

Gospel Songs

They Must Be Intellectual and Spiritual

By CHARLES H. GABRIEL.
Author of the Now Famous "Glory Song."



The requisites of a gospel song are: First, the hymn must be constructed intellectually and spiritually; second, it must not be a mere rhyme of one thought; it should begin with a declaration of subject, which it should dissect, segregate, and present intelligently, consecutively, and with continuity, each and every thought incorporated, from start to finish.

There are usually three stanzas of four or more lines each. The corresponding lines in these stanzas must have the same number of syllables, and the accent must be uniform and identical; every word and line should be a factor and not a filler.

In these circumstances can you not readily see and understand the difficulties of keeping out superfluous and meaningless words—the vital point of attack by the critics? Even with their skill and learning, Wesley, Watts, Keble, and other of our old writers made use of these, and our most cherished church hymns are spotted with them.

Next to the hymn, if not on equal ground with it, comes the music. A gospel song will not succeed unless it has distinctive melody. Especially is this true of songs for children and young people, and the more melodious they are the more popular they become, and consequently the more good they accomplish.

The music should be written to the words, and not the words to the music. I know a few would-be writers who grind out melodies for which they employ word-tinkers to furnish rhymes of suitable meter, at so much per tinker, yet I never knew one such song to become popular. If there is a dividing line between the sacred and secular, I think these pieces hold that distinction. The distinctive note of sacred and secular music is clearly defined and well understood. How one fills the soul with awe and reverence, and the other fills the heart with fire and enthusiasm! As an illustration of the first mentioned fact, let me tell this incident: In a certain town a party of young people were waltzing, when the orchestra modulated into "The Glory Song." Presently one couple took their seats, then another, and another, until not a dancer remained to keep step to the music, and a solemn hush fell over the assemblage. This was reported to me by an eye-witness, and I can vouch for its truthfulness.

Science of Holidaying

By ANDREW WILSON,
Noted English Scientist.

Most of us take our period of leisure-time, and enjoy it, without giving much or any thought to the best method of employing the period set apart for bodily recuperation. If there exists a science of holidaying at all, its terms are a sealed book to the bulk of mankind. Yet it would be strange indeed if the proper enjoyment of well-earned rest formed a topic or condition which lies completely outside that reign and domain of law whose influence is so marked in all other affairs connected with our health and well-being. For example, the enjoyment of a holiday must

depend to a certain extent upon climate, and, as any one climate cannot suit everybody alike, we may note in this fact alone the initial stages of a system which would seek to insure that each of us selected the resort whose conditions most closely corresponded to his bodily needs. Lying altogether outside the popular discussion of holidays, there is a field where unquestionably science has to be appealed to by way of determining the proper place and method of enjoying rest. This field is represented by the medical phase of holiday-life, and by the relationship of the doctor to the cure of disease by climatic conditions.

There next looms before us the question of the most advantageous fashion in which our holiday time may be spent. I think one may fairly sum up this phase of the matter by assuming that the law of contrast should here prove our most trustworthy guide. By this law one implies that the holiday life should be lived in as complete contrast to the ordinary working existence as is possible. There is great wisdom in such a declaration. It is founded upon the idea, justified by all we know of physiological conditions, that the rest and invigoration of one set of faculties is largely favored and aided by the employment of others, which, in an ordinary way, lie more or less fallow.

Your sedentary man, tied to his office, will benefit most greatly from his walking or his cycling tour, from his yachting if he can take a hand at the ropes, from his tennis, his boating, or other forms in which his physical energy may be used and thus stimulated to renewal. Your active man, on the other hand, who day by day toils with bone and muscle, who travels and moves about in the pursuit of his business, stands in a different position. For him, the lazy holiday is the prescription of science. He will impart tone to his muscles by rest, and if he enjoys his novel or his volume of adventure, and thus captures the thoughts of other men, he will benefit by the contrast of his leisure so spent to the life he leads in the workaday world.

Evil of Unwise Law-Making

By J. N. DICKINSON,
President of the American Bar Association.

