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EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

The progress of education in Utah is very encouraging. We congratulate the students of the public and the private schools, academies and colleges, on the success which they have achieved; also the teachers and principals of those establishments on beholding the fruits of their labors. Utah is not behind any of her sister states of equal age, population and wealth. In evidence of the great value placed upon education by her citizens. Indeed there are some very thoughtful people who regard the educational movement in Utah as being rather excessive, and tending in a direction beyond the means and the necessities of the State. That, however, is a question which the majority will have to decide.

There is a matter for serious consideration associated with our methods. It is this: The tendency in all our schools and colleges appears to be in a direction away from the ordinary occupations of the working people. The spirit of the training our young folks receive, is to inspire them to look to the professions for their means of temporal support and advancement. If this continues, as it promises to do, with increased pressure, where is the community to look for its ploughmen, harvesters, fruit-raisers, mechanics and ordinary laborers, and for its domestic help, dressmakers, milliners and female workers in other necessary departments of home life?

We are not among those who believe that education of itself unites anybody, necessarily, for any of the common vocations or ordinary occupations. On the contrary, a trained laborer or a mechanic whose mind has been cultivated by intellectual effort, should be better qualified for the position he has to fill than one who is ignorant and unlearned. So with a lady, young or old, who engages in some ordinary branch of service. Education is not at fault if there is a failure to supply the needs of society in these directions. Nor would we cast even the shadow of the smallest obstruction in the way of our educational progress. The fault, if such there be, must be looked for at its true source.

We fear there is not sufficient value placed upon the labor that is absolutely necessary to the building up of a stable community. Work of the every day kind is not regarded with favor. Students are encouraged to prepare themselves for those positions which are accounted more worthy of their efforts than those to be found on the farm or in the workshop. They are told to "aim high." That is no doubt quite proper for pupils who have such talents as will enable them to reach the objects of the ambitions which are thus promoted. But only a few are able to soar to such exalted points, therefore, encouragement should be given to the ordinary student to regard as honorable and praiseworthy success in the common walks of life, which may be better attained by means of scholastic learning than without it.

It is evident that the professions, as they are called, are being crowded more and more with ordinary minds that cannot reach eminence, while the ranks of necessary labor in other directions are being depleted. This is more particularly conspicuous as to female help and domestic service. While young men trained at school for "higher pursuits" come to despise manual labor, the young ladies, also taught to "aim high," have a contempt for the work which is necessary in the home and for anything so low as house-cleaning, break-making, cooking and other essentials to everyday comfort.

Manual training for both sexes is one of the important features of true education, to which more attention will have to be paid in the future than it has hitherto commanded, and the dignity and worth of the labor needed to build and strengthen the foundations of society, should be urged by precept and example, so that the minds of the youth of this community may be fully impressed with its truth and importance. When boys and girls return from the higher establishments of learning to their homes, unfitted for the work which has to be done on the farm, in the garden, in the house, and in various ordinary places and capacities, it is likely to create and foster a prejudice against those institutions which ought not to exist, and which we believe a proper effort on the part of our prominent educators will be sufficient to dissipate and to prevent.

Go on with the good work, teachers and professors, and rejoice over what you have done, and the prospects of what you may do. It is a splendid labor to train the youth of Utah in the way of intellectual advancement and to promote improvement in all the affairs of life. May you be encouraged in your toils, not only by fair remuneration for your valuable services, but by the conviction that you are appreciated by the best people on earth and will gain eventually your reward in heaven.

PETROS AND PETRA.

The question whether the Church was to be founded upon an individual person, and which a contemporary seems to think can be settled by a small dose of Greek grammar, rests entirely upon the correct reading of the familiar scripture passage: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church." Those who say the church is built upon the Apostle, maintain that the word "rock" refers to Peter, and that that proper name means a "rock."

