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NOTICE TO LOCAL BISHOPS.

The bishops of Liberty, Pioneer, Sall Lake and Ensign stakes are requested to adjourn their evening meetings of Sunday next, June 7, in order to give the members of their respective wards an opportunity to attend a convention of Church school teachers and Religion Class workers to be held in the Tabernacle on that night.

JOSEPH F. SMITH. JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND, First Presidency

Y. M. AND Y. L. CONFERENCE.

The thirteenth general annual con ference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 12, 13 and 14, 1908. All officers and members of the associations are requested to be present at all of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to the Saints generally to attend the meetings to be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 14, at 2 and 7 o'clock

JOSEPH F. SMITH. General Superintendent Y. M. M. I. A. MARTHA H. TINGEY, President Y. L. M. I. A.

THE CHURCH OF TODAY.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy of Rev. Joseph Henry Crooker in sending us his excellent treatise on "The Church of Today." It is a thoughtful presentation of a subject in which all followers of the Nazarene should be interested, and it is very timely.

Mr. Crooker starts with the proposltion that the most urgent problem in the religious world today is: "How shall we create and spread abroad widely among men a clearer understanding and a deeper conviction of the need and worth of the Christian church as an institution?" He argues that many of the contrivances to attract audiences are "calculated to make a devout man profane," and that many socleties of religious character, fail to make the churches any stronger. "It is a serious question, he says, whether these agencies are even evidences of general religious growth."

The author then discusses the ob-Among these are, the stress and strain of modern life; Sunday work; Sunday was entrusted to them. They were paid for their services, and fined for neglect They had a right to speak and to vote, under certain rules and regulations, To understand rightly what the

church of Christ is in the world, we must consider that ancient prototype, Only the church of the Redeemer is a divine institution. It is God's form of spiritual government of the world. The members of the Church of Christ are "called" by Him to sit in that great parliament of man representative of the human family. That is the fundamental idea of the Church as con stituted by the first apostles of our

Lord. They were to "reign" with Him, to come with Him in His glory; to be 'judges" with Him, among the twelve tribes.

The Church in the first centuries of our era became a power in the world before which the world was gradually reconstructed. Though not of the world, it became a regenerating force in the world. It gave the death wound to slavery, so far as its influence went. It lifted up women to the level of man. It laid the foundation for human brotherhood. It sowed the seeds of truth, righteousness, love and peace.

The church, as a visible organiza tion was, however, abolished very early. That is to say the form of government established by the Lord was abolished and another form substituted. Instead of aposities, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers there came all kinds of dignitaries, and, moreover, these, instead of being the humble servants of the people, under the Master, became "hierarchs," rulers and princes, in imitation of worldly potentates. And the church dignitaries even revolted from the authority of the Lord and surrendered to a heathen em-

peror, when at the Council of Nice 325, A. D., they permitted him to judge between them in disputes concerning doctrine. The church was abolished. God's form of government was as completely changed, as if this Republic should abolish Congress and establish absolutism.

But the church was again restored we claim, when the Lord called the Prophet Joseph to deliver to the world His wonderful message and proclaim the second advent of our Lord. This we claim, is the Church of today, and we invite all men to a fair and impartial investigation of this claim. The Lord has a second time set His hand to redeem His people-the children of men -and the agency is, as always, His Church. The definition of Clemens Alexandrinus is this: "I think it is manifest there is one true church, which is really ancient, into which they are gathered who are righteous according to (God's) purpose, into the unity of one faith, according to their own covenant at different times, by the will of one God, through one Lord, having gathered those that were already appointed, whom God predestined, knowing before the foundation of the world who will be just." And this definition it seems to us, describes the church of today as well as that of a former

age In the New Testament the name "kingdom of God" and "kingdom of heaven" sometimes appears to be synonomous with "church." but the term "kingdom" refers rather to the moral aspect of Christianity while the term "church" refers to the religious government of the "kingdom." It will be noticed that the "kingdom" was proclaimed as "near" with advent of the Messiah, and it commenced with His appearance. Those who attached themselves to Him and yielded obedience to

