THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Friday, . . April 25, 1879.

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

THE merits of this institution, founded by our late esteemed President Brigham Young, as an effective agency in the cause of education have been sounded to some extent already, but it requires a personal visit to the Academy in order to realize how fully deserving it is of the encomiums passed upon it. It is now entering upon the fourth term of its third academical year, and though the early opening of the spring season and the consequent withdrawal of many of the students to the fields and farms, have reduced the number to about one-half of the usual standard, a fair representation is still in attendance and the institution is progressing very favorably.

The building, which is quite commodious, is centrally located, convenient to the general community, well furnished with the appliances necessary to the comfort and [illegible] and is divided into seven apartments. On the first floor are the office and library comprised in one, the latter containing four hundred and fifty volumes of historical, scientific, statistical and theological data, in charge of a librarian; the Conservatory of Music comfortably fitted up and presided over by Miss Susa Young, where a regular course of music, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, may be pursued; the Grammar Department under the superintendence of Mr. M. J. Tanner, and the Academic Department, under the personal care and supervision of Prof. Karl G. Maeser, the principal of the Academy. On the floor above, are the First Intermediate Department, Professor M. H. Hardy, Preceptor; the Second Intermediate, under the charge of Miss Teenie Smoot, and the Primary Grade taught by Mr. Reinhard Maeser. The latter department also serves as a field of exercise for the normals, who by taking turns in the superintendence of the school room, acquire a practical knowledge of their future profession as teachers.

The monitorial system of government prevails throughout the establishment. A monitor chosen from the ranks of the students at the commencement of the term, presides over each department, and he alone is responsible for the order of the room under his charge. The time is divided strictly into half hours, thirty minutes being devoted to each class, and the expiration of that period is promptly announced by the bell of the monitor. No [illegible] is permitted to trespass on the time allotted to another. During the changing of the classes, the preceptor is entirely at liberty, and not until the senior of the class, appointed like the monitor to [illegible] office for the term, has called the roll, arranged the seats, etc., and announced the day's lesson, does the teacher resume his duties. He then asks, "Class in order?" to which the senior responds as the case may be. If in the affirmative, the teacher then says, "Report preparation." All who are prepared then arise. After they resume their seats the questions are put to the class as a body and those who are ready with an answer signify it by the uplifted hand. At the close of the exercise, the roll is again called, when each member of the class answers to his name by a number representing his grade of merit. Thus, 10 is perfect, 9 is not so perfect, 8, 7, 6, and so on, and the numbers are recorded, it being left to the honor of the pupil to give a correct return of his standing in the class that day.

It will be seen that the monitorial method of government, and the character of the instruction, of which we have given an illustration, are such as not only to relieve the preceptor of much care and anxiety, but initiate the students at once into the practical duties of school government, make them appreciate the responsibilities of their offices, and by being trusted therewith, teach them to be trustworthy. It is not an uncommon occurrence to select the most disorderly pupil in the school for monitor, with such good results as to accomplish his immediate reformation.

Public chastisement is unknown. A refractory student is summoned to a private interview with the faculty of the Academy, and spoken to in a plain, straightforward manner and shown the moral reprehensibility of his conduct. He is reasoned with, and told by his teacher that he has lost confidence in him. To become a "bankrupt" in the confidence of the teacher is a disgrace to be feared more than corporeal punishment, and the pupil as a general thing earnestly strives to regain his standing in the opinion of his teacher. Should he prove entirely intractable he is dismissed from the school.

Without dwelling on the merits of the various ordinary courses of study, we must mention the Priesthood meeting which is conducted as an academical class, and meets every Tuesday afternoon. The young men are organized according to their standing in the Priesthood, and the young ladies also participate. We must also speak of the Theological class on Wednesday afternoons, in which the whole school joins, the young people of both sexes being taught to bear their testimony, make brief addresses on religious subjects and listen to the teachings of their elders. Another worthy feature of the Academy is the industrial department, presided over by Mrs. Zina Y. Williams, where young misses of all ages are instructed in the practical duties of life, housework, needle-work, from the mending of a stocking to the working of the finest embroidery, and the various responsibilities of womanhood. Thus it will be seen that the institution is eminently practical and thoroughly organized.

