DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1895.

The Deseret Evening News is published daily, Sundays excepted, at office Southeast East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

Press Edition at 3:30 p. m. Regular Edition at 8 o'clock.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

The Deseret Weekly is published every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily 12 Months	$10.00
Daily 6 Months	5.00
Daily 3 Months	2.50
Daily 1 Month	90
Daily per Week	20
Semi-Weekly Edition 12 Months	2.00
Semi-Weekly Edition 6 Months	1.00
Semi-Weekly Edition 3 Months	50
Semi-Weekly 1 Month	25
Weekly 12 Months	1.50

Payments for Subscriptions always in advance.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give former as well as present address.

The News is on sale at the principal Hotels, News Stands and on all passenger trains leaving the city after 3 p. m. daily.

City Subscribers will kindly notify J. F. Burton, Superintendent, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

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DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 498.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-sixth Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday morning, October 6th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. A cordial invitation is given to the officers and members of the Church to be present.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

THE BASIS OF LIBERTY.

A recent number of the New York *Mail and Express* contains a well written article the purpose of which is to emphasize the truth that Christianity is the basis of liberty, a fact that claims the consideration of all who, directly or indirectly, are responsible for the maintenance and development of a country's institutions. To lose sight of it in the various assemblies where the affairs of nations are decided is as perilous as to steer along a dangerous coast without the guiding rays of the lighthouses.

Babylon was once a mighty power, "the glory of kingdoms," "the praise of the whole earth." With swift stride it rose from insignificancy to a position of supremacy in civilization, to wealth and influence; yet it fell as if scattered by the hands of supernatural agents. The capital, once renowned for its wonders in architecture and other evidences of human genius, became literally "a lair of wild beasts and a place of stagnant waters," in which condition it practically remains up to the present time.

In the same way, the pyramids of Egypt are crumbling to dust mingling with the sand of the desert, and the civilization of which they are monuments is wiped out from the pages of history. Greece is no more except in the ruins and monuments that still testify to her former glory, and Rome that once ruled the world has been scattered to the four winds like the fragments of the image the Babylonian ruler saw in his dream. The same fate met the nations on this continent of whose existence and marvelous achievements science is just becoming cognizant.

To the important question, why has all this glory been trampled in the dust? the writer in the *Mail and Express* replies: "Simply because all these splendid and machine political powers depended upon the supremacy of mental and material greatness divorced from pure religion for their strength and success."

This tells the whole secret. They gradually abandoned the path that was illuminated by the light of revelation from God and consequently drifted away until lost in the darkness of error and unbelief. Iron was mixed with clay, divine truth with frail human wisdom, and the result was destructive.

There is a twofold reason why the progress of a nation necessarily depends on its preservation of a pure religion. It is only by revelation that man knows anything about his origin, the reason for his existence on earth and his future destiny. The very grouping together of individuals into families and nations is for the purpose of educating man into a higher life. What are to the end to be obtained by social affiliations, law, authorities and governments that link individuals together? It follows, that from the moment a people disregard religious truth and endeavor to deny man's relationship and obligations to his God, its dissolution is inevitable. Suppose a rich or, no matter how excellent, would, undertake to instil into the minds of the people that that relationship is a delusion, a superstition only of fancy, and that the aims and purposes of education are confined within the bath of the seat of earning, in fact, that existence that ceases beyond the sphere of earn, how long could that establishment exist? Dissolution, in an equally absurd manner, dirt into a condition of forgetfulness of their very purpose, surely they must be overthrown and give room for others.

Besides, it is only by the adherence religious truth that morality can be preserved. France has taught the world what the substitution of the goddess of reason for God can lead to: the results of the doctrines of Voltaire and it seem, a lesson at which the student of history still shudders. Without true religion the existence of pure morals is impossible, and without the latter individual liberty and national independence must perish, because sin carries with it the germs of dissolution.

The ancient nations long ago buried in oblivion were not deficient in patriotism, in genius, in wealth. Still, they went down, and the warning they send to us is that the perpetuity of civilization and the blessings we enjoy depends upon a recognition of those truths that God has revealed for the guidance of His children.

