GOVERNOR IN OGDEN.

Program of Speech and Music Listened to in the Tabernacle.

RECEPTION AT THE K. OF P. HALL.

School Marms Turn Out in Force, but Some of the Audience Believe in Coming in Late.

Special to the "News."

Last evening was a gala night in the Junction City. At 8 o'clock a good sized audience was assembled in the Tabernacle, that was tastefully decorated with flags of nations, in which the Stars and Stripes largely predominated; the decorations in question emanated from the livery team of Mr. Sam Whitaker, the whilomer of the anthracite.

The band furnished a very beautiful for appearance, with its snowy white sleeve work and eight crescents of the candlestick globes that spanned the artistic ceiling.

Apparently in Ogden the audiences consider it fashionable to attend functions after the advertised time of commencement, for from 7:30 until an hour later, the assembly was augmented by patrons of two and three years' standing in at exact intervals. Not only were the school "marms" out in force, together with their "beaux" of the gospel, who had assembled from the four points of the compass—for as Utah was conversationally discussed, all were well represented, who had come up to hear and see Utah's Governor, and otherwise take in the sights.

The evening session opened at 7 o'clock, with an appropriate quartet, "The Hill Tops," in which the voices of Mrs. Clarissa Bridges Pike, Miss Ethel Pike (both, by the way, ex-Salt Lake ladies), Mr. R. P. Toon and Mr. H. Anderson, heard to good advantage. They were followed by a comfortable solo by Mrs. Hosea Dean Allison, whose rendition of "Sweet Regina" left no alternative but to give a hearty encore. With her customary good grace she sang with inimitable emphasis "Doubting Every Day."

Professor J. T. Kingsbury then introduced the speaker of the evening, the chief executive of the State of Utah. Governor Wells started out with a few introductory remarks in a very happy vein. He apologized for the fact that he held in his hand a paper that he afflicted his personal appearance, and said he felt the was brushing up against intellectuality to an alarming extent. He went on to say that the "idea" of a nervous southern governor who upon one occasion, early in his career, was called upon to address a company of male convicts—"not that I want to draw an analogy with the present audience (laughter and applause). The discussion in question started out with 'Ladies and gentlemen,' then hastily endeavoring to put masters right, he hurriedly ejaculated, 'Fellow citizens,' but to say the climax he interjected, 'I am glad to see many of you here today.'"

Governor Wells said:

"It has been said of Americans that they have come to use the two formulae 'legislation' and 'education' as a remedy for all their evils, and when we come to analyze them saying it seems to bear the impress of truth. I mean that it is an apparent truth that Americans seek to apply these two remedies to all their ills, but that there are evils in America which neither legislation nor education seem powerless to reach, is a fact that cannot be denied. I go even this can be accounted for on the theory that the devil is well adapted to his work, it takes a devil of a well educated man to make a good legislator.

"Legislation is a very powerful remedy for all the evils that hinder property, disturb welfare or prevent the enjoyment of national blessings. Times of times are cured, legislation may make them good; if a community is poor, legislation may make it rich; if a state has a poor public school system, legislation may provide it with a good one. But legislation cannot reform a drunkard; it cannot stop a war; it cannot prevent moral evils which are the greatest evils of all.

"Education is also a very powerful remedy for evils. The palace of all assembled is happiness and it is believed that education tends more than any other agency toward its attainment. It is also a fact that a well balanced mind of mind and body which will best serve to bring happiness to the individual educated and to those about him. It is lost that is the chief reward which education is seeking. Education is its broadest sense, which includes the training of all the faculties and development of the intellectual, the spiritual and the physical sides of our nature, and therefore be said to be the best remedy for the evils of ignorance, squalor, misery, vice and crime that has yet been discovered.

"Yet in the United States education is dependent almost wholly upon legislation. True there are very many colleges and universities, private schools and kindergartens endowed or supported by individual, community or religious patronage, but the millions of children of the nation may not all be cared for by private benefaction and so legislation provides the means for their education.

"Thus it will be seen that these two great remedial agencies—legislation and education—go hand in hand, neither that the one begins its work where the other leaves off.

"If the premise is correct that the best known remedy for unhappiness is education, it follows that the community having the best facilities for supplying education to its youth will become the happiest community, and if it be true that universal education be supplied to all the youth of a community except through legislation, it also follows that the best system of legislation will be found where there have been provided the worst and best laws on the subject.

"Let us examine the conditions in Utah. Congress is the parent legislative of our state. Let us see what Congress has done for Utah's happiness.

After reviewing the provisions of the statutes the Governor continued:

"Here we have a birthright for the children of the State of Utah of approximately seven million acres of land, the interest on the proceeds of the sales of which is to be devoted to the support of the common schools and the various educational institutions together with interest on the proceeds of five per cent of all the public lands sold within the State.

