

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 10, 1907.

AGRICULTURE FOR SCHOOLS.

On another page will be found a detailed report of a lecture by Prof. H. H. Henshaw of the Agricultural College before the nature study classes of the State Normal school.

The purpose is to instruct the Normal students in the most practical and simple methods of introducing the subject matter of agriculture into the district schools.

This arrangement by which the two institutions might thus co-operate in an important educational movement has been brought about by a desire to further the interests of public education. Dr. W. H. Henshaw of the college and Prof. Stewart of the Normal school are to be congratulated upon the successful inauguration of a co-operative movement that is likely to result in such important improvements in the work of the schools. The people will also observe with pleasure the friendly co-operation that is more likely, in any event, to promote the public welfare than any form of activity due to personal or local rivalry or to the jealousy of factional strife.

Certain important truths have long been recognized by leading educators, and may be briefly formulated somewhat as follows:

Interested activity of mind and body is a necessity for the life and growth of the young child physically, mentally, and morally. These three lines of growth are tied up together and in the normal child, go hand in hand, acting upon each other. The young child is continually reaching out through his special senses to lay hold upon everything about him, to test it, to know about it, to see what its relation to himself may be, to see if he can use it and make something for himself with it. He is an imitative being, delighting to say the sounds he hears, to represent the action which he sees and hears described, and, in fact, to live over and so make his own the different experiences of the people whom he sees and of whom he reads.

Many thoughtful people are coming to see that our schools have not sufficiently recognized the real condition of child development; that the best part of the education of our best people has been in the old New England home, and not in the regulation school. They see that the conditions of present social life demand that the school shall do much of the work which was formerly done in the home; that the school can do much better work, even along traditional school lines, if it will consider the child as he is, society as it is, and the ways in which the children of the past have been most helped to develop into good, helpful citizenship. And by introducing into the school some of these ways, they would base the other work of the school upon this.

The fact is being recognized that the child must be prepared for life by learning to live. Life in school must be natural, many-sided and harmonious. Life at school must be related to life at home, on the street, in the field, and in the various human activities of the village. Typical occupations are being gradually introduced into the school so that through these the children may come into live personal contact with the kinds of things which they need to know and to be able to do.

Prof. Stewart informs us that this, in general, the aim of the State Normal school. To illustrate that aim in several great departments of life, it is only necessary to look at the work which the children of the State Normal do in the school garden, in the hand crafts, in art, and in domestic work. The school garden consists of about six acres of fertile soil under close cultivation, operated as a nature laboratory for student practice and class illustration by a practical gardener who devotes his entire time to this work.

Mr. Dick J. Crosby of the office of Experiment Stations defines a school garden as one that performs some educational function in the school with which it is connected. It is a garden laboratory; a nature-study laboratory. It does for the children out-of-doors what the chemical laboratory, the carpenter shop and the kitchen laboratory do indoors. It trains the eye and the hand along with the intellect, and at the same time gives pleasurable employment and physical exercise in the open air and sunshine. Not only does it arouse interest in the many phenomena of nature thus brought under the direct observation of the child, but it also gives zest to many otherwise dry exercises that the skillful teacher correlates with it. Gardens of this kind are found in all of the more progressive countries of Europe, and are growing in favor among educators in this country.

In our own case, we feel to congratulate the two chief educational institutions of the State upon their wise and patriotic course in making possible for teachers in the near future a better understanding of how to put this work into the public schools.

We also congratulate the schools upon what appears to be the advent of a new and important feature of their evolution towards the truly practical, which is, after all, none the less truly, an intellectual part of education.

The Deseret News has made arrangements to secure a report of these lectures, and will each week publish those parts which will be of general interest to the public, and something of those matters which will especially concern the agriculturist.

THE PRINCIPLE OF TITHING.

Will some good friend sit down and figure out how much the principle of tithing, applied to works of charity, disassociated from all religious creeds, could do in New York City this winter to relieve the certain distress?

The principle has been on test in the Church for nearly a century. The givers have received blessings untold, and the receivers have been whoever have been in need for an hour, or a day, or a month, or through the years of a declining old age. The Church schools answer, in part, to the value of having a fund for the general welfare given by those who believe in maintaining it, and so far the administration of the fund has been such that what social economists call "impoverishing charity" has been avoided, while careful discrimination has been made to see that the worthy did not suffer because of fear that the unworthy would be encouraged in lines of idleness.

