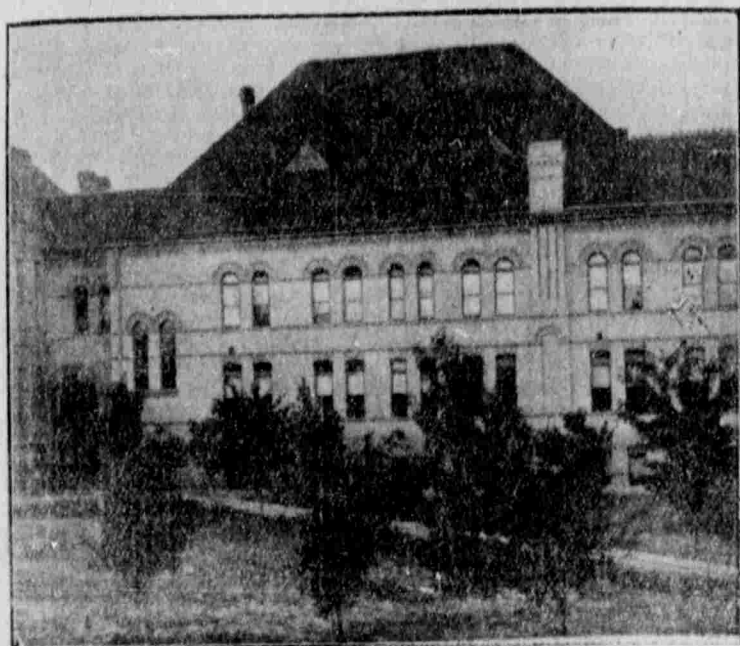


BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY, PROVO.

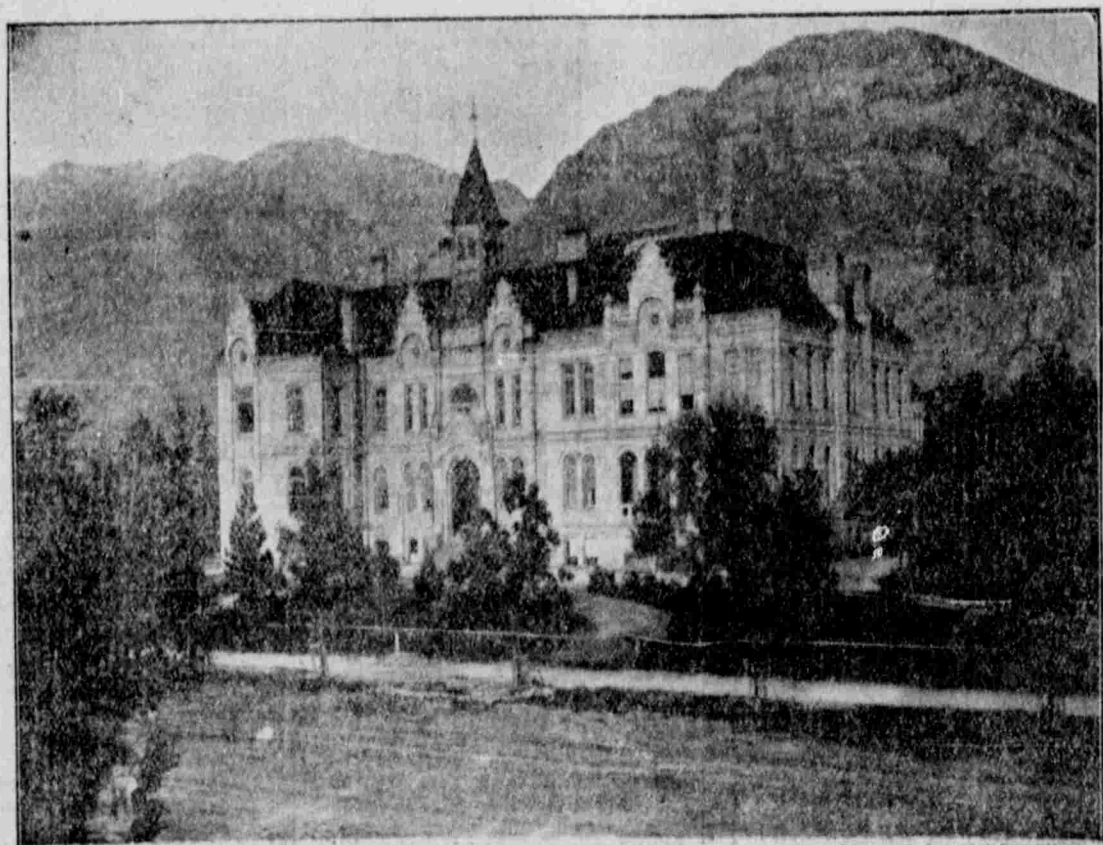
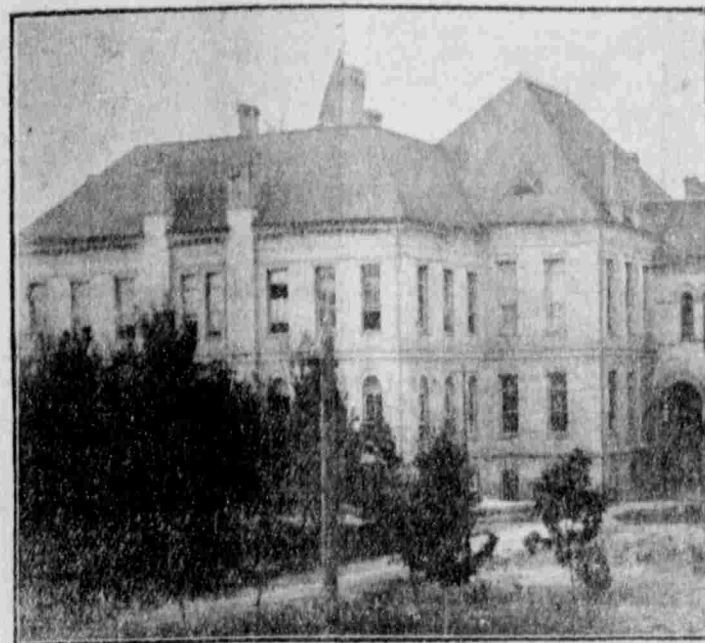


