and nine supervisors of special work. A more complete and better normal training school the writer never saw. The manual train-ing and domestic science departments are successfully conducted. Evidences of the latter being a most toothsome lunch served to us in the college rooms. The primary and kindergar-ten work of the school is specially pleasing. In one room the pupils had most skilfully, and neatly bound their reading leaflets with linen leather back-red covers, doing the sewing, pasting

reading leaflets with linen leather back-(ed covers, doing the sewing, pasting and pressing. Excellent reading charts were in every room-all made by teach-ers and the training class. The 700 students of the university were assembled in chapel and we had the pleasure of telling them that it took Harvard 100 yars to get so good an equipment or as many stifents as the U. of U has today. To be sure, only a very small portion of the stu-dents are doing real college work, but the high school work of today is broader and better than that of many colleges of 50 years ago. When one considers the small population of the state and church institutions is very remarkable. As this article has already trea-As this article has already tres-passed upon other departments of the paper, we'll save our tale of the state fair and the joyous Provo trip for an-other addition

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