DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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EXPLANATIONS ALL ROUND.

The News enjoyed the pleasure of a visit this morning from Miss Hallie, supervisor of the primary schools of this city, whose letter to Primary Association on the public schools of Salt Lake received some notice in these columns yesterday. In a frank and very satisfactory manner the lady gives the assurance that while her lack of acquaintance with earlier conditions may have led her into some misstatements, she wrote not one word in prejudice; that while the News's interpretation of her statements is possible, such sentiments and attitudes as seem to characterize her letter found in no sense a place in her feelings. All this we quite freely believe, and we regret Miss Hallie fully, in the light of these explanations, of any malice or any wish to draw strained and misleading comparisons between the past and present. In enthusiasm for the cause of education and in pride in the splendid advancement that science has made and is making to our city and Territory, this paper is gratified to meet the lady named in all sensibility and good-will; and so also with all engaged in educational work, who seek harmony, set forward, and pursue their high calling with dignity and unsullied by prejudice. Criticism that calls forth explanations is frequently a most excellent thing. We feel sure it has proved so in this case in point. It only remains to be said that the News wishes Miss Hallie continued success.

THE "NEWS" OLD HOME.

The Salford Pioneer, referred to elsewhere as having visited publication in Fillmore, contains among other interesting matter the following reference to a historic building and standing in the former capital of Utah Territory:

In the more of the city, as what is known as the Black Hawk Hotel, stands the first capital of Utah Territory.

It is a large three-story brick residence structure, and was erected soon after a vote of fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated by the national government, the balance by the people of the Territory.

The building at the present time is the property of the city of Fillmore, and is occupied by the city authorities. The first floor, which is the upper floor of hall has been divided into three spacious school rooms, which are now occupied by the Office school.

Two rooms on the first floor, also have been granted for the use of the Millard Pioneer, and this paper is now being printed in the same rooms that were used used by the Deseret News company for the printing of that journal.

EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH.

The discourse delivered in the Seventies in the Assembly Hall last night, Jan. 30th, was not by all present to be named very inspiritive. If the suggestions given could be acted upon by the various quorums, the result would be felt in increased efficiency, in every respect, of those called to bear the Gospel message to the nations of the world. The speaker proved conclusively that the Elders of Israel by divine commandment are bound to acquire knowledge, and also that their standing in the world necessitates ardent study. There is not the slightest foundation for the charge, sometimes brought against the Saints, that their cause can not be advanced by an ignorant ministry.

The ladies of Zion remain to apparent to all familiar with the history of the Church. It is true enough that those first chosen to promote the restoration of the Gospel were, when called to the great mission, without much secular learning. Joseph the Prophet was at the time a mere boy. He neither by his education nor surroundings. The divine light that shone in their hearts and illuminated their intellects revealed to them the fact that all nature is the handiwork of their Father; that unity is but the result of the dealings with mankind; that the future is in main not a repetition of the past and that all truth emanates from the same source, from God. Starting on these lines, mental stimulation, broad and strong enough for the greatest public applause requirements ever entertained by mortal man, they were naturally led to seek a knowledge and understanding of all that tended to heavenly loyalty, so far as it was within their reach. It became part of their religion. And they succeeded well. Joseph in later years addressed nations from his cell near by his fellowship with foreigners, literary, political economy and other branches of learning. And he was surrounded by men who had every opportunity of improving themselves in knowledge. Noted theologians were not on their own ground in argument, and the work attracted the attention of learned men as well as of the unenlightened.

The analogy between the establishment of the Church in this age and in the beginning of our era is remarkably striking. The great Prophet of Nazareth called around him almost the identical elements to become his special companions. They were mostly illiterate men from the humbler ranks of the people. But they did not remain in a condition of ignorance. During the years they followed the Master they received instructions that made them afterwards capable of dealing with the great problems of their age in a manner that their adversaries, with all their learning, could not approach. Then, it was the endowment of the Holy Ghost which fortified their power, but this power does not exclude the knowledge of knowledge. A mind well stored with facts and filled with the Holy Spirit is a mind that exercises influence on the world for good.

