

days a "professor" has been operating on the queen's cat, but it was not before 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." The "professor" is a Liverpool man named Fritchard, 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 dressmakers," 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 position among the fashionable elite to make money by ministering to the vanity of its gay butterflies. And there is no doubt she is making it pay handsomely. She has obtained possession of the shop in aristocratic Bond street, which was formerly occupied by the Countess of Warwick, and "spare 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 member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, membership in which is so rigidly guarded from all taint of trade that even if Sir Thomas Lipton should succeed in "lifting" the cup he would never be elected to it. Before her marriage Mrs. Forester was Miss Elsie Mackenzie and her shrewd business instinct is attributed to her Scotch extraction.

BRITISH M. P.'S COMING.
Arrangements for their journey already are being made by the large number of British members of parliament who are to be present at the International Peace congress which is to be held in Boston the first week in October. Mr. Randall Creamer, M. P., is the secretary of the English committee. He is an enthusiast in peace matters, his activities in this direction securing him the Nobel prize in 1903. Philip Stanhope, M. P., is organizing the house of commons party and already 50 or more have signified their intention of joining it. Among them M. P.'s who have already booked their passages are Philip Stanhope, S. P. Caldwell, S. T. Evans, Corrie Grant and T. M. Healy. A number 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 delegates will be representatives of the advanced wing of the political movement and one man, John Morrison Davidson, who likes to describe himself as an Anarchist-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.

DISPLAY OF GOOD NATURE.
The Grand Duchess of Luxembourg 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, Tannus Bad, which she owns. These are illuminated every year on the anniversary of her birthday 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 Luxembourg." No extra charge is made for the laugh.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR AMERICAN CLAIMANTS.

Special Correspondence.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—Those in the United States who are interested in the millions left by the late Mrs. Blake, of Ireland, probably will be disappointed to hear that though the Irish party in parliament will make an attempt 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 Londonderry, and before her marriage with Capt. Blake was a servant. The fortune of £2,500,000 which she left when she died intestate in London 33 years ago, had been accumulated by Capt. Blake in California. The discovery of descendants of Mrs. Blake in the United States, however, was made when a British government official named Quirk, employed by the colonial office in India, started an investigation about a year ago. He did so on behalf of a friend named Sheridan, an ex-soldier in the Indian army. Sheridan has satisfied Mr. Quirk that he was a lineal descendant of Mrs. Helen Blake. Quirk was coming to England on a 12 months' holiday and he

undertook to devote a large amount of 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 Londonderry in Ireland and thence Mr. Quirk repaired to try to build up a family tree. As the result, in the midst of many spurious claimants, he discovered one or two whom he thought were entitled to a share in the Blake fortune. He learned, too, that there were possible descendants by the name of Sheridan living in both Baltimore and Boston, 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 with the mass of material sufficiently tangible to justify him in bombarding the English treasury, which, in the meantime, was getting ready to "sequester" the fortune. With the accumulated interest, this now amounts to about \$5,000,000. But the court of chancery which takes possession of all intestate property, having gone through the usual formalities in endeavoring to find the next of kin, refused to listen to Mr. Quirk after all the time and money he had

spent in the interests of the Sheridans and their numerous progeny. He had exhausted his holiday and had to return to India, but before he left he invited a number of Irish members of parliament to take possession of his documents and bring the subject before the house of commons. Mr. J. P. Farrell, M. P., for Londonderry, the county which claims the distinction of being the birthplace of Mrs. Blake, has the matter in hand and he has already commenced 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.
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 21, 1901: "We have used Herbine in our family for eight years, and found it the best medicine we ever used for constipation, bilious fever and malaria." Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

AN APACHE INDIAN AND AN IRISHMAN

Dr. Carlos Montezuma, a graduate of the University of Illinois and of Chicago Medical college, is a full-blooded 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 attention 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 Indiana, and 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 rail he had offered his marine glasses so that she might look at a steamer. She had accepted the offer, looked at the 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 he was one whom everybody knew. He was French. He didn't know who she was because she was incognito. She was American. He looked at her and she looked thoughtful. It was enough. 'Madam,' he said, 'of what are you thinking, may I beg to know?' 'I was wondering what I should do.' He plunged into the breach so easily opened. '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 said to me, 'I look about and I choose a friend. Then in moments of danger there is an arm to fight for me, in the hour of shipwreck there is one to offer me the rope. After the voyage we part—all is over—puff! But for the voyage—ah-h-h-h.' She smiled. 'You find her idea wise, madame?' 'Very wise.' 'You are of a mind with her?' 'Quite.' He smiled. She smiled still more. 'You act on that idea, madam?' 'Always; and, therefore—' she

turned toward him—(she was a pretty woman)—'and, therefore, I always begin every ocean trip 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 paralleled by a similar custom which has been used in Korea for centuries to identify 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 slaves the hand of the latter was placed on the sheet of paper on which the deed was inscribed and an outline of the fingers and thumb was traced, while, in addition, an impression was made of each finger. Such impressions, which naturally furnished a complete identification, have been found on deeds that date back 1200 years.—Harper's Weekly.