PERILOUS.

The noun derelict so commonly used means the hulk or remains of a dismantled ship, deserted by the passengers and crew, the helpless sport of winds and waves, without steam or sails to drive her forward on any fixed course, or helmsman to guide her toward any port. A peculiarity of such craft is that they invariably get into currents which mark the paths of commerce and are consequently a menace to all legitimate navigation; for while rocks and reefs and shoals and sandbars can be ascertained and regularly marked upon the charts which embarking folk study, and may therefore be avoided by intelligent seamanship, the derelict has no permanence of abode, no fixity of purpose, and may be alike encountered in the deepest waters or the most tortuous road, in the broad blaze of day or in the stillest watches of the night. Its grave is the peril which such wrecks convey that more than once they have been a matter of international discussion—cannon and torpedo boats have been suggested for continuous warfare from all commercial nations against the destructive waylayers, and each week's maritime news gives the latest known particulars as to the description, number and whereabouts of these emissaries of the high seas.

But there are derelicts of the land as well as of the main—obstructions to progress and a constant peril to their abettors associates. They are met with in the walks of business, where the present condition is not alone the result of uniformness—for moderate with most deserving craft would either mean complete wreck or early repair and repair—but is more frequently the effect of bad management and devious ways and practices. They are perpetually crossing and obstructing the educational, religious and social channels; and, perhaps more frequently than anywhere else they drift into the sea of politics, which in its calmest aspects is treacherous and tempestuous enough for those who sway it, without any of the additional dangers that come from unknown shoals and from deeply but unexpected obstacles.

Against this class of derelicts we sound a note of warning. Utah is about to put on the habiliments of a new and sovereign State. Her first ventures will be of course beset with many difficulties—many of them not of her making, but all of them combining to put to the test her seaworthiness and the skill of her navigators. We suggest a pilot fleet armed and authorized to blow all derelicts out of the water—and by derelicts let it be understood that old, weather-beaten, waterlogged, rugged wrecks are no more meant than the serene young things whose paint and brass are still bright and whose masts and tillers have ceased to be obedient to responsible control. As it is said that in this policy there is no safety, we reply that the present ship is to the living rather than to the dead; there is more sense and statesmanship in shifting the present and rewinding for the future than in sentimental sing over the past. Whether on any ticket or not, whether affecting to work for any or not, for political derelicts that have neither chart nor destination, neither helm nor clearance papers, we advocate a sufficient dose of signative torpedoes or dynamite.

A NEW PERIL.

The mathematical congress recently in session in New York has been productive of many sensations. We have already alluded to one of them—the declaration of the London specialist as to the crimes and operations and identity and present whereabouts of Jack the Ripper, whose butcheries of fallen women horrified the whole civilized world. Now comes another specialist, Dr. Gibier by name, with the dreadful intelligence that "any plague or disease can be introduced by the mere throwing into water or milk of cultured bacilli."

This is a possibility that is full of terror, possessing more perils by reason of its indefiniteness, than the knife of a Ripper, the blunderer of a fiend, the tool of an anarchist or the paternal pistol of a Borgia. The opportunities it offers for private revenge are beyond estimate in their conditions. All that the disturbed soul, the jealous husband or wife, the despairing parent or the murderous misanthrope needs, is to carry surreptitiously at hand, and easily detachable, a nice tasty bottle of cultured bacilli. Hundreds of millions of them quietly poured into the family milk of a morning or into a pail of fresh water—would do the business as effectually as any bullet or stiletto, and no one would be any the wiser. If perchance science should make such progress as to be able to detect the by autopsy the cause of death, there is still the difficulty of fastening the guilt upon the right party, for everybody has a more or less irreducible foundation to battle, and even the most respectable of us are addicted to carry around large colonies of the parasites in the "cultured" form—the higher the responsibility, the greater the presumed degree of "culture." To establish severe laws against and to institute strict search for concealed weapons is one thing; it will readily be seen that to obtain evidence as to the possession of an enormous supply of bacilli, and those of a deadly character and with murderous intent, is quite another and more difficult matter. We have always maintained that this vaunted business was sure to be the death of somebody; and now that its realization seems so imminent, we cannot conceal regret at the accuracy of our predictions.