The history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is full of proofs that education is one of the prominent objects of that Church. Amid great persecution and attendant poverty and destitution the members have struggled to give their children the best education possible under the circumstances, and as conditions have assumed a more favorable aspect, the educational efforts have been extended until today, as is well known, Utah intelligence is in the foremost ranks, whatever the inconsiderate may be heard. Indeed, the Gospel of Christ taught this with it. Truth was understood as principle in all its knowledge, for the more they knew the better they were equipped to know truths which were revealed in the servants of God in this age for the enlightenment of the world.

SPEAKING FOR THEMSELVES.

The Indian boys at the industrial school, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, do the mechanical work of an engineer quarto which, under the name of The Red Man, is published twelve times per year. They are being a creditable production of literary contents, if all the issues of their paper may be judged by the one just to hand, which contains many specimens of choice Indian eloquence, essays, etc. The editorial work of the paper is evidently under able direction—the articles being concisely and unexcitedly, and the comments generally spicy and critical. In the Red Man the red men have a sturdy champion, one who is not only able to see their grievances and the innumerable shams to which they are still subject, but is also courageous enough to strike boldly at those wrongs and pilfery that perpetrators for public gains. The educational endeavors of the Catholic church among the aborigines receive a chary result in the present number, and the failure of the government and its agents to fulfill certain well-defined articles of agreement and treaty with the "original owners of the country" is visited with deserved rebuke. Even the highly-praised civil service, last utopian and seemingly impracticable political reform, comes in for a smart rap, as the following paragraph will show:

The civil service movement begins to make its appearance in the newspapers the assumption that the present system under the so-called spoils system will be done away with, because civil service means permanency. Let some member of Congress kindly ask the Indian office for the number of transfers of employes and laborers from one agency to another during the last fiscal year, and the number applied in the Indian service, and then ask for the number of such transfers during the fifty years previous, and he will find that the number of transfers the last five years was more than double those of the fifty previous years. Every thoughtful civil service reformer must appear at once for a transfer and gave it to an employee for discussion. Just how long it will take the Indian office to make various contracted thousand remarks to be seen. We have not asked experienced officials what they think of the transfers, but we have talked with those people who are responsible for the transfers, and they say that the system of transfers is necessary with their people, and that it is the only practicable system. Indians will not remain in one place for any length of time. Indians thirty miles from home are homesick, and they will not remain in one place, and they will not do work in one place when they are at home.

THE TRUTH TRIES.

In preaching for his support and solely with utility in view on the railway, the case of Russia has special regard for the striking analogies that have been made upon his life, and the accomplishment of the Trial railway train just completed at the Alexandrowski siding at St. Petersburg have a special prominence in this discussion. Impossibly powerful automatic brakes are provided, which can be operated from each and to each car. By the means the train can be brought to a standstill in a minimum of time from any point of which danger may be discovered. This leaves nothing to chance in case of accidents of pilferers in case of attempts to derail or blow up the royal travelers.

The only railway bridge is an electric affair. It consists of sheet corrugated, one of which is reserved for railway electricians of which repairing is to be done. For control of all the carriages is equipped with telephone and bell. The windows are each subdivided in size, in sequence, with the requirements of the various compartments. The passage between the coaches are vestibuled. The exterior of the carriage exterior is somewhat identity with the dining room and so elaborately interior within. The material of which the whole train is made is of Russian origin and manufacture with the exception of the wheels and axles, which were made at the Krupp factory at Essen, Germany.

It is well that the Russian rulers are very slow in imitating that wonderful he has to the world himself and the royal family himself so far as possible the purely Russian in manufacture, and that in the case of the car wheels he only consented for them to come from elsewhere because of special construction which could not be easily overcome. He is an ardent supporter of home industry and in not respects he encourages the education of all people dowed with a peculiar endowment, he willingly offer with the aid of authority of government, they must recognize his consistency as a non-heated Russian who wants by his own energy products and the handiwork of her mechanics and laborers at home and abroad. In this one respect at least the example of Alexander III might be profitably followed up by his people in this part of the world than it now is.

THE "STOLEN" PATENT PAPER.