But this is an error. Peter, or petros, as the Greek form is, does not mean "rock" but a "fragment of a rock," a "stone." The word translated "rock" in the scripture quoted, is not "petros," but "petra." Our Savior did not tell Peter that he was "the" rock or "a" rock, and much less the foundation rock of the Church. He said: "Thou art 'petros' (a stone) and upon this 'petra' (rock) I will build my Church." "This rock" (taute ie petra) must therefore refer to something else than the Apostle, whose name does not mean "rock," and it very clearly refers to the solemn declaration that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God, which truth had been revealed to the Apostle by the Father. That is the "petra," the rock upon which the Church is built. The Apostle was a stone, one of the chief stones, in the magnificent structure the revealed truth, not mortal man, no matter how high his Priesthood, is the rock upon which the building, foundation and all, rests unshaken in every storm.

If there is anybody in the office of our contemporary who knows even the rudiments of Greek, he might be consulted on the difference of meaning between the two words "petros" and "petra."

RUSSIA'S OPEN PORT.

There is a great deal of talk just now about European fear of American competition, and plans whereby to counteract it. In the meantime Russia is making the most strenuous efforts to place herself in a position to obtain supremacy in every field of human activity.

The latest evidence of Russian enterprise is the establishment of a new harbor on the coast of Russian Lapland, where, it seems, the water is open all the year round, as in the Norwegian fjords in those latitudes. The new harbor is Ekaterina. It is said to be one and one-half miles long by one-half miles wide, and to have fifteen fathoms of water. It is well sheltered by high surrounding cliffs, and the great difficulty encountered is to build wharves and warehouses, for its location practically had to be blasted out of the cliffs. This has been difficult and expensive work, but the Russian government feels that no expense would be too great if it will insure an open port.

It is also planned to connect St. Petersburg with the northern coast by means of a canal to run from the Gulf of Finland to the White Sea, through the lakes Ladoga and Onega. The ports on the north are to be connected with the trans-Siberian railroad system, and in this way the empire is to have a complete system of communication between its most distant, and principal parts, with ice free harbors on either terminus. It is hoped that by this means markets will be found for the products of the vast cornfields of Siberia, and there can be no doubt this hope will be realized.

THE CHINESE CAMPAIGN.

With the departure of Count von Waldersee from China, the campaign in that country may be considered ended. It was undertaken for the purpose of rescuing the foreigners in Peking, that were in danger of being massacred, and as a measure of retaliation for the murder of the German ambassador and other atrocities committed. The American troops were the first to leave. The French and Japanese are on their way home, and before long the country will be free from invaders. Only the troops needed to guard the legations will remain.

The sufferings inflicted on the Chinese people in the invaded districts have been told, partially, by eye witnesses, and the details are such that civilization must stand self-condemned at the record made. Agricultural districts have been laid waste, and thrifty villages destroyed. In some places the population has been driven away, and many people have been slain, or brought to death by famine and disease. The work of destruction has not been confined to robbers and soldiers. Non-combatants have been slain by the hundreds and thousands, and under circumstances that would disgrace cannibals. This instance is related by a London Times correspondent, and it is by no means an exceptional case:

"A few days after the occupation of Peking a Chinese woman with two small children, one of them a mere baby in arms, was crossing the Beggar's bridge, outside the Chien Men gate, in the main thoroughfare leading from the Chinese to the Tartar city, when a party of Russian soldiers came along. The woman was not quick enough, apparently, in getting out of their way, so they prodded the mother and the baby with their bayonets, and threw them over the parapet of the bridge into the canal below, and as the child, a boy of five or six, lay screaming on the ground, one of the Russians seized him by the heels, dashed his brains out on the marble steps, and then flung the body headlong after the others."

History records with a shudder the barbarities of Attila and his hordes, as they swept through southern Europe, but the atrocities of the dark ages have been duplicated in China, by alleged standard bearers of civilization. For generations to come Chinese fathers and mothers will tell their children the gruesome stories of the deeds of the "foreign demons."

