



LATTER DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE.

The arrival of the additional apparatus for the class in telegraphy, now completes the equipment of this department with all the instruments and accessories used in a large telegraph office. The class meets daily for one hour and a half, at each session eleven to fifteen words per minute was the speed of twenty members in two months' practice, during a trial made this week.

The second issue of the Gold and Blue has appeared, improved in the quantity and quality of its contents, over the first number. "Meta's Mistake" is the title of a pretty story by Miss Genie Neff. President Paul has contributed an article on "Objective Religion." Editorial deal with topics and the classes, societies, local topics and athletics, all receive attention in bright and spicy notes. The students are delighted with the paper and the subscriptions are rolling in.

Some of the new students in type-writing have reached a speed of 115 words per minute. The new methods of teaching elocution all previous records. Eastern tourists call every week at the college to take a look into a "Mormon" school, although the school is in a state of transition, yet all express themselves as well pleased with what they see at the college.

The college normal course is especially strong in English and science, obtaining in this respect, that of many good normal schools. The normal class in physiology, for example, is this week working out the gross and minute anatomy of the human teeth and making comparative studies of the teeth of animals.

The cases of smallpox have done considerable injury to all the schools. This college appears to have suffered more than others, because every case was promptly published. The impression that the college has had more cases in proportion than other schools is probably erroneous; but this year the attendance at the college is large, and the cases are more noticeable. General testimony meetings were held in all departments on Wednesday morning. A large number of students participated and a good time was experienced.

The boiler and radiators for the Lion House have arrived and have been set in position this week. Next week we suppose the stoves will be abandoned in their favor. The setting of the large boiler was a heavy piece of work, and will be completed tonight.

It is now only a question of drying the plaster before the new building will be ready for occupancy. All the rooms are plastered, the plumbing and steam-heating work is nearing completion. The boys' lavatories will be located in the brick granary building at the southeast end of the new house. The Greek portico, with the words "Business College" in large letters in the panel, makes a fine appearance on the west.

Louis O. Clark of East Waterloo is assisting in the college work as instructor this week, and also teaches in the night school. Instructor Todd has been assigned a class in the night school, and Instructor Larsen placed in charge of the evening students and bookkeeping.

BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE.

Logan, Dec. 6.—Quite a number of sports came off at the meet on Thanksgiving day. The most important of all was the game of basketball, by the young ladies of the faculty. It seems to have been thought, quite generally, that the faculty could not do any in the athletic field, but the score of 54

to 3 demonstrated something quite different. The prize to the winners of the basketball game was a tennis set.

The party given in the gymnasium last Wednesday evening was a grand social success. The next to be given will be under the auspices of the directors of the chemical and biological laboratories, and preparations are now on foot to make the affair unusually successful.

Last Monday, in the assembly hall, Hon. Moses Thatcher delivered an address on the life and labors of Simpson M. Moien, who died at his home in Hyrum city last Thursday. The students have long recognized the faithful labors of Elder Moien, as one of the trustees of the College. He has certainly demonstrated a correct method of well living.

Dr. Budge, city physician, visited school Thursday. He spoke briefly to the students in morning chapel, and asked them to be very cautious about "smallpox." He assured them that school would not have to close, if they will be a little careful, for there are only two cases of the disease in the city, and very little danger of more spreading from the two.

Miss Peterson, critic teacher, in the training school, has been visiting her friends and relatives at her home in Huntsville.

Artist Wright is now able to resume his labors in the College after having been obliged to remain at home for over a week, with a badly sprained ankle.

There is plenty of coal on hand at the college now; three cars having just arrived. It was necessary to close school for a day some time ago, for want of fuel.

SOUTHERN BRANCH NORMAL.
Cedar City, Utah, Dec. 5.—Mr. Anderson has given the students some good talks in chapel this week. His subject has been the necessity for and the power of the will in shaping our lives.

On Saturday evening Mr. Clark will deliver the first of the series of public lectures, given under the auspices of the Branch Normal during the winter. His subject is "A Historical Talk on the Sources of the English Language." Outlines, maps and crayon drawings will be used to illustrate the talk. The evening's exercises will include two musical selections. Time of beginning, 8 p. m.