While youth, inexperience and ignorance constitute no legal bar to political preferment, while manhood suffrage is the source of all governmental power, while so many of those capable of ruling prefer selfishly their personal pleasures and private interests to the general welfare, so long will we suffer the maximum of burdens that come from unwise and unskilled legislation.

The best that we can hope to accomplish is to bring about, as we have been doing with marked success, the enactment of uniform legislation in the several states.

Our work will in the main be constructive. We can accomplish practically nothing in the way of restraint.

From the least governed people in the world we are rapidly becoming the most governed people in the world. Our increasing commissions for almost every department of public affairs are making our government, state and national, the most comprehensive system of bureaucracy ever known. The complex conditions of our times in each of their diversified forms are given special treatment and administration. This is a prolific source of legislation, much of it in flagrant disregard of the best sanctioned and most venerated doctrines.

POULTRY AND BEES

LIQUEFYING HONEY.

Utensil That Will Do Work on a Small Scale Without Overheating.

With ordinary methods there is danger of scorching the honey on the outside of the mass while the center is still granulated. There is a method that almost anyone can follow.



Honey Liquefier.

whereby a great difference between the temperature of the center of the granulated blocks and that on the outside can be avoided. Perhaps you have seen the tins (a tube running up the middle) used in making "angel cake." Well, we have a taller tin here in Boston, writes a correspondent of Bee Culture, used for making brown bread, plum puddings, etc., with a cover on it that can be fastened. The tube is closed at the top (probably to keep the water from running over into the interior and contents of the tin). We have just tried the thing, and succeeded in liquefying honey, which was very thickly candied, in a very few minutes, using only moderate heat. In fact, it worked finely. There is a tight-fitting cover to the can.

The same principle could be made use of in constructing a can on a larger scale.

DOGS THAT EAT EGGS.

A Farmer Tells How He Cured One of the Habit.

It is not a very common thing for dogs to get the egg-eating habit, but when they do the cure is much easier than most persons imagine. It is by no means necessary to kill the dog. Here is the experience of a New England farmer along that line:

"Not long ago I read where a man killed his dog because he got to eating eggs. This is a bad habit for a dog to acquire. We broke two valuable dogs of this habit, and it didn't take long, either. When I found them eating an egg I took another one and made a hole in the end of it and stirred in a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, put the egg in his mouth, then held his jaws so he could not spit it out, and made him swallow it. Of course this is hard medicine and nearly choked him, but he had no more relish for eggs after that."

Poultry Markets.

The American raisers of poultry have magnificent markets, which should prove a stimulus to the increased production of poultry. In many of the foreign markets poultry are sold in pieces, but the American buyer takes things in a more wholesale way. The great cities are immense consumers of poultry products, and are increasing their consumption of these. All of our small cities are growing at a rapid rate, and there are hundreds of these. The rural dweller is also a great consumer of poultry products. The farmer that will pay attention to his poultry can easily develop this side issue of the farm to the point where it will be of great value to him.

Grade the Poultry.

Grade poultry before marketing. If you have a lot of fat hens, a few old hens, peralant brooders, and some cocks to dispose of, grade them according to size and quality. Good hens in the same coop with old birds and broodles will not raise their quality, but they will be dragged down to the level of the poorest bird, and cocks detract from the appearance of the entire coop. There is no good reason why a uniform price should be paid for all chickens.

Sorting According to Size.

I do not like chicks of different ages running together. The big ones crowd out the little ones and run over them, so that the little ones get stunted and do not do well. Cockerels and pullets ought to be separated also when they get about two months old.

Strap It with Wire.

A good barrel or tub often goes to pieces for want of a hoop. Take a piece of ordinary wire, fit it to the barrel, and twist the ends; then with a hammer drive the improvised hoop down until it binds tightly.

Take Tools with You.

Look into the box every day to see that there are plenty of tools. It is always exasperating to be compelled to make a long trip across the field for some tool that you forgot to take along.

