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RELIGION CLASSES.

Last Sunday, Jan. 17, a Religion
class conference was held at Richfield,
Sevier county, and a great deal of inter-
est was manifested in that work.
It was one of a series of similar path-
finders in the various States. Elder Louis
Kelch attended the meetings, on behalf
of the general board, and gave valuable
instructions and suggestions.

Religion class work is of great im-
portance. And its value will be ap-
preciated more highly as the fact that
there is no discrepancy between re-
ligion and the sciences, becomes clear-
er to all.

The relation between the sciences and
religion, and, therefore, between the
secular schools and religion classes,
may be illustrated somewhat in this
manner. Suppose that, after a voyage
we land on an island. We go ashore
and find ourselves in a beautiful park
where the nightingales sing, the flowers
fill the air with fragrance, the foun-
tains play with sunbeams, and the
lawns delight the eye. We walk along
and come to a beautiful palace. We
enter the arched portals, and go from
room to room, from story to story, ad-
miring the architecture, the costly
furniture, the works of art in the form
of paintings and statuary.

Let us suppose, further, that we are
met by kind friends who offer to guide
us and explain everything to us. They
tell us all about the flowers, the trees,
the birds. They instruct us in garden-
ing and the care of animals. They
tell us about how to build and train
us in all the arts and sciences. They
show us how to paint and to play,
and how to produce things useful and
pleasing. This teaching represents the
instruction in the secular schools and
institutes of learning.

But, finally, they tell us that this
beautiful island belongs to our Father,
and that all it contains is for our own
use. They tell us that the palace is
not a stranger's but that we, ourselves,
by complying with certain conditions,
can become heirs to everything in this
Paradise. This represents religious
teaching. By it all the previous in-
struction becomes doubly significant.
By it our interest in the garden, the
palace, the works of art, changes
from curiosity to a living, practical
force. And that is exactly the result
of religious teaching to the student of
science, whose heart is opened to the
truth of religion.

It is well to study geology and chem-
istry and learn something about the
component parts of material substances
and the structure of the earth; it is
well to study zoology and botany and
learn something about animals and
plants; it is well to study music and
sculpture and painting and architecture;
but the true significance of the
natural sciences will never be grasped,
until religion comes and teaches the
student that the entire universe is the
handiwork of God, and that the earth
was constructed for the abode of His
children—the children of man. This is
what the teachers of religion classes
desire to impress upon the children.
They do not want to teach them any-
thing contrary to the truths taught
in the common schools, but to show
them the true relationship of all that
exists, to God.

That this is important needs no fur-
ther argument. It is necessary for the
child to learn to read, but unless, at
the same time, a taste is developed for
things beautiful and divine in prefer-
ence to dime novels and bad detective
stories, the art of reading is not worth
a great deal. It is good to be able to
play and sing, but unless this gift is
used for the glory of God it is not what
it ought to be. No music excels reli-
gious music, for the simple reason that
the gift was given man to enable him
to take his part in the heavenly chorus.
Neither is painting, or sculpture, so in-
spiring as when they express religious
ideals. Both are divine gifts, bestowed
upon man to help him onward and up-
ward, to God.

In this country it has been found
necessary to exclude from the secular
schools maintained by the public, all
religious instruction. It is equally nec-
essary to have religion classes, in or-
der that the child may learn some-
thing about the Author and the pur-
poses of existence, in addition to what
it may learn of the structure and com-
ponent parts of the things that exist.
Science without religion is incomplete.

GRACEFUL RETIREMENT.

It is recorded as a new and strange
occurrence in American politics, that
Charles D. Taft, the brother of the
late President of the United States, has
been unable to secure election for
United States Senator in Ohio. C. P.
Taft contributed heavily, it is said,
to the campaign fund. He declared
himself a candidate for the Senate.
But it soon became evident that he did
not have votes enough, and then he
retreated.

The graceful manner in which he
left the field to his rival, is worthy of
the highest admiration. In the course
of a public statement he admitted
that he had for a long time had ambi-
tion to represent Ohio in the United
States Senate, but he recognized that
he had higher duties to perform than
the gratification of personal ambi-

tion. He realized, he said, that a
prolonged contest for the senatorship
would divide the Republican party of
Ohio, and he was not willing to be in
any way responsible for such division.
And for that reason he retired. The
country has not very many political
aspirants who are willing to retreat for
the public good. Generally they want
to fight until they are beaten in
to a jelly, no matter how many pub-
lic interests are sacrificed and de-
stroyed during the melee. That Mr.
Taft could have obtained the position,
had he been determined to fight and
break up the party, is highly probable.
But he judged correctly that a vic-
tory obtained by cunning or brute
force, would have been unworthy of
him. And so he withdrew gracefully,
and with honor, thereby proving
himself worthy of the place he sought
to obtain.