Evolution teaches, according to the declarations of some of its greater authorities, that if the great stream of charity flowing through the main cities of America were cut off for a month, the world would be rid of 80 per cent of its "socially unfit," thus leaving the world equipped only with its strongest types. But there is great waste in the battle resulting from leaving 50,000 people to fight it out for existence on food enough for 30,000 and counting as strong and best the emaciated crew that has finally fought down neighbor and associate for the privilege of fattening on what both are in their days of poverty. Ennobling is the work that seeks to find peace in the philosophy of life, the proper rules for the conduct of life so that strife may be minimized in the determining one's right to be alive.

As time passes, the Church grows. Time was when "Mormonism" was compared to a thousand other "isms," founded on one idea, and born to remain for a day. A conception of it as inclusive of many great principles of right living, will come with the study of its success of the past century in refusing temptations to leave Utah sagebrush for California gold on one side, or Cripple Creek wealth on the other, and of its signally successful colonies in every place where an attempt has been made to subdue hostile desert or arid plains.

The Church is no longer styled an "ism" of one idea. People are now speaking of its "wonderful organization, more perfect than any except the German army." They still like to describe themselves that the leadership is that of the crafty schemer over the blind and fanatic follower, but some day they will know the power of love on which leadership is maintained, and the great amount of self-abnegation this leadership entails on whomsoever is called to general Church duties. It is our impression that the world is without similar calls for service so unselfish on such a large scale, and that the mystery of this will be understood when people appreciate the spirit which causes young "Mormon" boys to undertake three years of missionary work on their own resources while still in their teens or just leaving them.

One of the guarantees of permanent usefulness for the church, independent of all its belief in affairs celestial, is the depth at which its principles are grounded in the philosophy of right living. Church principles and practices will stand the test of application to all great problems of human society, and its history will furnish nearly a hundred years of exhibits in how these principles have succeeded among those embracing them. A test we would now suggest would be that of applying the tithing system on a large scale. Who will suggest how potent for good this principle, thus applied, would be?

AOKI'S SUCCESSOR.

If there were any serious misgivings as to the intentions of Japan, owing to the recall of the Japanese minister in Washington, the appointment of Baron Takahira as his successor should dispel them.

Takahira is not a stranger in this country. He served as minister here during the war, and he was one of the Japanese representatives at the Portsmouth peace conference. It is generally understood that he exercised great influence at that congress. His selection as ambassador at this time means that Japan is anxious to preserve friendly relations with this country. He knows the United States, and the sentiment here. Possibly, the Japanese government hopes that the friendly sentiment that existed in this country during the war with Russia, will be restored through his agency.

It has been suggested that the recall of Mr. Aoki was due, probably, to the fact that he gave undue emphasis to the California trouble, by asking the Federal government to interfere. Governments naturally make their ambassadors responsible for results of the policy followed upon questions that suddenly arise in the countries to which those ambassadors are sent. They are supposed to have intimate knowledge of the local situation and to be the best judges of possible eventualities. If things go wrong, the ambassador's transfer to some other post, or his retirement, may be demanded. This is the usual rule.

Not emergency but emerging currency is what the hour demands. It is right that Burns, the pilgrim, should meet a Palmer.

The Jamestown exposition is now in the hands of a receiver. Handle with care.

Whenever competition becomes unhealthy the board of health should step in.

"The Merry Widow" is a success," says an exchange. Merry widows usually are.

It is wonderful what a sedative effect the presence of a few soldiers has on would-be rioters.

In all probability Goldfield in the future will be an "open" town for miners.

The mayor is said to be responsible for much typhoid. Treat the mayor.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

(For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood)
 Stenographers seem to make more mistakes per capita than any other class of employees. Of course, there are exceptions to the general rule. Court stenographers, private secretaries, and other shorthand experts are probably beyond criticism; but the average ten and fifteen dollar a week girl often hands back a letter that would be a fit contribution to a first class joke book.