Records are kept in the office whereby the standing of any student may be seen in any year of his attendance at the Academy, and another schedule is prepared at the beginning of each year, mapping out the studies, their daily advancement, etc., by which every class must be governed. By means of class reports handed in every week to the principal, the exact status of every student is noted and may be ascertained. The number of students now in attendance is 126, as said before about one half of the usual representation. These are from all parts of the Territory.

We cannot close this article without a brief tribute to Professor Karl G. Maeser, the efficient principal and the very genius, under God, of the spirit and progress of the Brigham Young Academy. With rare ability as an educator, he possesses the advantages of a mind well stored with knowledge, united to the faculty of imparting it to others. His store of information is extensive, his method of instruction simple and impressive, and the results of his earnest and unremitting labors are shown in the rapid progress of those placed under his instruction. Besides this, he is a man of God, and by teaching the principles of our holy religion, insures the moral and spiritual training of the youth, earns their love and the confidence of their parents, and is deserving of the praise and blessings of the people in whose interests he is laboring.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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EASTERN.

N. Y. Press Comments on Conkling's Speech.

NEW YORK, 25.—The *World* says, of Conkling's speech: He was silent when the speech would have been golden on the question of silver, and dumb for many months while the country listened in vain for his apocalypse as to the infamy of Hayes and the Hayes administration. The senator from New York, yesterday, came uproariously to the front in support of Supervisor Davenports use of iron cages in elections and the renomination of Grant. His speech, we are sorry to say, will make it difficult for his best friends to defend him against the charge that he governs himself in politics solely by his personal spites and interests.

The *Tribune* says: Conkling's speech seems to have produced the most profound impression upon his political opponents, as well as his own party. All accounts, friendly and impartial, agree in pronouncing it an extraordinary speech, holding the vast audience, hour after hour, in almost breathless attention, and actually throwing the democratic majorities in confusion. No brief outline or abstract can do it justice. It is the speech of the lawyer and statesman, scarcely at all of the politician; it is free from invective, and absolutely without emotional effects; cool, logical, deliberative and unanswerable. We venture to predict that no democrat will venture to pick a flaw in the close-knit fabric of this legal argument, which leaves no point uncovered, and no point invulnerable. Conkling's severest critics must concede him a high place among statesmen.

The *Herald* says: The speech is strong and impressive, and he hardly ever makes any other. It was as effective as a manifesto issued to the republicans of the nation, trumpet-tongued utterances well fitted to arouse and inflame party passions, which was the undisguised purpose of the speech. Still his vigorous exposure of the folly and mischief of a united south deserves the thoughtful reflection of the leaders of southern opinion and of all citizens of that section.

New York Stocks.

Silver coin, 1 @ ¼ discount; Money easy 3 @ 5; Governments firm; Stocks closed strong; Western Union, 105⅞; Quicksilver, 15½; Pacific Mail, 15⅜; Mariposa, 6¼; Wells Fargo, 99½; New York Central, 116¼; Erie, 26⅞; Panama, 136; Union Pacific, 74⅜; Bonds 120¼; Central Pacific, 111; Sutro Tunnel, 4⅜.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Yakoob Khan's Throne.

LONDON, 25.—According to trustworthy information from Cabul, Mohamed Hasham, son-in-law of Shere Ali, now the only avowed claimant to Yakoob Khan's throne, is endeavoring to excite insurrection and has opened negotiations with England.

A Paris dispatch says: French and English men-of-war are ordered to be ready to start for Alexandria at a moments notice. It seems, therefore, to be seriously intended to back up the forthcoming diplomatic note.

Resolution of Censure.

In the House of Commons, last night, Ryland, liberal, moved a resolution censuring the increased expenditure of the government.

Baxter, in seconding the motion, warned the House against too implicit faith in the boasts of England's supremacy in arts and in commerce. He instanced the enormous advance made by the Americans in the invention and arts.

The debate was altogether of a party nature.

The Pedestrian Contest.

In the pedestrian match, at 9.40 this morning, the score stood—Brown, 427; Hazel, 403; Corkey, 389; Weston, 362.

At 4.15 this afternoon, Brown scorey 452 miles, Hazel 427, Corkey 412, Weston 372.

Bombardment.

A private telegram says: Pica Gua, Peru, has been bombarded. The guano loading appliances at Huannillas and Pabelleonde Pica have been destroyed; Iquique is still blockaded, and all sailing vessels have left. The workmen have fled. Business in the interior is entirely disorganized.