His moral laws and precepts, were istacles in the way of the church. His loyal "subjects." The citizenship in this "kingdom" was not obtained merely by an enforced obedience to utward ordinances but by a life of righteousness proceeding from the power of God within-a life acting through the influence of love of God and fellowmen. The church was the complete organization of the religious government of this kingdom. It took form after the "King" had ascended and the Holy Spirit was poured out. Then first, were His followers qualified for their world mission. That was the power for which they were to tarry at Jerusalem. Being thus endowed they were in a position to be witnesses, and

seemed necessary to many employers of labor, the management of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad called the employes to a conference, through the unions, and this resulted in a mutual agreement to effect a saving wherever possible, so as to enable the company to keep the men at the prevailing wages. According to a writer in Van Norden Magazine, this is what happened at the conferences between employers and employes:

"Gray-headed engineers told how thousands of tons of coal were con-sumed unnecessarily and shop men told how locomotives were told how locomotives were torn to pieces at a cost of from \$100 to \$200 when the trouble could have been located by the engineer and the repair made for a few dollars. "Yardmen and brakemen told how

"Yardmen and brakemen told how cars were smashed almost for the fun of smashing them. Claim agents told how agents receipted for goods without counting barrels and boxes, the com-pany paying for shortages on shipments which were never received. Firemen told of spliling gallons of oil: conduc-tors admitted that they burned one or two extra tons of coal on each trip by leaving the doors and vestibules open, while freight-handlers told of cars loaded carelessly, dynamits on top of loaded carelessly, dynamite on top of eggs, scrap-fron mixed with chineware." It is stated that, as a result of these

conferences, \$160,000 was saved in January and \$150,000 in February. This is an indication of what can be

accomplished by friendly discussion and the establishment of cordial relations that make co-operation possible. A cut in wages would, perhaps, have precipitated a strike and further loss to both sides. By co-operative saving it was made possible for the road to keep the men at good wages. We presume there are many business establishments in which co-operative saving would mean both higher wages and the lowering of the cost of the product to the consumer.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

From all parts of the country come indications that the currency bill passed by Congress in the closing hours of the session, is having, and will have, reassuring effect on business interests. As a Salt Lake banker pointed out, the mere fact that the machinery s all ready to start work to supply an emergency currency, will create such onfidence that there will be no necessity for its operation, and the likeli nood is that no matter how severe the demands on the money centers may be to move the crops this fall, the new mergency measure will meet the situa-While the bill may not be an ideal one, and while some of the criticisms of the minority party and of Senator La Follette may be justified, very few compromise measures ever are perfect, and the present one is only designed to last until the commission appointed by Congress, has had full time to investigate our existing currency system.

The currency bill follows the plan adopted by the clearing houses of the country in the late fall stringency and makes it practicable for national banks, having good commercial paper, and the best classes of bonds, to secure government notes upon them. With the precautions taken and the tax imposed

on the issue, there is little danger of any over inflation. The justification for the passage of the currency act is best evidenced by

the sigh of relief that went up from ocean to ocean upon its passage. It will be strange, indeed, if any such panic as that of last fall, one which arose entirely from the scarcity of money with which to transact the volume of the country's business, can now occur a second time.

THE COLLEGE GRADUATE.

ty appropriations are pending, and not tary denation to the Church for Church to the college graduate about to make his start in life. Why should he be made to suspect what is not true, namely, that his fellow-citizens have done very little for him in providing him with a college education? Why should so many reminders be given to the student during his four years of college life, and again rubbed in on the day of his graduation, to the general effect that his head is simply packed with rubbish? A young man can scarcely help doubting his own genius when high authorities solemnly assure him that his education is after all a trifling and somewhat inconsequential thing.

