DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 505.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.

Twenty-eight years ago today the DESERET NEWS began the publication of its daily edition. That was a long time ago in the history of this Territory—more than half of the time these valleys have been occupied by white men. On the 21st of November, 1867, there were no railways here, and it was not until the next year that the great transcontinental line made its way into Utah. The development in this one respect since then is suggestive of the vast changes which have come over Utah in the period named, and with which the NEWS has kept pace as a faithful chronicler of events and an earnest worker for the welfare of the people of this inter-mountain region. Glancing over the record of the past, it is with unshaken confidence in the glorious destiny of the dwellers in these mountain vales that the EVENING NEWS starts upon its twenty-ninth volume; and it anticipates that another twenty-eight years will record in this section of the Republic a grander development in prosperity and power than ever has been witnessed in a like period elsewhere in the nation.

THE VETO STANDS.

Referring to the attempted passage of a bill over the Mayor's veto on Tuesday evening by a vote of 9 to 3, a gentleman asks the following question:

> It has been stated that in the City Council, if all fifteen members were present or in office, ten votes would be sufficient to carry a bill over the Mayor's veto; but that as Mr. Barlow's retirement leaves but fourteen actual members of the council, "the clerk contends that ten votes are necessary to overcome the veto; that those who opposed the veto contend that of fourteen votes nine and one-third is the necessary two-thirds vote, and removing the one-third under commercial rules nine votes are sufficient." How does the NEWS figure it?

Very easily. There are fifteen members in the full Council, and of that number ten constitute the necessary two-thirds to overcome a veto by the Mayor. In the instance referred to, nine is less than two-thirds of even the fourteen members, hence the Mayor's veto on the Farrell bill stands. There is no "commercial" lopping off of one-third or any other number under such circumstances. The text of the statute must be fully complied with.

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

For some time there has been in different parts of the United States an agitation having for its purpose the creation of a public sentiment favoring the introduction of a system of military training in the common schools of the nation; and in these days when even fads of little merit are sought up and pushed to the force it would not be surprising if some educators of prominence should fall in with this idea of a military schooling which has so much to teach it under some circumstances. With this fact in view it is not amiss to consider carefully the advisability at some training in the light of its object and effects and the condition and destiny of the Republic.

The question at issue in this matter is not such as to call for elaborate discussion, since it involves but two simple propositions: 1—Whether the maintenance of the Union requires constant application of the strong military arm in internal affairs; and 2—Whether a large army and navy and a warlike policy are necessary to preserve this nation from foreign interference and overthrow.

The first of these propositions will be unanimously negatived by every patriotic citizen, who will readily discern that it is the complete immunity from such influences as are wielded through a large standing army that enables the people to exercise all the functions of freemen. Hence the nation's internal affairs need no regulation such as flows from giving to the minds of its youth a special military cast.

As to the second proposition, there are some people who affect to believe that the United States is in an unsafe condition in its international relations because its armament is comparatively small. Such an opinion cannot be based upon the past experience of the United States, since that affords the strongest suggestion to the contrary. This government has followed a peace policy that has proved a tower of strength to the minds of its family of nations. Its attitude in this respect has relieved it of the bickering and quarreling that always mark governments which possess great and ever military strength; and because of the reputation growing out of this policy, any nation that would press to a violent settlement a dispute with the United States would be by common consent looked upon as going far beyond the limits of propriety before "good-natured Brother Jonathan" would square off at it, and then would be placed in a light before others that no government finds it to be desirable. Besides, nations readily recognize the rule that when a peace-loving man does fight he fights hard; and there is no disputing the fact that when Uncle Sam is in a fizzle he is there in dead earnest. His military carelessness is not worn out by internal abuse, and when it is aroused no necessary ingredient is lacking; hence no nation is in a hurry to meet him. People who talk of other nations being more than a match for the United States because of their strong military equipment forget or ignore the fact that any cause which would precipitate an international conflict with our government as one party would bring to the latter's support a nation of fighting freemen instead of armies of hirelings; and to give citizen soldiery the requisite training it is not necessary to go back to the age at which our boys attend the public schools. Hence in this there is no demand for a military training for children in these schools.

Thus a necessity for introducing any such system of instruction may be readily understood not to exist. A further glance at the suggestion for military training, however, reveals the fact that it would be a direct and serious menace to a continuation of the republican form of government in this land. The United States has grown and prospered beyond all other nations because of its peace policy, which has led the minds and energies of its people to something beside the art of war as a leading feature in their accomplishments. The awakening of a strong military ardor in that permanent form which would follow the school instruction proposed would change the best of those minds and energies into harmony with itself, and the destiny of the Republic could be pointed out in that military despotism whose the American freedom of today, even yet too restricted in some respects, would be wholly a thing of the past.

We can see now how easily the average youth becomes "soldier-struck" through the glamor of bayonet and the display which attend military life. But consider that under the proposed instruction a desire for that life would be instilled into the boys of the whole nation from their earliest years, and what do we have as a result? Nothing short of a military disciplining when those boys become the controlling factor in the nation's affairs; and with the inauguration thereof, goodbye to the Republic that has found its wonderful prosperity in a policy of peace and has achieved its greatest victories on the plane of good will to man!

