

SESSION WAS HARMONIOUS.

Prof. Paul and Marshall Conclude Their Talks on Grammar.

THEY DO NOT DIFFER MUCH.

Logic Versus Form is the Status—Large Attendance of Teachers Heard The Final Discussion Today.

The final session of the assembly of teachers to continue the discussion of Prof. Paul's thesis that grammar is logic, was held this morning at the university. There was a large audience present. The discussion and exchange of views was conducted with the utmost courtesy, and the differences between the rival theories was finally very much restricted.

Prof. Paul began by illustrating how he thought classifications in grammar ought to arise, by showing that the analysis of typical sentences made necessary the classification of conjunctions, and by explaining the complications, consistency, and intelligibility of such a process of classifying according to the present meaning of the sentence without regard to the ancient forms of the language. With this explanation Prof. Marshall stated that he was perfectly agreed.

Prof. Marshall had questioned the correctness of the statement that one of the least of the values of the student of grammar is that it enables us to correct errors of speech and had maintained that the great value of grammar is that by its study we learn to speak correctly. Prof. Paul asked whether it was the fact, or whether it was not, by observation, by imitation, by repetition, by reading, and by writing, while the grammar simply supplies the standard of reference. The speaker then presented a paper in part as follows:

TENSE AND MODE.

Consider the following: "I may go." Here the verb is in the present tense, but denotes future time. So does "must go" and "can go," while the time and the mode are always consistent. These three tenses are classed as one mode; but in sense they have three distinct kinds of meaning, so that the present mode classification is inadequate to mode classification. Might go, could go, and should go—all are the same tense, but they denote future, present or past time. Why retain a confusing name "past tense" for subjunctive verbs? Might is really a subjunctive, but a tense is a possibility, though the grammarians say it is potential. "Could" is the only one of the four that is potential in meaning, denoting power, and "should" denotes obligation, and "would" denotes desire. Yet all these "would" denote future together into one mode and called past tense—four errors in time, and three errors in the classification of four words.

CONFUSING CLASSIFICATION.

This difficulty is doubled by the perfectness with may, can, must, might, could, would, and should, thereby making in mode and tense nearly 20 inconsistencies or contradictions in what I call the traditional classification of tense and mode. All the school grammars say that tense denotes time, and they thus produce endless confusion, since tense call anything with different things. Why call anything with different things? Look at the subjunctive mode. How many tenses has it? Two, three or six? "If I be," and "were" are two tenses, the present denoting future time and the past denoting present time. There are only three tenses in which it is possible to make any error. But is this a future to say, "If he be at home," or "If he should be at home"? This time is the same, it is future in both. What mode have these predictions? In one they state facts—indicative. In another they state hypothesis or supposition—subjunctive. This shows that the modes are wholly insufficient to include the commonest forms of expression, and the whole analysis is a hopeless confusion. Why not simply look to the meaning in the first place and name each assertion by some term that actually fits or describes it? The present method of calling one form of tense a certain mode is not only ineffectual, and then adding that sometimes the potential form has the indicative or subjunctive meaning, shows at once that the mode form is useless and that the meaning controls. If you say, however, that the tense controls the mode (this is the position taken by the text books), then all these contradictions come to the surface, and the student must struggle reason, as Luther advised, as if it were a wild beast, in order to state facts—indicative, and falsely the so-called modes.

THE ASSERTING WORD.

The grammarians say that the first auxiliary is always the asserting word. I shall prove that this is not true. The auxiliary "do" and its past form "did," though they once performed the function of asserting words, and were prefixed to infinitives, no longer have that use or meaning. Thus in "He did the work," "did" is a real verb, making an assertion. So in old English, "I do (to) come," "do" performs the function of an asserting word before the infinitive. But this is no longer true. We now say, "I do come," meaning that I certainly come. Here "do" is no longer an asserting word, but a mere qualifier of the asserting word "come," and "come," in spite of the doctrine of grammarians, is not any longer an infinitive, but a true finite verb, which is made more emphatic by the use of the particle "do." So "will" and "shall" "would" and "should," ordinarily make no assertion, but serve only to modify the assertion made by some other real verb. Thus, "I shall write," once meant "I shall to write" or "I shall perform the action of writing." But as we now use it, "write" is the asserting word, as well as the thing asserted, and "shall" is used only to indicate the time of the action. If I say, "I write now," or "I write tomorrow," "now" or "tomorrow" are modifiers showing the time of the action. So, in "shall write," "shall" is merely adverbial, showing the time of the writing. In the sentences, "Did he succeed?" I should think he did succeed," observe that the particle "did," in each case, makes no assertion, but simply emphasizes. The assertion made by "succeeded," and that "should" makes no assertion whatever, but has a certain implication that modifies the verb "think." Indeed, the assertion made by "think" would be just as much of an assertion if we leave "should" out altogether. It is true that "should" originally meant obligation, and that "I should go," was equivalent to "I ought to go," where "ought" is the asserting word. But it only occasionally has that meaning today, for we say, "I am under obligation to go," or "I am bound to go," etc., when we specifically mean to imply obligation. And when

Fifty Years the Standard



BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

(DO YOU REMEMBER?)