Not Sick a Day Since.
"I was taken severely sick with kidney trouble. I tried all sorts of medicines, none of which relieved me. One day I saw an ad. of your Electric Bitters and determined to try them. After taking a few doses I felt relieved, and soon thereafter was entirely cured, and have not seen a sick day since. Neighbors of mine have been cured of Rheumatism, Neuritis, Liver and Kidney troubles and General Debility." This is what B. F. Bass, of Fremont, N. C., writes. Only 50c. at Z. C. M. I. Drug Stores.

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.
W. H. Harrison, Cleveland, Miss., writes, Aug. 15, 1904: "I want to say a word of praise for Ballard's Snow Liniment. I stepped on a nail, which caused 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 Denver, Colo. He recommended a bottle of Snow Liniment; I got a 50c size, and it cured my leg. It is the best liniment in the world." Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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Work of the Church Schools

Necessity for Religious Training 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.

The following excerpts from the report made by President Joshua H. Paul to the board of trustees, are copied into the columns of the Deseret News, so that they can be read by many people who may not receive the pamphlet which contains them, and which, published by the board, gives many particulars concerning the institution over which Professor Paul presides. We commend his remarks to the consideration of all friends of true education:

The principal business of mankind is the training of the youth and upon the future of its youth depends the success or failure of any nation. The problem which has confronted the Latter-day Saints has always been that of providing for their young people an education in accordance with the ideals, and in harmony with the duties that must be performed by this people. It has been claimed that in order to do this, a complete system of education from the primary department up to the university level, and certainly thereafter arguments in favor of this view, which it is in no sense my purpose to controvert. But if those arguments are wholly true, we are confronted by a situation that is almost, if not altogether, impossible for us to meet. And I venture to believe that a complete system is not the only solution of the problem. Not alone does the vastness of the task require a place it out of the question for the time being, but also our relation to the State as loyal citizens 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 suppose that our conditions or circumstances—let them be called either providence or fate, as you will—have so shaped themselves that we shall not maintain a complete system of schools, but rather, we shall take the place of the State system. We shall simply add to the State system whatever we deem advantageous to the cause of education in our midst and essential to those needs which are people as a people. Our efforts hitherto in 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 influence for good over the lives of their young people, and through them over the destinies of whole communities. If we seize upon the right moment for instructing the youth in a definite and systematic manner, here can be no real question as to the results. All education begins in the home and in the early surroundings; and I do not mean that the influence of the parents is not considerable; 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 explanation, for beliefs, actions, and creeds. The youth of our people are thus awakened to the importance of the problems of life, religion, and immortality. Results of investigations to ascertain the age of life at which religious convictions 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 age of 9 years; 7 per cent between the ages of 9 and 14; 14 per cent between the ages of 14 and 15; 50 per cent from 15 to 18 years of age; 16 per cent from 18 to 20 years; 7 per cent from 21 to 25 years; and 1 per cent from 26 to 30 years. See Literary Digest, March 5, 1902.

The questions which are inevitably asked by the youthful mind at this time, should be definitely, candidly, truthfully, and fully answered. This is the time when youthful minds are responsive 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 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 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 cheek, the sparkling eye, the firm, light footstep, and the cheery voice that is sweeter than the murmur of pleasant waters. It is the time when the voice seems naturally to burst into songs that surge with the tide of any musical instrument, and into laughter that makes the heart of every listener forget its sorrow, while such music, such life, such hope, and promise of the future, are rushing forth from the inner being of the unsullied and unweary soul of youth. And it is a conviction of mine, not shared by all people, that this joyous 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 with all our might, mind and strength, should train these young people to habits of sober thought, to serious, to strenuous and persistent endeavor, so as to develop strong, virtuous, noble, 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 solved 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 as well as a profit; work that is always delightful, and study that is recreation and development as unconscious as growth itself. To such an ideal condition of school life we look forward.

LIGHTEN THE BURDEN.
Some educators seem to imagine that we must not make the path of knowledge too attractive, the process of instruction 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 to the development of strong characters. But let me say that there will remain obstacles, difficulties, and trials enough after we have done our utmost to remove them, so long as we may for ideal conditions, yet enough of obstruction will always remain to try to the utmost the souls of the children of men.

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Terminated with an ugly cut on the leg of J. E. Ormer, Franklin Grove, Ill. It developed a stubborn ulcer, for four years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it. It's just as good for Burns, Scalds, Skin Eruptions, and Piles, 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

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