The retirement of Mr. Taft is also
regarded as an evidence of the disin-
titledness of the President-elect,
though the candidate was his brother.
It proves that he did not interfere in
the politics of the state even to ad-
vance the interests of one so close to
himself. He could, in all probability
have overpowered the opposition, by
some means or other, for Federal
patronage when used wrongly for the
advancement of personal interests is a
strong force, but as it is, Judge Taft,
as the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph
observes, "has kept his word and
shown to the people of Ohio and of
the Nation that he is too good a citizen
to let selfish considerations override
the will of the people." The moral
effect of this incident ought to be
beneficial in political circles every-
where, where selfishness is the rule
and public-spiritedness the exception.

NO ALCOHOL.

The following story from the Bos-
ton Transcript is commended to the
attention of opponents of temperance
legislation. The Turkish ambassador
in Washington was congratulated by
a friend on the good order maintained
by the Turkish people during and after
the revolution. The remark of the am-
bassador was simply, "Yes. There is
no alcohol in Turkey." Volumes could
not have said more in the way of ex-
planation, and perhaps there was a
little sardonic smile of contrast thrown
in.

It may not be quite correct to say
that there is no alcohol in Turkey. Eu-
ropeans have established dramshops in
the important sea coast cities, and
even Turks are seen, sometimes, to
visit such places. But the Koran for-
bids drunkenness. Turkey is a probi-
tution country, and the Turks as a
rule are temperate. That, undoubt-
edly, accounts to some extent for the
ease with which order was maintained
during the days of revolt. The ordi-
nary police organization of Consti-
nople collapsed, and its unpopular
agents fled from the wrath they
thought was coming. The Turks main-
tained law and order, and even
decorum, simply by a general ex-
pression of the dignity of their na-
tional character. They did not even
organize a vigilance committee. There
was no need of it. The Turks did not
flock to saloons, and they kept their
reason.

The remark of the Turkish am-
bassador reminds us of an observation
made by the late Swedish king many
years ago in France, when he was
shown some pieces of very rare china.
He remarked that he had a larger col-
lection of the same kind in his own
palace at Stockholm. Upon being asked
how it had been possible to keep it
intact for so many years, he merely
remarked: "We have no revolutions in
Sweden."

Our own country is, and has been
for years, blessed with internal
tranquillity. We have no revolutions.
We ought to have no saloons, either.
If this evil were eliminated, as near-
ly as can be done, there would be less
violence than there is, and every kind
of crime would be reduced consider-
ably.

NEW WINE IN OLD BOTTLES.

The Rev. Ezra Westcott Clark, a
very learned and talented writer of
the International Sunday school les-
son series, makes the following com-
ments upon the healing of the lame
man, as reported in Acts III, 1-26. The
golden text for the lesson-work on this
incident is:

"His name, through faith in his
name, hath made this man strong, whom
ye see and know." Acts III, 16.

This celebrated divine declares that
the miracles of Christ were the signs
and seals of His ministry, and that
they did not always depend upon the
receptivity of the person or persons
who were the recipients of His favor.

"They were never performed," he
says, "for the mere sake of exhibit-
ing His power. He never doubted His
own ability to perform them when
necessity required. He never put God
to a test for a test. Satan in his
threefold temptation of Christ could
not persuade him to wantonly squan-
der this divine power."

With all of this we can perfectly
agree.

Mr. Clark then continues to the effect
that:

"It is impossible to state just how
many miracles Christ performed dur-
ing His ministry. There are at least
thirty-six distinct miracles of Christ
spoken of in the New Testament.
There were many others which have
not been recorded; each one which per-
formed at the opportune time and
was prompted by the holiest of motives
—to glorify God."

The task to which the writer of the
lessons then addresses himself is to
account for the curious historical fact
that the church really lost the power
of healing. Mr. Clark argues that
since the miracles of the early church
were not so numerous as those of its
founder, they were needed merely to
show that the power of the Christ
had been transmitted to His disciples.
He concludes that the early miracles
showed the divine origin of Christian-
ity, ushered in the ministry of healing,
which has ever since been one of the
great departments of church activity,
and gave to the apostles influence
and prestige among the people; that
they possessed a great deal of mis-
sionary value, and were one of the
greatest assets of the founders of Christianity.