Sidney Dillon resigned as president of the Union Pacific and was succeeded by Charles E. Adams.

The attraction at the Theater was Charlotte Thompson in "Jane Eyre."

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY.

A plot to dynamite the Capitol building at Washington was frustrated by secret service men. The prime mover was Anarchist Honore Jaxon.

The great Pittsburgh coal strike was settled and 15,000 men returned to work.

FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY.

It was announced that the Utah batery boys would return on the transport Hancock.

Francis Armstrong's funeral took place at the Assembly Hall.

We take a case in which "should" still implies definite obligation, as in, "I should write an answer to his letter." We can say with equal propriety either that "should" is the assertion and (to) "write" is the thing asserted, or that "write" is the asserting word and that "should" indicates a peculiarly a quality or a modification of the real verb "write." Usage and reason both show that the auxiliary is not the asserting word, but is a mere inflectional particle.

LOGIC IS CITED.

The final and absolute proof, however, that the auxiliaries are not the asserting words, we derive from the logicians. One uniform and unvarying doctrine of the copula and the complement has been taught and never questioned for it appears to be beyond question. That is, that the assertion is made by the copula "is" or some other form of verb "to be." All assertions are reduced to and comprehended in this verb. Thus, in every sentence, or judgment, something is spoken of (subject), and something is said of it (the complement or attribute or predicate). That which says this is the copula. The copula is the verb "is" in one of its forms. Thus, "Snow is pure," or "Sighs are prayers," "Stars twinkle," means "Stars are things that twinkle," "Sighs are things that are prayers," etc. In all cases, since the verb "be" is without question the asserting word, or the copula, then the auxiliaries prefixed to the copula at most only help it to assert, or they modify the assertion. In no case is the auxiliary the real asserting word when prefixed to the verb "be," and since all other verbs may be resolved into the verb "be" and some other idea, then it follows that the auxiliaries prefixed to other verbs are no more assertive than when prefixed to the verb "be." So much for another brave doctrine of the text-books.

IS IT RULES OR LOGIC?

The statement that grammar is a set of rules derived from the usage of a majority of the best writers is true only of that small part of grammar called syntax, which is to grammar much what figures and signs and definitions are to algebra—very essential, but taken for granted. The heart of grammar, its real use and significance, lies in its meaning alone, its logic, its analysis, and its logical and consistent classifications, not in its absurd, false, and bookish classifications which our language has centuries since outgrown. Retain all symbols, letters and words, of course, likewise all classifications that are not self-contradictory, absurd, or meaningless; but abolish the latter. This is my position. Let sense take the place of nonsense, and fact the place of fiction.

PROF. MARSHALL'S REVIEW.

Prof. Marshall reviewed Prof. Paul's paper and said that he agreed with much of it. He then showed that while the present methods of grammatical classification are not perfect and are in places illogical, he preferred them to any others. The classification of words, like any other classification, is far from perfect, but as the present classifications have the advantage of present recognition and have been in

use for hundreds of years, he did not think that much would be gained by abandoning them for new methods of classifying. In relation to mode and tense, he held that they were simply forms, and that the attempt to classify them as the grammarians do, according to their meanings, must be very faulty and must result in contradictions. But he held that it was a mere matter of form and convenience to retain the present classifications, since the words mean the same thing to each person, no matter by what names they were called.

Prof. Paul here stated that he agreed with what Prof. Marshall had said, provided that the text books would classify the modes according to their form only, and not according to their meaning, and the tenses without reference to time.

It thus appeared that one speaker views grammar mainly from the standpoint of the present use, meaning and logic of the sentence; the other, mainly from the standpoint of the history of the language and the formal classification of words. As to the inadequacy and incorrectness of the present school books on this subject, the speakers were agreed.

Much of Prof. Marshall's time was taken up in giving blackboard illustrations, thus making a report in extenso very difficult.

GROCER SKIPS OUT.