"Passing down the line of legislation, let us see whether or not the State has shown proper appreciation of this birthright and has provided for its use for the benefit and happiness of youth of the State or whether our law makers have bartered it away for a mess of pottage. If the reading of those somewhat copious extracts from our fundamental laws seem prosy, I respectfully plead in extenuation that a paragraph in the bill of rights of our State Constitution declaring that frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of free government."

Here the speaker referred to Article 10 with reference to education.

"The framers of the State charter of our liberties have made provisions for the future benefit and happiness of the people of Utah. Surely they are broad and generous and free a safe and solid foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of an ample and commodious public school system.

"Next we come to the laws framed under our Constitution. It may be properly inferred that the spirit and genius of the Constitution have been followed into them. Place have been taken to guard with jealous care the land grants and the duty of disposing of the lands, investing the proceeds and securing interests over to the state treasury to the credit of the respective funds, has been entrusted to a board of land commissioners, composed of the Governor, the secretary of state and four citizens of the State appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate.

"Although for three years this board has labored assiduously in the direction of disposal of these lands, its progress has been necessarily retarded because of the great condition of assessment necessary to place this department of government in condition to begin its important work.

"At this writing a little more than one-fifth of the entire area of the school of lands which it revested or an area of 5 per cent would on the current school fund, has been disposed of. Not only, it will thus be seen that while the interest of the school is equally interested in the disposal of these lands, their immediate needs must be revested to some extent, yet, owing to the necessity we were to be taken to the same section as the men who built a road in the wilderness, who cut down the timber, who built in the first of the first year. It is a question of survival in the struggle.

"The amount expended in the general government of the State, including our schools, for the past two years, is so well known that it is needless to add the amount expended for the State institutions of learning, the penitentiary and other institutions for the State institutions of learning, the penitentiary and other institutions, approximately $150,000, making the overall expenditure from the revenue of the State and sinking funds, about $1,000,000, or about the sum annual for each child actually enrolled in our public schools.

"This is brief in our legislation is doing and preparing to do to a Republican way for the moral welfare of the State, to save the cause of ignorance, to enlighten the youth of Utah, to elevate the people, to educate the ignorant, to enlighten the ignorant and good citizenship.

"But legislation cannot do it all. Laws are the principles which dominate the case and provide for the structure the teachers administer the remedies and nurse the patients. You who are the teachers must take up the work where legislation fails and carry out the plans of the law-makers. The destiny of the State is in your hands. Upon your care, the future happiness of a State full of people hangs upon your attention and skill. If you are well prepared, and adapted to your methods, the impress of your curriculum is left upon your pupils, and the impression is lasting in their susceptibilities. If you are incompetent and unadaptable and up-to-date in the school room, every lesson you give is a hindrance to the State. You should lead exemplary lives outside the school room, for you are the architects of the civilization of the future. You should be better than your fellows, for you are the guardians of those who the citizens of the future will fashion their lives. You should be moral, gentle, refined and educated, for these qualities are what we expect in our children.

"I am not unmindful of the fact that correct parental teaching and example are also strong factors in shaping the lives of our children, that where the home influences are good, they will exalt the child, and where they are bad, they will drag down the child, that where family teachings are good or bad, the school teachings should be invariably good, because the State pays for these and has a right to expect value received for the money it expends. If a child has unfortunate and careless parents, that is not the fault of the child but its misfortune and the fact but emphasizes the need of wholesome instruction at school. In one of the recent magazines a story is told of a boy who came home and asked his father for two dollars and a half. 'Why,' said the father, 'what in the world do you want with so much money?' The boy said the last time his teacher was paid he heard him say that he was going to have two dollars and a half to spend this week, that he did and a hot bird and the boy wanted the money so that he could find out from the teacher how it was done. The father, who happened to be one of the trustees of the district, went for the teacher and after satisfying the circumstances, gave him the option of keeping his parcelshire to himself or sowing his alone with $2.50 per month. This story shows how trifling an incident may have its effect and demonstrates the necessity for rectitude in the daily life of those who are charged with the training of the young idea.

"The position of teacher is indeed an exalted one. The young person who chooses to devote his life to teaching should only be sought after a most serious contemplation of the responsibilities it entails, and after accepting the responsibility, he should be as firm as adamant in his resolve to eschew evil or careless habits. The school teacher is the defender of the public safety and such evil habit is cast upon his gun. The rust and rust impairs the effective-ness of his weapon but it menaces his own safety and the safety of those all about him. The school teacher should be a Christian and of a spiritual rather than of a worldly disposition, for while the law prescribes that district schools shall be public schools of any religious or denominational doctrine, it also prohibits the teaching of sectarian tenets. Moral instruction may be taught. Teaches to impress upon the minds of the youth the importance of good manners, truthfulness, temperance, purity, patriotism and industry should be given in every district school and all such schools shall be free from sectarian control.

