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UTAH STUDENTS HONORED.

In a letter from Chicago we are in-  
formed that at the recent awarding of  
fellowships and scholarships in the  
University of Chicago two Utah boys  
were recognized on account of their  
talents and excellent work. These were  
John Sundwall, who was given a fellow-  
ship in medicine, and Joseph Peterson,  
who was awarded a scholarship in  
psychology.It is always pleasant to notice that  
wherever our Utah students go—and they are now found in all prominent  
institutes of learning, both at home  
and abroad—they are among the foremost  
in intelligence and earnest applica-  
tion to the work in hand. They are  
studious and sober, and not found where  
so many a youth comes to grief, and,  
consequently, they succeed remarkably,  
no matter what their line of study is.  
The fact is attracting attention. It  
should be a "sign" to many who have  
heard that "Mormonism" is a system  
by which soul and body are degraded,  
and human intellect forced below the  
level of savagery. How the facts do  
place the proper brand upon the origin-  
ators and propagators of such false  
teachings!During the year, we understand, there  
have been about forty Utah students  
studying in Chicago, in the various in-  
stitutions. Of this number ten have  
been enrolled in the University of Chi-  
cago. Of the sixteen, one has taken  
his master's degree in arts, three will  
have taken their bachelor's degree in  
science, and two the bachelor's de-  
gree in philosophy. Three others have  
completed courses in medicine and one  
in dentistry, taking the degrees award-  
ed for each work.During the last few days fifteen or  
twenty students have come to Chicago  
for work during the summer.

## THE NATION'S DAY.

A story in the New York World of a  
day and some fire-crackers is timely  
reading. The little fellow came over  
to New York from his home in New  
Jersey to lay in a stock of fireworks  
for the Fourth. He made purchases of  
crackers, pinwheels, devil chasers and  
red fire on an extensive scale, and in  
order to carry them more easily, he  
tucked them under his little sailor  
blouse. On his way down Manhattan  
street he decided to test the quality  
of his ammunition, and taking out a  
handful of crackers he set them off. In  
some manner sparks were communicated  
to his concealed armament. From  
beneath his blouse came a rapid-fire  
rattle of crackles, followed by whiz-  
zing pin-wheels and shrill shrieking  
chasers. He yelled with fright and  
pain and whirled around like a top, all  
the time emitting clouds of smoke and  
spitting flames. A boy, who pushed him  
into a drug store, and a doctor dressed the burns, which were  
quite severe all over his body.

Such an experience only illustrates  
the necessity of the utmost care in the  
handling of dangerous explosives,  
whether they are intended for celebra-  
tion, or other purposes.

Speaking of fireworks and celebra-  
tion, Paul Leland Haworth, in Har-  
per's Magazine, claims that the 2nd day  
of July, rather than the 4th, should be  
observed as the anniversary of the  
nation's birthday. He quotes a letter  
by John Adams, one of the representa-  
tives of Massachusetts in the conti-  
nental congress. This was dated July  
3, and he in it writes, in part:

"Yesterday the greatest question was  
decided which was ever debated in  
America, and a greater perhaps never  
was not will be decided among men."

In another epistle written the same  
day, he says:

"The 2nd of July will be the most  
memorable epoch in the history of America.  
I am apt to believe that it will  
be celebrated by succeeding genera-  
tions as the great anniversary festival.  
It ought to be commemorated as  
the day of deliverance by solemn acts  
of devotion to the Almighty. It ought  
to be solemnized with pomp and  
solemnity, with shows, games, sports, guns,  
bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from  
one end of this continent to the other,  
from this time forward, for evermore."

The participants in the great events  
of that time, the writer explains, re-  
garded the 2nd of July as the day of  
Independence, but popular preference  
was given to the Fourth, the day of the  
acceptance of Jefferson's more drama-  
tic declaration of the reasons for the  
separation. Mr. Haworth continues:

"The debate upon the document was  
like another episode written the same  
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continued until the afternoon of the  
4th, and says Jefferson, might have  
run on interminably at any other season  
of the year. But the weather was  
expressively warm and sultry, and in  
what the delegates sat was close to  
stable, whence the hungry flies  
swarmed thick and fierce, alighting on  
the legs of the delegates and biting  
hard through their thin silk stockings.  
Treason was preferable to discomfort,  
and at last the delegates were brought  
to such a state of mind as to agree to  
the declaration without further argument."

Think of the contemptible fly having  
played such an important role in the  
history of a great and mighty nation!

## THE POLISH RISING.

Terrible scenes are being enacted in  
Russia's Poland, where, it seems, the  
patriots have been led to expect some  
success for a revolutionary movement.

The city has a large population, and  
being situated so near the German  
frontier, to a very large degree. But the  
Russians are prepared to handle revolu-  
tionaries, no matter how just their  
cause may be, with the utmost cruelty,  
and this the people of Lodz have ex-  
perienced. The killing and maiming of  
hundreds of persons in the streets indi-  
cate the intensity of the feeling between  
the warring classes.