Do not let wood ashes go to waste anywhere near you.

DERIVATION OF NAMES OF NATIONAL FORESTS IN UTAH.

New Names Chosen on Account of Their Importance in Local and National History.

The National Forests in Utah, with the significance and derivation of their names are as follows: The Ashley National Forest is named for William H. Ashley, an enterprising fur trader, who, in 1822 organized a company of 300 men which penetrated to the Rocky Mountains and formed trading relations with the several Indian tribes. He was lieutenant governor of Illinois in 1820 and represented Missouri in Congress in the early thirties. This Forest has an area of 894,560 acres and is in charge of Supervisor William M. Anderson, with headquarters at Vernal.

The Cache National Forest takes its name from the county stream and valley of the same name in northern Utah. The name is of French origin, meaning "hiding place" and was probably applied because of the excellent opportunity the early explorers had to hide their treasures down in the valley. This Forest comprises an area of 536,960 acres and is under the supervision of W. W. Clark, with headquarters at Logan.

Southwestern Utah was locally called the "Dixie Country" because of the similarity of its climate to that of the southern states, or "Dixie Land" and because of the facts that in the early days this region produced cotton for the use of the Mormon settlers. The Dixie National Forest receives its name in this way. This Forest contains 1,091,120 acres, including the Mt. Trumbull and the Shivwits addition in Mohave county, Arizona, consisting of 625,800 acres on the north of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The headquarters remain at St. George and C. I. Huddle is the acting supervisor.

The Fillmore National Forest, which was named after Millard Fillmore, the thirteenth president of the United States, is one of the six national forests named after presidents. The other forests are the Madison and Jefferson, in Montana; Lincoln, in New Mexico; Washington, in Washington; and Cleveland, in California. The Fillmore Forest has an area of 582,699 acres and is under the supervision of William Hurst, with headquarters at Beaver.

Fishlake Forest gets its name from the lake of the same name. This lake received its name on account of the large amount of fish to be found there. This Forest is under supervision of N. E. Snell, with headquarters at Salina. Its area is 537,233 acres.

La Salle National Forest is named after the famous French explorer Robert Chevalier de la Salle, who in 1669 set out upon a tour of western exploration in the course of which he discovered the Ohio river, and a year or two later explored the upper part of Illinois. Later he led a band of colonists from France, intending to found a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi. He landed at Matagorda Bay, Texas, which he mistook for a western outlet of the river, but was assassinated by some of his disappointed followers near a branch of the Trinity River, Texas. This Forest comprises an area of 474,130 acres and is in charge of Acting Supervisor John Rills, with headquarters at Moab.

The Manti Forest is so named from the town of Manti, the capital of San Pete county, Utah. The name is taken from that of the old ruined city of Manti, near Caracaus, Venezuela. The Forest embraces 786,080 acres and is in charge of Supervisor A. W. Jensen, with headquarters at Ephraim.

The Mindoka National Forest derives its name from a Sioux Indian word, possibly a contraction of "Water" and "Tokahya," the first, "the first water," or toka, "enemy," "water of the enemy." This Forest is in charge of Supervisor William McCoy, with headquarters at Oakley, Idaho, and covers an area of 736,407 acres.

"Nebo's Lonely Mountain" in Palestine is perpetuated in the mountain of that name in the Wasatch range in Utah. From this mountain the Nebo National Forest is named. It comprises an area of 353,690 acres. Supervisor Dan S. Pack is in charge, with headquarters at Payson.

The great Indian Chief, Pocahontas, has given his name to the seat of Bannock county, Idaho, on the Port Neuf River. From this city, the Pocahontas National Forest derives its name. The Forest covers an area of 304,208 acres, and is under the management of Supervisor C. G. Smith, with headquarters at Pocatello, Idaho.

The Powell National Forest is named after the great geologist, explorer and scientist Major J. W. Powell, former Director of the United States Geological Survey. His best known works are "Exploration of the Colorado River of the West" and "Introduction of the Study of Indian Languages." This Forest is under Supervisor George H. Barney, with headquarters at Escalante. The area covered is 725,159 acres.