Stocks.

Consols, 98 15-16; bonds, fours, 104½; new five's, 105½; Erie 27½.

GERMANY.

Political Prisoners.

BERLIN, 25.—Thousands of political prisoners, most of them arrested only on suspicion, are being sent from St. Petersburg to the jails and penitentiaries of the centre and east of the empire.

RUSSIA.

Police Recruits.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—Recruits for the Russian police force are being sought for in Paris.

Resigned.

Sixteen professors in the different universities have resigned.

House Searching.

Houses are searched at night, and every occupant whose passport is found irregular is arrested.

A Mild Request.

The Russian ambassador at Constantinople has asked permission to open all letters leaving for Russia.

SPAIN.

High priced Provisions.

MADRID, 25.—The high price of provisions caused disturbance in Malaga and Grenada.

Edison's Electro Motograph.

The following description of Edison's latest invention is taken from a paper on the subject in "The World's Work" department of *Scribner* for May, where it is accompanied by off-hand sketches of the invention drawn by Mr. Edison. A more elaborate description of the invention and its later applications is announced for the June number:

In the electro-motograph a cylinder made of prepared chalk and saturated with a strong solution of caustic alkali is set upon supports so that it can be turned upon its axis. A strip of metal fastened to the mica diaphragm rests on the cylinder and is pressed so firmly by its spring upon the cylinder that when it is turned by means of the handle, the friction of the strip on the cylinder tends to pull the diaphragm out of shape, causing it to bulge inward as long as the cylinder is in motion. If now, while this motion of the cylinder is maintained, an electric current passes through the strip of metal and line through the chalk cylinder to earth the amount of this friction is varied or it is destroyed altogether, and the strip slides freely on the cylinder. This was the basis of the former invention. The release from friction by a change in electric condition in the first instrument failed simply from ignorance of some slight matters of detail, that in the electro-motograph are corrected and made practical. In the musical telephone, the releasing of the frictional resistance by electric action caused the sounding-board of a guitar to vibrate, and thus set up sonorous vibrations. In the electro-motograph the mica disk takes the place of the guitar, and, by the improved construction of the apparatus, intricate and complex vibrations, such as are produced in speaking, are reproduced in their original or even in greater volume. When the apparatus is at rest, the diaphragm is motionless, and electric currents shot through the apparatus produce no effect. In the same manner the mere turning of the cylinder without electric action produces no effect, except to pull the diaphragm slightly out of shape. If while the cylinder is being turned an electric impulse arriver, the pull on the diaphragm caused by the friction of the strip on the cylinder is more or less released, and the diaphragm is free to vibrate or spring back into its original condition. If now the electric impulses follow one another in regular order in correspondence with the sonorous vibrations imparted to the transmitting telephone, the alternate slipping and catching of the metal strip on the cylinder will follow in the same order, and thus the diaphragm will be made to vibrate in unison with the original vibrations, and thus reproduce the original words. As the mica disk is much larger than the disk of the transmitting instrument, the amplitude of its swing may be much greater, and consequently, it will repeat the words with greater power. The electro-motograph is practically an apparatus for transforming electric action received from a distance into mechanical work. The amount of electric action has nothing to do with the amount of the mechanical work performed, because the movement of the cylinder is controlled by power independently of the electric action, the electricity merely releasing this power by destroying the friction in greater or less degree. The electric action set up by the sonorous vibrations at the transmitting end of the line may be very slight, while the mechanical action at the distant end may be powerful, and in this manner the amplitude of the vibrations may be increased to an indefinite extent, and a whisper may appear as loud as a shout.

Electricity and Plants.

M. Grandeau, professor of forestry in Paris, whose researches in electricity led him to the conclusion that, although a certain effect is to be attributed to the absence of light and air in causing a scraggy growth to the underwood of forests, it is not sufficient to account for the great depreciation in the vegetation. After long reflection he came to the conclusion that the large trees act as conductors of of electricity, and thus deprive the undergrowth of an element necessary to their perfect growth. In order to test his view, he tried a series of experiments on various plants, but we can here refer only to one, which, although not the most striking, will fully elucidate the principle he advances, the means he employed, and the results obtained.