"The school teacher should be cheerful and sunny even though it is each day at home or the first of the month overwhelmed with the thought as to suitable teacher makes noticeable students and prevents that individual activity so necessary to the best results. The school teacher is the objective who commences the work of education, to be continued and he should exercise the utmost care to see that each child gets the right impression.

"In our New Omen are some of the graduates of the ideal school teacher's training school, and I have found in my acquaintance that it is not to be expected that all of you are perfect. Every other person is not perfect. Their lives are not perfect. Their lives are founded on ideal school system. The ideal school system is the ideal system. Some of these should be free and sunny, may education from the kindergarten to the University, and yet there is a club which he seeks our laws and our free full court of the ideal. Yet we are nearer to good results than we have ever been. The State is only a children's paradise and have one, the best society there is in the world, the school room, the home is ours. The taxpayers must be be improved. They have to pay the bills. Some of them are sitting their heads over and saying a million and a half dollars a year for education is too much money. Well, it is. Where does it all go, you ask. And we, our grandsons, are to be fed. But with reasonable care we discover that the expenditure of legislation the formulate public sentiment that cause some of the people to think that education is too much. We should hold up a public school system here which represents the taxpayers, that is what we should aspire to.

"Well, for the reason that our laws are not perfect, that will be found out that our schools are not perfect. But that they are becoming more and more efficient, year by year is evidence of the progress of the State. The reputation of the State for having exceptionally good laws is known and commended to be known outside the State. A startling fact is in connection with the school system. Governor Wolcott is making preparations for a trip to Europe. Superintendent Molenaar of the Salt Lake City schools is a certain traveling companion. Superintendent Molenaar of the Salt Lake City schools is a certain traveling companion. Reports from several of the buildings in Ogden show a large number of families arrived, and he has visited Ogden and offered some have recently come permanently to home in this city.

"I am proud of the superior part as a citizen, except I have taken an active interest in the legislation of the State, and I have spoken of the system, which consists of many defects in certain respects, but I believe in the ideal of perfection. I believe in this school of society. I believe that education is the foundation of our prosperity, and I am proud to contribute with the education of the State who are entrusted with the work.

Following the Governor's speech the Union Chorus sang "Three in a Boat," which was well rendered, followed with a selection from the opera Rosamond. Notwithstanding the was suffering from a cold, the chorus unanimously demanded a double encore from the little assemblage of people.

The session then adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

Immediately after the evening's session, at the request of Chairman Kimball, the members, friends and press were invited to a social reception in the Knights of Pythias hall, corner of Twenty-second and Washington streets, where a table free from the sulfur and refreshments galore. A very pleasant reunion of those was spent, and it was late in the morning and good time for all concerned and the general verdict, although it hardly was in accordance with sentiment from the visiting teachers, was that Ogden did herself "proud."

Jobs.

Who says that old-schoolmarms were spectacles and are severe looking?

Salt Lakers are as numerous as blackberries in autumn in Ogden today.

The hotels have been doing a rushing business in Ogden for the last two days.

Squire Cooper now has—but like does prior Wells—as the center of attraction.

The Young Men's Mandolin club gave some very good selections at the reception.

The wallroses in spotless white arrayed at the reception were simply stunning.

Ogden has covered herself with glory in the manner that she has entertained her visitors.

What did the teachers decide yesterday afternoon in regarding the much vexed "cinch" question?

Master of Ceremonies Allison had his hands full attending to the wants and answering the numerous questions of his guests.

Some of the teachers in session and departments indulged in some mutual "wooing" that afforded intense merriment to those not immediately concerned.

Fryer and Reid, the Ogden caterers, filled the acting void in a fashion that gladdened the hearts, and "pantry department" of the 300 odd visitors at the reception.

Course selections, kindergarten work, the adjective case and conjugation of the latin verb amo, were launched upon the atmosphere of the Reed hotel lobby yesterday afternoon, when the drummers were back numbers.

Gov. Wells worked hard yesterday, he did not get to bed after the Alta club ball until 3:30 a. m. Was up and braved the blizzard and started at 6:45 for the depot, and the entire day is visiting the Reform school and the Deaf and Dumb Institute and was on hand at the Tabernacle to deliver his address at 7:30.

EVENTS IN THE WEST

The United Press gardner Wheeling has erected a large sign in front of his place, and had it now white paint and will in a few days have for a two months' crop of pumpkins.

Peddlers are giving their vacation in Pocatello. Only yesterday Dan McCarty attempted to burglarize the residence of Mrs. Ellen Ryan, but was foiled by the lady of the house kind on choke her into silence. The man is now in jail.