With daily lessons like these, remarks the New York Tribune:

"The college graduate commonly does one of two things-he acquires such meckness that a job on the back plat. form of a borse car looks like a mag-nificent opening, or else he gets busy during vacations (and sometimes when during vacations (and sometimes when he ought to be investigating the po-litico-economic causes of Charle-inagne's gout) learning 'something use-ful' or 'laying 'wires.' In the latter event he frequently finds himself a more prosperous citizen on commence-ment day than the writer who lam-poons him. In the former case, howhis spirit has been too su fully broken. He ought not to embark upon his career "> humbly."

Rather should we seek to crown the climax of hope for the young scholar with cheerful words, while frankly ad. mitting that what has been done for him at school in the way of preparation and nurture of mind and character, is not an end, but merely a be ginning. College graduates know that their present stock of ideas, unless they replenish them daily at the fountains of intelligence and progress, will be exhausted in a few years, in which case they only can become the useless things which commencement monitor have warned them they are. But if, in the language of Mrs. Norton:

"Laboring on for noble ends. Steady to their boyhood's friends; Keeping up an honest pride, With those the world hash defied; Slow to give or take offense; Full of earnest eloquence; But ever bending heart and brow To the helpless and the low" ----

With such a spirit in them, who can doubt as to their future progress or despair of their ultimate achievement It is this desire to learn that the nodern university nearly always suc ceeds in imparting; and nothing else is more health-giving to the human spirit than constant association with what is truly first rate. In reading the story of the life of Gladstone one can almost see his nature grow deeper and stronger and broader through contact with noble aspiration, with large problems of public concern, with the most excellent books and with the most elevated spirits of his time. So in lesser degree, it may be for each one of the college men and women, who are strong and fear not, and whose faces are set in the right direction.

MERELY AN ILLUSTRATION.

The Tribune is at its usual, dishonest, tricks again. It quotes the "News," as it quotes history and sermons, in a way that makes it, virtually, guilty of forgery. To illustrate. The sheet quotes the "News;"

"During the exciting times of the past he [President Brigham Young] like other public speakers in times of excitement, may occasionally have giv-en utterance to sentiments which in the light of today and if the circum-stances under which they were uttered use not considered mere event are not considered, may appear loyal."

It cuts out the following, which is essential to a correct understanding of the paragraph partly quoted:

work. Talk about hypocrisy! The Tribune has regular attacks of hystoria, when contemplating the "immense sums of tithing" which it sees in its dreams but over which it cannot obtain control. It has chosen this method of drawing the attention of the public away from the fearful mismanagement of public funds under the so-called American regime. The City Auditor did not this year issue the financial statement required by law, but it is known that the deficit created by the financial managers of the City, was enormous, although the taxes were higher than ever. The administration of the Church

funds shows such a marked contrast in honesty, and efficiency, that it is small wonder the organ of maladministration is selzed with rage when contemplating it. But the attacks upon the Church cannot cover the graft that has given the City a bad name and that has been properly rebuked even from the pulpit.

A high-roller's instincts are quite apt to be low.

Montana is getting along swimmingly these days.

Dr. Koch should study the sleeping sickness in Philadelphia,

There will be no dry farming this year; there is too much rain.

Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia has a rank Brown taste in has mouth.

The date of Dreyfus' death is not to be determined by the Gregori-an calendar.

The endurance race proves that the automobile hasn't entirely supplanted the horse,

Will Macaulay's New Zealander be there to help entertain the fleet when it arrives?

Oklahoma is said to be the paradise of cranks. They certainly do have some "twisters" down there.

Senator Dolliver believes in letting well enough alone. He has no aspirations after the vice presidency.

Gregori says that he did not wish to kill Dreyfus, only to graze him. He grazed him all'right enough.

"The stars are the over-alls of the night." says the Philadelphia Record. And they are set in celestial blue denims.

Maxine Elliott has broken ground

for a theater. If she doesn't break herself building it, she will be fortunate.

Cambridge university will confer the legree of LL. D. upon Rt. Rev. Daniel . Tuttle. The bishop is worth of his higher.

A Chicago professor is going to Afri. ca to look for lost races. Why go so far? He can find them on any track in the country.