Russia is about the only country that has reaped any material benefit of the long campaign, beyond the money indemnity secured, and the influence of a creditor over a debtor. The conquest of Manchuria is said to have been almost completed, and in due time Russian influence will be extended to Mongolia and Tibet. It was all planned, it is said, before the outbreak occurred. Thousands of Russian colonists were kept in readiness to settle in Manchuria, and now they are there in such

numbers, that if a popular vote were taken, it would go in favor of Russia.

And all this has been accomplished while Russia has protested her intention to maintain the integrity of the Chinese empire. Russia has played her game well. She alone remains on Chinese soil, after the departure of the other "allies." She has secured, as her share, the largest part of the indemnity, and added another empire to her vast domain.

She has, further, maintained her role of China's friend throughout the entire controversy, and for that reason her influence will be predominant at Peking during the reconstruction period that must follow the withdrawal of the troops. Western civilization has, in fact, helped to extend Russian institutions over a vast portion of Asia. That seems to be the net result of the great campaign in China.

There is consolation in the thought that this country has had no direct hand in this. Our troops went there, at the bidding of humanity, to rescue the country's representatives. They conducted themselves in a manner that reflects glory on the flag under which they marched forward. They left as soon as the object was accomplished, and they could depart safely. Our government has exercised a humane influence in all the subsequent negotiations. This is the American record in the "concert" of nations—one of the most memorable in history.

DRAMA AND PULPIT.

Methodist ministers, the other day, at a meeting in San Francisco, discussed "the modern drama," and one of them declared that "there is not a redeeming feature in it," while others expressed practically the same view, in different language.

This is too sweeping. It will be readily admitted that much that is presented as drama is utterly worthless, and even worse. But that fact does not justify the rejection of all as bad. Much literature does harm, but it would be unjust to say that there is not a redeeming feature in it. Even many so-called sermons are worthless, but must all be rejected on that account?

The truth is that many a wholesome lesson is being given from the stage. Many a noble sentiment is being impressed upon audiences that seldom are reached from the pulpit. Some dramas are still potent to pierce guilty consciences and awaken a feeling of remorse, such as represented in Hamlet. It is just as much a mistake of the pulpit to denounce in toto the stage, as it is for the drama to ridicule the pulpit. The two should work together for the moral improvement of the human family. Even the authors of the Bible sometimes employed the drama as a suitable form of conveying sublime truth in an impressive manner. The love of drama is innate in man. It can be used, and is used, for both good and bad purposes. It is perfectly right to condemn the latter, just as it is to deprecate the use of bad language, but it is wrong to judge without discrimination.

But Methodist ministers are not supposed to know anything about the theaters. They are not supposed to witness any plays, and as long as that is the case, they cannot be expected to speak with authority on that subject. They should not judge from hearsay, but speak what they know and testify to what they have heard and seen for themselves.

"The tariff must go," says a contemporary. It has been going ever since 1792.

Agulnaldo might apply for a passport. It would aid in relieving the tedium of his retirement.

The powers are arranging a modus vivendi for the Chinese indemnity. For China it will be more of a modus moriendi.

Siwash Indians are to present the Passion Play at Chilliwack, B. C. If they get in a passion in all likelihood they will play havoc.

The report of the board of ordnance and fortifications on explosives has caused an explosion in the war department. Certainly a very proper place for one.

In New England there has been invented a new drink called the "stretch." In Maine where they enjoy prohibition it is called the "reach," and it isn't necessary to reach very far to get it.

A Tribune joke needs not only a label to tell what it is, but "keys" to unlock the mystery of its meaning. There should be no wonder, then, at failure to "see a point" to that which is pointless.

Senator M. A. Hanna has been appointed a colonel on the official staff of the G. A. R. It was bound to come in time for there is nothing more common in the United States than colonels, unless it be Smiths.

At table Mr. J. P. Morgan has to be very careful what he eats because of rheumatic and gouty tendencies. Yet swallowing railroads and steamship lines gives him no trouble. In fact it is said his "system" requires them.

