

A NEED OF THE TIMES.

The necessity for manual training in the public schools has been pressed upon the attention of the country in consequence of the lack of skilled workmen in all the principal towns and cities. One cause of this paucity of skilled workmanship is the arbitrary rule of certain labor unions which limits the number of apprentices in different trades, and by that means prevents many youths adapted for handicrafts from receiving that training which is necessary to qualify them to become skilled artisans and mechanics. When it comes to the regulation of labor, these organizations that complain so much of the oppression of capital, become as tyrannical as the sternest kind of tyrants in any class of society, and the individuals who are under their thumb become as complete slaves to their domination as any black or white "servant" who was ever placed in bonds.

One remedy which is likely to help in meeting the requirements in the various trades, is the establishment of manual training as a part of the public school system. This would at first be rather costly and therefore would probably meet with some opposition on account of the increase of taxation necessary to its maintenance. But in the end it would be found of so much benefit that the expense would scarcely be considered in comparison.

The late President Brigham Young frequently advocated the necessity of fitting young people for the active duties of practical life and was ridiculed for his pains, by the class of individuals who are always to be found in the opposition against anything emanating from a "Mormon" source. They declared that his highest ideal of education was to fit a boy for the work of sawing off a board or planing a plank, and a girl to sweep out a room, sew up a skirt or make a batch of bread. In these times just what he endeavored to establish in connection with common school tuition is associated with education by the names of "manual training" and "domestic science." These are simply modern phrases to designate the studies which he recommended.

Both these branches of practical tuition are now parts of the regular course in our Church academies, colleges and universities. At first they are somewhat expensive, because of the buildings, tools and apparatus required for them. But excellent results have already been achieved, and the plan is growing in favor and in usefulness. Improvements will be effected as fast as means can be obtained and utilized in those directions, and there is hope, well grounded, that in a few years trained artisans, mechanics, housekeepers and both young men and young women fitted for practical work in their respective spheres, will not be lacking in Utah communities. The higher branches of education, as they are termed, will not be neglected. Neither branch should interfere with others. The training of the hand need not conflict with the tuition and cultivation of the mind. Handiwork and brainwork should go together, and the cultivation of the spiritual part of human nature will in our Church system of education receive its due consideration and help.

Education does not mean simply learning gained out of books, which is chiefly intellectual and in many respects is not practical. It means the drawing out and elevation of all the powers of the human being, that the boy and the girl may be fitted to meet the exigencies of earthly existence and become useful as individuals and as members of society. The various tastes and adaptabilities of different personalities must be taken into account, and so far as possible the teaching imparted must be with a view to the cultivation, development and improvement of the natural endowments of the pupils. We hope that the manual training already inaugurated in our Church schools will continue and increase and accomplish its design, and that something similar will be adopted in the public schools of the country, for there is need of it and we are confident that it will bring forth excellent results.

"MORMONS" IN ALBERTA.

Some of the Canadian papers, more particularly in the province of Alberta, seem to be desirous of stirring up animosity among the people towards the "Mormon" settlers there. We do not know of anything that can be offered in justification of this course. Our people there attend to their own affairs, do not attempt to interfere with other people's business or religion, and do not disobey or disregard the laws and regulations of the Dominion. We have alluded incidentally to remarks made by some of the papers in that region, which indicate a hostile disposition. We now notice that the Pincher Creek Echo has been indulging in some articles against what it calls "the extensive real estate dealings of the 'Mormon' Church," and also expressing its poor opinion of the Book of Mormon. Of course, that paper and all others are entitled to their views concerning both, but the Echo seems to have gone out of its way to make its attack, which is, after all, indeed but an Echo, for it has no originality and very little, if any, propriety. We do not care to make any extensive remarks concerning it or its utterances, but will leave

them to the press of that vicinity. The following from a non-"Mormon" source will be entirely sufficient for the present. It is copied from the Morning Albertan, and refers directly to the article in the Echo:

"The state of the general public has no particular interest in the religion of the Mormons or the religion of any man. When a man's performance is endangering the state, then the state can take action.

"But until now the performance of the Mormons has been no danger to Canada. The particular marriage relations which at one time existed, do not exist now and never have existed in Canada. We cannot take action because a man believes this or that. When he begins to act then we can proceed.

"It is not for the state or any person else to interfere in the conduct of the Mormons even though they are taking an active interest in real estate in the south. This is a free country and they have that privilege if they so desire.

"The Mormons have been peaceable, industrious and quiet settlers, and what more can anyone ask?"

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.

