

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES. Tuesday, February 11, 1903.

A SUGGESTION TO EDUCATORS.

A prominent educator in this community, probably the most modest yet certainly one of the ablest and most successful among his talented brethren, has recently made a suggestion which the News is ready to endorse with cordiality and with enthusiasm. It is to the effect that, since there is still much room for improvement in our public school system, and since the value and importance of education are deeply impressed upon the mind of every progressive citizen, a concerted effort should be made in the immediate future for devising ways and means to supply all deficiencies in the present system and elaborate and perfect all the features that have been found sufficient and effective. An educational convention, the members of which shall be practical instructors and well-known superintendents, with possibly a few energetic, trusty trustees thrown in to give variety and vigor to the proceedings, would be the means, our friend thinks, of bringing the whole subject plainly before the public. Every part of the Territory being represented, the plan of action finally decided upon would come in for the widest adoption of itself, an insurmountable advantage. Perhaps there are obstacles and incongruities in the school law; if so, any recommendations for amendment made by such a convention would be sure to receive favorable attention from the Legislature. Even if nothing else was accomplished, there would still be the one great benefit of an interchange of ideas, an examination of the various systems of instruction, and an encouragement to renewed energy in a field the most important, though at times the most trying, in human endeavor.

But there are many reforms and improvements that should be made, and would be, we believe, if the educators of the Territory could be gotten together to consider them. One crying need suggests itself to the most casual observer: that of county high schools, the grade between the common school and the University. Economical reasons, if there are no others, would seem to urge this particular subject upon the notice of the various county authorities. To be sure, the Territorial University has a preparatory department where students may fit themselves for the more advanced courses in the institution proper. But think how much cheaper and more satisfactory it would be, both to pupils and parents, if such preparation could be had at home—at least in the home county. One would think each county would seem to have this particular subject upon the notice of the various county authorities. To be sure, the Territorial University has a preparatory department where students may fit themselves for the more advanced courses in the institution proper. But think how much cheaper and more satisfactory it would be, both to pupils and parents, if such preparation could be had at home—at least in the home county.

We have alluded briefly to one feature that might be discussed; there are many others which every teacher or superintendent has thought of or met with in his own experience. All such subjects should be ventilated, considered, acted upon; the various committees of the Territory ought to know what they want in educational affairs; and it seems to us that the plan of holding a representative convention is about the best way of bringing the whole matter forward for intelligent investigation.

A TRULY GREAT MAN.

Hon. William Ewart Gladstone is not only a grand old man but a great one; more than this even, he is a wonderful man. He was an active worker in the political arena for many years prior to the birth of either our President or our President, yet with eighty-four years of life following his brow and stooping his figure, the fire of earlier days burns as brightly as of yore, the eloquence which for three score years and more has charmed all listeners has abated nothing of its power, his voice is still firm and his memory altogether unimpaired. Does not this among the creatures of the earth most subject to feebleness and decay with advanced years constitute all that may define a wonderful man?

There are and will remain differences of opinion, widely divergent, as to the correctness of Mr. Gladstone's judgment on some of the greater questions of the day; there is those in attendance who will say and try to demonstrate that he is not the equal of his great predecessor Disraeli viewed from whatever standpoint we may; and many will claim that he is now but paving the way to a life of tolerably brilliant mediocrity with a humiliating close when his bill reaches the limit of his mortal coil. It is a question if any of these will believe that the venerable statesman is not in an aged man of his years that ever "rose or reigned or fell" to the service of the British crown. His methods they may attack and be necessarily erroneous; that it would be greater folly than that committed by the serpent in the smith's workshop, that quacked a file and lost his teeth for his pains, for those who have taken to heart the motto of the illustrious intellect, "Inquire, inquire, inquire," and have led from the bright laurels which crown the brow through the work of a long and busy life.