Charlotte Corday hats are fast driving the "Merry Widow" hats out. Following the fame of her after whom they are named, they are said to be very "killing."

The Australians have offered the fleet ree coal when it reaches their country. Can anyone imagine the coal trust in this great and glorious country doing such a thing?

The call of the wild is on President

From The Battleground of Thought.

Must listory lictory is chiefly a re-Be a Record cord of battle. Must it Of War Only? forever be? Can it be that God means that His children shall continue to tear as each other's throats to the end of time? Is peace really unattainable? Is it not worth even striving for? And to what nation, if not to ours, falls the oppor-tunity by precept and example of pointing the way? The strength of a country is not measured by armies and navies. Intelligence, character, con-science constitute the true and impres-nable bulwarks of national welfare. The schoolhouse at the corner is more po-tent ultimately than the Dreadhought of the seas: the little church on the hill is worth a score of regiments. Suc-cess in agriculture, commerce and man-ufacture preases certain triumph in twar if the cause be just. During the scores of years when foreign peoples boleed covetously upon our rich in-heritance and realized the apparent weakness of possible resistance, nome ventured to land upon these shores. Is it likely that one would do so now when we are stronger in ultimate re-sources than any one or two or three foreign powers? Is it conceivable that in these days of enlightenment a ruler, much less a people, would invite the overwhelming reprisal which would surely ensue from an unwarranted at-tack upon or even temporary victory much less a people, would invite the overwhelming reprisal which would surely ensue from an unwarranted at-tack upon or even temporary victory over any portion of territory shielded by our flag? Modern warfare, whether in trade or with guns, is the battle of gold. So long as we have money and keep our cause just, so long will we have peace. We need no mighty fleets, no great armics—only schools and churches, as of old, for the uplifting of oppressed human beings seeking the shelter of freedom. Such, the fathers of the republic and our fathers be-lieved, was the true and holy mission of this new people under the protection of the Pilgrims' God! Let us not now be led astray in pursuit of idols which are steadily sapping the life-blood of every other nation of the world. Rather let us continue steadfast in the pur-poses, the ideals, the faith of our an-cestors, and to ourselves at least be true.—George Harvey, in the North Amerchism The red flag of anar-

Anarchism Not Native In America. ganda has been imported with our mil-working people. Each has its alien branch or branches, and aliens coming from portions of Europe, where enor-inous military establishments alone re-press revolt against notorious oppres-tion beth rolitical and computed sion, both political and economic, ar-ripe for foment. They know but vague are ripe for foment. They know but vague-ly what their changed conditions are. They are bewildered by the display of wealth, predatory or fairly earned, that they see about them, not realizing that here, as never in Europe, any one of them who has the ability can become a rich man. The local center of each dis-mersion of the leaven of revolt will thus be found among the allens or among people who have caught it from the allens, save as it has begun to per-meate our colleges and universities, and lations of foreign professors and trans-lations of foreign books have been the cause of inception. The actual leaven of revolt was first imported into the United States among the German mal-contents and it found lodgment in St. Louis and Milwaukee among the brewery colonies, in Cincinnati and Chicago among the stockyard employees and in New York among the bowerymen and dock laborers. This particular bit of leaven has never ceused to ferment, though many thousands of men whom it then affected, as they got jobs and homes and began to prosper, forgot it and would now be ashamed of the ideas they once held.