By the very nature of men, military training in the public schools would bring soldier life into prominence as the arena of youthful ambition, and the equilibrium of the nation as it has been and is would be destroyed. There is abundant opportunity for instruction in the art of war, so far as that instruction is of value in this nation, after the age at which our boys leave the public schools, and this opportunity probably should be taken due advantage of. But every thoughtful person who considers carefully the situation, and who desires the perpetuation of American institutions as they have been known from the founding of the Republic, will set his face firmly against military instruction in the public schools, for the reason that it would inject into the minds of the youth ideas that at such a time of life would be productive of disastrous results individually and nationally. We have no need for, and do not want, a nation whose youth glory in the anticipation of a military career beyond that which is found in the peaceful avocations of life.

AN APPLICATION OF PROPHECY.

In an interview with an Adventist preacher published in yesterday's News the views of the religious body he represents on the present trouble in Turkey are given. We do not know whether it is an authorized statement of those views or only the gentleman's individual opinion, but anyone who reads the dispatch relating to the matter will notice many inconsistencies in the exegesis. In the first place historically the Ottoman power and the Mohammedan power are two distinct appearances on the stage of the world and cannot be considered identical. Then the "kings of the east" cannot be France, Russia, Prussia and England, unless "east" means west and north. Truthful ideas are confused in further evident by the suggestion that England possibly is "the king of the south," too, as well as "the king of the east." There are other equally glaring inconsistencies.

The rule laid down by Isaac Newton, not to study prophecy as if it were intended to make every student a prophet, is too often violated. Hence come misinterpretations of times and seasons and places which no man can know except by special revelation interpreting that which is written. Hence also the disrepute in which the written word has been held by scoffers who have noticed the failures of apparently devout men to grasp the real meaning of the word. The prophetic writings occupy a similar position as that of a "light in a dark place." It may guide the wanderer to its presence, although darkness intervenes between him and the place it illuminates. As he draws near, however, he will gradually come within its range and finally see clearly the surrounding objects. Prophecies in the inspired word will thus guide the one who gives heed to them in the right direction, and the nearer the time comes for their fulfilment, the better they will be understood, but not until their final completion can all the details be discovered, and even then only by those who possess the spirit of prophecy. This arrangement is by God, for prophecy is given not to help frail man to demonstrate his sagacity over his fellowmen, but to declare the wisdom and the power of the Almighty and thus lay a firmer foundation for faith in Him.

ON LEIF'S TRACK.

An attempt is to be made to decipher some alleged inscriptions on the Northmen's rock on the west of Mount Hay. Dr. Canfield believes that the peculiar markings of the rock are inscriptions made by some of the Northmen who accompanied Leif Ericson to America.

Dr. Canfield, says the New York Sun, is the owner of the property on which the rock lies. He is now having it photographed and carefully measured and will submit his work to the Smithsonian institution at Washington. And if the sages in this country fail to interpret the mysterious inscriptions, he will submit them to the inspection of European antiquarians.

The rock is a mass of bluish-gray fine-grained, hard stone, ten feet long, six feet wide, and two and one-half feet thick. At high tide it forms a good landing place and at low water it is a comfortable seat for pedestrians along the beach. The alleged inscription covers but a small portion of the surface. It is believed it was not made by the Indians but by the Norsemen.

Leif's pioneer vessel is supposed to have sailed up the Seaconnet river to Mount Hope about A. D. 1001. Thorfinn Karlsefni was the most prominent voyager after Leif. He came with three ships, 160 men and seven women. In 1007 his wife Gudrid bore him a son on the shores of Buzzard's Bay. This child, it is claimed, was the first of European blood to be born on this continent. The next year Karlsefni removed to Mount Hope. But he was so harrassed by the natives that he returned to Greenland in 1012. Dr. Canfield believes that the figures on the rock and also the rude tracing of a boat were made by some of the Norse exploring parties sent out from Newport or Mount Hope.

ACCORDING TO a dispatch two Mormon Elders have been prohibited from preaching the Gospel in a certain town in one of the Southern States on the ground that their tenets are "a menace to the peace, dignity and good morals of the city." There is a surprising degree of ignorance manifested in this charge. But down in a section where the illiteracy of the population is said to be all the way from 11 to 40 per cent, opposition to efforts at enlightenment can be expected. When Christianity first was presented to the world charges of a similar nature against its representatives were circulated and believed among the masses of the Roman people.

Clinton, Missouri.

Mr. A. L. Armstrong, an old druggist, and a prominent citizen of this enterprising town, says: "I sell some forty different kinds of cough remedies, but have never in my experience sold as much of any one article as I have of *Bulliard's Horehound Syrup*. All who use it say it is the most perfect remedy for Coughs, Cold, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, they have ever tried." It is a specific for Croup and Whooping Cough. I will relieve a Cough in one minute. Contains no opiates. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

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Mrs. Hiram Yeager of Arcadia, Salt Lake City, is writing of the great benefit her little boy had derived from the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, both of a similar result obtained by the use of Mrs. Benjamin Huber of Mill Creek, Utah, by the same means. "Mrs. Huber's little boy of six years was very sick, lingering along under the doctor's care with no apparent improvement. He was suffering from gravel in the bladder.

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