Mr. Gladstone presented his hand-

booked bill for a local parliament for Ireland in the house of commons yesterday afternoon a little before 5 o'clock. The scene that occurred when he entered the chamber must have been his last, for, the illness and weakness lasting for several minutes, which were repeated when he arose to introduce the bill—the crowning work of his career. He then proceeded without hesitation to speak in behalf of the measure, the old-time flow of pure English, which may be proud as it falls from his lips without an effort or substitution, being heard and marveled at as it was. He was repeatedly interrupted with cheers.

It would be impossible to select for special mention any portion of the great Briton's effort from the telegraphic systems. Even with its incomprehensibility of the orator's warmth and virility seem to speak through the lines and chain the attention of the reader. However, although may be made by that portion wherein the promise of Great Britain when the act of union was passed that Irishmen should have seats in the cabinet but as shamefully been broken. Only one representative of Erin, in fact, had even been thus recognized before the act was passed—the Duke of Wellington. If Gladstone did not say that this was because of military services rendered which thrust English prejudice aside and made the question of honoring the man who afterwards received the credit for overthrowing Napoleon a compulsory one, he had reasons for doing so on a point, but to us it appears as an insult; and the additional fact was referred to last but one other Irishman since the act was passed—Castlereagh—had been similarly honored, this being equivalent to violation of the spirit at least of the national obligation.

The report, which appears as extended copy on this page, is a telegraphic column of news. It says after the speech the orator was overwhelmed with congratulations; that among the listeners was Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, who pronounced the speech marvellous and the presentation the most beautiful in public he had ever heard. As the judge has heard a great many and is a man not thoroughly qualified for determining such a question, we may accept his statement as a conclusion. The effort occupied between two and three hours.

Whatever may be the fate of the house bill, of one thing we may be well assured—that the name and fame of the Grand Old Man, which even some of his friends feared were in peril through the hazardous undertaking in which he is engaged, are more secure and if possible brighter than ever before. It all goes to show that man may not at all times if even at all measure the depth of his own greatness by his own fallible judgment or determine to what length the spaces of life may extend ere yet the illustrious fathers and the structure give way. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone's friends and supporters are so generally disappointed as are his enemies, one agrees with the other disagreeing, that the climax of a reputation already a living honor to its wearer is reached at the climax of his political life.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

This is the day given up by common consent to the sway of Cupid, the little clothesline messenger for the person saint of the tender passion, Valentine. It is not a harmful practice to send adhesive expressions of a proper regard at such a time as this, any time, so long as in doing so propriety and good judgment are called into the situation. Some valentines are very beautiful and costly, and nearly all of the latter class are worth preserving as souvenirs of the sender, so long as he or she was actuated by proper motives. But there is another class of "valentines" which have been used almost as extensively and whose use defines the sender while intending to insult the ones they are sent to. Surely no gentleman or lady would stoop to so contemptible a method of getting fancied revenge, of "getting even" as it is called with somebody, by sending one or more of these miserably executed, wretchedly devised, vulgar and cheap things, that appear as conspicuously in nearly every shop window, the dejected attached to them being in nearly every case if possible worse than the picture itself. It is gratifying to believe that the practice is disappearing.

THE ROSEY QUESTION.

Mr. John J. Valentine, president of Wells, Fargo & Co's institution, a court case also touched a point in the nature of a "metal circular" for 1902; this may be a regular proceeding, but no matter so that the one here referred to possesses special interest by reason of its character. It is a circular of our metal circulars at the present time—one is still floating out of the country in a steady stream, together with it and all but completely deposited. Mr. Valentine makes a distinction of the precious metals mined west of the Missouri river, he is including British Columbia, for the past year, which shows in the aggregate—gold, \$34,130,000; silver, \$20,000,000; copper, \$19,370,000; lead, \$11,100,000. Total for one year, \$111,670,000. The "metal circular" was also a note the several metals, herein have been estimated, in silver, 67 cents per oz.; copper, 12 cents per lb.; and lead, \$1.10 per cwt; which amount

to the total production of these metals for the year, for the reason that the production of silver, for instance, is very near the maximum figure obtained for the year. Other things contribute to this production, such as the increasing and increasing facilities for transporting to the difficulty of obtaining absolutely correct statements from mining and milling men, etc. But with all due allowance made for such causes, the statement may be considered nearly correct to have actually a correct circular upon these circumstances, as may be readily ascertained when the source of information and his exceptional opportunities for obtaining such information are considered. It may be accepted as the best and closest that can be had.