Nature, though at all Learn From The Vagaries times either beautiful Of Nature. and gorgeous, or grand and sublime, or threat. and sublime, or threat-ening and flercely menacing, is ever fliful and capricious in her varied moods. Now she is wreathed in smiles and sunshine, and enkindling all in a genial and grateful warmth; now, veiling all her lovely radiance and building she is suddenly in

the chilling incubus of doubt. If with the never refused ald of the Holy Spirit of God we prostrate ourselves before the Redeemer of the world, who, though the Son of God, yet suf-fered and bled that we might live eternally, and accept him as our Sav-ior, we shall find that all those cold and cheerless doubts will suddenly disperse, and we shall rejoice in tho sunshine and gladness of the Divine favor.—A Banker. favor.-- A Banker.

favor.—A Banker. Students "This is the time to Who Miss search our own hearts The Ideal. to size up our own proa-mise of the future. Do you know a good man when you see him? Do you, after four years at Stan-ford, know what really is worth while. For example, some of you know, I pre-sume, the best record for the guarter-mile dash, for a race over hurdles, the record distance for a broad jump of hammer throw. Some of you know to tune up a rollicking some, some the manipulation of a skirt dance, some the manipulation of a some the ideals of Greek philosophy, some the art of inventing dynamos, some the theories of inventing dynamos, some the theories of inventing dynamos, some the theories of ions and electrons, some the measure-ment of electrical charges, some the in-vestigations of the energies of iffe Some are prepared for the next ball, some for the entrance into a professi some to break into politics, some net happy to adorn the front of a tobacco store. Can you tell which of these is worth while? How many of you know the best things done here at Stanford in the year just passed? Can you tell which of your number is the best worth while? Which one will be wise, sound, clean and efficient, after the struggle. clean and efficient, after the struggies and round-ups of twenty' or thirty years? Which one will then be leader of your class, not by ballot, which is an emotional test when it is not a selfish one, but by the virtue of his crystallized character, of his own in-nate strength, of his being thorough and true, a good man and a man who makes good? Sooner or later you should know a good man when you see him. Do you know this man now? ... A man can go through college

A man can go through college and receive nothing of university ideals. There are many men who perform our college tasks, who meet our requirecollege tasks, who meet our require-ments, who pass our examinations, who receive our degrees, and yet who never know at all what it is all about. The finest poetry, the noblest philosophy, the loftiest enthusiasm, finds them dumb and cold. Their heart is in the market place or worse, in the vaude-ville theater; the call for pleasure holds them in its grasp."--President David Starr Jordan, at the formal graduation exercises, Stanford Univer-sity.

THE MAN AND HIS JOB.

By Herbert J. Hapgood. By Herbert J. Hapgood. It does not pay to draw on next week's salary. It is a bad habit to get into, and is bound to give your employer the wrong impression. It a man cannot manage his own per-sonal finances without borrowing money against the following week's salary, the boss will immediately think him incapable of holding an executive position where discreet planning and management are required. Looking at the matter from the

management are required. Looking at the matter from the other side, it is far from pleasant for an employee to open his pay envelope and find nothing but a stack of I. O. U.'s. Pay day is not usually thought of as a day of reckoning accounts. You expect to get some real money, and on not getting it you borrow money from your friends. While I would never subscribe to Polonius's advice in regard to being "neither a lender nor a borrower."

"neither a lender nor a borrower," when it is implied that that doetrine is to be adhered to without exception; nevertheless, I -am firmly oppesed to the habit of borrowing petty Joans. A.

nevertnetess, I am firmly opposed to the habit of borrowing petty foans. A man's credit may be perfectly goed and he may never fail to pay back every cent on time; but the habit it bound to put him in a bad light be-fore his associates. It is a good habit to learn to live on last week's salary rather than next week's. In the former case you are always one week ahead of the game, and in the latter always a week behind. Systematize your personal affairs and expenses so as to make the signing of an I. O. U. either at the cashier's window or for one of your friends a matter of rare occurrence. I once knew a man who would come around every Saturday afternoon with his little book, and settle up all manhis little book, and settle up all mai his little book, and settle of all man-ner of debts, from twenty-five cents up to twenty-five dollars. All of a sudden, however, he lost his job at only a few days' notice, and his ag-gregation of creditors added up their respective claims, and found that he had left no small amount of indebt-edness which he was unable to meet edness which he was unable to meet for some time.

magazines; foreign travel; modern flat life; and the multiplication of "brotherhoods" and clubs. The influence of uch competitors is seen in the decrease of students of theology; the lack of interest in books on theology; in the sensationalism of some of the pulpits: the failure of congregations to increase in proportion to the increase of the pop. ulation; and in many other particulars. The author then shows the value of the church to the state. He shows that it is needed now more than ever and particularly as a representative of the teachings of the Master.