The Students' society gives one of the most interesting and artistic sessions of the season on Friday evening. The following program has been prepared:

A Glimpse of Gibson's Pictures, The American Girl, The Flower of the Family, The Rival Beauties, Is Bicycling Bad for the Heart? One of the Embarrassments, Their Presence of Mind, A Little Story by a Slave, All Alone, Chorus—"Hush a Bye, Close Yo' Eye."

Recitation, "When Jack Proposed"—Miss Sannie Parry.
Selection—Ladies' glee club.
Duet—Misses Macfarlane.
Confidence.
Piano Selection—Miss Knickerbocker.
Recitation—Miss Thomas.
Chorus—"Shut Your Eyes."

BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.
Provo, Dec. 5.—Miss Orena Jorgenson, vice president of the graduating class of last year, paid a visit to her Alma Mater last Sunday. Miss Jorgenson is at present teaching in Charleston.

Hon. John E. Booth addressed the domestic meeting last Sunday evening on "The Abstract of Title to the Presidency of the Mormon Church."



PROBABLY RUSSIA'S NEXT CZAR.

If, as many European statesmen believe, the court physicians are belittling the illness of the czar, now down with typhoid fever at Livadia, this young man will become Russia's next ruler, provided his imperial majesty dies without leaving a son. This is the only photograph of the grand duke taken during his visit to England.

He traced the conferring of the authority to act as President of the Church from the time of Adam to the last President of our Church. The lecture was appreciated by the students, especially the missionaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Burr of Alvarado, graduates of the Berkeley University, California, were visitors of the academy last week.

The class in Spanish C is just beginning the study of Cervantes' masterpiece "Don Quixote." The class is one of the most interesting classes in school.

Honor to Millard county students! Last week they met and effected a beautiful vocal selection. The following papers were read: "Mark Anthony," by John O. Mellor; "Cleopatra," by Zora Smith, and "Summer and Winter as Seen Through the Eyes of a Poet," by Nellie Schofield. Miss Nora Bishop read a scene from "Cleopatra." Miss Susie Talmage read two stories from Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." The program was interesting and instructive.

Tuesday morning, memorial services were held in honor of Miss Sarah Ward. It will be remembered that the sad death of Miss Ward occurred nearly a month ago, and the family was quarantined, no funeral services were held. For this reason it was deemed wise to hold memorial services. Professor Nelson delivered the funeral sermon. President Brimhall and Professor Keeler spoke words of eulogy for the departed sister.

Last Friday afternoon Frederick Ward, one of America's greatest tragedians, lectured to the students with a lecture on "The Art of Oratory," illustrating his points with extracts from Shakespeare. Hamlet's advice to players was quoted as being the best guide to good oratory. Mr. Ward's success as a lecturer seems to be as sure as his success as an actor. This is his second lecture in the academy, but the students hope it will not be his last.

SALT LAKE HIGH SCHOOL.
Students received report cards Friday. Among the visitors this week were the following: Miss Jean Home, Miss Emma Miller, Miss Nettie Hilton, Miss Frankie Kearnes, Mrs. Mangum, Mrs. J. T. Pierce and Mrs. Cleophas.

Teachers received checks for the third month's pay Friday. Harry Pitts has been called as an expert witness in the Mammoth-Grand Central case at Nephi.

Bertha De Woody has gone to her old home near Pittsburg, Pa., where she will take up high school work. Louis Farnsworth has gone on a surveying expedition.

Edgerton Lakin will enter the preparatory school at Berkeley California. The first number in Wednesday morning's program was a violin solo by Prof. Skelton which was loudly applauded. The professor rendered a second selection, after which Professor Douglas sang "My Dream" and "Love" to the delight of all. Superintendent Cooper then talked to the school on the subject of football and was enthusiastically applauded. He made a very apt application of the lessons of football to the struggles of the classroom. He closed by commending to the students three b's: beauty, brains and breadth of soul. Miss Grimsdall closed the program by singing two solos, the second in response to a hearty encore.

