

history of literature, general history, national history, geography, and cosmography, a general notion of geometry, commercial forms, natural and physical science, drawing, penmanship, music, cutting and dressmaking, hygiene, and a general notion of domestic economy. In connection with these obligatory studies, the following are optional: an abridged history of the French language, history of French literature, general literature ancient and modern, the English language, history of philosophy, the history of arts, the elements of civil and commercial law. To the pedagogical section the following extra instructions are given: arithmetic, algebra, psychology, the theory of pedagogy and the practice of elocution. Like the college, this superior school for the young ladies is under the direction of a superintendent who is not considered as a member of the Faculty of Instruction. The Faculty of Instruction is composed of ladies and gentlemen. According to the laws of the state no class in any of these schools (so far described) ought to contain more than fifty pupils or students. The teachers are called to attend their public conventions at stated intervals and their presence is obligatory. Each one of these departments of public instruction—the professional school, the college, the superior school for the instruction of young ladies and the University—form separate and distinct moral persons capable of receiving gifts etc.

I will only add that the University of Geneva has been gradually increasing as a medium of superior instruction for the last three hundred years, until now it is counted as one the leading Universities of Europe. Its affairs are governed by a senate which is composed of a Rector, a Vice Rector and the Deans of the several departments of the University. Each department is governed by the Faculty of the department at the head of which stands the Dean. Among the several branches of the Universities, its medical science and legal are, perhaps, the most important and influential. Its legal department is virtually the same as the Nancy College at Paris. After following the course prescribed in one and the other for three years and passing successfully the examination the candidate receives the grade of *Licencie en Droit*, or Master of Laws. Another year's time is usually required for the writing and publicly defending a thesis, at the end of which time the candidate receives the title of *Docteur en Droit*, or Doctor of Laws. It is frequently the case that the candidate takes his Master degree at Paris and comes to Geneva to take his degree of L. L. D. and vice versa. Besides other preparatory work, the student occupies his time with the Roman Law—that is to say the pandects or several branches of the Justinian Code; the French Law or different branches of the Napoleon Code; the Public Law of the principal nations and the comparative Commercial Law.

Conformable to a law of the 10th of June, 1876, the Republic of Geneva has created an inalienable fund for the encouragement of her students who may excel in superior work and conduct. To this fund is added ten per cent of the proceeds of the tuition of all students in the professional school, the superior school for young ladies, the College and the University. The fund is distributed

by means of purses to those who may distinguish themselves. It may be stated without fear of reutation, that this system of instruction has produced good effects; as, generally speaking, the people are well informed.

D. B. RICHARDS.

UTAH'S INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

"General" Carter and his "industrial" army, numbering about 550 men, left the city Monday afternoon. All direct negotiations with the Rio Grande Western railway officials having failed, at least for the time being, the journey was commenced on foot.

All was activity in the camp of the army in the western part of the city at an early hour in the morning. At noon dinner was eaten at the soup house on Second West street. Beginning at 2 o'clock there was a parade over the principal streets. Three quarters of an hour later "General" Carter commenced a fiery speech on the vacant piece of ground opposite the Metropolitan hotel on West Temple street.

In substance he said that the movement was the greatest scheme ever started in the Territory of Utah. The cause of its birth was twenty-one years of unwise legislation. The culmination had come and disastrous results would follow unless the administration yielded to the living petition that had already commenced to present itself to the authorities at Washington. Should all peaceful supplication fail to bring relief, "Then," shouted Carter, "I say to arms. We will endure tyranny no longer."

Further along in his harangue Carter boastfully declared, "I desire it understood that we will not falter or fail in the accomplishment of our mission. We are going to Washington and no power on earth can stop us very long at a time. There are 5,000 men in Utah alone who would spring to arms and to our defense at a single word from General Carter."

The railroad officials came in for a goodly share of mild mannered abuse, for refusing to carry the army from the Territory to Kansas City, as originally contemplated. In this connection the rumor comes from a source that should be reliable, that it would not be much of a deviation from the program if a freight train should be held up on the Rio Grande Western tonight or within two or three days at most and be pressed into service by the industrial s.

The most of the army has been recited the last few days and scores of suits worn by business men were identified as the marchers went by. Most of them have good shoes and are comparatively well provided for in all respects. Several wagon loads of provisions and bedding were sent on ahead to Murray, where the army proposes to camp for the night.

It was a matter of frequent remark that no bona fide residents of Salt Lake were seen in the ranks of the industrial. Very few of the men have lived in this city more than a few months. Most of them were of that class that was attracted here last fall on the promise that this was a good city to come to on account of the boundless charity and hospitality of the people.

MURRAY, May 1.—The industrial army is still here and there is no telling when it will move. If some of the

men had their way they would remain here a good deal longer than the citizens will be willing to keep them. They passed the night in the Germania Lead Works, a building that has not been in use for some time. It is mechanically heated and ventilated; has hot and cold water and is just the sort of place any swell fellow would like to put up at during a vacation. Besides the men have plenty of food and clothes and all the comforts of home life.

General Carter went to Salt Lake today to see if he could not make arrangements for the long expected train. The men are waiting to hold it up. It is earnestly hoped here that they will not have to wait long.

MURRAY, Salt Lake County, May 1.—3:30 p. m.—The industrial army is still in camp at this place. The men are waiting around, and all are quiet. Carter, their commander, is in the camp, talking to the men, who are given to understand that they will move out for the south tonight. It is expected that they will be able to capture a train and make their way on to Colorado.

The R. G. W. officers say their position is unchanged regarding resistance of any attempt at capturing a train on their line.

MAY WEATHER.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of May, taken at this station for a period of twenty years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme condition of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Mean or normal temperature, 59 deg. The warmest May was that of 1886, with an average of 62 degrees; the coldest May was that of 1880, with an average of 54 degrees; the highest temperature during any May was 93 deg. on May 31, 1887; the lowest temperature during any May was 31 deg. on May 1, 1887; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in spring) April 5th.

Average for the month, 1.78 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 7. The greatest monthly precipitation was 4.30 inches in 1876; the least monthly precipitation was .06 in 1886; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.35 inches on May 17, 1876.

The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 3.5 inches on May 1, 1887.

Average number of cloudless days 11; average number of partly cloudy days, 13; average number of cloudy days, 7.

The prevailing winds have been from the Northwest. The highest velocity of the wind during any May was fifty-one miles on May 19, 1893.

GEO. M. SALISBURY.
Observer, Weather Bureau.