

God. Standing on these fundamental principles, broad and strong enough for the grandest philosophical superstructure ever conceived by mortal man, they were naturally led to seek a knowledge and understanding of all that is subject to human inquiry, so far as it was within their reach. It became part of their religion. And they succeeded well. Joseph in later years astonished visitors from far and near by his familiarity with languages, history, political economy and other branches of learning. And he was surrounded by men who used every opportunity of improving themselves in knowledge. Noted theologians were met on their own ground in argument, and the work attracted the attention of learned men as well as of the uneducated.

The analogy between the establishment of the Church in this age and in the beginning of our era is remarkably striking. The great Prophet of Nazareth called certain among His disciples to become His special messengers. They were mostly illiterate men from the number ranks of the people. But they did not remain in a condition of ignorance. During the years they followed the Master they received instructions that made them afterwards capable of dealing with the great problems of their age in a manner that their adversaries, with all their learning, could not approach. True, it was the endowment of the Holy Spirit which constituted their power, but this power does not exclude the necessity of knowledge. A mind well stored with facts and filled with the Holy Spirit is a mind that exercises influence on the world for good.

The history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is full of proofs that education is one of the greatest objects of that Church. Amid cruel persecutions and subsequent poverty and destitution the members have struggled to give their children the best education possible under the circumstances, and as conditions have assumed a more favorable aspect, the educational efforts have been extended until today, as is well known, Utah intelligence is in the foremost ranks, wherever the bearers thereof are found. Indeed, the Gospel of Christ brings this with it. Those who understand its principles thirst for knowledge, for the more they know the better they can appreciate those truths which were revealed to the servants of God in this age for the enlightenment of the world.

#### THE "NEWS'S" OLD HOME.

The *Millard Progress*, referred to elsewhere as having started publication in Fillmore, contains among other interesting matter the following reference to a historic building still standing in the former capital of Utah Territory:

In the center of the city, on what is known as the State House block, stands the first capitol of Utah Territory.

It is a large three-story brown sandstone structure, and was erected 1852-1853 at a cost of \$100,000, \$60,000 of which was furnished by the national government, the balance by the people of the Territory.

The building at the present time is the property of the city of Fillmore, and is occupied by the city council on the first

floor, while the upper floor or hall has been divided into three spacious school rooms, which are now occupied by the district school.

Two rooms on the first floor, also, have been granted for the use of the *Millard Progress*, and this paper is now being printed in the same rooms that were once used by the DESERET NEWS company for the printing of that journal.

#### THE CZAR'S TRAIN.

In providing for his comfort and safety while taking a ride on the railway, the czar of Russia has special regard for the nihilistic attempts that have been made upon his life, and the arrangements of the royal railway train just completed at the Alexandrowski shops at St. Petersburg have a special provision in this direction. Unusually powerful automatic brakes are provided, which can be operated from each seat in each czar. By this means the train can be brought to a standstill in a minimum of time from any point at which danger may be discovered. This feature furnishes an important means of protection in cases of efforts to derail or blow up the royal traveler.

The czar's railway train is an elaborate affair. It consists of eleven carriages, one of which is reserved for railway officials, some of whom accompany it on every trip. The interior of all the carriages is appointed with taste and skill. The windows on each side differ in size, in accordance with the requirements of the various compartments. The passages between the coaches are vestibuled. The carriage of the czar and czarina is connected directly with the dining room and an elaborately furnished saloon car. The material of which the whole train is made is of Russian origin and manufacture with the exception of the wheels and axles, which were made at the Krupp factory at Essen, Germany.

It is said that the Russian ruler is very strict in insisting that whatever he has for the use of himself and the royal family should be so far as possible purely Russian in manufacture, and that in the case of the car wheels he only consented for them to come from elsewhere because of special considerations which could not be easily overcome. He is an ardent supporter of home industry and in that respect must command the admiration of all people imbued with a patriotic sentiment, for, while they differ with him as to methods of government, they must recognize his consistency as a true-hearted Russian who stands by his own country products and the handiwork of her mechanics and laborers as against all comers. In this one respect at least the example of Alexander III might be profitably followed by more people in this part of the world than it now is.

#### SPEAKING FOR THEMSELVES.

The Indian boys at the industrial school, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, do the mechanical work of an eight-page quarto which, under the name of *The Red Man*, is published twelve times per year. They also furnish a goodly portion of the literary contents, if all the issues of their paper may be judged by

the one just to hand, which contains many specimens of choice Indian eloquence, essays, etc. The editorial work of the paper is evidently under able direction—the articles being trenchant and entertaining, and the comments unusually spicy and critical. In the *Red Man* the red men have a sturdy champion, one who is not only able to see their grievances and the innumerable abuses to which they are still subject, but is also courageous enough to strike boldly at these wrongs and pillory their perpetrators for public scorn. The educational endeavors of the Catholic church among the aborigines receive a sharp assault in the present number, and the failure of the government and its agents to fulfill certain well-defined articles of agreement and treaty with the "original owners of the country" is visited with deserved rebuke. Even the highly-lauded civil service, that utopian and seemingly impracticable political reform, comes in for a smart rap, as the following paragraph will show:

The civil service movement largely rests its claims to universal application on the assumption that the frequent changes under the so-called spoils system will be done away with, because civil service means permanence. Let some member of Congress kindly ask the Indian office for the number of transfers of employes and teachers from one agency to another during the two years since civil service has applied in the Indian service, and then call for the number of such transfers during the forty years previous, and he will find that the number of transfers the past two years will more than double those of the forty previous years. Every disgruntled civil service employe now applies at once for a transfer and gets it as an antidote for discontent. Just how long it will take to establish the more ruthless character of this method remains to be seen. We know one school superintendent who, in two years, by transfers, managed to quarrel with three agents and temporarily ruin three schools before civil service could admit his disqualifications. It seems a fairly safe conclusion that an employe who cannot adjust himself to the work in one place won't do it in another.

ONE OF the leading and most intelligent men in one of the most important agricultural sections of Utah writes as follows with reference to the proposed union of University of Utah and Agricultural College:

As a farmer who has sorely felt the want of technical education in my youth, let me say that if the University be removed away from Salt Lake City, in my judgment, it will lose. Probably the Church farm would be a good place for parts of the great institution. But the technic and mining departments must be in or in the suburbs of the city. I think it should all be as near together as possible and within easy connection.

A BOSTON correspondent of the *Christian Cynosure* writes:

Mohammedans proselyting in New York, and Mormons in Massachusetts? Two converts to the latter faith were lately baptized in Haverhill, Mass., through a hole cut in the ice. What are we coming to?

Two of you are coming to their senses, and laying the foundation for life eternal. Isn't that worth paying some attention to?