THE COLLEGIATE OR UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT.

University courses in Theology, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, and in the Philosophy and history of Education, are given in this building by a faculty of nine college professors. Each course is so practical and complete that the graduates of this department find employment in the surveyor's fields, machine shops, electrical plants, mines and educational institutions of this and adjoining states.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The Commercial College occupies half an acre of floor space in the building represented here. The rooms are elegantly fitted for the purposes they serve. The College has banks, exchange offices, Remington Typewriters, standing desks, and other excellent equipments. Courses are offered in Book-keeping, Banking, Short-hand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, English, Business Correspondence, Arithmetic, Rapid Calculations, Economics, Commercial Law, Civil Government, Commercial Geography, Spelling, History, Algebra, and Geometry, with additional privileges of selecting any course offered in the High School. The business courses are laid out for one year, two years, three years, or four years, as the student may elect. It is becoming universally recognized that a business education is the most practical education, and equips young people better than any other school training, for the duties of active life.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

A high school education is now the birthright of every American citizen. Nothing short of this will enable him to "catch on" to the car of human progress. The eight grades of the common schools can no longer be relied upon for the efficiency necessary to enter the ranks of those who work with brain as well as with brawn. The realization of this fact serves partly to explain the tremendous growth, during late years, of the high school department. Here are assembled every year almost a thousand students, representing the entire inter-mountain region from Canada to Mexico; young men and women the cream of western homes, the sons and daughters of pioneers—eager for that education which shall enable them to honor their fathers and mothers. The courses offered embrace those studies in English, foreign and ancient languages, mathematics, history, science, and art, which are usually found in a first-class high school and in addition thereto, many courses peculiar to the institution itself. Among the latter are courses in Theology, which aim at the development of the moral and spiritual side of character; Domestic Economy, which aims to prepare young women for homemaking; Woodwork, which gives young men a remunerative trade without detracting appreciably from their intellectual studies; Music, a most thorough course, embracing both vocal and instrumental training—the latter on the organ, piano, violin, and most other kinds of wind and stringed instruments.

Over
Seven
Hundred
Students
Now
In
Attendance.



THE CHURCH NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL AND THE B. Y. ACADEMY GYMNASIUM.

At a cost of over Thirty Thousand Dollars this new building will be completed and thoroughly equipped in time for the opening of the second semester of the present year. The ground and first floors will be the new home of the Church Normal Training School, now in improvised quarters; the upper floor will be the Students' Gymnasium.

The Brigham Young Academy has from the first been noted as a school for the preparation of teachers. The demand for its trained normals has always been in excess of the supply. It had the first Normal Training School in the State of Utah. It has always stood high as a Normal School and is now determined to rank behind no school in America. The training work is in the hands of skilled teachers under the direction of the most carefully selected superintendency. Normals taking the course not only receive practical preparation for the work of our public schools, as they are, but in addition thereto will receive special instruction in Manual Training—a coming feature in elementary schools.