A day or so ago in writing to an advertiser, I dictated, "double your space." Evidently I didn't speak distinctly enough, for the letter was written, "double Jay space." Stenographers are seldom influenced by the context. They write whatever sounds right, regardless of the sense it makes. I once used the expression "they were fighting tooth and nail," but the girl gave her brains a rest and let her ear do all the work and wrote, "they were fighting two thin nails."

Sometimes it seems as though the fates conspire against you and make it almost impossible for you to get your thought down on paper accurately. In preparing a manuscript for the papers once, I dictated, "smoke a pipe of peace." I made the correction but the printer's eyes were evidently worse than the stenographer's ears; for when he showed proof, it read "smoke a pipe apiece."

Probably the worst stenographic mistake on record, however, is one which a friend told me about the other day. He dictated "sent by mail or express." He almost discharged the girl when she handed him the letter, reading "send by snail in distress."

Everyone has had such experiences, and at times it seems the only way to get a correct letter is to write it yourself.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
 "Money Hoarding in 1847," is the title of an article in the December number of the Silver Standard. The parallel between the financial frenzy of 1847 and the situation today is quite noteworthy. For a publication devoted to the news of sixty years ago the December number of the Standard is singularly up-to-date.—Box 615, Meriden, Conn.

The annual appearance of the Christmas number of the American Horse Breeder is announced. This publication has gained a reputation for the artistic and interesting character of its holiday issues. The number will, as usual, contain special articles of interest to lovers of the light-harness horse; stories and poems of the turf; statistical matter in abundance; and it will be embellished with half-tone engravings, many of them full-page size.—High St., Boston, Mass.

What we need is the suppression of unnecessary reproduction. When parents cannot support their children it is a crime to bring them into the world. I would give one thousand dollars for a rational suppression of the large families of the poor," said Mrs. J. H. Crossman, addressing the New York Peace Circle. Has the lady ever studied Swift's plan for disposing of the children of the poor of Ireland? She might find food for thought there.

ADVERTISING A WEAPON.

Philadelphia Record.
 The development of the science of advertising to its present high degree of efficiency has placed in the hand of the business man a mighty weapon wherewith to combat adversity and a powerful antidote to overcome the deadly effects of commercial depression. It is worth remembering on a Thanksgiving day that comes in the midst of a period of industrial unrest an uncertainty that every man who has the means of publicity within his reach can help himself. Prosperity abides longest with the good advertiser.

FOREIGN TO TRADITIONS.

Rochester Democrat.
 Conscription, or a draft, in a time of peace with no war in prospect would be so foreign to American traditions and so offensive to our people that it could be enforced only against great opposition. It is not at all probable that such a drastic remedy for the non-enlistment of men for the army will become necessary.

WAGES AND PRICES IN 1875.

Kennebec Journal.
 A West Franklin correspondent writes: "Some people are trying to breed discontent by harping about high prices, etc. An extract from a diary under date of Dec. 13, 1875, might be of interest to them. Wages then were from \$12 to \$20 a month. If you could get a job. Flour was from \$3 to \$11 a barrel; corn, \$2.50 a bag; pork, 16 to 18 cents a pound; beans, \$3 a bushel."

A CASE OF HARD TIMES.

Topeka (Kan.) Journal.
 Gov. P. P. Elder of Iowa thinks currency is plentiful enough compared with ancient days. He tells it thus: "I remember one day very distinctly when I would have given \$100 and given it gladly, to have seen the top of that old stage coach come up over the river bank on the return trip from Lawrence." Gov. Elder and John Walcott ran a bank before the days of a railroad. "In checking drafts they had us to the bottom of the money drawer on this day I speak of," said Gov. Elder, "and the afternoon was only fairly started. I would run in the door and look for the old stage and then take a nervous chill every time I saw somebody heading toward the bank. The stage had \$4,000 on board for us, but I couldn't tell whether it would get here in time. Finally, when we still had a few dollars left, the coach drew up and landed what looked like all the money in the world, on our counter. There isn't such a thing as 'tight money' since that day," said the governor.

JUST FOR FUN.

Cruel.
 "Boo, hoo!"
 "What's the matter, John?"
 "Got caught stealin' apples at Mr. Black's."
 "Did he thrash you?"
 "No; made me eat the apples. Boo, hoo-hee!"—Exchange.