W. W. Thompson Leaves His Wife to Meet Creditors.

W. W. Thompson, a grocer in business at 54 East First street, has disappeared, leaving a young wife to conduct his business, and worry over his act. He left a note saying it was on account of debts that he was going away. But there is probably more to the case than appears on the surface.

Thompson was arrested the other day for cruelty to animals. His case was to come before Judge Diehl yesterday. The attorneys for both sides were there at 10 a. m., but Thompson failed to appear. His attorney stated that he was informed by telephone that Thompson left his store at 9:30 to come to court. Still he did not appear and after a long wait the court issued a bench warrant for the defendant.

The officer who went to the Thompson home with this warrant found a deplorable state of affairs. The family had arranged to go to Salt Lake Wednesday evening and the husband suggested that Mrs. Thompson go on an early train and he would meet her there as soon as possible after closing hours. This little woman did, but he did not go to the resort. Instead, he packed two trunks with household goods of a nature that might be easily disposed of, then wrote a note saying he was going away because he could not meet his debts, and departed. The matter of indebtedness is supposed to have very little to do with Thompson's disappearance, as he stands very well with the wholesalers he has done business with and the amounts owing them were not large enough to

cause any apprehension on their part, or his. It is more likely that he exaggerated in his own mind the disgrace of appearing in police court, and more charitable still is the view of a number of friends that he suffered a temporary aberration of the mind. He is subject to fits of passion, during which he does things that cause deep remorse. Mrs. Thompson is almost distracted. She has the store and with the assistance of her brother will, in all probability, be able to continue the business and derive a comfortable living.

WIFE BEATER ARRESTED.

Gus Rosander Becomes Violent and is Placed in a Padded Cell.

Sheriff Emery received a hurry-up call to Twelfth South and Ninth West streets last night to arrest a man who was beating his wife. The man's name is Gus Rosander and he was found to be intoxicated and was creating a little diversion for his own amusement by beating his wife. The neighbors became alarmed at his conduct and notified the sheriff. After Rosander was taken to jail he became violent and had to be locked in the padded cell.

CANNON AT THE HEAD.

Ex-Senator Will Lead Democratic Delegation to St. Louis.

State Chairman Frank J. Cannon will, as was expected, lead the Utah delegation to the St. Louis convention. At a meeting of the delegation yesterday afternoon in the office of Simon Bamberger, Senator Cannon was elected chairman and A. L. Lovey, the first alternate, was chosen as secretary.

As member of the committee on platform and resolutions, the delegation named Senator J. L. Rawlins. On credentials, George Whitmore, permanent organization and order of business, Simon Bamberger, to notify candidate for president, S. A. King, to notify candidate for vice president, Joseph Monson.

Mr. Monson was chosen honorary vice chairman for Utah.

There is still a question as to whether Senator Rawlins will be able to go to St. Louis. His case is a mild one, but it will require time to determine whether he can get out of bed in time to attend. At the suggestion of Chairman Cannon yesterday, the rule was made that in case of the inability of a delegate to attend, the first alternate should take his place. Mr. Lovey is the first alternate and in all likelihood will become a full-fledged member of the national convention.

ADDRESS TO GRADUATES.

Father Lechner Delivers Baccalaureate Sermon at All Hallows.

Solemn high mass was celebrated this morning at All Hallows by the Very Rev. Father Guinan, assisted by Father Byrne as deacon, and Father Kennedy as sub-deacon. The baccalaureate address was delivered by the Rev. Father Lechner, and was impressive and eloquent. He referred to the words of the Savior, "Ye are the salt of the earth," as applying in a certain degree to college graduates. Salt, said he, was used to cleanse, purify and preserve, and college graduates, by their higher culture and education, were destined to purify and improve the society in which they moved. They could and should be men of intelligence, principle and faith.

In the course of his remarks Father Lechner emphasized the fact that the present graduates, being the first of the Greater All Hallows, would be regarded with close attention by the faculty, and should be more and more determined to carry out the fond hope which all entertained for them, that they would be men of high character and high achievement. This evening at the Salt Lake Theater an excellent musical program will be carried out, and Judge C. C. Goodwin will address the graduates.

HELD FOR MAYHEM.

Prize Fight Promoter of the Flynn-Reilly Crowd, the Offender.

Ben Miles was given a preliminary hearing before Judge Diehl today on the charge of mayhem. It is alleged that several weeks ago he committed an unprovoked assault upon one Robert Smith, and struck the latter in the eye, causing the loss of the member.

The case against Miles has been hanging for some time, but it is now up to the court. After the state rested its case this morning, Judge Diehl stated that he would take the motion of the defense, for a dismissal, under advisement until tomorrow morning.