He then proceeds to account for the
loss of the power, once undoubtedly

possessed by the church, of healing
the physical infirmities of those who
were sick. He says:

"During apostolic times the clergy-
man and the physician were one and
the same. He who ministered to the
spiritual needs of men, for 1,200 years
this was so. Then came what is
known as the modern scientific age, and
modern science and religious science
were separated, one being taken up by
the physicians and the other by the
clergy."

"The development of the modern sys-
tem of medical knowledge and prac-
tice, with its marvelous cures of hu-
man ills and the alleviation of human
suffering, was left almost entirely in
the hands of the doctors of medicine.
Doctors of divinity confined them-
selves to the treatment of spiritual
diseases and the cure of sin. The
church eventually almost forgot the
power vested in it by Christ. The pas-
tor visiting his sick parishioners
prayed for the peace of the soul and
left to the physician the healing of
the body."

This is a reasonable and not improb-
able cause, in one sense, of the loss
of the gift of healing; yet the real
cause, by deeper and consisted simply
in the lack of a living faith. That the
latter was the underlying reason for
the retrogression of the church seems
to be felt by Mr. Clark, who at once
proceeds to argue that the church
should have and might regain this lost
power and blessing if its members
would only live for it. He admits
that the place of prayer and its rela-
tion to the cure of human ills were
not properly appreciated by the church
at large until a large and aggressive
party, quite recently, seceded from the
church and boldly declared a new and
revolutionary interpretation of the
Scriptures. The rapid growth of this
new body and the apparent success
which followed the application of
their principles, he declares has
aroused the leaders of the old church
from their lethargy and caused them
to reconsider the whole field of Chris-
tian theology. He adds that the the-
ology was found to be all right, but an
undue emphasis upon certain doctrines
had distorted the whole system.

But are the old churches yet
aroused?

Mr. Clark gives the following de-
tails of the movement just indicated:

"The Rev. Dr. Elwood C. Worcester,
rector of the Emanuel Protestant
Episcopal church of Boston, Mass., be-
gan about six years ago to publish a
series of articles telling of his suc-
cess in treating mental diseases with
prayer. Out of his writings sprang
what is known as the 'Emanuel move-
ment.'"

"Two years prior to this Bishop Sam-
uel Fallows had promulgated some
similar views, but had not dissemi-
nated them widely. Early in January,
1898, Bishop Fallows preached a
sermon in St. Paul's Reformed Epis-
copal church in Chicago, on the value
of prayer in the healing of disease.
The people of his church and neigh-
borhood gathered early at his sugges-
tion. A class was formed for treat-
ment—a prayer clinic."

"The announcement of his wonderful
healings attracted so many people to
him for help that he instituted a num-
ber of health classes in his church.
During the year he has held health
conferences every Wednesday night
and on Thursday afternoon he has
conducted a church clinic in the ves-
try of the church for the treatment
of individual cases."

Just how the present day churches
can assimilate this revolutionary propa-
ganda and practice remains to be
seen; for it is by no means certain
that the new wine can be contained
in the old bottles.

It all tends powerfully to demon-
strate the correctness of the interpre-
tation, since the rise of the Church in
1830, constantly put upon the divine
promises by the Latter-day Saints,
and serves to illustrate the efforts of
the retrograded Christian sects to
square themselves with the facts made
known anew by divine revelation in
this age.

THE TEXAS CASE.

The Texas oil case recently passed
upon by the United States Supreme
Court, has attracted public interest as
part of a determined campaign against
a powerful trust.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, appeared
for the Waters-Pierce company and
tried to make it appear that it was
not affiliated with the Standard. But
the evidence was the other way. It
proved that the defendant company is
controlled by the Standard and that it
had a working agreement for control-
ling territory, fixing prices, suppress-
ing competition and monopolizing the
oil trade. The Texas court found the
company guilty, assessed a fine of \$1,
628,000 and ordered the company to
cease doing business in Texas. The
company appealed to the Supreme
Court, only to have the findings of the
Texas court confirmed in every particu-
lar.

The decision proves that where there
is a will to maintain the law it can be
done even when powerful corporations
are involved. If the people are the vic-
tims of high prices as a result of a
conspiracy of monopolists, it is be-
cause they do not insist on the appli-
cation of the laws. It is because they
are "easy," and the conspirators count
on this to further their selfish ends and
purposes.

CRIME ON THE INCREASE.