President Roosevelt, in stating that the United States government will, in the future, be responsible for all meat products exported under official inspection, has endeavored to counteract in the most efficient way imaginable, the injury to the business caused by the publication of the reports of the conditions prevailing in Packingtown.

The Grocers' Federation of England a short time ago held an annual convention at Sheffield, and received a communication from the United States ambassador, Whiteley Reid, inclosing the following from the President:

"You are at liberty to inform the Grocers' Federation that under the new law we can and will guarantee the fitness in all respects of tinned meats bearing the government stamp. If any trouble arises therewith, protest can at once be made not merely to the sellers of the goods, but to the United States government itself."

That ought to end the agitation, and re-establish confidence among foreign consumers, as if, no doubt, will do. It is not too much to hope that the revelations made will have a salutary effect upon business methods in general, since it has become evident that indifference to the public welfare and criminal neglect of the demands of decency do not pay when discovered and exposed. The general shake-up should have a good effect everywhere by convincing managers of vast business interests that it is necessary for them to have and to hold the public confidence, by square dealing.

It is time now, however, to look deeper than the mere surface of the facts disclosed. Upon Sinclair, in his famous Jungle story only incidentally touches upon the unsanitary conditions of packing houses, and the sickening details of some of the processes of labor. His main charges are even graver. He sketches those large centers of industry as moral sinkholes, where the virtue of women is worth nothing; where the ends of justice are defeated; where votes are bought and sold for paltry sums, and where poor working-people, after years of incessant toil and slavery, have no other prospect than a life of shame, and the death of outcasts, while the beneficiaries of the labor live in luxurious palaces, more sumptuously than Old-world potentates. This terrible arraignment of society is prominent all through the story. It seems to us that that fact has hardly been perfectly clear to the reading public. If the facts are as represented by Mr. Sinclair, they call for reform, even more than the physical conditions. It is little use whitewashing the sepulchre outside only, if from the inside emanate pestiferous odors. The moral conditions depicted by the author referred to, do not concern consumers abroad, but citizens at home. And yet it is true that partial reform is insufficient. The reform should be applied at the very root of the evil, and then the results will be seen in every branch of the tree.

COMING TOGETHER IN RUSSIA.

The first and only bill enacted by the Russian Duma during its session of two months, and sanctioned by the Czar, is one appropriating \$7,000,000 for the relief of famine sufferers. And it appears that the Emperor was obliged to sign this measure against the protest of his ministers. Had he followed their counsel, as a constitutional monarch is supposed to do, if he does not prefer a new cabinet, even this measure would have gone into the waste basket. One bill in two months is certainly the minimum result of legislative labor. As compared to the three thousand, or more, laws enacted by the last session of our Congress, it is almost ludicrous. It is the mountain travelling to bring forth a mouse. For the Duma is a ponderous body, and the relief voted for the hungry, debt-burdened, homeless Russians is but a drop of help in an ocean of distress and misery.

Measure as this result is, its importance should not be underestimated. It is a tremendous victory of the people over the bureaucracy. It is perhaps the first open surrender of the Czar to democracy. He has, it is true, been forced to make several concessions, but they have generally been masked so as to appear as Imperial favors. This is one of the first, if not the very first, openly acknowledged victory of the people's representatives. It should be much easier for the Czar the next time when prudence demands it, to espouse the cause of the people. It is the first step that is difficult. And this step the Czar has had the courage to take. If he follows it up, more reforms will come.

The matter of the greatest importance at present is the land question. The farmers of Russia demand that about 300,000,000 acres of land be distributed among them. They do not care whose land, as long as they get it. Their cry is for "Land and Liberty." That it is not entirely without foundation in justice, may be safely concluded from the fact that even the conservative government members are willing to distribute the eighteenth part of the acreage asked for. But this does not satisfy the people. This question is really a burning one. From all over the country the members of the Duma receive letters stating that the peasants refuse to let their sons serve in the army, as long as the land problem has not been satisfactorily solved, and

one prominent paper, in reply to the question, "What do the peasants expect of the Duma?" remarks: "The peasants expect the land to be surrendered."

This, then, is the great question before the Russian assembly. The stand now taken by the Czar may possibly indicate that he has changed policy, and is willing to listen to the people. He cannot hesitate much longer. For the indications are that, unless a decision is arrived at soon, there will be a tidal wave in which both Czar and Duma may be swept away. The recent advice from every part of Russia are ominous of disaster. The torch is being applied to both private and public property. How much longer can the wild beast be held captive?

THE SCHOENBRUNN MEETING.