In the gymnasium thorough courses in Physical Culture will be given under a competent director. Shower baths, toilets, and all other important adjuncts of a modern gymnasium will be amply provided.

BURIAL OF MARTYRS

How the Three Murdered Presidents Were Interred—Solemn Services in the Washington Capitol Preceded in All Three Cases a Splendid Procession—Same Catafalque Held Other Presidents.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Again, amid the muffled roll of drums, the solemn, weird wailing of funeral marches, the tolling of bells and the sighs of an entire nation, has an American President been laid to rest under circumstances of peculiar sadness. Again has a black draped catafalque been borne from the scene of the suffering and death of a martyred President to the executive mansion, then to the white domed capitol, and finally in a sad procession across the country to the place where the remains have been deposited.

Lincoln's body was taken from the "little house opposite Ford's theater" to the White House, then to the capitol and finally to Springfield, Ill. Garfield's remains were reverently moved from Elberon, N. J., to the White House and finally to the tomb at Cleveland, O. The latest victim of an assassin, McKinley, was borne from Buffalo to Washington, and now Canton, O., his old home, holds all that is mortal of the twenty-fifth President.

In all three instances the bodies lay in state in the national capitol before being taken to their last resting places. Removal in Lincoln's case was comparatively easy, since he was shot in Washington. The body was first taken to the east room of the White House and later removed to the capitol, where most impressive funeral ceremonies took place.

Among the mourners were governors of states, prominent officers of the army and navy, the diplomatic corps in full costume, employees of government bureaus, merchants of the principal cities and representatives holding the highest official stations from all parts of the world. It was the largest funeral procession that had taken place in Washington up to that time.

It was on September 21 that the remains of James A. Garfield were brought from Elberon, N. J., to Washington, there to lie in state. The funeral services took place the next day in the rotunda of the capitol. During the morning of that day Mrs. Garfield approached the bier and remained alone with her beloved dead for twenty minutes. At 3 o'clock that afternoon the funeral services took place.

Appropriate passages of scripture were read, prayers were offered, and an address on Garfield's life and character was delivered by the Rev. Dr.

Powers. After the close of the funeral services the floral decorations were all removed except a beautiful wreath, the gift of the late Queen Victoria.

This had been placed upon the head of the coffin when the lid was closed, and it remained there all the remains were buried. This touching tribute of Queen Victoria greatly moved Mrs. Garfield. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to the railway station, where the funeral train took them to Cleveland.

Sadly familiar to the eyes of those who witnessed both the Garfield and the McKinley funerals was the black draped catafalque that bore the coffin of the latter, since the same structure was used on both historic and solemn occasions. Lincoln and other great statesmen also rested on it before their burials. For two decades the bier had

accumulated dust in the capitol before its recent sad and necessary refurbishing. In itself this bier marks a connection between the first and the latest of our Presidents, since its resting place, a crypt under the base of the dome of the capitol, was built to hold the body of George Washington.

As when the Lincoln and Garfield funeral ceremonies were held, a great crowd clamored for admission to the capitol. Admission was reluctantly but firmly denied them, since even the vast interior of the great structure was insufficient to hold all who thought themselves entitled to admission. The various government officials, the diplomatic corps, who on an occasion like the present

are the nation's guests, and the representatives of the states and of the naval and military branches of the government were enough to fill the space. The general public had its opportunity of taking their last look at the deceased Presidents while the bodies lay in state before the formal services.

CALLED HIM A "XJEGOVA."

Breakers ahead! Anton Sukle of Pueblo has sued Ivan Pohok of this city for \$4,000 for slander. Anton says Pohok wrote an Austrian in Pueblo, alleging

