

presented to it, is a sign of healthy hunger in the brain, not to be checked as presumptuous challenging of the authority of elders, but to be encouraged as a means of building up the strong life of mind. It is wrong, when in family this habit of constant questioning by the young children is often forcibly repressed, because it becomes so direct and searching, or so wide in its range, that the elder to whom appeal is made, if it be his rule or her rule fairly to meet every inquiry, may many times a day have no better reply to give than, "I don't know."

The great Bacon, speaking of education, said that the gardener bestows the greatest care on the young plants. But the so-called Renaissance left the imparting theory of education so firmly fixed on the mind of Europe, that for two hundred years the developing theory of education could hardly get a hearing, and little was done to introduce it to practice before the attempt of Pestalozzi. He and other great thinkers—notably Comenius—who attached much importance to the first year of life, looked to the mother as the sole educator. But in the case of the poor, the mother might not have time to attend to her children. He therefore was the first teacher of modern times who systematized infant schools, and in the early part of the present century his system, improved and developed by late writers, reached its culminating point. Oberlin formed day asylums for young children, the benefit of which was intended no less for the mother than the child. Infant schools were established throughout Great Britain and the continent of Europe, and in every considerable town of the United States; institutions of this kind took in the Netherlands the name of play schools; but it was found after a few years' experience, that they were doing more injury than good, and they have been generally abandoned.

In 1837, an eminent German educator, Friedrich Froebel, introduced a new method of infant training, which is producing better results. He called the schools Kindergarten, children's garden. They are a kind of play school, invented by him for furthering the physical, moral and intellectual growth of children between the age of three and seven. Froebel's observation of the development of organisms and his fondness for analogies drawn from trees and plants, made him attach especial importance to the earliest years of childhood, years in which, as said, lies the tap root of much of the thought and feeling of after life—referring to the analogies of nature: "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."

Friedrich Froebel was born at Oberweisbach, 1782, and died at Marienthal, 1852. In his works he advocated a full and harmonious development of the human faculties. In 1847 he founded a school or kindergarten, for little children at Blakenburg, Thuringia, which became the model of similar institutions in many parts of Germany and in foreign countries, especially in Switzerland. The duke of Meiningen gave him the use of his mansion of Marienbutel near Hiebentel for the establishment of a normal school where female teachers were instructed. The great freedom which he allowed to the children, was considered dangerous, and his schools were denounced as nurseries of socialism and atheism. The Prussian government, in 1851, prohibited all kindergartens in which the Froebel system prevailed.

Froebel's ideas of the Kindergarten differed essentially from that of the infant schools. He maintained that there was something to do for young children which even the ideal mother in the ideal family could not do. The child required to be prepared for society by being early associated with his equals, and young children thus brought together, might have their employment, especially their chief employment, play, so organized for them, as to draw out their capacities of feeling and thinking, and even of inventing and creating.

According to the development theory all education must be based on study of the nature to be developed. Besides remarking in all children restlessness of body and mind, he saw that children were sociable, and needed the sympathy of companions. There was, too, in them a growing moral nature, passions, affections and conscience which needed to be controlled, responded to, cultivated. Both the restraints and the opportunities incident to a well organized community would be beneficial to their moral nature, and prove a cure for selfishness. Froebel held that the essence of all education was to be found and rightly directed by spontaneous action. So the children must be employed, and at that age their most natural employment is play, especially games in which they imitate the parts they themselves will have to fill in after years. Montaigne said: "The games of children are the most serious occupation;" and Locke: "All the plays and diversions of children should be directed towards good and useful habits, or else they will introduce evil ones." So he invented a course of occupations, most of which are social games. Many of the games are connected with the "gifts," as he called the series of simple playthings provided for the children. In the use of these six gifts, devising many games and exercises for the course of instruction, explanatory songs, sung at first by the teacher, and afterwards by the children, accompany each exercise or game. The first gift consists of six soft balls—the ball is the type of unity—of different colors, and a string; the colors are red, blue and yellow, green,