One of these is as follows: In April he took two tobacco plants, each weighing 3½ grams, (about 50 grains,) and having four leaves. They were both planted in boxes containing mould of identical quality, and placed side by side in a position favorable to their growth; but one of them had placed over it a cage, consisting of four iron rods about 5 feet high, joined at the top, and covered with wire gauze, which, while it permitted the free circulation of air, light and water, completely protected the plant from the action of atmospheric electricity. The plants were left to themselves until the middle of August, when the results obtained were as follows: The plant in the open air attained a height of 3 feet 5 inches, whilst the other was only 2 feet 4 inches; the former weighed 273 grams, and the latter 140 grams; when dried, their respective weights were 80 grams and 15 1-5 grams. Similar experiments made with maize and wheat gave precisely analogous results, so that M. Grandeau has come to the conclusion that the electricity of the atmosphere is as necessary to vegetation as sunlight, air and water.—*Prairie Farmer.*]

What Iowa Girls are Taught.

At the Iowa Agricultural College every girl in the junior class has learned how to make good bread, weighing and measuring the ingredients, mixing, kneading and baking, and regulating her fire. Each has also been taught to make yeast and bake biscuit, puddings, pies and cake of various kinds; how to cook a roast, broil a steak, and make a fragrant cup of coffee; how to stuff and roast a turkey, make oyster soups, steam and mash potatoes so that they will melt in the mouth, and in short, to get up a first-class meal, combining both substantial and fancy dishes in good style. Theory and manual skill have gone hand-in-hand. Vast stores of learning have been accummulated in the arts of canning, preserving and pickling fruits, and they have taken practical lessons in all the details of household management, such as house furnishing, care of beds and bedding, washing and ironing, care of the sick, care of the children, etc. The girls, we are informed, are also thoroughly grounded in science, mathematics and English literature; but this is of slight moment compared with the foregoing catalogue of virtues. If there is anything that challenges the unlimited respect and devotion of the masculine mind it is ability in woman to order well her own household. Each one of these charming Iowa girls, it is safe to say, will marry within six weeks after graduation.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

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For Good, Durable and Cheap
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Go to the
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All Work Warranted.
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LIGHT HARNESS A SPECIALTY.
MOSS, BREWER & CO.

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Florist, Seedsman and Landscape Gardener, two blocks north of the Valley House.
A GREAT variety of garden seeds. The greatest variety and stock of flower seeds and ornamental grasses in the City. About 125 different kinds of flower seeds and 25 different kinds of ornamental grasses. A great variety of house and bedding plants, such as Roses, Monthly and Early, Honeysuckles, Double Pinks and about 150 different kinds of Geraniums and Fuschias. Thirty-five different kinds of Dahlias in roots and plants, Gladiolus and Tuber Roses. The best Pansies in the City, Daisies, Echeverins and Temperverins, a great variety; Chrysanthemums, about 50 beautiful kinds, and many other beautiful kinds of cut flowers from green-house and garden. Hand Boquets, Table Boquets, Crosses, Anchors, Wreaths for Funerals, and Flower Baskets, etc.
At the last Territorial Fair, in 1873, I was awarded one bronze medal, one diploma and six prizes, for the best Cut Flowers, Flowering Plants, Variegated Plants, Stocks, Roses, Hand Boquets, Table Boquets and Flower Baskets. I will also take contracts on Landscape Gardening. d130

ESTRAY NOTICE.
I HAVE in my possession the following described animals:
One dark red STEER, about 2 years old, branded 5 on left ribs, a brand resembling 10 on left shoulder, crop off both ears, upper slit in right ear, small horns.
One light red and white HEIFER about 1 year old, brand resembling N on left shoulder, square crop and slit in right ear, slit and underbit in left.
Which if not claimed will be sold at the Estray Pound, Moroni, May 1, 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m.
JOHN BAILEY,
District Poundkeeper.
Moroni April 21, 1879.

THE YALE ARTIFICIAL LEG
Is pronounced by leading Surgeons and those who wear them to be the best. A perfect fit guaranteed without the presence of the patient. A descriptive pamphlet sent free. Address GEO. H. HOGGSON, New Haven, Conn.

THOMAS M. ARGALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING.
314 and 316 Broadway,
JOHN E. COWLES, NEW YORK.