The Medical Press and Circular, attempting to trace the psychology of swearing, says that "the history of profanity is intimately bound up with the history of religion." There is some likelihood in this for we are told in sacred history to "swear not at all."

Switzerland is said to be alarmed over rumors that J. P. Morgan is about to form a watch manufacturing trust and so destroy that country's chief industry. What Switzerland has to look out for and guard against is the "Watch on the Rhine."

Some hundreds of children are leaving the grade schools for ever. Their eight years there are among the most important of their lives. To many it means no more schooling; some will go to the high school, and from there some will go to higher institutions of learning, but wherever they go may truth and integrity be their aim and God their guide through life!

The 'News' seems to doubt that the Savior founded his church upon Pe-

ter," says the Tribune. Not at all. The 'News' has no doubt on the matter. It knows better. "A Greek grammar" wouldn't change that knowledge. Nor does the original Greek bear out the notion that Christ built His Church upon an erring, fallible man. Perhaps if the Tribune will throw tradition aside and use a little ordinary sense instead of wrested scripture, it will be able to "see the point."

President D. C. Gilman's address in which he deprecates "an era of Carnegie—too much reading" cannot fail to bring forth much comment, much if not most of it adverse. He gives some very good advice regarding reading. He says: "Don't read too much; study the art of thinking; use your hands and enlarge your mission by the use of the microscope." Undoubtedly there is too much reading of novels and light literature, reading that works harm, for it enervates the mind and makes it unfit for serious work. The boy or girl, the man or woman who thinks he or she must read all the novels as they come out (an absolutely impossible task), is but a slave, and a slave to a most sorry master. The great trouble is not too much reading but too little thinking. The light literature of the day has a positively evil effect in this respect. The true rule is not how many but how good and how thoroughly digested the books read. Beware of the man of one book, said Dr. Johnson. And in a way he was right. Dr. Gilman in his advice to readers and others has but another way of putting Solomon's advice: "Get understanding."

Prof. Herron's wedding.
Boston Herald.
In uniting in marriage Prof. Herron, the Socialist, and Miss Rand, his disciple and affinity, in New York on Saturday, the Rev. Mr. Brown said: "This is the time and the place for the muse of a poet, the speech of a god, the office of priest or magistrate were an intrusion here. Better than all would it be if the fact of which we are here conscious might be announced to the world in the sweet strains of some wordless music." * * * We are here today to announce to the world the oneness of two human souls. It would be interesting to put Mr. Brown in charge of a divorce court and note what language he would employ in announcing the "twoness of one soul."

Chicago News.

Compared with such a ceremony the wedding performed over millions of happy married couples since time began really seem very little more refined than the Levantine performance of carrying the bride off on horseback. Beside a wedding announced to the world in the sweet strains of some wordless music, mere words must seem unsatisfying. Still, as the prevailing ignorance and unenlightenment requires that the institution of marriage be hedged around with law, wedding "announcements" perhaps would better be performed in the vulgar, old-fashioned way. It is to be feared that a judge and jury would be unappreciative of the potency of "strains of wordless music" in effecting a marriage. Even the court which lately divorced the wife of the groom in the present instance had to effect the separation by the uncouth and brutal methods of law.

New York Evening Sun.

Dr. Herron and Miss Rand only said twenty words and they were married. But one Brown, who had nothing to do with the case, took the floor and talked for half an hour. Why is it that professional reformers, whether of religion, morals or politics are always bores?

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

There are better fish in the sea than the Herron that Mrs. Herron has lost and Miss Carrie Rand has caught.

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION.

New York Mail and Express.
Australia increases in population at a satisfactory but moderate rate. The current census gives this antipodal British possession a population of 4,559,651, a gain of 749,556 since the census of 1891. While the new commonwealth is adding to its inhabitants at the rate of about 20 per cent in the decade, the Canadas are increasing at the rate of nearly 40 per cent in the decade. Australia begins the twentieth century with a population about the same as Ireland's and a trifle less than that with which the United States began the nineteenth century.