Count Lombroso, the celebrated Ital-
ian criminologist, is of the opinion that
criminally among women is on the in-
crease. A century ago, he says, the
proportion of crimes committed by
women were from 8 to 10 per cent.
Now it is from 20 to 25 per cent, and
in a certain class of crime, such as poison-
ing, premeditated acts of vengeance,
women outnumber the men.

Lombroso calls attention to the sin-
gular fact that many morally defective
persons are in some respects very at-
tractive. The Steinheil woman, whose
crimes were the sensation of the press
a short time ago, possessed great in-
tellectual ability. She played and sang
with artistic skill and possessed charm-
ing manners. She sympathized with
the unhappy, the sick and the aged in
a way that fostered the presumption
that behind all there lay a soul of the
most exquisite delicacy. And yet she
was a degenerate. She was born of
parents who, Lombroso says, "made
show of alcohol and love." Madame
Steinheil inherited a depraved nature
from the observation that crimes commit-

ted by females on the increase does
not accord with the optimistic assump-
tion that the world is gradually grow-
ing better and that all that is needed to
grow to moral perfection, is time. There
is an evident tendency to degeneracy
among the human family, and it takes
a constant struggle to overcome this
tendency to advance. Without unceasing ef-
fort a higher plane will never be reach-
ed. It is easy to fail. The descent to
Avenue is not difficult, but the ascent
costs labor. This is true of the indi-
vidual, of the nation, and the race.

A RULING ON PASSES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission
on Jan. 9, this year, rendered an opi-
nion to the effect that railroads are not
barred from issuing transportation,
free or at reduced rates, to clergymen
although they may be engaged in some
work that is not strictly speaking
ministerial. It seems that the Clergy
Bureau of the Transcontinental Pas-
senger association issued circulars rep-
resenting that transportation privileges
were to be withdrawn from clergymen
acting as editors of papers; or as col-
lege presidents or professors; or en-
gaged in temperance or Y. M. C. A.
work, and from brothers of religious
orders, sisters of charity, etc., etc.

The Commission holds that a clergy-
man does not lose his ministerial
standing by reason of the fact that he
leaves the pastorate for some other
field of religious activity. A minister
who becomes editor of a church pa-
per, instructor in a theological semi-
nary, financial agent for a church or
other religious institution, or who en-
gages in other work which may fairly
be regarded as religious in character,
and who does not abandon his minis-
terial work, may legally be accorded
special transportation privileges. The
courts, it is pointed out, have been
consistently liberal in giving construc-
tion to the words "charitable" and
"eleemosynary," and the members of
the Commission see no reason, they
say, for being unduly narrow in inter-
preting these words as found in this
act. "A charitable institution is one
which is administered in the public
interest, and in which the element of
private gain is wanting. This defini-
tion is broad enough to include hos-
pitals, almshouses, orphanages, asyl-
ums and missionary societies. This
enumeration is not intended to be ex-
clusive—it is only representative. It
is important to note that such an in-
stitution does not necessarily lose its
charitable character by reason of the
fact that it is under the management
of a particular denomination or sect,
or because a charge is collected from
some or all of those who enjoy its
privileges. It is only necessary that it
be conducted in the public interest
and not for private gain."

A captain of industry—the anti-

It is far better to pick peas than to
pick quarrels.

Don't tax the bachelors. Perhaps
they can't help it.

One can stand up for his rights
in a sitting posture.

The great source of reflection upon
women is the mirror.

When one's patience is tried the ver-
dict generally is guilty.

Even traveling over a narrow gauge
road broadens a man.

There are hitches at times in all the
courts but the divorce court.

A man who has troubles of his own
should keep them to himself.

A man who insists on speaking his
mind is very apt to split spleen.

Some fellows haven't enough push to
open the door of opportunity.

Old fashioned people are delighted
with this old fashioned winter.

Those Tennessee night-riders seem to
have taken a tumble to themselves.

If a man doesn't start right in life's
race it is not hard to see his finish.

One cannot get up with the lark
now, it not being the season for larks.

Even a pug pugilist can run through
a fortune quicker than a Marathon
runner can.

One of the chief uses of a great navy
is to show that we are in the inter-
national swim.

If the garbage man got around a lit-
tle oftener it would be good riddance
to bad rubbish.

California, by her course toward the
Japanese, is getting to be the infant
terrible of the nation.

Wilbur Wright smashes more re-
cords than aeroplanes. This can be
said of no other aeronaut.

Even when the forests are all gone
and there are no longer any woodpiles
there will still be colored gents in the
woodpiles.