violet and orange. They are moved horizontally, vertically and in circles before the child, by the teacher or another child, who sings the songs explaining the motion. By these balls the child obtains ideas of form, color, size and movement, as well as of his own individuality. The second gift is a cube, a cylinder, a wooden ball, a stick and a string; these are rolled, whirled, dragged and used in a great variety of ways, and from them the child acquires ideas of form, size, movement and development according to a fixed law. The third gift is a cube cut into eight equal cubes; these the child arranges into other forms, and receives new lessons in the law of development, gets a notion of angles, cubes, the laws of construction and the division of units into halves, quarters and eighths. He should always be taught to construct from the centre. The fourth gift is a cube divided into eight equal planes; in the use of this the children unite around a table, and construct together their buildings and other objects. By means of this and the preceding gifts, the alphabet and the elementary principles of arithmetic and geometry may be taught. The fifth gift is an extension of the third: the cube is divided into 27 small cubes, and three of them are divided diagonally into halves, and three into quarters. This introduces the triangle, and gives scope for the construction of the arch and other architectural objects, and for practical perspective. The sixth gift is an extension of the fourth, the cube divided into 27 planes, of which, six are again divided, three in half and three in fourth; in the use of these the children are taught to build from the teacher's dictation. A seventh gift is added, containing all the forms of the last four.

To these gifts are subsequently joined movable lines or plaiting sticks, which are also used for construction, being united when necessary by soft-ened peas, pasteboard and tissue paper, to be combined into figures and objects—and soft clay for modelling, in which many of the children become very expert. Drawing is a net, that is, on a slate furrowed in squares, and subsequently on paper ruled with pale ink in squares, and painting in the net, are also introduced. The gymnastic exercises are still played, of which there is a great variety, intended to develop all the muscles: these, too, are all accompanied by songs explanatory and instructive.

It is understood that the "gifts" are not mere playthings, but materials which the children work up in their own way, thus giving scope for their power of doing and inventing and creating. The artistic faculty is much thought of, and as in the education of the ancients, the sense of rhythm in sound and motion is cultivated by music and poetry introduced in the games. Much care is to be given to the training of the senses, especially of those of sight, sound and touch. Intuition, or first hand experience, is to be recognized as the true basis of knowledge, and though stories are to be told, and there is to be much intercourse in the way of social chat—instruction of the imparting and "learning up" kind is to be excluded. The first principle is, to teach the children not what to think, but how to think.

The children's garden consists of a large, well ventilated, well lighted and pleasant room, opening on a garden, in which besides the playground for all and a large garden plot, there are small plots for each child old enough to cultivate them. In the large garden are flowers, useful vegetables, and trees and birds are encouraged to make it a home. The children pass three to five hours a day in the garden, and are, where possible, to be much in the open air. The infants are often accompanied by their mothers or nurses, or, in default of these, are placed in the charge of teachers, young, well educated women who enter into the work from a sincere love for it and for children. Not more than 25 children should be under the care of a single teacher, and the elder children are of great assistance in carrying out the system. No corporal punishment is allowed; exclusion from a game, or from the garden for a day or more, is the only punishment found necessary.

I understand that the people of the 18th Ward in this city intend to open a Kindergarten as early as practicable, and hope they will be very particular in the selection of teachers and superintendent, deeming it indispensable to the success of such a highly beneficial institution.

GODFREY HESSEL.

FULL TEXT OF THE NEW TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

THE TREATY OF 1842 EXTENDED TO FOUR ADDITIONAL CRIMES.

Whereas, By the Xth Article of the Treaty concluded between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty on the 9th day of August, 1842, provision is made for the extradition of persons charged with certain crimes;

And, Whereas, It is now desired by the high contracting parties that the provisions of the said Article should embrace certain crimes not therein specified, and should extend to fugitives convicted of crimes specified in said Article and in this convention;

The said high contracting parties have appointed as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention for this purpose, namely, the President of the

United States of America, Edward J. Phelps, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of St. James, etc., etc., and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Archibald Philip, Earl of Roseberry, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, etc., etc.; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The provisions of the Xth Article of the said treaty will be and are hereby extended so as to apply to and comprehend the following additional crimes not mentioned in said article, namely:

1. Manslaughter. 2. Burglary. 3. Embezzlement or larceny of the value of \$50 or £10 and upward. 4. Malicious injuries to property whereby the life of any persons shall be endangered, if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both the high contracting parties. And the provisions of the said article shall have the same effect with respect to the extradition of persons charged with any of the said crimes as if the same had been originally named and specified in the said article.