A GREEK SOLOMON.

A German paper of late date gives an amusing instance of judicial wisdom as exhibited by a Greek magistrate at Volano, on the island of Scio, in the Mediterranean, the cause of dispute being against a railroad for damages sustained by a soldier. One claimant was a man who lost his arm, and the other was a widow whose husband had been killed. The judge awarded 9,000 piasters to the man, but only 2,000 to the woman. When the spectators began to protest loudly, the wise judge explained: "My dear people, the verdict must remain, for you will see it is just. Nikola has lost an arm, and nothing can restore it, but you (addressing the woman) are still young and pretty. You have now some money and you will easily find another husband who may be as good, perhaps even better, than your dead lord." By saying, the judge left the hall and the people cheered him. They, as well as he—backward as they undoubtedly are in many respects—may be thorough believers in all the rights belonging to women, but even the advanced nations of the West will hardly find favor for the idea that a widow who has her husband killed is not entitled to substantial damages for the privilege.

LOOK OUT for a mineral substitute for gold. The *Journal de Pétersbourg* describes a new alloy which is composed of 94 parts of copper to six of aluminum. The copper is melted and the aluminum is then added. After the two metals have been perfectly fused together, a little magnesium and carbonate of lime is added to increase the density of the material. The product, it is claimed, can be drawn out, wrought and solder just like gold, which it almost exactly resembles when polished. It preserves its color, it is said, even when exposed to the action of mercurial salts or nitrous vapors. The cost of making it is about a shilling per pound avoirdupois.

THE PHILOSOPHY of infidelity has recently found the following expression:

We carry no one who dies for a cause. We admire the courage and devotion that lead men to take the risk of death rather than surrender to tyranny; but we do not carry them when they die. Life is better than death for those who can enjoy it. For those who cannot, we may well be glad when they are relieved from suffering, but so long as life has joy for us we are very foolish if we carry them the ceremonies or the graveworm.

This is the old argument, "Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." It is the sentiment of Falstaff, whose worthless life was dearer to him than honor, and that is about the highest ideal infidelity ever has perceived.

A TYPEWRITER for the use of the blind is a recent invention. It works like an ordinary typewriter in impressing the print of letters, but also makes a raised cut on the other side by which the blind can read. Matter typewritten in this way can be used both by the blind and by those who can see.

MR. GLADSTONE, in writing to the author of a book upon the relations between science and religion, expresses gratitude to science for all it has done and is doing, but says that Christianity does not need it, and is as able now as it ever was to hold its own ground.

EDUCATION—BROAD OR LIMITED?

(COMMUNICATED.)

Education is today a popular cry if not a popular craze, and a looker on would almost conclude that the fact of human ability to acquire is many an altogether new idea. Susceptibility is now about universally admitted, although the lines and boundaries thereof may be but little comprehended or understood.

There is every where more or less of a prescribed routine or course in schools which is pursued irrespective of individual taste or drift. As to the primaries, reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, these are desirable and should be universal, for in this age at least, of books, newspapers and correspondence, every one should read, and none should be left without ability to attend to their own personal business and affairs. Yet with the first dawn of manifestation of special drift or pursuit, that it would seem should be specially encouraged, drawn out or developed, it is run in the line of business, a business training should be the prominent thing. If mechanics, science (general or particular), art or law, the same course would surely give the best results. The tendency being natural would have the aid of interest, or affection perchance, which is a great ingredient of acquisition or progress.

We have seen much effort thrown away and time sun to studies, because the pupil had no heart in them. We have also seen great success, which owed little to the teacher, he or she having surrendered control of the pupil's individuality. It has been considered quite the thing (as an illustration) with some to decree that music should be part of a daughter's education, and probably a fair share of mechanical excellence would be attained. But every observant listener could feel that there was no soul there, no love or warmth for the theme, or enjoyment of its harmonies whatever, and when release has come from the restraint or discipline of home, the music has become at no value, which the culture cost a great amount of time and money. So, many of the studies taken in school fail to command that intensity of interest which should characterize a student, and when his term or terms are closed, there remains but a smattering of this, that or the other, without thorough understanding, practicality or claim to being considered an expert in any direction.