This is a brief outline of the little The following extracts will give book. an idea of the style and logic of the author:

"Can anyone adequately describe how great a service the church performs for human solvery when it develops a great soul, and then preserves the memories and ministries, associations and aspira-tions of that noble life within the treasury of its organization, where all this spirituality operates to educate and enrich other lives?"

"It is in the church that men are most impressed with the deep sense of moral responsibility, for there alone are they trained under the eye of God and with reference to their future destiny, Therefore it is not an extreme claim that the church does more than any other agency to create the conscience needed in the man who occupies the market place."

"It is the office of science to discover This the office of science to discover truth; it is the function of the church to make all flats live in the lives of men. The one illuminates the face of nature: the other vitalizes human hearts with ethical motives! Therefore the more truth scientific discovery may present to the world, the greater the need of the church to make this truth effective and preductive is human ches effective and productive in human character.

. . . "It is the only institution that ministers, directly and specifically, to man as an immortal being. The church alone addresses man as the Son of God, who is the heir of eternity."

We can conceive of no greater service religious teachers of today oun render their follow-mon than by calling their attention to the need of the world of a visible, organized church, representative of the Lord and Redcomer. Many have lost sight of the fact that the church is an organization. They are engrossed in contempiation of "the invisible" church to such an extent that they ignore Its status as an institution with a mission among men on earth. It is well, therefore, to preach "the visible church." It should cause inquiry.

The church, or ecclesia, in ancient Greece was "a congregation." But it was not a promisenous congregation. It was a representative assembly-called logether under certain rules and for citali well defined phyposes. It was a parliament, a congress. The members came together when duly called, to

CO.OPERATION.

ambassadors to all the nations of the

world.

What can be done by means of intelligent co-operation is set forth in the following scheme for a fellowship farm, which is credited to Mr. George Elmer Littlefield, of Westwood, Mass. This gentleman, it seems, started by inducing forty persons to pay \$2.50 a month for a year. With this money they paid the first installment on a farm near Boston. The purchase price was \$8,000, and the farm contained 75 acres. Forty acres were cut up into, oneacre lots, and each member received one lot on agreeing to pay \$300 for it. The rest of the land and the buildings remain common property, and the intention is to equip the large farm house in grand style, with parlors, lecture hall, chapel ,etc. A co-operative loan institute for members will also be opened as soon as possible, to aid them in erecting cottages, to be paid for in monthly installments. Mr. Littlefield claims that it is a

proven fact that scientific, intensive farming with fruit and poultry on one acre and one hundred days' labor will frugally support a small family. "If." he says, "one isolated family can do this, then forty families, with thirtyfive extra acres in common and cooperation, in many ways can add comforts and even luxuries to their lives. Then if each one has a trade, or art, or only a city job, to pursue for eight months or a good portion of the time, while paying for his house, he is safe Every plan of that kind depends for success on the efficiency and honesty of the management, but co-operation between producers is, we have no doubt. the ultimate solution of many problems with which the world is now grappling. The Prophet Joseph, and President Brigham Young after him, tiled to teach men the lesson of co-operation.

But they were slow to learn. Just now the papers are telling about successful co-operation of an entirely different nature, but no less noteworthy.

Last winter, when the question of transact business perialning to the cutting wages and reducing the force it is in legislative halls when universi. | very idea of someone giving a volum

Local school graduation addresses, we are pleased to note, have lacked the deprecating tone that is frequently assumed on these occasions.

