10

days a "professor" has been operating on the queen's cats, but it was not be-fore he was able to show her majesty that cats of lower stations in life had benefited from the treatment that she allowed her pets to be "punctured." "professor" is a Liverpool man named Pritchard, and the anti-toxin is a secret which he discovered during a sojourn in search of sport on the west coast of Africa

### LADY DRESSMAKERS.

Smart society has furnished another recruit to the legion of "lady dress-makers," as they are styled in London. This time it is the Hon. Mrs. Charles Forester, who has condescended to step from the lofty pinnacle of an assured from the lofty pinnacle of an assured position among the fashionable elect to make money by ministering to the vanity of its gay butterfiles. And there is no doubt she is making it pay hand-somely. She has obtained possession of the shop in aristocratic Bond street, which was formerly occupied by the Countess of Warwick, and "picture gowns" designed by her have become quite the rage in the fashionable set. She is one of the sisters-in-law of Lord Forester, Her husband has a pretty place at Ascot, and is a popular mem-Forester. Her husband has a pretty place at Ascot, and is a popular mem-ber of the Royal Yacht Squadron, mem-bership in which is so rigidly guarded from all taint of trade that even if Sir Thomas Lipton should succeed in "lift-ing" the cup he would never be elected to it. Before her marriage Mrs. Fores-ter was Miss Elspeth Mackenzle and her shrewd business instinct is a tribut-ed to her Scotch extraction. BRITISH M P'S COMING.

### BRITISH M. P.'S COMING.

Arrangements for their journey al-ready are being made by the large num-ber of British members of parliament who are to be present at the Internaber of British members of parliament who are to be present at the Interna-tional Feace congress which is to be held in Boston the first week in October. W. Randail Creamer, st. P. is the sec-retary of the English committee. He is an enthusiast in peace matters, his ac-tivities in this direction securing him the Nobel prize in 1903. Philip Stan-hope, M. P., is organizing the house of commons party and already 50 or more have tsgnified their intention of joining it. Among those M. P's, who have al-ready booked their passages are Philip Stanhope, S. P. Caldwell, S. T. Evans, Corrie Grant and T. M. Healy. A num-ber of other men representing various shades of thought and political opinion will also go out and it is estimated that taken in all the party will number close upon one hundred. Many of the dele-gates will be representatives of the ad-vanced wing of the socialist movement, and one man, John Morriaon Davidson, who likes to describe Hinniself as an An-archist-Communist, is expected to be who likes to describe himself as an An-archist-Communist, is expected to be among them. All the delegates will pay their own passage money and railway fares, but otherwise they will be the guests of the American government during their stay in the United States, After the congress they will visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago: they will spend a few days at St. Louis, and go for a trip to the Rocky Mountains. Rocky Mountains.

### DISPLAY OF GOOD NATURE.

The Grand Duchess of Luxemburgh displays more good nature than felicity of expression in the invitation which she extends to the public to visit a dilapidated but picturesque old fortress at Konigstein, Taunus Bad, which she owns. Those are illuminated every year on the anniversary of her birth-day and an inscription at the entrance to the grounds announces that the public is permitted to visit "the ruins of H. R. H. the Grand Duchess of Luxem, burgh." No extra charge is made for the laugh. LADY MARY.

## DISAPPOINTMENT FOR AMERICAN CLAIMANTS.

Special Correspondence.

ONDON, Aug. 17-Those in the United States who are interested in the millions left by the late Mrs. Blake, of Ireland, probably will be dis-He looked at her and she looked deappointed to hear that though the Irish

undertook to devote a large amount of a his time in trying to establish the claim of his friend to at least a share of these millions. Sheridan is a native of the county of Longford in Ireland and thence Mr. Quirke repaired to try to build up a family tree. As the result, in the subdated more characteristics in the midst of many spurious claimants, he discovered one or two whom he thought were entitled to a share in the Blake fortune.

the black fortune. He learned, too, that there were pos-sible descendants by the name of Sher-idan living in both Baltimore and Bos-ton, U. S. A. He hastened across the Atlantic to interview them, and found that quite a number of them could claim some distant relationship with his friend in India. He had the same difficulty in separating the chaff from the corn in the United States that he had in Ireland but he came back armed the corn in the United States that he had in Ireland but he came back armed with the mass of material sufficiently tangible to justify him in bombarding the English treasury, which, in the meantime, was getting ready to "se-questrate" the fortune. With the ac-cumulated informat, this now amounts

to about \$5,000,000. But the court or chancery which takes possession of all intestates' property, having gone through the usual formali-ties in endeavoring to find the next of kin, refused to listen to Mr. Quirke after all the time and money he had

Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

AN APACHE INDIAN AND AN IRISHMAN the University of Illinois and of Chicago Medical college, is a full-blood Apache Indian, says the Youth's Companion. He was captured in early

childhood by Indians of another tribe and sold by his captors to a white man who gave him an education. In a recent address before a men's club in Chicago, he said that environment is a far more potent force than heredity in making men, and to illustrate his point told the following story:

"Three years ago I visited Fort Apache Indian school, Arizona. I had to have an interpreter to talk with my own people, who came to see the "white Indian.' One morning while talking, through the interpreter, with a group of Apaches, my atetntion was caught by the queer appearance of a man approaching us.

"'Who is that Indian?' I asked the interpreter, indicating the approaching man That's Mickey.'

"'Mickey! He must be an Irishman." "'He is, said the interpreter. 'He has rich relatives somewhere in Indiahas not they have written often for him to come back to them. But he was captured by the Apaches over thirty years ago, and has been living here ever since, and don't want to go back to the whites, "In a flash my mind went back to

### SHE WAS AN AMERICAN.

It was the second day out. Standing there side by side at the

rall he had offered his marine glasses so that she might look at a steamer. She had accepted the offer, looked at steamer and returned the glasses with thanks Still standing there side by side she had become neutrally silent and he meditatively so. She knew who he was because was one whom everybody knew. He was French. He didn't know who she

was because she was incognita. She lightful. It was enough. "Madam," he said, "of what are you

# DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1904.

spent in the interests of the Sheridans and their and their numerous progeny. He had exhausted his holiday and had to return exhausted his holiday and had to return to India, but before he left he invited a number of Irish members of parlia-ment to take possession of his docu-ments and bring the subject before the house of commons. Mr. J. P. Farrell, M. P., for Longford, the county which claims the distinction of being the birthplace of Mrs. Blake, has the mai-ter in hand and he has already com-nenced to stir up the law officers of the crown. There is a reasonable prospect that the government will grant an inquiry at once, but a delay of several months is expected before any decisive action is taken as the parliamentary session is so nearly at an end.

### Beautiful Women.

Beautiful Women. Plump cheeks, flushed with the soft glow of health and a pure complexion, make all women beautiful. Take a small dose of Herbine after each meal; it will prevent constipation and help digest what you have eaten. 50c. Mrs. Wm, M. Stroud, Midlothian, Texas, writes, May 31, 1901: "We have used Herbine in our family for eight years, and found it the best medicine we ever used for constitution billous fever and used for constipation, billious fever and malaria.



"Mickey came up and shook hands with me. I expected a white man's salutation of 'How do you do?' But he saturation of How do you hor Buche gave a grunt. And then he sat down upon the ground. We looked upon each other with mutual curlosity. His long gray hair hung about his should-ers, his face was painted in Indian fashion; he had a band about his head, a string of beads round his meck and a highly colored shage round his meck and a

highly colored shawl round his waist He wore Indian leggings and mocca-sins, and was more filthy and tattered than the Indian Indians. When he spoke to me it was through the interpreter, for he had entirely forgotten his other tongue. "And I-well, I stood there with not other

"And 1-well, I stood there with the a single characteristic in common with my own people. I, too, had forgotten my native tongue. I was more con-ventionally and better dressed than the white men there, and my ways, thoughts and characteristics were those

of a white man. "In one generation a white man had turned Indian, and an Indian had turned white man, under the influence f environment." Dr. Montezuma's story, had it come

earlier, might well have been the germ of Mr. Kipling's story of "Namgay Doola," the Irishman who became an "Indian Indian" in the land of the Hindus

turned toward him-(she was a pretty woman)— "and, therefore, I always begin every ocean trop by handing the steward \$5."—Town Topics.

# IDENTIFICATION OF SLAVES.

The identification of criminals by means of finger prints, introduced in recent years in European police and penal establishments, is parelleled by a similar custom which has been used Korea for centuries to indentify female slaves.

In a paper recently read before the Anthropological society of London, by a missionary from Korea, it was stated that in the deeds of sale of shaves the hand of the latter was placed on the sheat of paper on which the deed was

# Work of the Church Schools

Necessity for Religious Taining as Well as Secular Education for the Youth of Both Sexes. The Critical Period. Selections from the Report of President J. H Paul to the Trustees of the L. D. S. University.