The net product of the silver and territories west of the Missouri river and not including British Columbia or the western part of Mexico for twenty-two years past is given as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Silver, Gold. Rows for 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

It is also shown that the total exportation of silver to foreign countries from this country and England for last year was \$17,242,524, this being about \$20,000,000 more than for 1901, while the falling off in production by comparison was very great. Another authority shows that the entire production of the world outside of this country and Mexico does not amount to 10,000,000 ounces more than is utilized for a circulating medium by the country that produces it. As to the production of gold, the Census Bureau (recently authorized) predicted early last year that the yield would amount to \$1,000,000,000, but as seen by the above table, this was not reached by over 4,000,000, this constituting the smallest output with a few exceptions that has been recorded since 1843. It is believed that the production of gold by the entire world for 1902, can safely be estimated at not more than \$120,000,000. After deducting \$75,000,000 for the article for dentistry it leaves \$45,000,000 for coinage purposes—enough to make good the amount lost by absorption, to say nothing of that which disappears by hoarding and which is consequently out of circulation.

Should gold eventually disappear from general circulation as money, either by continued falling off in the yield, thus narrowing its possession gradually down to a very few, or through the discovery of such vast and productive fields that it would become common and not sufficiently sought for to be hoarded to sustain its present value, the question properly arises as to what the world's people would do for money. Some means of effecting exchanges they must have, and paper will not do unless based upon something intrinsically valuable and absolutely secure. What, then, could we turn our attention to but legislation and just and soundly based silver? And if it is to act alone as money—the very thing which it does now to several great nations of the globe as we have shown in these columns—why should it not in company with the only other metal recognized as possessing intrinsic value, especially when we consider that the value of the latter does not represent one-half the daily transactions of mankind? These are questions worth considering.

An industry is now established in this city that does considerable credit to its interests. Not only will they be handled by the operation, but the waste bottle policy will ensure in the bank, and early protection from impurities in drinking water is a boon. We refer to a manufactory opened up in this city for the production of a very useful household article in the shape of a double metal filter for the purification of drinking water. The operation is very simple yet quite effective. It consists in the water to be filtered being strained through a system of sponges in one cylinder, hence being conveyed by its own gravity to the other cylinder, it is passed through an eighteen inch bed of filtering material consisting of alternate layers of charcoal and sand, when the result is a sparkling, clear, purified beverage. This is something to be commended if it can accomplish all that is promised, something of the kind is badly needed.

TECHNICAL AMERICA, is a fair way to establish its claim as the most city in the United States, notwithstanding the assertion of the text books on geography and history that the honor belongs to St. Augustine, Florida, which was founded by Menéndez in 1565.

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The Hotel Transporter is located on Temple Square, Tremont Office, East Gate, Deseret City, Salt Lake City. It is a first-class hotel, and will be pleased to receive all my old friends.

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS. Salt Lake City, Utah. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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THE MARRIAGE LICENSES GAVE OUT THEY'LL HAVE TO PRINT SOME MORE. FOR THE LATEST PAD IS NOT A RICH DAD. AS IT WAS IN DAYS OF YORE, BUT A MAIDEN FAIR, IS A TREASURE RARE NONE CAN HER CHARMS OUTSHINE. AS SHE COOKS WITH SKILL ON THE CHARTER OAK. WITH ITS WIRE GAUZE, DOOR SO FINE.

Z. C. M. I., Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

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of 2500 feet length Hotel. THIS WEEK. BEER OF CHAMPION BREWERY. Our Beer is brewed in the most modern and complete manner in the West.

B. H. SCHEITLER

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