Not His Kind.
 Mr. Nodd—I don't think much of that boy bank you got the children with.
 Mrs. Nodd—What's the matter with it?
 Mr. Nodd—Why, I worked over it all the evening and couldn't open it.—Judge.

Why Their Advice Is Free.
 "The alms notheth in particular th't Iote of men with fortunes left 'em an' who never worked a lick in their life are about th' first t' give advice on how t' be successful."—Chicago Journal.

Luck.
 Benevolent Lady—But, my poor man, if you have been looking for work all these years, why is it that you have never found it?
 Tramp—Confidentially—It's luck, mum—just sheer good luck.—Tit-Bits.

How She Did Her Work.
 A Brooklyn woman recently took her Irish domestic to task touching the dirty condition of the chairs in her receiving room.

For a moment the Celt was taken aback, but she quickly recovered. Running her thumb along the seat of one of the chairs she regarded it closely.
 "Don't it beat all, mum," cooered she, "the difference it makes to have nobody sit in 'em jist the way day, mum?" If it weren't for the visitors, mum," she continued, "I'd have to be at them chairs all the time wid me cloth!"—Harpers Weekly.

"Please hold up your hands!" When the pedestrian heard the form of request he knew the woman footpad was upon him. "I'd much rather have yours to hold," he responded gallantly. "Well, I must say you are a rude thing," she rejoined, and lowered her weapon, thus closing the incident.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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Symphony Orchestra

10th Concert
 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13th
 4 p. m.

Soloist
 MISS HAZEL TAYLOR
 Full Orchestra

A. Shepherd . . . Conductor
 Geo. E. Skelton, Concert Master
 J. D. Spencer . . . Manager

Seat Sale begins
 Tuesday, December 10th

Orpheum Theatre

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
 ALL THIS WEEK!!
 Rose Coghlan & Company.
 Ward & Carran, 4-Piccolo Midgots
 Gardiner & Revere, Lillian Tyne
 Carbery Twin Bros. Kidnodge
 Orpheum Orchestra.

Every Evening (except Sunday),
 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30.
 Matinees, Daily (except Sunday
 and Monday), 2:30, 4:30, 6:30.
 Seal, 2c.

GRAND THEATRE

Direction Pulton & Smutzer,
 C. W. Anderson, Res. Mgr.

TONIGHT
 THORNS AND
 ORANGE BLOSSOMS!

Matinee Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.
 Starting Thursday night.
 The Musical SUCCESS. THE SHOW GIRL

SURE CURE

CHILBLAIN REMEDY.
 Never fails to cure any case of frostbite, these hot swollen patches that itch and itch, that seem to spring up in an hour, and stay all winter unless promptly treated, one application will at once allay the irritation on hands, feet, nose or ears, a small bottle will cure. Both phones, 457, remember the number.

44 MAIN STREET;
 G. T. BRICE DRUG CO.

VALUE RECEIVED.
 Your bill small when QUALITY is considered. We put on the maximum of expense in producing the work at minimum of cost to customers.
 TROY LAUNDRY
 THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY
 Both Phones 192, 168 Main St.

Z. C. M. I. SPECIALS

Long Kid Gloves

16-button Mousquetaire Gloves, black, white or ox blood, navy and green. Regular price \$4.50 a pair, for..... \$3.35

16-button Suede Mousquetaire Gloves. Regular price \$2.50 a pair, for..... \$2.85

12-button Mousquetaire Gloves, black and white, in all sizes. Regular price \$2.50, for..... \$2.85

Ribbons and Lace

Taffetas, Satin Taffetas, Fallottes, Dresden, etc., up to 54 inches wide, all colors. Splendid variety to select from. Up to 40c values. This week, a yard..... 25c

Venice and Baby Irish All-Over Laces, in white, cream, butter, ochre and ochre shades. Regularly sold from \$1.25 to \$10.50. This week at.....

ONE-THIRD OFF

An exceptional opportunity to purchase a lace waist pattern at a great reduction.