Sevier National Forest is named from the county of that name in Utah, which received its name from John Sevier, an American pioneer, general, politician, and Indian fighter. He was United States Commissioner to negotiate with the Creek Indians in 1815. In this Forest is included 710,500 acres, under the supervision of T. C. Hoyt, with headquarters at Panguitch.

The Uinta county and the well known mountain range in Utah give the name of the Uinta National Forest. The name is taken from a branch of the Ute Indians, the word said to mean "fine land." Acting Supervisor R. V. Reynolds is in charge of the Forest, with headquarters at Provo. The Forest covers 1,155,040 acres.

The Wasatch National Forest is named from the Wasatch mountains which extend from north to south through Utah. This is a Ute or Palute word, the meaning of which is not known. 249,840 acres are embraced in this Forest, which is under the management of Acting Supervisor C. F. Cooley, with headquarters at Salt Lake City.

THE BIG FOUR FAIR.

Weber, Davis, Morgan and Box Elder Counties to Unite in Monster Fair to be Held at Ogden.

Ogden, Utah.—The Big Four County Fair, to be held in Ogden, in which the counties of Davis, Box Elder, Morgan and Weber are interested, will be one of the biggest events in Utah this fall.

The livestock exhibits of the fair are open to the whole intermountain country, and the races are open to the world, \$4,600 being offered in purses alone for professional races. Also, races are given on the last day of the fair for the native stock of northern Utah. No professional horses will be permitted to enter the native races.

The railroads have granted rates in northern Utah of one and one-third price for the round trip, and the rates from the four counties are good going from September 28 to October 3, and good returning until October 12, but the rates from Malad, Idaho, and from Cache county are the same, only they are good returning up to October 4. Those attending the Big Four County Fair at Ogden can buy a ticket from Ogden to Salt Lake at \$1.10 the round trip and can attend the conference and the state fair, and use their return ticket from Ogden to their homes, thus getting a rate about the same as the conference rate direct from their homes to Salt Lake.

In addition to the regular fair, the Nat Reiss Carnival company has been engaged. This company will furnish ten free shows on the grounds, besides a regular circus, carrying one of the greatest aggregations of trained animals on the road. All of the shows on the fair grounds will be well worth seeing. Price of admission to grounds will be 25 cents; children under 12 years of age, 10 cents. For premium lists and entry blanks address William Glassmann, director general Big Four County Fair, Ogden, Utah.

Debs Attacks Taft.

Salt Lake City.—Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president, in an address in Kennedy's hall Monday evening, invited his 2,500 auditors to visit him at the White House next year. In his address, he attacked both the Democrats and Republicans. In Mr. Bryan's character Debs found nothing to criticize, but he denounced Judge Taft as the tool of the corporations and the founder of the injunction which took from labor its constitutional rights.

"I wish I had time to tell you of Taft's record," he said. "I know it. It was from the injunction that he got his fame, and it was from it that I got my infamy. The difference between us is that we were on opposite sides. He was on the side of capital. I was on the side of labor. The capitalists stick by Mr. Taft. Will you workers stick by me?"

Woman Involved in Omaha Physician's Death.

Omaha, Neb.—Friday afternoon the police arrested Miss Leona Bonnell, or Mrs. A. Rice, and will detain her at the city jail in connection with the murder at midnight, Tuesday last, of Dr. Frederick Rustin. No charge was placed against the woman, but she has admitted she was the last person in the company of the physician before he reached his home on the fatal night, and she will be held for developments. In a statement, Miss Bonnell told the chief of police that she accompanied Mr. Rustin within two blocks of his home after midnight on Tuesday.

Big Trees of California Saved From Flames.