While of course there is much to be
said on both sides of any question,
on most questions that come up in Con-
gress too much is said on both sides.

Texas can find a way out of the
trouble that the Pierce-Waters Oil com-
pany would give her by paying its fine
in silver dollars by weighing the
mule.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Chicago Evening Post.
The esteemed Washington Herald
arrives to claim that ham gravy is the
best. The editor of the esteemed Her-
ald doubtless never ate thickened
gravy with steak that was fried in a
big skillet over a bed of coals in a
fireplace. This holds first place among
graves, as apple pie does among pies.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Some of these days, if the
American people ever
amend their Constitution
it will be worth while to
give careful consideration to a propo-
sition which will avoid participation by
a defeated member in further Con-
gressional deliberation. Under the
present system an election is held in
November, and the Representative who
has been repudiated by his constitu-
ents returns to Washington to wield
a free lance. Sometimes defeated
members do not like the trouble to re-
turn to the capital, and even if they
do occupy their seats they are natu-
rally under the disadvantage of having
been discredited at home. If there is
no extra session, and those sessions
are held very infrequently—the new
member does not appear in Washing-
ton until thirteen months after he has
been chosen. If most time the issues
which are paramount in the campaign
may have entirely disappeared, and
at any rate, it seems absurd for the
newly elected Representative to remain
away from his post of duty for more
than a year. The English system seems
more sensible. In Great Britain, as
every one is aware, Parliament is
dissolved when the ministry is over-
thrown. The question at issue is at
once submitted to the people, and when
the result of the election has been as-
certained, defeated members retire
to private life and their suc-
cessors enter immediately upon the dis-
charge of their duties with the vital in-
crease of interest in their minds. If it
were not for the extra session which
Mr. Taft has decided to convene early
next March, the members of the House
elected in November, 1908, would not
take the oath of office until December,
1909. It is a long interregnum, and
some plan ought to be devised where-
by it can be avoided.

The man's character, as
the New York Herald Tribune
President, fords little indication of
what may be expected.
He is a native of the mountain
provinces of Andalus, in the south-
west of Spain, and is a man of
wit, tact, and self-distrust in
matters of the intellect, he has al-
ways suffered himself to be guided by
others, except in military matters.
None of his traits are swift and de-
cisive in emergencies; brave, direct,
and thoroughly self-reliant at all times.
His prompt action in personally ar-
resting the man concerned in the plot
under which was characteristic of
the man. Politically he has been
identified with the Castro ring (there
are no parties in Venezuela, so far as
division in matters of political prin-
ciple is concerned), and has been a
beneficiary of one of the most re-
markable executive grafts, the cattle
monopoly. It must be considered,
however, that ordinary graft of this
kind is not a crime in the eyes of the
Venezuelan. Perhaps the most re-
markable phase of Gomez's character
is that he is untraveled, unlearned,
and semi-illiterate, though not without
talent. In personal character he is
a man of modest, a little shy, and
rather awkward, preferring to accumu-
late money by the regular process
of business, rather than to attend to
the affairs of state—Collier's for Jan-
uary 2.

The next Congress will be
Changes in again a Republican Con-
gress, marking the ninth
successive victory of the
Republican party in securing control
of the House of Representatives. The
majority will be somewhat less than
that of last year, but it will be still
large enough for all practical pur-
poses, ranging somewhere up in the
forties. Of the "big five" who were in
control last year, four are re-elected,
and the other is promoted to be
vice president of the United States.
"Use of the veto" four, Cannon,
Dairol and Tamm, had, however, the
fiercest fight of their political lives this
year. The other, Seneca E. Payne, re-
ceived a larger majority than usual.
Only two of the important houses com-
mittees, those on commerce and judi-
ciary, will be disturbed as a result
of the election. Hepburn of Iowa, chair-
man of the first, and Jenkins of Wis-
consin, chairman of the second, lose
their seats. Otherwise the next house
will be much the same as before.
Far more significant than the slight
changes in the house of representatives
is the chance taking place or about to
take place in the United States senate.
The control of affairs in that body fell
largely, a few years ago, into the hands
of a steering committee consisting of
Senators Allison, Aldrich, Hale, Platt
(of Connecticut) and Spooner. The
death of Platt was the first break in
this conservative coterie. The retire-
ment of Spooner was the second. The
death of Allison a few weeks ago was
the third. And according to an an-
nouncement made just before the re-
cent election, Senator Aldrich will re-
tire at the close of his present term
two years hence. Under the control of
these men the senate has been a con-
servative body, whose resistance to popu-
lar reforms has excited widespread
clamor. The phrase, "the treason of
the senate," which a few years ago
formed the title to a series of maga-
zine articles that was probably the
greatest cause of President Roosevelt's
speech against "muckraking," has ex-
pressed fairly well the feeling held by
a considerable part of the public to-
ward the upper house. Slowly but sur-
ely the growth of public sentiment in
the direction of radicalism has invaded
the senate, until Washington corre-
spondents are declaring with one ac-
cord that that body can not be de-
pendent upon much longer to live up to
its reputation for conservatism—Current
Literature, (December).