The public for some time past have been informed that realizing, the 31st of January, the Hall telephone patent would expire, but nobody was simple enough to believe that telephone would all at once become a cheap convenience at that every person desiring to 25 cents up for his own use, might get about and do so without molestation. It may be of interest to know just exactly what parts of the great invention have become public property through the expiration of the patent. They are officially described as follows:

The combination, with an electromagnet of a plate of iron or steel or other material capable of being acted upon, which can be thrown into vibrations by the movements of corresponding or of the vibration of a magnet.

The combination in an electric telephone of a magnet with a coil upon the end or one of the magnetic poles thereof.

In combination with an electric telephone, the compound coil of a magnet or coil upon the end of the magnetic poles, and a vibrating armature or diaphragm.

Having disposed that matter, it will be interesting to the reader to be further informed that the patent medical cures so the telephone instruments, as well as the telephone, and the company itself is expected to set the "phone" entirely left without patent protection, or that it is expected the time of having the conversation at a less figure than four or five dollars per month—the rate at present existing.

FLOGGING PRISONERS.

The practice of flogging prisoners is gradually gaining adversaries in Great Britain in its application to robbers who use violence to effect their purpose. A couple of years ago the experiment was tried in a considerable town, Wigan, three men were convicted of brutal assault and robbery being sentenced to receive fifty lashes in addition to the usual term of imprisonment. The officers reported that almost immediately upon carrying the sentence into effect the number of outrages where persons who were robbed were also assaulted in severe instruments fell off to a marked degree.

The subject was again brought to the front a short time since, by Mr. H. Upward, member of parliament, who asked to that body whether the sentence of flogging had been carried out in twelve men convicted of the last month of assault and robbery. Mr. Hopwood was recorder of Liverpool, and as the men had been sentenced in that city by James Day he was acquainted with the cases. The reply given to the question was that only one of the prisoners had been flogged. The word now comes, however, that the sentence has been carried out on the others.

The flogging took place in the presence of the deputy governor and medical officer of the prison. In two cases the sentence was forty lashes, to be administered in two whippings, as half the judgment in three instances was deferred to a subsequent occasion. In the other case the sentence sentence was twenty lashes. The whipping was inflicted by the prison warders. None of the culprits bore the punishment with unmistakable firmness, while others yelled so loudly with fear that "cat" dreadfully. One of the prisoners was a Spaniard who at his trial protested that he did not understand a word of English, and so the whipping his cronies for money came very literally in the language.

While it is proved some the pleasure of flogging seems of barbarism, it would seem that if there are any men worse than to justify a return to those times the social that produce some so abominable victims and a Sabbatical Sunday legacy. In the meantime of visual social without protection can sometimes be the only punishment, and if time and longer, who can as well as the first victims have suffered to exclusive of the ruffians to be a the pleasure, and they would be no victims to engage in that and at Gretna.

Fred and Sam the boarding West came to the front with a mirage so exaggerated that strikes a chilling among the proud and moneyed Eastern cattlemen. The latter is the modern rise of a resident of the and country of southwest Colorado. On the Mississippi river region, he says, there is no navigation, as formerly, immense damage is done yearly, at high water, from the upper waters to New Orleans, and a powerful lot of water is running to waste. Water commands a high price in the arid region, and he suggests that the money spent by the government in protecting Illinois, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana against overflowing floods be used to dig a canal along the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains to run the Missouri river down into Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado and northern Texas, where it would be serviceable.

The Millard Progress, J. P. Jacobs editor and manager, made its bow to the civil people of Fillmore, and Millard county on the 20th of January. It is a beautiful mortgage sheet, neatly printed and brightly edited. Its nothing is, "Millard county first, last and all the time" is its motto. It is independent. A Sunday school article of the Texas and local choices of the county, with men's elegant description of its various resources, is the principal article of the initial number, and it is a good one. The Progress is to appear every Thursday.

A criminal lunatic recently tried in Belgium by Philip D. Armour, the meat and cereals manufacturer of Chicago. "There is no better criterion to my business than play, because it gives me the measurements of everything from a book to a horse. It is not anything, and our customers say that there is no use in urging them—that they have got to wait."

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