Sonora, Cal.—The forest fire which since Monday has threatened the famous big tree grove in this county, has been brought under control, and the great trees are safe. After an heroic fight for three days and nights the rangers, aided by a change in the wind, got the better of the flames. They are still working in isolated portions of the grove, extinguishing the last sparks, so that the fire may not break out afresh. Considerable damage has been done to the big trees, but it is not thought many of them will die from the scorching, especially if the fall rains begin early. Several of the dead giants of the forest have been badly burned.

Rockefeller is of Noble Blood.

Albany, N. Y.—John D. Rockefeller, who has one of the greatest individual fortunes in the world's history, is the offspring of a noble race, according to an announcement made at the annual reunion of the Rockefeller family here Thursday. The announcement followed the report of Dr. Aaron Lewis, who last year was commissioned by the Rockefeller family association to trace the family history in Europe. Dr. Lewis asserted that in his researches he found that the family of which John D. Rockefeller is a member is of noble lineage.

Frank P. Sargent Summoned by Death.

Washington.—Frank P. Sargent, commissioner of emigration, department of commerce and labor, died in this city on September 4, of stomach trouble. Mr. Sargent was 54 years of age. He was born in Orange, Vt. For seventeen years, from 1885 to 1902 he was chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him a member of the industrial commission. He had been commissioner-general of emigration since 1902.

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ACTOR WAS BOWED WITH GRIEF.

But Not Altogether Because of the Death of His Wife.

A certain well-known actor was—curiously enough—very much attached to his wife. She died, after a lingering illness, and the poor old Thespian was all broken up about it. One night a friend went to the actor's dressing room and found him in tears. He was making up, and having a hard time of it.

"Excuse me, old chap," he muttered, brokenly. "This is weakness, of course, but I was just thinking of my wife. I'll never get this make-up on right—the tears spoil it as fast as I put it on. You see, my wife was my pal—always at my side, always sympathetic. I can't get used to her absence.

"Why, when she knew she was dying, she said to me, 'I want you to put your photograph in the coffin with me. Promise!' I promised, of course. That's what I was thinking of when you came in. I had no photographs left, at the time, but I had some taken on purpose. Oh, dear, oh dear!—'They didn't do me justice!'"

Get a Patent.

Your invention may be valuable and should be patented. Send for free information and advice to H. J. ROBINSON, Patent Attorney, P. O. Box 544, Salt Lake City.

A Dishonest Dollar.

You cannot hide a dishonest dollar. You take a dishonest dollar and bury it clear down in the deepest part of earth, it will not stay there. You may roll it on rocks and mountains boulders; you may attempt to put that dishonest dollar down in the center of the earth; it will not stay there. No! It will begin to rock and heave and upturn itself, until it comes to the resurrection of damnation.—Talmage.

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Big with the importance of a new discovery, a London preacher says: "Never check the flowing tide of woman's talk." We never heard of anybody who ever did.—Chicago Post.

Human Fireflies.

Purveyors of Chinese incense sticks may rejoice in the fact which has developed over on Riverside drive, says the New York Press. It is the fashion for the young people who throng along the park wall and saunter up and down from the Schwab mansion to Grant's tomb to carry a handful of burning joss sticks. These they wave gently back and forth, the glowing red tips rivaling the fairy lamps of the fireflies, which sparkle among the trees. Groups of merry girls thus illumine the night, and the soft summer air is perfumed with this rich oriental odor. The fad started, of course, out of a crusade against the mosquitoes, which at times frequent the park. But now the mosquito is not considered. The girls carry the joss sticks because the sparkling tapers add to the picturesqueness of the scene and because it has become a fad.

Had Reached Her Limit.

"Mamma," exclaimed four-year-old Dorothy one day. "I'm so full of happiness that I couldn't be happier unless I was bigger."

Robins Nest in Waistcoat Pocket.

A pair of robins have built a neat and hatched a family in the pocket of an old waistcoat which had been left hanging on the wall of an unoccupied cottage at Lodsworth.—London Standard.

Favorite Form of Suicide.

Though shooting is recognized as an easy mode of suicide, it is not the favorite one in New York city, for, according to the coroner's records, there are one-twelfth more cases of self-destruction by asphyxiation.