## annous anno

The following excerpts from the report made by President Joshua H. Paul of the Latter-day Saints' university to the board of trustees, are could into the columns of the Desiret RENS, 50 that they can be read by many people who may not receive the pamphiet which contains them, and which, published by the board, gives many particulars concerning the institution over which Professor Paul presites. We commend his remarks to the considera-

tion of all friends of trueeducation: The principal business of mankind is the training of the youth and upon the the training of the youth and upon the future of its youth deperis the success or the failure of any people. The prob-lem which has confronted the Latter-day Saints has always ben that of pro-viding for their young people an educa-tion in accordance with the ideals, and in harmony with the duies that must be performed by this people. It has been claimed that in order to do this, a complete system of ducation from the primary department up to and inthe primary department up to and in-cluding the university wull be required; and certainly there are arguments in favor of this view, which it is in no sense my purpose to controvert. But if those arguments are sholly true, we are confronted by a situation that is almost, if not altogethei impossible for us to meet. And I veiture to believe that a complete system is not the only solution of the problem. Not alone does the vast expense if such a system place it out of the uestion for the time being, but also our relation to the State as loyal citizen thereof and as supporters of its necessary institutions, makes it our duty to support and patronize the public school system. Such has always been the attitude of our people, and I see no indication of a change in this attitude. I therefore change in this attitude. I therefore suppose that our conditions or circum-stances—let them be called either prov-idence or fate, as you will—have so shaped themselves that we shall not maintain a complete system of schools in the sense of taking the place of the State system. We shill simply add to the State system whitsoever we deem advantageous to the cause of educa-tion in our midst and essential to those ideals which as a people we cherish. ideals which as a people we cherish. Our efforts hitherto n this direction have taken the form of an addition to, and not that of a substitute for, the public school system.

I have no doubt that schools supported by the Latter-day Saints, with their rational and scriptural doctrines, their broad and tolerant views, and their devotion to truth in any of its aspects, will enable them to wield a righteous nfluence for good over the lives of their influence for good over the lives of their young people, and through them over the destinies of whole communities. If we selze upon the right moment for instructing the youth in a definite and systematic manner, there can be no real question as to the results. All edu-cation begins in the home and in the cation begins in the home and in the cation begins in the home and in the early surroundings; and I do not mean that the influence of the parents, es-pecially that of the mothers, is not con-siderable; but there comes a time when the youth begins to ask which of all the religious denominations is right.

### THE CRITICAL PERIOD.

That time, as powerfully illustrated in the case of the boy Joseph Smith, is just when the dictates of reason begin to demand a cause, a proof, an explan-ation, for beliefs, actions, and creeds. This is the time when youthful minds awaken to the importance of the prob awaken to the importance of the prob-lems of life, religion, and immortality. Results of investigations to ascertain the age of life at which religious con-versions usually occur, were published two years ago by a psychologist. Geo. A. Coe. They showed that 5 per cent of the conversions occurred before the orage of process. The process the of the conversions occurred before the age of 9 years; 7 per cent between the ages of 9 and 12; 14 per cent between the ages of 12 and 15; 50 per cent from 16 to 18 years of age; 16 per cent from 19 to 20 years; 7 per cent from 21 to 25 years; and 1 per cent from 26 to 30 years; March 8. See Literary Digest, March 8, years.

1902.

their school surroundings be beautiful that as the psalmist says, their road to learning may be "ways of pleasantness," and all their paths be peace! Abscess.

A Runaway Bicycle.

A Runaway Bicycle. Terminated with an ugly cut on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, III. It developed a stubbora ulcer unyield-ing to doctors and remedies for four years. Then Bucklen's Aruica Salve cured it. It's just as good for Burna, Scalds, Skin Eruptions and Pilles, 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

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never regret if you live to be a hun-

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see it grow at 4 per cent.

W. H. Harrison, Cleveland, Miss., writes, Aug. 15, 1902; "I want to say a word of praise for Ballard's Snow Linanent. I stepped on a nall, which caused the cords in my leg to contract and ed the cords in my leg to contract and an abscess to rise in my knee, and the doctor told me that I would have a stiff leg, so one day I went to J. F. Lord's drug store who is now in Den-ver, Colo.) He recommended a bottle of Snow Linament; I got a 50c size, and it cured my leg. It is the best in iment in the world. ABSCIESSEE with few excentions

ABSCESSES, with few exceptions, are indicative of constipation or debil-ity. They may, however, result from blows or from foreign bodies, introduc-ed into the skin or flesh, such as spliners, thorns, etc. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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School re-opens Sept, 12th. Catalogs sent free.