A new picture was placed in the show box this week. It is an excellent oil portrait of Orson Spencer, A. M., first chancellor of the board of regents of the University of Deseret. It is the work of Will Clawson, and is loaned to the High school by Spencer Clawson. The picture will adorn the walls of the State University when it leaves the High school.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Geographers and navigators who are perplexed by the occasional appearance of a mysterious bit of land in the ocean are reminded of a well-known floating island in the beautiful English lake of Derwentwater. This island never changes its location, but sinks to the bottom or rises to the surface at irregular intervals, sometimes appearing for two or three months, then disappearing for two or three, or even seven or eight years. It is variable in size, sometimes reaching an acre, and it is entirely covered with a sort of peat moss vegetation. In its vicinity

a so-called "bottom wind" often disturbs the quiet water, it was also discovered that the island is charged with a mixture of nitrogen, carburetted hydrogen and carbonic acid, and it has been inferred that the mass rises when warm weather or other cause generates an extra volume of these gases.

Greater attention to the eyesight of school children appears to be a pressing need of the age—in cities, at least. An investigation by Prof. Smedley shows that eye defects are increased one-third by the first three years of school life, and that in ordinary schools 32 per cent have only two-thirds of ordinary keenness of sight, while in one school this proportion reached 45 per cent. The dullness of pupils is due in great measure to the eye defects.

An extraordinary transparency of the atmosphere in South Africa is indicated by the unique observation of Chaplain J. T. Bird, of the British army. Both the zodiacal light and the rising moon were seen, the moon being visible for hours of "new," and therefore lighted only by earth shine.

A pitch cloak, weighing about a pound and provided with pockets for food and signal lights, is a Swiss novelty, designed as a life-preserver and for military use in crossing streams. Tests on Lake Zurich have been successful.

Curious and striking is the electrical vacuum discharge lately described by E. Ruhmer. The phenomenon is best shown in a glass tube about a yard long and an inch and a half wide, the air being exhausted so that a discharge from a 12-inch induction coil just forms a spark of 6 inches through the air in preference to the tube. On passing a street current of 10 volts through the tube and a Wehnelt interrupter, a thick red stripe passes through the entire length of the tube. When the current is reduced by suitable resistances, the stripe broadens into glowing patches, and if the tube is held upright, with the anode uppermost, the patches group themselves into a spiral, which slowly turns about its axis, making a revolution in about 1 second. The rotation is such that the stripe line appears to descend. The screw is usually about an inch in diameter and left-handed, but is sometimes smaller and is then right-handed, the pitch varying with the current and rate of interruption.

The frequency of alternating current or of a Wehnelt current interrupter is ingeniously determined by a German electrician. A disc made up of alternating black and white sectors is illuminated by an incandescent lamp in the rapidly-rotating oil, and is rotated with varying velocity until it appears to stand still. At this point the alternations of black and white on the disc are synchronous with the alternation of the luminosity. It is then simply necessary to multiply the number of black sectors by the revolutions per second, and the result is the number of current reversals or breaks per second.

Exposing trial plates to river water, sea water and the weather, Mr. H. M. Howe has found that iron and soft steel are about equally corroded, the slight difference being in favor of the iron. The addition of 3 per cent of nickel to the steel decreases the rate of corrosion about 23 per cent, and with 36 per cent of nickel the loss of steel by oxidation was less than a third of that of wrought iron.

Pock-marked faces were as characteristic of eighteenth century towns as peculiarities of architecture, dress or manners. Of 2,443 persons in the last epidemic of 1722 in Ware, England, 2,141 bore the impress of smallpox, and the disease which in 1890 caused only 15 deaths in all England killed yearly 3,000 people per million before the era of sanitation.

The forests of the Philippines are thought to contain about 500 species, more than 400 being now known. There are 87 species of palms, 22 of the oak family, including two oaks, and 5 conifers, with only one pine—the last named growing in dense forests above a height of 4,000 feet in the island of Luzon. At least 50 species are valuable. One of the most important is the Ylang-Ylang tree, which yields an oil much prized for perfumery; but other trees furnish camoumar, gutta-percha, rubber, gum, varnish, about 17 kinds of dye woods, and some fine hard woods. A system of forestry has been in operation 35 years. Between 20,000,000 and 40,000,000 acres of government lands have been in the care of about 65 foresters and 100 subordinates, and the regulations have been modeled after the most scientific European practice. There has been the usual Spanish laxity in administration, however, chief attention having been given to the collection of licenses and other revenues.

