DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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INGERSOLLISM.

A Chicago newspaper takes notice of the fallacy concerning fact that while Robert Ingersoll was holding a lyceum course under auspices at Columbia Theatre, Chicago, last Sunday, ten thousand people were struggling for admission to the Auditorium to participate in a purely religious meeting, conducted by Christian people, to commemorate the return of peace. Mr. Ingersoll's remarks were as follows:

"I do not think God for the victory at Manila. I think God is the greatest admiral that ever sent a ship. I think the brave men and officers made him. I do not thank God. I do not thank God for the destruction of Cervera's fleet. I think the brave officers and I do not thank God for the capture of Santiago. I think the brave men, the regulars, white and black. I think the men in the trenches, the volunteers, the rough riders, the wounded and sick, and I think the Army and Navy and Marine Hospital Service, I think them all, the living and the dead."

While this harangue was being listened to in the theater, the immense throng at the Auditorium called in thanksgiving to God for the victories won and the return of peace, rendering honor and glory to Him for the outcome of the war, commended in the interest of public and humanity.

The gatherings in Chicago prove that the star of the agnostic is setting. People have become tired of the old jokes and poor sophistries that are his stock-in-trade. They are passing and in a few more years there will be even no imprints left of them in the consciousness of the nation. But while they are sinking into oblivion the religious truths against which they have been hurled will remain, brightening as before the lives of millions and lightening their burdens. And what is, perhaps, worth special notice in this, that the triumphs of Christianity ever be manifest in the entirety to its own intrinsic value. Ingersollism has of late years not even elicited a serious refut. It has been treated with silent irony. And yet it is vanishing as the waste of sand built on the beach are washed away by the tide so completely that no trace of them remains. History repeats itself. He who has patience enough to wait will always be rewarded by seeing truth triumphant and error, even if making a great stir temporarily, fall. Error is but chaff, "which the wind driveth away."

OUR SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

A few days since the "News" gave expression to what may properly be termed as the indignation of a great number—probably the majority—of parents in this community over what they consider the improper hour at which children are required to be at school. The matter should not be ignored, nor postponed for too long a time. It is not only a condition of things which produces general annoyance and discomfort, but is productive of bad results otherwise, and the least of which is ill-health. The hours of study should not be prolonged and more particularly should not have our brightening youth work the time too mechanically following the stroke hours. There is nothing gained by "cramming," especially under the circumstances spoken of.

The Medical Record is giving the subject some attention. It holds that the care of the body but been strangely neglected in the public schools of this country. It declares that numbers of delicate, highly strung children have broken down under the strain, and the ordinary daily grind of the nervous crumbling system, undergone in unhealthy surroundings, has developed many of the nervous diseases to which the present generation is so peculiarly susceptible. What does knowledge profit a man if in the pursuing of it he loses the well trim precious gift of good health? The nations of the old world, notably Germany and France, developed and experimented much more sharply than do the people of these times the hazardous of unduly forcing the mind to the fretting part of the body. The gymnasiums of ancient Greece primarily existed to train models of beauty for the young, a higher ideal than have any of the educational systems now in vogue. In the face of this condition of affairs it is pleasing to note that the people of America are rapidly becoming alive to the pernicious effects of developing the mind at the expense of the body.

It is shown that the more rational mode of educating the young is to train the mind and note that both advance at an equal rate. A child being of weak constitution but having unusual mental capacity should be so taught as to strengthen its physical powers without crowding the mind to the limit, and so child should be taught. It's way that brain is weaker its energies and eventually break down in collapse. No more certain way of doing this than by deferred hour by limiting a child one of bed before its thoroughly awake, cashing the drowsing operations and entering the battle performance at breakfast. It is not it shall be so lucky as to get out breakfast, under the circumstances, then stay to report to the head place. Let the time which school time be set aside altogether and everywhere, on vacation. It only enough, especially than short days.

MUSIC AT THE L. D. S. COLLEGE.

The school of music conducted in connection with the Latter-Day Saints' College is in full operation, we are told, to become an important feature of that institution and should prove a great attraction. The course embraces music, individual and choral, harmony, composition and advanced, voice culture and instrumental music.

In the elementary work more drill and practice are given to solid reading, with full consideration of fundamental principles. The choir is to be made an efficient school of choral. Special attention will be given to individual voice culture, with a view to the training of those who are leaders or members of ward choirs at home. It will enable not only the ordinary music lover fairly adapted to the morning devotional exercises but also those members from distinctive religious views.