When the German Emperor hastened to Schoenbrunn to meet the Austrian ruler, shortly after the conference on the Morocco affair, speculation was rife as to the real object of that Imperial conference. It was quite generally supposed that Emperor William went there to discharge the pleasant duty of acknowledging the support of Austria during the proceedings at Algiers, and, incidentally, administering a quibb to Italy for the lukewarmness of its representatives at that congress. But there seems to have been another purpose.

A Paris dispatch now claims that Emperors William and Francis Joseph met to discuss the Russian situation and to agree on a mode of procedure with regard to Poland, should Russia prove unable to quiet the Poles within her boundaries. The result of the conference is not encouraging to Polish patriots. "It was decided," the Paris Journal says, "in principle, that Germany and Austria will intervene in Poland with armed forces in case the Russian Emperor finds it impossible to maintain the control of Poland, the three Emperors thereafter acting in concord for the maintenance of the status quo of their respective Polish possessions."

If the paper mentioned is correctly informed it is evident that the three potentates have agreed to perpetuate the crime of their predecessors who divided the unfortunate kingdom between them. The Poles are not to have as much of a chance as the Finns, or the Russians themselves. If they make a move for independence, they will be crushed by the combined forces of three European powers. That is not fair to the Poles. Nor is it good policy. It engenders bitterness among the Polish people everywhere and stimulates the patriots to further efforts for their dismembered country. It is evident that the two emperors consider the Russian situation now very grave. Otherwise they would not have found it necessary to come together and agree on a concerted plan of action.

Signs of the time—Ice cream and soda water.

Terror spreads in Russia like June grass over the hills.

"Stay, oh! stay with me," is the song the Czar sings to the Goremeykin cabinet.

Thaw's mother is almost crazy because he persists in denying that he is insane.

Mr. Hearst declares that he is not a candidate. Still people believe that Barkis is willing.

So many receptions are being prepared for Mr. Bryan that he will be the great national receiver.

It is never wise to call an investigation a farce until it is finally closed, with the lid nailed down tight.

There are no probabilities in the weather now, nothing but certainty; and that certainty hot weather.

The Elks have chosen Philadelphia in which to hold their next convention. They must have decided to go slow.

If Miss Daisy Leiter had not married an English nobleman very little fuss would have been made about her death.

While Admiral Rojestvensky has been restored to the active list in the Russian navy, still he will keep quiet.

The late Alfred Bell's fortune is estimated at \$125,000,000 to \$225,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie can beat that.

The South American republics that are engaged in the embroglio could not do better than make that armistice permanent.

Street and sidewalk contractors have received orders to rush their work. But it is not necessary to go early so as to avoid the rush.

It would be a good thing if someone would now get an injunction forbidding the sending out of any more "stuff" about the Thaw until the heated term is over.

English chemists have been testing American tinned meats and only in one or two cases have they been found wanting. A pretty good record from the enemy's country.

That Illinois man who is doing all in his power to get into Joliet penitentiary should be accommodated. Such persistence deserves reward. Still, if at first he doesn't succeed he should not be discouraged but try, try again.

It is reported from Paris that Germany and Austria will intervene in Poland with armed forces if Russia cannot control the situation; and all with the Czar's consent. This is a new holy or unholy alliance to suppress Polish national aspirations. Well may Poland exclaim, Ah, woe is me!

SCOFFS AT WOMEN WORKERS.

Kansas City Times.
The advocates of equality of the sexes in regard to postoffice appointments have received another jolt. Following in the steps of Postmaster Bussey of Chicago, Postmaster Warren of Detroit, Mich., thinks that women are unfitted for the work in Uncle Sam's big building there. Twenty new clerks are to be added to the staff and

all will be men. Why? The postmaster thinks that women, physically, are not adapted to the work. He says while some women may be able to stand eight hours a day at a "case" and distribute mail, when it comes to lifting huge sacks they lack the strength for the operation. As for work at the distributing pigeonholes, he declares rather unchivalrously, that the women "don't seem to have memories retentive enough for successful operation." Mr. Wilson boldly adds that there are too many women in the postoffice now for the good of the service; that they are kept there mostly for purely sentimental reasons."

USED FOR SCIENCE.

New York Press.
The Kaiser has had a Roentgen ray's apparatus placed in the castle of Ploekwitz, to determine the course of shots in large game killed on the royal estate, and to study the wounds caused by modern firearms.