Short Kid Gloves

Grenoble Gloves, all colors excepting black fine French, Fall kid, over seam Paris point embroidered, three clasps, regular \$2.00 values, for..... \$1.50

Women's First-Seam Street Gloves, dark tan, good \$1.75 values, for..... \$1.35

2-clasp Pique Street Gloves, all colors and sizes, good values at \$1.75, for..... \$1.25

Staple Department Specials

Right in the season when warm clothing and bed coverings are so much appreciated, we make special prices all this week.

ALL WOOL PLAID WAISTINGS, a splendid variety to select from, at the following prices:
 65c value, for..... 50c
 75c value, for..... 60c
 85c value, for..... 70c

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, in white, plaid, and gray, all this week ONE-FIFTH OFF.

COTTON QUILTS, a very beautiful line, all this week 20 PER CENT OFF.

DOWN QUILTS, an elegant line, the nicest we have ever shown, all this week 20 PER CENT OFF.

ALL SILK FLOSS AND DOWN CURTAINS, fancy covered and uncovered, all this week ONE-FOURTH OFF.

Underwear Dept. Specials

The exceptional offerings made in Underwear have kept that department of our store busy. To make it additionally attractive we offer the following specials for all this week:

Ladies' Black Knitted Tights, all sizes, Misses' laces at 50c, special sale price..... 35c

splendid va Black Knitted Woolen and also Cotton Tights and Union Suits, our entire line in all prices will sell at exceptional reductions all this week.

LADIES' KNITTED SKIRTS

A complete line to select from at the following reductions:

60c value, for..... 45c
 75c value, for..... 55c
 85c value, for..... 65c
 95c value, for..... 75c
 \$1.00 value, for..... 85c
 \$1.25 value, for..... \$1.10

\$1.75 value, for..... \$1.50
 \$2.00 value, for..... \$1.75
 \$2.25 value, for..... \$1.90
 \$2.50 value, for..... \$2.10

Z. C. M. I. WHERE YOU GET THE BEST Z. C. M. I.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN STREET

There's Nothing in PERFUMERY Quite so Sweet as

JANICE

When used in the Extract, Toilet Water, Powder or Cream, it exhales an atmosphere of fragrance delicately beautiful and distinctively exquisite in its difference from other American Perfumes.

You can buy the Extract in bulk in any quantity at a dollar the ounce. And we also have it in beautiful Christmas packages in one, two, and four ounce bottles.

The People who have it.

The Place to get it.

SCHRAMM'S, Where the Cars Stop.

LYRIC THEATRE

Direction: Sullivan & Considine

ALL THIS WEEK.

THE MOORE STOCK COMPANY

Presents the great Russian melodrama.

"MICHAEL STROGOFF"

Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.

Curtains, 8:15.

Next week: "THE GOLD KING,"

under the auspices of the Ladies' G. A. R. Military Band.

AUDITORIUM

RICHARDS ST. ROLLER RINK.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Commencing Monday, November 25th, a new scale of prices will be in effect at the Auditorium on Richards St., Salt Lake City, and Grant St., Ogden.

Ladies will be admitted free at all sessions. Gentlemen will be admitted for 10 cents.

Moving Pictures and Other attractions of high quality will be furnished as usual.

THE BURGLAR MAN!

He is ALWAYS with us.

There is no PROTECTION in locked doors, so-called burglar-proof safes, watchmen, burglar alarms or watch dogs. They are merely PRECAUTIONS.

PRECAUTION is expensive but does not afford PROTECTION.

PROTECTION IS AFFORDED ONLY BY THE

BURGLARY INSURANCE POLICY OF

THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY CO.

THE LARGEST BURGLARY INSURANCE COMPANY

in the world—The Company that we represent.

HEBER J. GRANT AND COMPANY

HOME FIRE BUILDING SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH Phones 500

FOR SALE

Salt Lake City Coupon Paying Warrants (in \$500.00 and \$1,000.00 denominations) bearing 6 per cent interest. Redeemable in ten annual payments. A safe, conservative and paying investment, especially desirable for small investors.

P. J. MORAN

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG., CITY.

WILLES - HORNE DRUG CO.,

News Building. Both Phones 374.

PRINCESS RINK.

FAIR GROUNDS.

Ladies Free.

Races with prizes every night.

Skates 15c. Admission 10 cents.