Boston Transcript.

To Australians whose minds are not just now entirely devoted to the edification of loyal demonstration the figures of the census recently published ought to give pause for consideration. An immense continent, amply endowed by nature with products of the most varied description, and covered by a branch of the most progressive race under the sun, is still to all intents and purposes unpeopled for the four millions to be found upon its surface would be lost if scattered over its entire area. Some allowance ought fairly to be made for the circumstance that two or three seasons have been disastrous for agriculture, though even this has not been without its compensation in the enormous rise in the price of wool, and in the value given to the carcass of the sheep.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the June number of the Universal Brotherhood Path, Gertrude W. van Pelt discusses "The Nation's Need," and suggests that the model for the body politic is the healthy human organism. "The Greek Symposium and a Retrospect," by "A Student," is an exposition for the place which the symposium and drama held in ancient Greece. The reprint of "Hypatia" by John Toland, from a copy in the British Museum, will be of interest to many. "Theosophical Publishing Co., Point Loma, Cal.

The June number of The National Magazine presents an article on the Chinese situation by Minister Conger. He expatiates the missionaries and discusses the question of our future relations with the Kingdom of China in a thoughtful and interesting manner. The achievements of modern art and trade at the Pan-American Exposition are pictured with camera and pen. Another in the series of charming "Old Testament Romances" is presented in the story of "Hagar," the slave-wife. In "The Evolution of Indian Education" is set forth a puzzling phase of the Indian question. "The possible solution," "American Historical Earthquakes" treats interestingly of a subject dear to all lovers of ceramics, and the account of the "Battle of Bunker Hill" prepared from letters of an eye witness of the famous struggle between the American patriots and the British grenadiers, is of historic interest. "The Late Financial Fiasco in Wall Street," "Historic Reflections on Current Events," "A Glimpse of State Street Boston," are other subjects treated on—Boston.

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Our purchases of these have been of the very best, and at the highest advantage in prices for the class of goods. We have the choicest offerings in the city.

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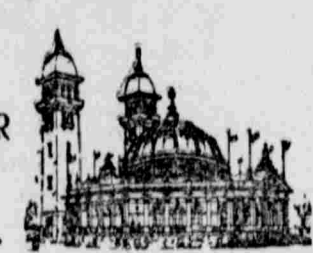
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UNDER
THE
DOME.



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Next week: "The Royal Middy," Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday matinee.
The grounds will be open Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., free to ladies and children. Tickets on sale at Smith Drug Co., and Ortinger's Ticket Office uptown.

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LAGOON

Trains Leave
Salt Lake:

7:00 a. m.
9:00 a. m.
11:00 a. m.
1:30 p. m.
3:30 p. m.
5:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m.
7:30 p. m.

Trains Leave
Lagoon:

7:50 a. m.
10:00 a. m.
12:00 m.
2:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m.
8:30 p. m.
10:30 p. m.

BASE BALL.

Walker's Field, Saturday, June 8th, 3:30 p.m.,
Park City vs Lagoon.

Lagoon Grounds, Sunday, June 9th, 4:15 p.m.,
Salt Lake vs Lagoon.

Trains on Sunday every hour after 1:30 p. m. 3:30 train arrives in time for game.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS:



Think of the best suit of clothes you ever saw for \$20.00.
Then come and duplicate it for \$15.00.
Think of the best suit of clothes you ever saw for \$13.00.
Then come and duplicate it for \$13.50.
Think of the best \$15.00 suit of clothes you ever saw.
Then come and duplicate it for \$11.00.
Think of the best \$12.00 suit you ever saw.
Then come and duplicate it for \$9.00.
Think of the best suit of clothes you ever saw for \$10.00.
Then come and duplicate it for \$7.00.
Think of the best \$7.50 suit of clothes you ever saw.
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