WHY CHICAGOANS WORK HARD

Pittsburg Gazette.
The paid statisticians of the Chicago board of health have been doing some figuring and have issued a statement that residents of their city do 12 per cent more work than those of New York and 24 per cent more than the inhabitants of Philadelphia or St. Louis. These estimates are based on the average vacation period of the Chicago man, it being assumed that when the Windy Cityite is not resting he is actively earning the "big" dollar. The esteemed Chicago Inter-Ocean, which is invariably loyal to its city, even at the expense of its veracity, is editorially exuberant over these figures, which prove, it declares, that Chicagoans "are a superior people. We enjoy better health than other people, we are in better spirits, we work harder, we live longer."

GOOD STEP-MOTHERS.

New York Mail.
The good stepmother is an evolution. She is becoming commoner as new conceptions of social duty appear to supplement the primary instincts which hold the family and society together. Her position requires tact and a generous heart to counterbalance the absence of the blood tie and shame down the jealousy and suspicion, on the part of the children under her roof, to which her position lays her open. She may make herself the spiritual mother of these children by all the means that a wise, noble woman can use for the inspiration of young lives. She may become all, and more than all, that the ideal school-mistress is to her devoted pupils. One sign that the modern stepmother is a success is seen in the fact that half-brothers nowadays are not Edmunds and Edgars, as Shakespeare's "Lear" presents them, but loyal friends in their man's estate.

BYRAN'S OTHER LEG.

Chicago Chronicle.
To talk about a two-legged value standard silver and gold is to talk nonsense. As well talk of a three-legged standard of gold, silver and copper or a four-legged standard of gold, silver, copper and lead. If a second leg were possible and would be an improvement on money, a third, a fourth and so on, and the ideal money would be not a biped, a quadruped, an octopus or a centipede, but a metallic thousand-legged worm.

ICE TRUST DOOMED.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times.
Whether the drastic punishment imposed by Judge Kinkaid of Toledo upon the ice trust managers of that city is responsible, or the course of recent events is simply an outgrowth of similar prosecutions covering other forms of extortion, it is plain that the ice trusts of the United States are doomed. All over the country outraged people are after them, and before the summer is past there will be scarcely a state in which they have not been haled before a court. In Ohio the new Valentine anti-trust law overtook them. At Philadelphia some 14 dealers have been prosecuted under the ordinary statutes for conspiracy to extort an exorbitant price and they will be tried in September. At Washington, D. C., yesterday several concerns and individuals connected with the local trust were indicted under the Sherman anti-trust law, a federal statute, being charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Growing Boys.

Bryan is a grandpa, Emperor William is a grandpa, and President Roosevelt is a father-in-law. Well, well, how the boys do keep growing up!—Chicago Record-Herald.

Only Fooling.

"What is your idea of a 'smart set?'" answered Miss Cayenne. "Some of them are merely bad company in good clothes."—Washington Star.

Summer hotel proprietor—Gad! We never had a man guest before. D'you suppose it was my advertisement of fine air that brought 'em?

His Partner—No, my advertisement of fine helresses.—Puck.

Countryman—Return ticket, please. Booking Clerk—Where to?

Countryman—Why, here, of course. Where else could I return?—London Telegraph.

"No, young man," said Mrs. Peck, firmly, "you cannot marry my daughter."

"Alas!" sighed Mr. Smooth, "that puts an end to my long cherished hopes of obtaining the finest mother-in-law in Cleveland!"

The subject was at once reconsidered.—Cleveland Leader.

Baroness—James, don't whistle such horrible tunes and such common music-hall songs.

Footman—But, my lady, you can't expect a rhapsody of Liszt with cleaning the shoes. That will come later when I am polishing the silver.—Witblatt.

First Dragon (at Buffalo Bill's)—Why are the Indians painted like that? One yellow, another blue and green and so on?

Second Dragon—Why, that's to show the color of each regiment.—Pigaro.

Young Widow—Oh, Herr Tim, my little daughter is perfectly enraptured with you.

Visitor—Indeed, what did she say then?

Young Widow—She said, "Look here, mamma, there is a man I should like for a papa."—Salon Witblatt.

Middle-aged Gentleman (to demure young lady behind him)—You have been following me nearly an hour. May I ask to what agreeable circumstances I am indebted for it?

Young lady—Oh, your walk reminds me so much of my poor little Fido, who died the other day.—Salon Witblatt.

Guest—I can only see sauce here, waiter; there's no lobster in it.

Waiter—Certainly, there's lobster in it.

Guest—But I haven't got time to spend an hour fishing for them.—Floh.

Master—And so you are the new waitress. Has my wife told you your principal duty here?

Maid—Yes, it was to keep out of your way.—Bombe.

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