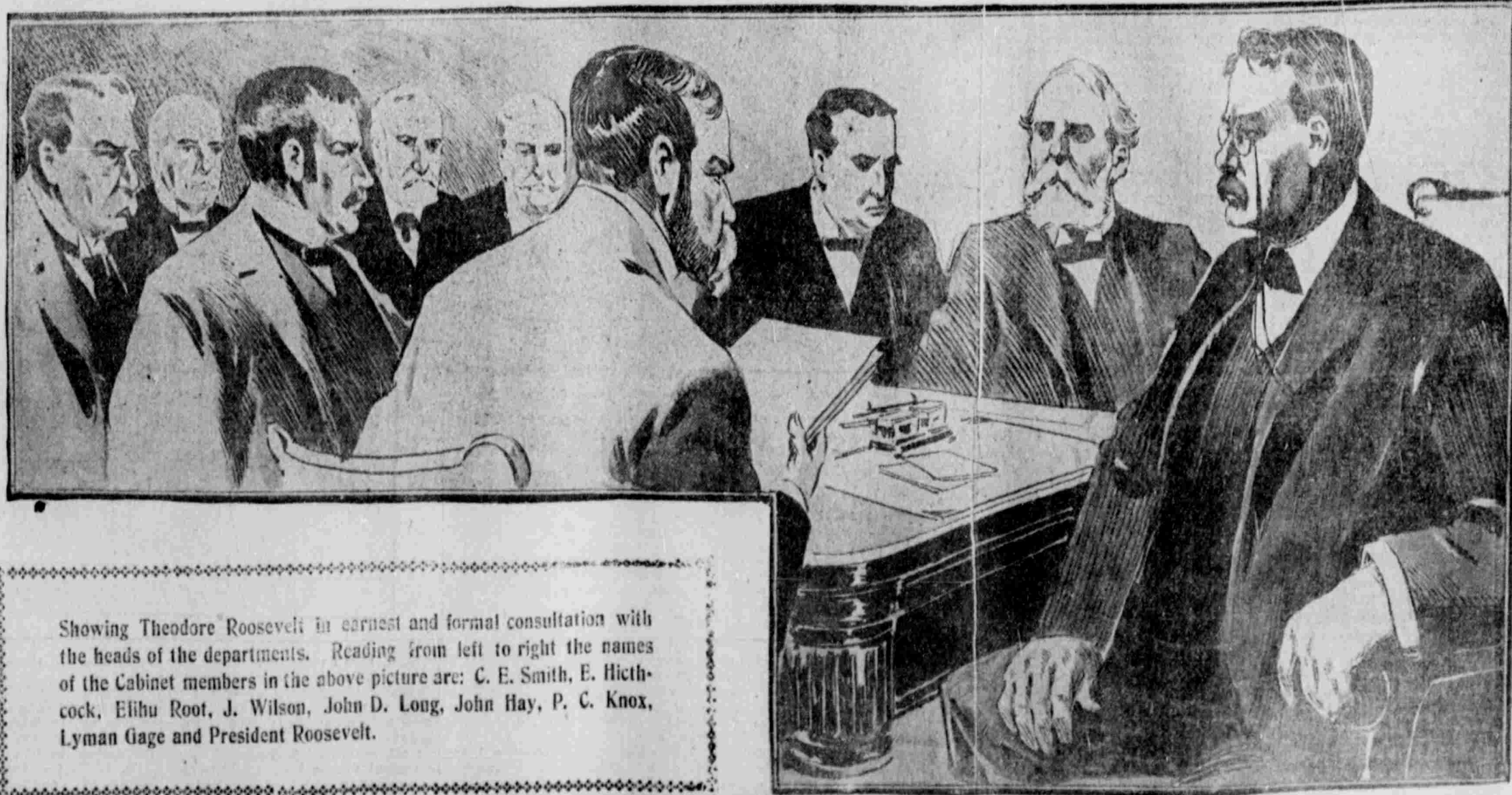
that Anton had said this about Matt Grabek:

"That he, Matt Grabek, je imel trubl iz svoje herjo in dadobil zadržila da be od pravn otroka. In da tudi v Pueblo be ga ošest ce be nojegova hč por od fia otroka zadržila."

There is no translation of this Slavonic arraignment in the circuit court, but it looks bad on the face of it. Anton says that he was a member of a society in Pueblo, and came to Kansas City to have Anton treat him for rheumatism. The stipulation was \$125 for a cure, but there was no cure, he al-

leges. Anton then refused to pay the bill, but did separate from \$25, "which said plaintiff did give to said defendant as a gratuity," says the complaint. Then, according to the complaint, the rheumatism man wrote to Grabek that Anton had told him "Grabek was a 'xjegova,' a 'njegova'" and all the rest of it. Grabek got mad about this and sued Anton for slander. Anton now says he did not do it; he says it will cost about \$1,000 to defend the slander suit, and he asks the Jackson county circuit court to make Ivan give him the thousand, and another \$4,000 for good measure. The language quoted in the complaint is Slavie.—Kansas City Journal.

PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.



Showing Theodore Roosevelt in earnest and formal consultation with the heads of the departments. Reading from left to right the names of the Cabinet members in the above picture are: C. E. Smith, E. Hitchcock, Elihu Root, J. Wilson, John D. Long, John Hay, P. C. Knox, Lyman Gage and President Roosevelt.