Many weeks or months are spent again over things which do not affect nor are they likely to be of any value in the ordinary or expected career of life; if they have been useful as disciplines (mental or otherwise) this is all that can be claimed. But their practical uses have no foothold outside the portals of the school. To this it might be objected that no one can tell what a person's avocation may become. This is true in part only, for it is often determined by accidental or simply circumstances, rather than by individual tastes which marks out for itself a course and pursues it quite at all opposites.

The manifest advantage of private tuition is recognized in older communities, though from present appearances this is a privilege which will never be realized save by the few. At the same time it will be adopted more or less in every advancing institution. The personal supervision and personal sympathy of the teacher with the pupil will be an increasing feature in connection with the scientific platform of coming education.

The vexed question of religious instruction should be easily settled by such a nation as that of the United States. The religious sentiment is an integral part of every man's organization, however different in its strength or its manifestation. The co-workers of honor and virtue are so intimately blended with this sentiment that provision should exist in schools for at least its partial cultivation. "Unless Christianity as a Divine revelation is untrue, the supernatural should not be banned in education." The simple reading of the Bible could work a more injury here than it does in conservative England, where forms of faith are as numerous as with us. And no simple, if ever so conscientious, could surely dream of evil coming to his family from the reading of the Scriptures. "Advocates of secular or non-religious educationsay, that religion should be taught at home or by the minister. But this is only an evasion and a mockery. Children are tired when they return from school, and workers (who are the masses of man) are weary when they come home. Leaving out the Sabbath school and probably but few children would learn the nature or the duties of religion by listening to sermons usually beyond their understanding."

The above is from a Catholic source, and the old church has always been strenuous as to the blending of religious with secular education. Indeed, another authority said that, "if general secular education should be established it would introduce an era of nihilism, revolution, anarchy and moral chaos," the idea being that "the state or the majority represented is not the depository of moral or religious truth and right, and where it holds absolute sway in the schools," it fails in inculcating the sublime virtues of faith, hope and charity. It gives "as a substitute for the first, human loyalty, for the second, the promise of worldly advancement, and for the latter, which includes the love of God and cherishes all men for Christ's sake, a spurious philanthropy," and a spirit of illiberal liberalism which sees this life only and overlooks or ignores the life to come.

Furthermore it seems that the fundamental qualification of one appointed or allowed to teach should be a knowledge of humanity, its origin, the purpose of earthly existence, and at least some glimmering of the future. How can one who knows little of the attributes, and powers, and functions, little of the capacity and use of these so found to human nature, fit that nature for its evident mission and best development? Men exact this knowledge in every other department of life. It is not usual to employ a carpenter to make a pair of shoes, to employ a tailor for the shoeing of a horse, an ignoramus for a position on the press, or a novice to lead in any kind of business. But this policy is often set at naught by educators. These are not always schooled because of their judgment and familiarity with the element of material they are expected to handle. To them the science of human nature is "as a book that is sealed;" and the manipulation thereof to the best advantage cannot be expected, for it has not been studied.

It used to be said of a local educator that "he made scholars, but his school was a veritable pandemonium." The lessons were learned from the text books provided, with the supervision aided, but the quietude, order, discipline, now deemed essential, found no place there. If a lad (and we would not dispute it) it must have been personal magnetism which drew the love of the pupils and their desire to enjoy the love of their teacher (for he was lovable) which made learning a source and source of joy.

What the contrast between that success and the success of the pre or might show, cannot at present be ascertained. But the principal must have been "apt to teach," and the taught must have been under an influence which is not everywhere made manifest. Probably he knew "the secret of his power," and was susceptible to that spirit which the world agrees to ignore, and would endeavor from the precinct of every school where their mental toil is spent in part to vain.