It is claimed that never before, since  
the last Polish revolution, were the  
Poles as united as they are now in their  
sentiment for restoration of their national  
independence. They have expected  
much of the conditions arising from  
the defeat of Russia in the present war.  
They still hope that the momentary  
weakness of the oppressor may furnish  
an opportunity for a successful rising.  
But the trouble is, they must count  
with Germany and Austria as well as  
Russia.

Leading Polish patriots are said to  
count on the jealousy of the three powers  
of each other. Russia, Germany and  
Austria are distrustful of each other,  
and the frontiers of all touch in Poland.  
Therefore, the Polish statesmen  
argue, the three empires might be  
brought to an agreement to restore  
the autonomy of the kingdom and per-  
mit it to exist as a buffer state between them.  
This is expected," says Ivan B.  
Watbury in "The World Today," "that Austria will first propose this  
move to Russia and that the two will  
then bring diplomatic influence to bear upon Germany, with the result  
that each power will restore its share  
of Poland to reduce the number of its  
domestic and frontier problems." There  
is, however, very little prospect of either  
country giving up voluntarily what it  
has gobbled up. Neither would  
consent to that policy, without obtaining  
compensation elsewhere. One thing is  
certain. The European structure is  
shaking in the political storm that is  
sweeping the world. "The balance of  
power" is upset, and a reconstruction  
period is at hand, that will essentially  
change everything.

FLAMMARION ON SPACE.

Camillo Flammarion, the celebrated  
French astronomer, endeavors to give  
an idea of the infinity of space, by de-  
scribing an imaginary journey to the ut-  
termost confines of the visible universe.

The innumerable worlds that appear  
to us through space, form a most fasci-  
nating subject of contemplation. M.  
Flammarion says:

"Let us go, let us rush with the velocity  
of light, in a little more than a second as  
we pass in view of the lunar world,  
which spreads before us like a vast  
yawning abyss, and reveals the Alpine  
and savage valleys. We do not stop,

The sun reappears, and permits us to  
cast a last look at the illuminated  
earth—a little inclined globe slowly  
shrinking in the infinite light.

"We approach a new earth, equal  
to ours, peopled with beings as  
rapid and animated motion. We do not stop.

We pass sufficiently near the sun to  
perceive his tremendous explosions,  
but we continue our flight. Here is  
Mars, with its Mediterranean with a  
desert interior, and its great rivers, its  
strange towns and its active, busy  
population. Thus passes; we cannot  
stop.

The St. Louis Republic reminds its  
readers that the Fourth of July was  
not established as a holiday for foolishness,  
murder and conflagration; but as an  
occasion whereupon the people  
might show their sense and fitness for  
the enjoyment of liberty, peace and  
prosperity. "Let's be thoroughly Ameri-  
can and have a sensible Fourth of July.  
Let us have more patriotism than  
fireworks, more happiness in life  
than trouble over injuries and sorrow  
over death," says our contemporary.

The summer of the crew of the Rus-  
sian battleship Kniaz Potocki and the  
murder of her officers, will go far to  
confirm the stories of mutiny on Ro-  
stovensky's ships in his voyage from  
the Neva to the Sea of Japan. It is  
the worst symptom that has yet been  
shown in the revolt in Russia.

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TEA

Paul Morton proposes to straighten  
out the track of this assurance society  
and make it run true. Hereto it has  
looked like one continuous compound  
curve.

Senator Brackett, of the New York  
legislature, speaking of the insurance  
lobby, says: "It is like taking candy  
from a baby to escape the New York  
Central, compared with running foul  
of the wishes of the insurance com-  
panies."

There is an important addition to  
literature in the July issue of "Success  
Magazine." In the first of a series of six  
complete detective stories by Alfred  
Henry Lewis, the author of the "Wolf  
and the Lamb," Mr. Lewis continues  
his "Shameful Misuse of Wealth," showing  
the amount of money that is wasted on  
jewelry by the ostentatious rich. General  
Nelson A. Miles contributes a  
curiously graphic article on the "Ame-  
ricans of Japan," in which he speaks of the  
possible outcome of the supremacy  
which Japan has won on the Pacific  
through her defeat of the Russians. This  
article should be of interest to all  
who want to follow world-wide  
events. The author of "The Wolf  
and the Lamb," whom "Success Magazine"  
calls "the high priest of horticulture,"  
together with an elaborate description  
of his marvelous work in changing  
plants. His is told by George Archibald  
Farrell, who, with photographs, gives  
some good fiction stories and poems by  
Joseph Stethem, Burgess Johnson, Ray  
Farrell Greene and others, and the  
large department devoted to the home  
is as valuable as usual.—Washington  
Square, New York.

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