Judging from the published reports, a good deal of the subject matter of orations to the college graduates this year has been devoted to showing these young men and women just how little they know and how humbly they ought to embark upon their careers in life. Commencement orators at times have shown their sagacity by pricking youthful fancies and smashing academic ideals. In addition, various harlequins and jesters with whittled pencils or ludicrous lampoons and cartoons have en.

listed and apparently combined to jeer the graduates with all the force of their united caricatures. All this is wrong. It is rank educa-

ional heresy that may lead to the race suicide of human souls. Does the college graduate need any more humiliation than he is daily served in the class room? The professors who have yielded to the public jeers about the inefficiency, the stupidity, and general worthlessness of the college graduate, and who have never failed to perform their supposed duty of informing the freshman that he is yet the merest youngster, the sophomore that he is only a boy, and the senior himself that he is scarcely more than a child, have not considered the inevitable result of the wholesale public conspiracy to belittle the graduate-the highest type, after all, of our contemporary American youth? College presidents have alalready warned teachers and the public against this ruthless destruction of self confidence this darkening of the best hopes and the purest dreams of youth. The most helpful thing for the graduate is the flying start, the ambitious aim, the lofty hope. Our present civilization is sordid enough without seeking to take any of the hopes from the mind of the youth who has deliberately chosen the highest and the best in life and has worked hard and long to realize some part of it in his early years.

We think it was Warner who said he would regard himself a criminal if he should say anything that would dampon the enthusiasm of the young scholar or dash with any skepticism his longing and his hope. Without the cheerful optimism of these young dreamers, the world would be dreary enough and would lose a part of even its present measured quantity of sunshine.

It has been exceedingly fashionable with some speakers to repeat the much aired opinion of somewhat sordid or showsighted persons that American college education is sadly behind the times and does not fit students for practical life. While this may be, in a measure, only too true, the place to say

But similar utterances may be found in the sermons and writings of every great leader of men. When the acts of President Young and those with whom e was associated are scrutinized, noth ing but patriotism and loyalty is found. The hearts of those brave Pioneers were true as steel."

As the reader will notice, our argument runs something like this: You say President Young was disloyal. He was not. It may be true that some of his utterances in times of excitement, when read now, and if the circumstances under which they were given are lost sight of, may appear disloyal But they are no more radical than the sermons and writings of other grea leaders of men. And, further, men mus be judged by what they do. And 1 the acts of the Pioneers are scrutinized ever so closely, nothing but loyalty is found in the career of President Young

and those associated with him. That was the point, and the only point. The Tribune, by its mutilated quota tion ignores and conceals the argument while it pretends to answer it. It exhibits a fragment of a paragraph as if it were the whole and hopes that the main point may be forgotten in the attack upon something else. This disreputable kind of journalism is so common with the Tribune, and so generally known, that the necessity of noticing it may be questioned, perhaps. But the sheet claims a right to rule this community. And if it cannot rule, it can try to terrorize those who are timid. It claims to be the standard-bearer of truth, of loyalty, of Americanism. The fact is, there is not a principle of honor, of truth, of morality, that sheet has not violated, and as for its vile accusations of the noble men and women who founded this State and who, in the first hand, made it a part of the great American Republic, we hurl them back. The Tribune itself has reviled the United States Senate and the Chlet Executive of the nation. The Tribune has falsely charged that Utah has treasonable organization, and that the Senate and the President are in league with traitors. If there is treason in words, the Tribune is self-convicted.

The sheet has, lately, manifested a great deal of solicitude because th

Latter-day Saints give a small portion of their earnings toward the promotion of Church work. It is probably not aware that in its scurrilous attacks upon the law of tithing, it assails a portion of the sacred Scriptures, infidel fashion, entirely regardless of what its religiously inclined readers may be lieve on that subject.

The strange part of this is that it does not attack the saloon, the gambling den, or its neighbors on Commer-cial street. It invites its readers, through advertigements, to spend money on intoxicants, but raves at the

term of office he will go to East Africa to hunt big game. Where then will be the fame of Gordon Cumming and Frederick Selous?

A "courting parlor" as an adjunct

to a church building is the latest innovation. Rev. J. E. Snyder, of Chicago, is credited with being the inventor. The "courting parlor," we read, is "to be made attractive with cozy corners, screens and chaperones." In the words of the Rev. gentleman. "a place to court is an essential," and he seems to consider it his mission to provide that place.