#### But the conditions of life are chang The crowded, growing cities are ng. absorbing the rural population. The bity's ways are less simple and more

exacting. Our children must largely meet life in the city, where the fire is hottest, on the most advanced line of the battle of ideas and the conflict of methods. Life to them will be broader, richer, deeper, more complex, than it has been with us, And just as their young hearts are beating somewhat more softly human than our own, and just as they must meet obstacles more imminent than those which we shall have encountered, so ought they to be prepared by a train more thorough and an education more complete and sys-

tematic than our own has ever been. That they may accomplish tasks so great, every attraction of real work, every legitimate incentive to progress, every just and worthy allurement, should be placed about the wonderful, the beautiful, the hitherto inaccessible tields of knowledge which it is now their destiny to traverse, their mission This is the explanation of to explore. the desire which lies back of all those efforts that are being made by the supporters of education in our midst. And may at least plead in extenuation of any seeming severity of ours here, of any apparent harshness or rigidity of discipline, that it has never been intended by way of mere negative punishment, but has been looked upon as the means for the real advancement of the true, noble, rational pleasures of student life, and for securing those ideal conditions of school work, without which our youth cannot accomplish the heroic tasks which Providence now places before them.

## QUALITY OF OUR YOUTH.

It is maintained by a judge of the supreme court of Utah, a non-"Mor-mon." that he has beheld growing up here a race of very intelligent, very no-ble young people, of an average excel-lence somewhat higher than in any other place in which he has lived or other place in which he has lived or visited. The mixture of diverse races here was bringing out, he declared, the best qualities of the respective ancestral groups; and in his opinion it must follow that the children, inheriting these qualities, would possess them in a

higher degree than did their parents. "And so," he said, "I regard simply from the standpoint of biology the evi-dent fact that a generation of more than usually gifted young people is arising in our midst." Moreover, a physiologist has observed that at this allitude the tendency of the block to the altitude the tendency of the blood to the brain will produce a greater develop-ment of that organ and a consequent higher mentality and will power, on an average, than would be the case if our youth light of the tendency of tendency great hills and mountain ranges, and the four seasons so distinctly marked as they are with us, must, in their turn tend to develop the higher imaginative powers of the intellect, as well as those impulses, feelings, emotions, and sen-timents that inspire a noble race. I therefore feel bound to maintain that even as the youth of this community are not by nature inferior, but rather, if there is any average difference, are somewhat superior to the average in

Life is and always will remain a battle, In the sweat of his face shall man earn his bread. Labor will ever be his por-tion. The wisdom of Omnipotence has to decreed.

pary in parliament will make an at-tempt to prevent the British treasury from taking possession of this fortune, the matter is not likely to come up for settlement before the beginning of 1905.

Mrs. Blake, it will be remembered, bore the maiden name of Sheridan, came from County Longford and, before her marriage with Capt. Blake was a her marriage with Capt. Blake was a servant. The fortune of \$2,500,000 which che left when she died intestate in Lon-don 33 years ago, had been accumulat-ed by Capt. Blake in California. The discovery of descindants of Mrs. Blake in the United States, however,

Blake in the United States, however, was made when a Blitish government official named Quirke, employed by the colonial office in India, started an in-vestigation about a year ago. He did so on behalf of a friend named Sheri-dan, an ex-soldier in the Indian army. Sheridan has satisfied Mr. Quirke that be mere a lineal descendant of Mrs. he was a lineal descendant of Mrs. Helen Blake. Quirke was coming to England on a 12 months' holiday and he

thinking, may I beg to know?" "I was wondering what I should do." He plunged into the breach so easily

"May I tell you?" he said eagerly;

"May I tell you?" he said eagerly: "It is this which you shall do: You shall do as a charming lady whom I did meet on the Pacific once did tell me was her habit. 'At once when en voyage,' she say to me, 'I look about and I choose a friend. Then in mo-ments of danger there is an arm to fight for me, in the hour of shipwreek there is one to offer me the rope. After the voyage we part-all is over-mouf'

the voyage we part-all is over-pour But for the voyage-ah-h-h."" She smiled. 'You find her idea wise, madame?"

"You are of a mind with her?" He smiled.