The work in harmony will be devoted to the elementary class to the fundamental principles of chord building, construction and musical theory in general. Those students who are particularly apt and progressive will be organized into a class where more advanced principles of harmony will be taught. In this capacity the work will be entirely individual.

Musical "sight reading" is an important part of modern education and we feel assured that that now offered at the L. D. S. College will be the best obtainable in the musical community.

FRANCE VS. GREAT BRITAIN.

The spark of war which the "News" spoke of a few days ago as being visible in the European firmament has grown perceptibly in the interim. We read but from the speech that it is no longer a spark but a cloud of some proportions and contains that premonitory rather ominous of rebuke clipping. It is as follows, on account of the Fashoda affair, and [illegible] down amounts to just this: Prence must withdraw and leave the disputed territory to the British, who put up the claim that without it their supplies to Africa will be interrupted, and that after, France the cause of civilization contend that Africa is big enough for both of them. Highmindedly it ought to be, but that of itself does not seem to be addressed to the opinion of the case, if, indeed, there be such a thing as equity in it. The French were at Fashoda first, by what right or title and in possession of what proven concept their very aggrandisement has not been told. If it be a case of inventory, Serial or any other kind of law that the one who first pitches a thing must surrender it to the one who makes a greater sweep which includes the thing first pitched, then the British title is the better; but the obstinacy of the French character will not permit them to agree to such a construction—with them the first comes her the better right.

Of course it is not viewed by the European impartially and it remains conceived in this way. The manner in which the "News" has stated the case is too much on the homogenic, old-fashioned plan to be recognized as element of in diplomatic circles. Undoubtedly Great Britain has achieved a great triumph in the Soudan, one that means the bringing into the great channels of her area and the wealth contained the projects of a vast rich in natural resources and peopled by nations, most of whom are utter barbarians and who will be compelled by the force of association and example to become industrious and creative. At present there are the most restless, fretting semi-nomadic, lazy and filthy, drowned in savagery and in contact with the greatest superstition. To drag them out of the mire, so to speak, to make them clean and to large the sense of their physical and mental powers will require a long period of time, constant effort and perhaps more killing, but it must come to pass. As crude and unfit as seem the operation by which the initial work is done, it must needs be done. It is not at all a case of bad beginning with worse remaining behind, but of a fresh commencement with widespread difficulties and responsibilities to follow. In view that the British provinces are to carried out in extension, it is necessary that its occupation be full effect—sign, the Frenchman, never to or take the consequence of an [illegible].

That such consequences are understood and their inevitable importance by France is evidenced in the quiet but rapid and effective mobilization of military forces along [illegible]. War mutterings and warlike are being forwarded with remarkable dispatch to Toulon and Brest, and all others out on leave of absence have been called in. Such precautions are those to a warlike nature that such as France is are never carried on for the sake of making a show or producing a sensation, but in consequence of real business and because of a determination not to be taken unawares. It would take very much, too, to persuade that nation into war now than at any time since the capitulation of Paris to the German conquerors, because her army is smarting, under somewhat considerable grumbling on of the Dreyfus affair and nothing less than a great campaign can be relied on to straighten things out satisfactorily.

France is a mighty power, especially as a military power. Her standing army is only three longer than the [illegible] Great Britain, and her fleets of armed vessels of every [illegible] and Church is not satisfied to [illegible] of any nation in the world. The navy is a little more than half as great as that of her powerful neighbor and [illegible] is large as that of the United States. France could carry on a desperate war with any other power, and seems to be in the right frame to [illegible] to put her capacity to the test. A most severe test it would be if the Britons were selected as the enemy. In the interest of humanity it is hoped that no such conflict will take place, but the probability of it rather increases than otherwise just at present.

A CLEVER PUBLICATION.

One of the beautiful developed absolutely luck place on the street Hutchinson, son of Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. It was a pamphlet published by one of the crew, A. A. Wonser and H. A. Hamilton. Several of the pamphlets containing an account of the great Battle of May 1 have been received in the Darbee Bureau, but more recently a revised edition of the pamphlet, containing a full account of Dewey's operations up to date, has been received. The pamphlet is a handsome for its dimension, particularly. Dwelling from, along of, [illegible] and choice gems, descriptive extracts. A little dash of coloring, as to the review would say "the setting" opposite him and there, but as there is no apparent intention to offer this in [illegible] [illegible]. A [illegible] [illegible] part of the records of the proceedings of that memorable day, is sure great.

It was a good points this [illegible] before as we that [illegible] Dewey. The site was just either in distant Manilas [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]