The common idea of graduation is a fanfy one. The examination should be made by disinterested experts, and every graduate should be disclosed as to the inherent value of that graduation. It was never meant originally (or now perhaps) to carry the idea that education was rounded and complete. Rather it simply inferred a certain familiarity with the tools or instruments by which the education should be continued in such directions as opportunity or necessity might require. And a state institution at least should call up for review those thus honored, and have them demonstrate at intervals (annually or otherwise) the practical results of the award in the calling where they had been applied. If some system of recognition, based on the use of the latter science and training, could be established of a pecuniary or temporary character, those later examinations would add more to the honor and glory of the school, college or university from whence the diploma was issued, than all the gatherings of a purely social character which are common among students in connection with most institutions of learning. The pride felt today by teachers, faculty and principals, would rest upon a more congratulatory foundation, and the state or religious body founding such institutions, could point with added force to demonstrated results; to a cultivated, progressive, intelligent, earnest, influential element moving amid the general population, who would constitute the best advertisement, and help to justify before question taxpayers the vast advantage of mental, moral, religious and industrial training, to the state and to the political world at large.

Two Lives Saved.

MR. Placide Thomas, of Junction City, Ills., was told by his doctors she and Consumption and that there was no hope for her; but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 120 Hatton St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, threatening Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results of which is a sure sequence, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Old People.

Old people will regulate medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the best remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and sustains as whiskey or other intoxicants, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It eats, tones up the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of her functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and mild digestant. Old people "need it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents per bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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Subject to Attacks of Bottom Bottom

While staying in the Dells ("Mississippi bottoms) last summer, E. T. Moss, photographer, Lake Mills, Wis., Wire Cut, of St. Louis, suffered from malaria and became subject to attacks of cholera morbus. In very instance when attacked he was relieved as if by magic, by using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I regard it as the 'ne plus ultra' of medicines."

Peculiar to itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself, in a strictly medicinal sense, in three important particulars, viz: first, in the combination of medicinal agents by which it is prepared; second, in the which they are mixed; third, in the process by which the active curative properties of the preparation are secured. These three important facts make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to its medicinal merit, as it accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

But it is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others is reason for doubting if it is not the medicine for you.

Parks' Tea cleans the skin. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelson Jones Drug Co.

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Three Crown Spices are stronger and better than the imported, because they are ground to order fresh every day.

Utah School of Physical Culture.

The Utah School of Physical Culture, Elizabeth St., will open for the season of 1895-6, at the Hall, 41 State Street, on Wednesday, September 18th. Jumbo and social gymnasium exercises in Elocution and Physical Culture will be added this year. For further information address Miss May Babcock 41 State Street.

Troubled With Perpetual Dyspepsia

Henry P. Silvera, of Lucea, Jamaica, West India Islands, says: "After my recovery from an attack of gleet extending ten years ago, it comes on suddenly at times and makes me very weak. A teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy taken in a little water gives me immediate relief. I could add a long testimonial from people in this country have been cured by this medicine."

Mrs. W. J. Fahey, of Le Roy, N. Y., says: "Have tried fifty cough cures, Parks' Cough Syrup is the only one that helps me. I know it is the best Cough remedy." For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelson Jones Drug Co.

Every Where we Go

We find some one who has been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and people are all ready are praising this great medicine for what it has done for them and their friends. Takes in time Hood's Sarsaparilla to work serious illnesses by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition. It is the great blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c per box.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. B. Thomas, of North Bangor, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country locally in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in every every state and territory of the United States, and am ready to say candidly that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and solicit those seeking a good home to come home to locate in this country."

It is impossible to make a purer or stronger powder than Hewlett Bros. New High Grade Three Crown Baking Powder.

Sight Reading.

I have decided to organize classes for the study of sight reading, to commence on Wednesday, September 4th, and would advise members of choirs, quartettes, choruses and all who desire to become practical sight readers to enroll their names without delay.

Price for a course of ten weeks $2.00. Leave name and learn full particulars at Dupont & Cutler's Music Store.

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