At Louisville, Colo., Thursday, Ernest Bartosh shot and fatally wounded John Fuck, and then made an unsuccessful attempt to kill himself. Fuck expects live, while Bartosh is nursing pleasant to be allowed to take his own life. The shooting was the result of a serious quarrel.

J. T. McCamey, arrested in Salt Lake several days ago on a charge of forgery alleged to have been committed in Montana, was tried at Philipsburg Tuesday and acquitted. The Salt Lake man was released in the state of H. F. Gluck, and was attended by relatives and friends, who were all in sympathy with the prisoner.

Ben Green and Dan Crockett, with this evening, escaped from Butte county jail by a clever piece of jailbreaking. Green raises a slight fracture of his left ankle. He attempted to jump from the jail window, will probably make his escape. Both men are in good condition, and an interesting feature is in connection. The band is stationed for 20 rounds.

P. J. Flynn, who is wanted in Tacoma on a charge of embezzlement, has been arrested in San Francisco. It is stated that for some time past he has been engaged in selling the Tacoma and Puyallup electric railway to D. J. Johnson, who is now president of Tacoma and Spokane. Flynn is said to have been responsible for all the negotiations and is most something like $1,000.

Victoria, B. C., is threatened with a serious contagion, as an outbreak of smallpox has been broken out in the business district, and owing to the trouble experienced in getting the people to accept vaccination, it is a very serious matter. At 1:15 yesterday afternoon a man was still handling Bermuda, and it is not as if the town would be so very bad. The cause of the fire cannot be ascertained, as there is great excitement.

Lady Yando-Fuller, the daughter of General Sickles, desires to end the great by which Attorney Bruce H. Wakeman sought control of her estate. Wakeman is now in Chicago, and is in complaint and it will be recorded today, according to the San Francisco Examiner. The suit was brought by Wakeman, who is a young connection removed, of Lady Yando-Fuller, but contested the estate and it is the short period of one year he has been dissipated. The removal of Wakeman is demanded and a counter suit is expected.

Work on the battleship Ohio has been commenced at the Union Iron Works San Francisco. The Ohio will be the largest and most powerful battleship, and one of the three biggest ships in the American navy. She will have a displacement of 11,500 tons and her dimensions will be as follows: Length, 388 feet; breadth of beam, 72 feet; mean draft, 23 feet 6 inches. The new battleship will be 20 feet longer than the Wisconsin and forty feet longer than the Oregon. She will have a speed of 17 knots, which is two knots faster than the Wisconsin and three knots faster than the Oregon.

Active measures is being taken by the police of a unique organization which recently came into existence in Sacramento, and which, from its name, is known as the "Mothers' Club," a title given it by its founders. It consists of sixty ladies, mostly middle aged, who have adopted into a sort of trust to control the habitues of saloons, gambling dens and dance halls. While in the past three days no less than fifteen leading proprietors of the locality mentioned have been thrown into the municipal jail by order of Chief Lees. Tuesday the club received its direction when John McDonald, who is allied with both the president, and John Dunton, his right-hand man, were taken into custody by the mothers, and Monday when W. J. Smith. Two days previously the "delegations" of the "mothers Club," "Sky," O'Brien, and Jack Hogan, were arrested for the same offense.

The price of 30-cent cattle has averaged five per cent higher than during any season previously in the history of the state, the report of the state live stock commission for the month of November, just issued, shows. The total number of cattle shipped during the month of 1898 was 19,201, and 20,000 were killed for home consumption, making a total of 39,201, as against for this year 29,215. The average price received was 3.9 a lot, a material advance over last year, when only 3.7 was realized. Dating up over the Mormon conference, 10,000 sheep, worth $10,000, were shipped to Chicago, and 2,000 more to Omaha, which strength accounts for the Mormon stock strength accounts. One of the special features of the month just ended, was the sharp advance in stock cattle. While the advance in stock cattle was 40 per cent, and in 1897, 30 per cent, the advance of 5 per cent in beef cattle. The big advance in stock cattle was due to the demand for breeding stock, and early in the season. Owing to the high price of young stock fewer cattle were shipped than in the same period last season, than ever before. The stock cattle shipments are only 11,000 cattle were shipped from the state during the year.

A thirty off of 15 per cent is announced with commencement in 1899. While the Mormons are in session, and for the year, the board of commerce, the advantage has proved to be even more pronounced, and it is expected that more goods this year than in the past will be sold. The committee appointed to secure the attendance of a change in the honorary head of the "Ogden Day" has not yet reported. The committee is expected to report at a meeting in the board of trade rooms, when the committee will be taken off, and the committee will be taken off, and the committee will be taken off, and