

it was found necessary to put up his homestead at public auction and sell it for a debt which he never owed and which did not accrue through any act of omission or commission on his own part. The sombre elegy by the poet Gray contains many lines fitting to such occasions, but none perhaps more so than

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth
e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour—
The path of glory leads but to the
grave."

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS WANTED.

In the issue of the "News" each Saturday appears a column headed "Industrial Bureau," which is controlled by the chairman of the bureau, Bishop William B. Preston, and contains announcements of help and employment wanted, opportunities to secure homes and make investments, etc., and other like matters. The information which is thus made public each week is doing a great deal of good by bringing together employer and employee, and pointing out where capital can be profitably invested, and where homes can be obtained on easy terms.

Last Saturday this column contained several announcements that are worthy of the attention of parties having small amounts of capital to invest. One stated that a wool scouring plant is wanted at Coalville. This town is in the center of a region in which vast numbers of sheep are sheared each spring, and it is desirable that the wool be scoured before it is shipped to market. No great amount of either skill or money is needed to make the industry a success, and Coalville ought to have this want supplied right away. Fuel is very cheap, water is abundant, land can be had almost if not quite for nothing, a heavy patronage is reasonably certain and permanent, and some man of means will no doubt soon see the point.

Wanship, near Coalville, wants a pottery, and has plenty of clay, while mine slack for fuel can be had for the hauling a few miles. Land and water can be had cheap, probably for the asking, and there is no reason why a skillful potter with a few hundred dollars in ready means and a fair amount of business ability should not build up a good business in this little town. It is on the railroad and within driving distance of this city and other markets for wares in the pottery line.

Preston, Idaho, is one of the most thrifty, prosperous and promising towns in the Intermountain country. It is in the center of an extensive region where great quantities of wheat are raised and in which dry farming is being made a huge success, and is the terminus of a branch of the Oregon Short Line railroad. The town needs a roller mill, and the strangest feature of the matter is that there should be any necessity of publishing such a want in a newspaper. The opening for a roller mill there is so obvious, and the profits on the investment so certain that it is surprising that the want has not been long since supplied. Any practical flour mill man, who will investigate the inducements Preston offers for such a plant, will quickly become convinced that they are of the most substantial character.

Cambridge, Idaho, lies in Marsh valley, not far from the Oregon Short Line railroad, and needs a creamery. The valley is an ideal region for cows. The range is covered in summer with a magnificent crop of grass, while hay for winter feeding is produced in abundance. The settlers there want a market for the milk they are producing, the quantity of which would be immensely increased if a creamery

were placed within their reach. It would not take much capital to supply this want, and the returns would be sure, quick and heavy.

The "News" feels that it is aiding in building up the communities among which it circulates in making known as widely as possible the above openings for industrial plants, and this is the only motive in thus advertising them. If men of means and brains in this part of the country would turn their attention to the establishment of such industries, instead of devoting their time and money to non-productive purposes, it would be vastly better for them and for the people of this section generally.

HAVE CHILDREN RIGHTS?

A somewhat ugly rumor was current the other day in one of the suburbs of the city to the effect that a school teacher, for some slight youthful offense, grabbed a boy by the throat and held him until to the spectators it appeared that he was nearly choked, and then further beat him severely. The victim, it was said, had to be carried home. The matter has been freely commented on in some of the homes of the children frequenting the school and seems to call for some sort of an impartial investigation. The boy may be poor and without influential friends, but that is no reason why he should not be entitled to such protection as school boards, or the law, may provide for.

The question whether school teachers have a moral right to administer corporeal punishment to pupils entrusted to their care a few hours every day has nothing to do with this case. Even the most ardent champion of the club and the fist agrees that the efficiency of these is problematic unless wielded with justice, mercy and decency. Another question is involved. Teachers are paid to educate the children, both heart and intellect. The former is influenced mostly by their worthy example. Their intercourse with the children should be characterized by all that is good and noble, and above all, humanizing; they should be the ideals of the pupils in all that which these are supposed to seek to attain; they should be living models worthy of imitation. If they fail in this, their place is not in the school room. The law compels parents to send their little ones to school; the same law should protect the boys and girls from exhibitions of brutality that, whatever may be said of their propriety in the arena of pugilism, certainly are a disgrace to the classroom, or the precincts of our temples of learning. The hearts of children are tender. It is easy, in a moment of thoughtless fury, to cause a wound that leaves a scar for life.

ANCIENT AMERICAN HISTORY.

Gradually there comes to the knowledge of scholars and investigators more and more information concerning the ancient history of the American continent, but as is natural the theories founded upon imperfect and fragmentary data frequently vary widely from the truth, as communicated to man by modern revelation; but at the same time the discoveries that are being made in American archaeology strongly tend to confirm that truth as contained in the Book of Mormon.

The Chicago Times-Herald lately had an editorial under the heading "Ancient History of America," which shows the trend of modern interest in the subject, and is subjoined:

"Little by little the attention of scholars is turning to the records

which former races have left in America. A slight and uncompleted study has been made of the round tower at Newport; of the mounds in Ohio, and the ruins in New Mexico and Arizona. Long ago it was known that a still more gorgeous volume lay unopened in the mountain forests of Central America. Yet the temples of Yucatan have been passed in neglect while explorers delved in the ashes of Thebes or guessed at the tablet messages of Babylon.

"But latterly the American student has found the courage to become interested in the American story, and he is conning the alphabet that promises a wonderful message. A Boston fund has kept for years in the southwestern field a corps of inquirers who are reading in ruins that rest on ruins something of the peoples who lived and loved and builded long before the lookout in Columbus's flagship cried 'Land!' and gave a new world to Spain. A writer in the January Century tells a marvelous story of the temples in Honduras; tells of a city that was in ruins, overgrown with giant forests, and forgotten when the Aztec came. Yet in this ruined city is sculpture that proves either a religion or a mythology that must be vastly interesting.

"And a still more recent discoverer, returned to the City of Mexico, reports ruins in the state of Chiapas as richly garnished with strange decorations. Magnificent stucco and terra cotta figures are said to adorn the walls, and over all has grown the significant luxuriance of a majestic wood.

"It is well to quiz the Sphinx for a solution of antiquity's problem. But there is an ancient history of America still to be written, and the races of whom the Aztecs knew as little as Cortez knew of Montezuma's people commend to us from the depths of their silence a history which it is now our duty—as it should be our pleasure—to learn."

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Friends of the metric system are again preparing a bill in favor of that standard of measurement, to be introduced in Congress at an early day. There is one reason, perhaps the only one, why it should be adopted, and that is this, that a great many countries have it and that common weights and measures facilitate trade. In Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, Venezuela, Peru and Servia the metric system is obligatory. Russia, Denmark and Japan are about the only countries where it has not obtained some recognition.

The prevailing sentiment in Great Britain, as in this country, is said to be in favor of the metric system. It is a question of dollars and cents. It has been reported to the United States coast survey that England has lost many contracts in foreign countries because the changing of figures from one system to another is always liable to result in inaccuracy. This consideration will command attention since no progressive country can afford to stand isolated in such matters, even when possible to do so.

The claim, however, that the meter is a scientifically more correct standard than the yard is not true. It was established in France. The savants arrived at it by taking measurements of the earth's surface at the meridian of Paris, dividing this in ten million parts and thus obtaining 39,371 inches and calling this a meter. It is obvious that the measurement of a curved line at any particular meridian of the earth is rather arbitrary; besides, science has proved that the originators