JUST FOR FUN.

To the Largest Belongs the Road.

She-Are you sure we didn't run over

somebody just then? somebody just then? He-Oh, very likely. One of those cyclists, no doubt. If they will use our roads they must take the consequences .- Pick-Me-Up.

They Fell Out in It.

"Judith and I were swinging in the hambook last night, when we fell out." "Out of the hammock?" "Chicago "No, in the hammock."-Chicago

News

His Finest Act.

"How was your speech received at as club?" asked one of Chumley b the friends.

Why, they congratulated me very heartily. In fact, one of the members came to me and told me that when t sat down he had said to himself it was the best thing I had ever done."--Youth's Companion.

A Changed Signification.

Roommate-What is this card in your

His Roommate-Why, that was (hie) the wine list, but now (hic) it's my ta-ble of contents.---Yale Record.

More Art.

Auctioneer-Going! Going! Gone! Here, sir, it's yours. Great bargain, sir, The frame alone is worth the sir, price,

Connoissuer (ripping out the picture) -The frame is what I wanted .- Pick-Me-Up.

8

R

Red Blood and Blue.

Three-year-old Allan had a very aris-Three-year-old Allan had a very aris-tocratic grandma, who prided herself on her own and her husband's blue-blooded ancestry. She told him heroic deeds of them and warned him from ever playing with boys of low degree. One day Allan came screaming up-stairs to his mamma and grandma, holding his hand up covered with blood, where he had cut his little finger. They were both greatly alarmed, as he was where he had cut his little finger. They were both greatly alarmed, as he was a child who rarely cried or complained when hurt. Mamma washed the blood off and, examining the cut, said: "Why, dear, it's not so very bad. Does if hurt you so much?" "I'm not cryin' 'cause it hurts." ho said, "but 'eause it's only red blood, and grandma said I had blue."-Phila-deiphia Ledger.

now, veiling all her lovely radiance and brilliancy, she is suddenly in angry mood, and, in a spasm of fury, pouring forth the vials of her wrath; or now, again swerving round, she is shrouded in a mantel of sullen gloom and dismal obscurity. The strange glacial wave, for instance, which recently swept over a considerable por-tion of Europe, when the gelid breath of the north gripped in its icy talons of the north gripped in its ley table nearly half a continent, was preceded by an ordinary spring weather, alter-nately warm and cold, sunny and showery, genial and inclement. And then all is changed. For from the frozen north the keen, niveous blast sweeps down in fury, congealing the waters, chilling and benumbing all in its frigid grasp, and entombing the its frigid grasp, and entombing the countryside beneath a snow-white shroud. The songsters of the woods shroud. The songsters of the woods cease their joyous trills and carols, and endeavor to shelter their brooding mates from the cruel tempest; the gay butterflies hide in some leafy re-treat; while the young lambs, buried deep beneath the suffocating snow, perish in thousands. And still it de-scends, all day, all night. Deeper and ever deeper is the snowy pull; colder scends, all day, all night. Deeper and ever deeper is the snowy pall: coller and ever colder is the frozen blast; traveling hampered and almost im-practicable: trade at a standstill; ag-ricultural labor impossible. But at length the influence of the sunny south overpowers the frozen onsiaught and drives it all back to the bleak clime release it came; its heavy drives it all back to the bleak clime whence it came; its shows, its heavy clouds, and its biting cold; and in a short time, under the influence of the brilliant sun, and of the warm and genial air, the enshrouding mantel of snow rapidly disappears, leaving not a wrack behind, causing all nature to reloice; the songhinds again or gen rejoice; the songbirds again carol forth their love-songe, the drooping flower-buds expand into beauty, and gladness and sunshine take the place and of wretchedness and desolation we, too, ourselves; gripped hard in the cold and numbing fetters of material-ism and unbelief, and heid captive by



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