The barometer of A. S. Davis, a Leeds inventor, has the peculiarity of falling when the ordinary instrument rises. It consists of a glass tube, from which extends downward a glass tube ten inches long and an inch in diameter, into which the mercury descends, compressing the air in the bulb at the end of the tube. The tube is water-jacketed, a chloride of calcium tube being inserted to ensure dryness of the enclosed air. The barometer, with its stand, is kept upside down, being inverted at the moment of taking an observation. The instrument is handy, and its results—magnifying the actual barometric change five times—are very accurate, but the range is small.

The magnetized spots in rocks, some years ago proven to be due to lightning-stroke, have been further investigated by Dr. Polignone. He finds that in some places the direction of the magnetizing charge can be determined and the magnetic properties and distribution of magnetism are those of the ordinary magnet; but in other cases it has been impossible to show the direction of the discharge or the position of the second of the two magnetic poles.

The bridge of pontoon boats lately tested by the Austrian army had a carrying capacity of 11,000 pounds, and has proven very satisfactory. The boats are light and easily carried in wagons.

The whooping cough bacillus has been found by G. Arnheim in the sputum of 44 patients and the bodies of two, no patients with other pulmonary and bronchial diseases having this germ.

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STRANGE MENTAL POWERS

How People Are Influenced.

Startling Words from the Committee Appointed to Investigate Hypnotism for the Benefit of Journal Readers.



G. S. LINCOLN, M.D.
101 Crutcher St., Dallas, Tex.



JUDGE HUXLEY SCHAFFER.
Flemington, N. J.



F. H. STOUTER, Secretary and Treasurer of
Railway Conductors, Pueblo, Colo.



REV. PAUL WELLER,
Gorham, N. Y.

Hypnotism is no longer a myth, a fanciful creation of the mind, but a reality, a most potent power, capable of producing infinite good. For the purpose of ascertaining the exact value of this much-talked-of power a committee composed of a physician, a well known jurist, a prominent minister and leading railroad man was appointed to investigate hypnotism.

The committee carried on a series of investigations in regard to the power of hypnotism to influence the actions and deeds of people in the every-day walks of life.

The first steps taken by the members of the committee was to master the science in every detail, so that they might state from personal experience the good or evil this strange power might produce. They wrote to the New York Institute of Science of Rochester, N. Y., the greatest school of Hypnotism and Occult Sciences in the world and received full and complete instructions in regard to how hypnotism may be used to influence people in business, how to use it in treating diseases, etc., etc. In a few days they mastered these instructions and were fully qualified hypnotists.

It was clearly demonstrated that hypnotism may be employed so that the person operated upon is entirely unconscious of the fact that he is being influenced; and, all things considered, the committee regard it as the most valuable discovery of modern times. A knowledge of it is essential to one's success in life and well-being in society.

Dr. Lincoln says, after a thorough investigation, that he considers it the most marvelous therapeutic or curative agent of modern times.

Judge Schaffer, although a legal light, turned his attention to healing the

sick, and in a few treatments he completely cured John E. Myers, of Flemington, N. J., of a strange malady that had kept him bedfast for nine years, and which the doctors said must surely kill him. Judge Schaffer's fame spread for miles around, and hundreds of people applied to him for treatment.

Mr. Stouffer performed the astonishing feat of hypnotizing Mr. Cunningham, of Pueblo, Colo., at a distance of several blocks. He also hypnotized an aged gentleman, and had him run through the streets shouting "Red hot peanuts for sale." Mr. Stouffer says it is indispensable to one's business success.

Rev. Paul Weller says that every minister and every mother should understand hypnotism for the benefit they can be to those with whom they are brought in daily contact.

In speaking of this marvelous power, President Eliot, of Harvard College, said to the graduates: "Young gentlemen, there is a subtle power lying latent in each of you which few of you have developed, but which, when developed, might make a man irresistible. It is called Personal Magnetism, or Hypnotism. I advise you to master it."

The New York Institute of Science has just issued 10,000 copies of a book which fully explains all the secrets of this marvelous power and gives explicit direction for becoming a practical hypnotist, so that you can employ the force without the knowledge of any one. Anybody can learn. Success guaranteed.

The book also contains a full report of the members of the committee. It will be sent absolutely free to any one who is interested. A postal card will bring it.

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