ARTICLE II.

The provisions of the Xth Article of the said treaty and of this convention shall apply to persons convicted of the crimes therein respectively named and specified whose sentence thereupon shall not have been executed. In the case of a fugitive criminal alleged to have been convicted of the crime for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the record of the conviction and of the sentence of the court before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced, together with the evidence that the prisoner is the person to whom such sentence refers.

ARTICLE III.

This convention shall not apply to any of the crimes named and specified which shall have been committed or to any convictions which shall have been procured prior to the date when the convention shall come into force.

ARTICLE IV.

No fugitive criminal shall be surrendered under the provisions of the said treaty or of this convention, if the crime in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he prove to the competent authority that the said requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with the view to try or punish him for a crime of a political character.

ARTICLE V.

A fugitive criminal surrendered to either of the high contracting parties under the provisions of the said treaty or of this convention shall not, until he has had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered, be detained or tried for any crime committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which his surrender was granted.

ARTICLE VI.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of the said treaty and of the present convention shall be carried out in the United States and in Her Majesty's dominion respectively, subject to and in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the surrendering State.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London as soon as possible.

It shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the high contracting parties, and shall continue in force until one or the other of the high contracting parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and so longer.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London the 25th day of June, 1880.

Seal EDWARD JOHN PHELPS.

Seal ROSEBERRY.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF 1842.

Below will be found Article X of the Treaty of 1842, the provisions of which are extended by the convention, signed by Minister Phelps and the Earl of Roseberry:

ARTICLE X.

It is agreed that the United States and Her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisition by them or their ministers, officers or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territory of the other; Provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there

been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have power, jurisdiction and authority upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Bear Lake Co., Idaho, Aug. 30, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

While on my way to Bear Lake Valley I stopped at Soda Springs. Next morning I took a spin on my bicycle out to the 90 per cent. spring, where Mr. H. Horsley & Co. have built a bottling house, and are doing a good business in bottling the soda water and shipping it to Salt Lake and other points. The water is very good and quite pleasant to drink. While on my way to the springs I had the bad luck to sprain my right ankle very badly, when mounting my bicycle. After resting awhile I mounted my treacherous steed and wheeled with some difficulty back to town, just in time to catch the train for Montpelier.

In the afternoon of the same day, Dr. Hoover of Montpelier received word that he was wanted, as there had been a train derailed on the O. S. L. R. R. about four miles east of Cokeville. A work train coming west had run onto a steer. The engine and several cars were thrown off the track and the engine turned over on its side. About two rods of the track were torn up. The conductor had his side hurt by being struck by a beam, and a brakeman had his thigh injured, while the engineer sprained his ankle by jumping from the engine.

I wheeled from Montpelier over the river to Brother Thos. Passey's dairy, where I stayed that night and doctored my lame ankle. Brother Passey has built up again, and made some improvements, since he was burned out last summer. He finds a good market for his fine cheese and butter. The next morning I rolled out for Paris.

There have been a great many improvements in this flourishing town since I was here last fall. Work on the Stake Tabernacle is being pushed ahead with vigor, and when the building is completed it will be one of the finest structures north of Salt Lake City. President Wm. Budge has just completed a very pretty residence on the brow of the hill west of Main Street. Bishop R. Price is building a very nice house, and Mr. R. S. Spence has a nice residence in course of erection.

Although the people have been harassed and bothered by deputy marshals they still thrive and prosper, and feel first rate. Farmers are busy harvesting their grain. Crops are moderately good and in some parts of the lower valleys wild oats grow in abundance and spread very fast, and the people would be glad to learn of some means of destroying them.

ERNEST S. PENROSE.

TEXT BOOKS ON PHYSIOLOGY.

AN ENDORSEMENT OF A. S. BARNES & CO.'S "PATHFINDER" SERIES.