The fellow Miles poses as a prizefight promoter, and was interested with the management of the Flynn-Reilly affair of recent memory.

MORRIS COLLECTION OF CHINA GOING TO SPOKANE

Mr. Wm. Morris, who for the past 10 days has been exhibiting his fine collection of hand painted china at the Greenwald Furniture company's store, leaves today for Spokane, where he will place it on exhibition. He says his reception in Spokane has been most gratifying and he hopes to return in the near future for a short stay.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Fitch



You Can't Take Your House Away With You

On outings and vacations. Unhappily a pile of ashes may greet your eyes on your return. Is it not, then, simple common sense to have it insured in one of our always-to-be-counted-on companies and have the money to rebuild quickly? Phone if you're in a hurry to get away.

Home Fire Insurance Co. of Utah.

26 South Main Street.



JOHN MUNTEER FOUND \$700

Salt Lake City, Utah,
May 16, 1904.
To the Merchants' Protective Association:

Yours of the 16th inst. to hand and contents noted. In obtaining settlement of this claim for me you have accomplished what all others have failed to do. This claim was about twelve years old. For four or five years it was in the hands of attorneys for collection, and was returned to me as worthless. It is equal to \$100.00 found, and I desire to commend you for your perseverance and success.

Yours truly,
JOHN MUNTEER, Grocer.
Does anyone owe you? Do you want it? We will collect it. That's our business.

Merchants' Protective Association.

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF BAD DEBTS.
Francis G. Lake, General Manager. Top floor, Commercial Block, Salt Lake City.
"SOME PEOPLE DON'T LIKE US."

ADVERTISERS SHOULD USE THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

If they desire to reach the people of the Western States and Territories in their homes.

Circulation Books Open To Advertisers.

For Saturday.

TODAY is the second of the Three Days' Summer Sale of Stylish Garments for Women and Girls. Yesterday's response was enormous. The outpouring should continue today. The sale will end on Saturday night—the Bargains of which are the most important of the year.

\$16.75 Silk Shirt Waist Suits for \$9.75.	50 per cent.—one-half—from selling prices on our entire stock of Women's and Misses' spring and summer suits.	\$1.75 and \$2.00 new Summer Waists, 50c.
\$24.75 check and striped Taffeta Suits for \$13.75.	\$1.35 Walking Skirts for 90c.	\$2.50 and \$3.50 fine White Lawn suits for \$1.95.
\$3.75 and \$4.00 Washable Shirt Waist Suits for \$2.90.	\$6.50 to \$8.50 Walking Skirts for \$3.90.	Lawn, linen, taffetas.
Ladies' and Misses' White Lawn Dresses:	Covert Jackets up to \$20 for \$8.75.	Japanese Waists, one-fifth less than selling price.
\$12.50 for \$9.38; \$15.00 for \$11.25; \$20.00 for \$15.00; \$25.00 for \$18.75; \$35.00 for \$26.50; \$50.00 for \$37.50.	\$18 to \$22.50 Crayonette Blain and Traveling Long Coats for \$13.50.	\$1.75 to \$2.25 Percale Wrappers for \$1.45.

ALL TRIMMED HATS AT ONE-FOURTH OFF FOR TWO DAYS

Big Sale in Ladies' Colored Hose and Knit Vests.

When our buyer was in New York a few weeks ago, picking up bargains for the store, he was especially fortunate in hosiery and underwear.

On Friday and Saturday we will place on sale about 50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Hose, gray, granites, red and black, blue and black, tans mixed, browns with colored stripes and black with silk embroidery, plain blues and red lace, and too many others to describe. They are regular 50c and 60c quality. 5 pair for \$1.00, or single pair, 50c.

Keith-O'Brien Co.

136-138 Main St.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

The Wind Up Of A

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

MONSTROUS CLOTHING SALE

TOMORROW IS YOUR LAST CHANCE.

ONE DAY MORE of this extraordinary value-giving and this greatest of all early clothing sales will have passed. And with its passing goes the most important clothing opportunity you have ever seen. Can you afford to let it pass? Can you afford to pass a chance to get the clothes you need at a saving of one-fourth or more? Can you afford to pass a chance to buy a Gardner \$15 Suit for \$11? A clear saving of \$4. That's the way they are going, and they are going fast. Hundreds of better and cheaper suits are likewise reduced. And big lots of Shirts, Underwear, Pants, Suspenders, Ties and Hose for men, clothes for boys the same way.

Come
To-
Morrow!

ONE PRICE.

J. P. GARDNER,

THE QUALITY STORE.

136-138 Main St.

SALE ENDS
TOMORROW
ROW NIGHT