He smilled. She smilled still more. "You act on that idea, madam?" 'Always; and, therefore—." she she

inscribed and an outline of the fingers and thumb was traced, while, in addi-tion, an impression was made of each finger. Such impressions, which na-turally furnished a complete identificahave been found on deeds that date back 1200 years .--- Harper's Week-

## Not Sick a Day Since.

Not Sick a Day Since. "I was taken severely slok with kid-ney trouble. I tried all sorts of medi-cines, none of which relieved me. One day I saw an ad. of your Electric Bit-ters and determined to try that. Af-ter taking a few doses I felt relieved, and soon there after was entirely cured, and have not seen a slok day since. Neighbors of mine have been cured of Rhumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kid-ney troubles and General Debility."This is what B. F. Bass, of Fremont, N. C., writes. Only 50c, at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

questions which are invincibly by the youthful mind at this should be definitely, candidly, The time. truthfully, and fully answered. This period of youth and adolescence corresponds, in the main, with what we term the high-school period of life. If that period is well taken care of, the greatest difficulty has been overcome. A youth rightly trained at this age, can never forget the lessons of these days, nor can he cease to respect the source nor can be cease to respect the source from which the good instruction came. If we wish to make converts of our young people, this is the time, of all times, in which to do it; and if we are to be confined by our limited resources to any one period of life for imparting Church-school instruction, then that period is the time of youth and early manhood and womanhood. This is the most favorable age, because it is, in very truth, the goiden period of lifemost favorable age, because it is, in very truth, the golden period of life-the flower of all our days. It is the time when life courses quickly through the veins, and joy seems to emanate from the eyes, the countenance, and even from the motion of the limbs and body. It is the time of the rosy check, the sensibling such the form limb foot. the sparkling eye, the firm, light foot-step, and the cheery voice that is sweet-er than the murmur of pleasant waters. It is the time when the voice seems naturally to burst into songs that surpass the tones of any musical instru-ment, and into laughter that makes the ment, and into laughter that makes the heart of every listener forget its sor-row, while such music, such life, such hope and promise of the future, are gushing forth from the inmost being of the unsullied and unvexed soul of youth. And it is a conviction of mine, not shared by all people, that this joy-ous period of life ought not, by any act or policy or discipline of ours, to be turned into one of solemnity or gloom; and that, while we should cultivate, and turned into one of solemnity or gloom; and that, while we should cultivate, and, with all our might, mind and strength, should train these young people to hab-its of sober and earnest thought, to strenuous and persistent endeavor, so as to develop strong, virtuous, noble, manly, and womanly characters, we should never forces the corrections.

manly, and womanly characters. we should never forget that everything young is or ought to be happy. Why should school work and duties be so contrived as to be a burden?—as to be distasteful to young persons? The answer is, that they should not. The Kindergarten has selved for us the great problem of education by showing, once for all, the natural basis of healthy and perfect education—education that is a pleasure natural basis of healthy and perfect education--education that is a pleasure as well as a profit; work that is al-ways delightful, and study that is re-creation and development as uncon-scious as growth itself. To such an ideal condition of school life we look forward.

### LIGHTEN THE BURDEN.

Some educators seem to imagine that the must not make the path of knowledge too attractive, the process of in-struction too absorbing, the work of mental culture too fascinating, lest the students should fail to encounter, at this critical period, those obstacles and difficulties which are necessary for the development of strong characters. But let me say that there will remain ob-stacles, difficulties, and trials enough after we have done our utmost to remove them. Strive as we may for ideal conditions, yet enough of obstruction will always remain to try to the utter-most the souls of the children of men.

many other communities; and that, in-asmuch as God and nature, as we may reverently term the creative agencies of heaven and earth, have not failed in doing their part for those whom our elders love to designate as the youth of Israel: even so we should not be lacking in carrying out the manifest desing in carrying out the manifest dea-tiny of these young people-the useful, the honorable, the noble destiny which God and nature have so plainly indicat-ed should be theirs.

In a word, then, you have our se-cret. We love and admire the youth of this people. We appreciate their worth, and we discern, to some extent, their destiny. For the work they will have to do, no education can be too rich no training too theraugh Nathrich, no training too thorough. Noth-ing is too good for them that it is pos-sible for us to provide. No buildings are too elegant, no teachers are too skillful, no appliances too costly. There is no music that is too costly. There is no music that is too choice for their ears, no words too good for their hearts, no ideals too high for their souls. May their lives be filled with beauty-with the "beauties of holines like the dew of the morning." May





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