Concrete Reinforced concrete bridges
Railroad bridges nearly all the
Bridges. qualities that are desirable
in a bridge for railway
traffic. Reinforced concrete bridges
are absolutely permanent. Concrete
is more durable than stone itself. Con-

crete is the best preservative that has
ever been discovered for steel. A rein-
forced concrete bridge, therefore, built
of concrete with all steel reinforce-
ments thoroughly imbedded, comes as
near to being a permanent structure
as it is possible to devise with materi-
als at present known and used. In
addition to this feature of lack of
deterioration, this type of structure
has a still more important advantage
over other kinds of bridges: steel and
wooden bridges grow weaker from rust
and decay from the very day of
erection. Traffic on our steam rail-
ways has increased in weight so rapidly
and steadily that many bridges built
not more than ten years ago are now
too slight for traffic. Electric rail-
ways are proving no exception to this
rule, and the prospects are that load-
ing for street and interurban railways
will increase even more rapidly. The
day must come very quickly then, when
the bridge of decreasing strength will
be overloaded by the rapidly increas-
ing traffic and will either collapse or
require strengthening or replacing. The
reinforced concrete bridge, on the other
hand, grows stronger with age and
endures as long as the structure itself
the increase of traffic, so that a bridge
of this type is not only free from
deterioration but actually provides for
future contingencies of traffic. It is
therefore permanent in the highest
sense.—Cement Age.

If the Genius of Hell used
An Urly up all his mental energy
Animal, making a devil for the animal
kingdom he could not
have created a more uncertain, mail-
close and only brute than the rhino-
ceros. This animal has buried more
hunters than all other big game com-
bined. It seems to be the hired as-
sassin of the jungle. Its success as a
homicide is not due to the fact that it
seeks its victim, but because its vic-
tim falls over it. If the rhino knows
that there is an enemy about, it will
try to get away without being seen.
If on the other hand, it thinks the enemy
is keeping still it will be passed unnot-
iced, it stays as silent and motionless
as Gibraltair, its little hog eyes watch-
ing the direction of the noise and its
nose sniffing in the air. When the enemy
shows up suddenly in the jungle the
rhino charges like a flash, nose down
and horns leveled like swords for the
thrust, its huge bulk crashing through
the brush like an express train. It is
always a fight to the death, for the
rhinoceros once in a fight wins or dies,
and it mostly wins, if it is not con-
fronted with an express rifle in the
hands of a cool, good shot. It was the
rhino in the end that saved a cool shot
that saved—Hampton's Magazine for
February.

The Briton One of the commonest
And Native fallacies about British
rule in India is that the
natives have little share
in it. That is a gross error. In the
actual daily work of administration
the natives play a far greater part
than Englishmen. The queen's procla-
mation of 1858—the proclamation that
ended the mutiny and transferred the
government of the country from the
East India company to the crown—
contained these words: "It is our will
that, so far as may be, our subjects
of whatever race or creed, be freely
and impartially admitted to offices in
our service, the duties of which, they
may be qualified by their education,
ability, and integrity duly to dis-
charge." This promise has been abun-
dantly kept. It has been kept by ad-
hering to two principles. The first is that
the highest ranks of civil employ-
ment in India, though open to such Indians
as can proceed to England, and pass
the requisite tests, must, nevertheless,
as a general rule, be held by English-
men, for the reason that they possess,
by heredity, partly by education, and
partly by experience, the knowledge of
the principles of govern-
ment, the habits of mind, and the
vigor of character which are essential
for the task. And that the rule of
India being a British rule, and any
other rule being in the circumstances
of the case impossible, the tone and
standard should be set by those who
have created and are responsible for it.
The second principle is that outside
this corps d'elite—I quote from the
speech of a recent viceroy—"we
shall, as far as possible and as the
improving standards of education and
morals permit, employ the inhabitants
of the country, both because our gen-
eral policy is to restrict rather than
to extend European agency, and be-
cause it is