At the session of the Salt Lake County Teachers' Institute, held Saturday, there were present superintendents of district schools from eight counties in the Territory. Mr. Edward J. Adams, representing A. S. Barnes & Co., of San Francisco, also attended. The question of text books on physiology and hygiene, for use in the district schools, was taken up, the result being the passage of the following preamble and resolution by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, Congress at its last session enacted a law of which the following are the first two sections:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools, and in the Military and Naval Schools, and shall be studied and taught as thoroughly and in the same manner as other like required branches are in said schools, by the use of text books in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied in said schools, and by all pupils in all said schools throughout the Territories, in the Military and Naval Academies of the United States, and in all Indian and colored schools in the Territories of the United States.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers in control of any school described in the foregoing section to enforce the provisions of this act; and any such officer, school director, committee, superintendent, or teacher, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, or shall neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, or shall neglect or fail to make proper provisions for the instruction required and in the manner speci-

fied by the first section of this act, for all pupils in each and every school under his jurisdiction, shall be removed from office, and the vacancy filled as in other cases.

Whereas, The superintendents and teachers and people of this Territory are in hearty sympathy with the purpose of said law and desire and propose that it be speedily and effectually carried into effect; and,

Whereas, No convention of county superintendents for the adoption of text books is to be held this year; and,

Whereas, Unless some concerted action is taken, it appears certain that a great multiplicity of text books on physiology will creep into the schools of the Territory, involving a change in most or many of the counties, when some one text book for the whole Territory shall be legally adopted; and,

Whereas, There are now present at this Institute, as visiting members, the superintendents of the following counties to wit: Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Juab, Salt Lake, Sanpete, Utah and Weber; said superintendents representing more than two-thirds of the school children of the Territory; and

Whereas this Institute and the above named county superintendents are agreed that the "Pathfinder" Series of Physiologies, comprising "The Child's Health Primer," "Hygiene for Young People," and "Steele's Abridged Physiology," are better suited than any other books to carry out the purpose and intent of the law, in that, from great simplicity of style they can be used in lower grades than any other books on this subject, and also in that they devote much greater space to the treatment of the effects of alcohol and narcotics; it is therefore

Resolved by this Institute (the County Superintendents of the above named counties, concurring) that the above named "Pathfinder" series of physiologies be, that they are hereby recommended to be used in all the schools of this Territory.

WM. M. STEWART,
Pres. Salt Lake Co. Teachers' Institute.

DAVID R. ALLEN,
Secretary.

County Superintendents of district Schools concurring:

John D. Peters, Box Elder County; W. H. Apperly, Cache County; H. L. Steed, Davis County; F. W. Chappell, Juab County; W. M. Stewart, Salt Lake County; Wm. K. Reid, Sanpete County; G. H. Grimhall, Utah County; E. H. Anderson, Weber County.

On motion of Sup't. Wm. K. Reid, Sup't. E. H. Anderson of Weber County was appointed a committee of one to present the action of the Institute and Superintendents to the Superintendents and Teachers of Counties not represented and request their concurrence in the above action.

Did you Sup-

pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court in and for the County of Summit and Territory of Utah.

Third Judicial District.

Elizabeth Jones, Plaintiff,

vs.
Owen Jones, Defendant.

To Owen Jones, Defendant, Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate Court, in and for the County of Summit and Territory of Utah, and to answer to a complaint filed against you in said Court by said plaintiff; within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within the County of Summit, Utah Territory; otherwise, if served outside of said county but within the Territory of Utah, within twenty days, and within forty days if served elsewhere.

This action is brought against you by plaintiff to dissolve the bonds of matrimony alleged to exist between you and the plaintiff; and for the care and custody of three minor children, the issue of said marriage, on the grounds of habitual drunkenness and a failure by you to provide for defendant.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer as above required, the plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief therein demanded.

Witness the Hon. Alma Eldredge, Judge, and the seal of said Court, affixed at my office in Coalville, said County, this 13th day of August, A. D. 1886.

THOMAS ALSTON,
Probate Clerk.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay HORSE, about 7 years old, brand resembling  on right thigh.

The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN P. JONES,
Knock, Iron Co., Utah.