FIRE!! REMOVAL! FIRE!!
ON Account of the FIRE this morning, the undersigned has removed temporarily to the store formerly occupied by the Singer Sewing Machine Co., one door East of Dinwoodey's Furniture Store, First South Street, where he will be pleased to receive calls from his friends and the public generally.
GEO. CARELESS.
d124 tf

WANTED.
A PARTNER, with a capital of $5,000, who is capable of taking the charge and oversight of the books and financial arrangements of a good paying business, now firmly established in this city. For special information, apply by letter to
ENQUIRER,
Post Office box, 1139, Salt Lake City.
d91 s&w tf

THE BIBLE AND POLYGAMY
An Authenticated Phonographic and Verbatim report of Celebrated
DISCUSSION
between
Prof. Orson Pratt
AND THE
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On the Subject,
DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION POLYGAMY?
Held in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, August 12th, 13th and 14th, 1870.
To which is added the Correspondence prior to the Discussion between the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman and President Brigham Young. Also
DR. NEWMAN'S MARGINAL LAW
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THREE DISCOURSES
On the same subject, by
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Josephine, - - Miss Emma White.
FULL CHORUS.
THE CARELESS ORCHESTRA
OVERTURE at 8 o'clock.
Admission, Usual Theatre Rates. Box Office open on Thursday at 10 a. m.

EVENING SCHOOL.
THE undersigned has commenced an evening school in the 14th Ward School House, teaching Penmanship, Bookkeeping, the German Language, etc. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 7 o'clock.
Lessons in any of the above branches will be given at residence if desired.
JOHN SHOLDERBRAND.
dlw

LOST.
BETWEEN the Townsend House and Mr. Baskin's, on Main Street, a gold Bracelet, marked A. M. Lowe. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of Geo. A. Lowe, First East Street.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
A MEETING of the qualified voters of the Seventh School District of Salt Lake City will be held in the Seventh Ward Assembly Rooms, on Monday, May 5th, 1879, at 7:30 p.m., for the election of Three School Trustees for the said district.
DAVID McKENZIE,
WM. McLACHLAN,
GEORGE C. LAMBERT,
Trustees.
d128 3t

VALUABLE INFORMATION
To those interested. I wish to inform the Wool Growers that I am prepared to make arrangements for buying and will pay the highest market price in CASH
FOR WOOL
Wool Sacks, Twine and a No. 1 article of Sheep Shears furnished. I also deal in Hides, Pelts, Tallow, Furs, &c., for which I pay liberal prices. Corner of South and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City. H. B. CLAWSON.

TO YOU,
Dear Public,—
Who contemplate sending to the manufacturers for an organ or piano, believing that you can thereby get a bargain, I desire to say that, after you have ascertained the lowest price at which you can purchase the instrument you want, I will furnish it to you at from $5 to $20 less, and only require one-half of the amount down. This offer being for our mutual benefit, I hope to be honored with your esteemed orders.
Your most obedient Servant,
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Punctuality. Economy.
GENTLEMEN:—We have on hand a Stock replete with the novelties of the season, and would be pleased for you to call and inspect, when we will quote figures never before touched by any firm west of Chicago.
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TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS,
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DAVIS'
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Put up in half pound packages.
A PURE
UNCOLORED JAPAN,
TRY IT.
You will say it is
The Best Packet Tea
IN MARKET.
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REAL BARGAINS.
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FOR A FEW DAYS.
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Are displaying the Finest Stock of
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LINEN DUSTERS & SUITS
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OUR STOCK OF
CORSETS AND HOSIERY,
Is unquestionably the Most Complete in the Market.
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SUITABLE FOR LAUNDRY OR BATH.
PUT UP IN ONE POUND BARS
UTAH SOAP MANUFACTURING CO.
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19th Ward
TRADE MARK.
UNITED ORDER
PALE SAVON.
EXCELLED BY NONE.
SIXTY BARS IN EACH BOX.
ALL ORDERS ADDRESS TO R. V. MORRIS,
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Has been transferred to Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.
A Full Line of All Styles and Best Qualities of
HOME-MADE BOOTS & SHOES,
At Lowest Prices, will always be found in Stock at
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CONSTANTLY RECEIVING AT
MRS. WILKINSON'S
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A fine assortment of Paris and New York Styles of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.
SPRING STYLES IN
Legnorn, Straw, French and American Chip, Reversible Ribbons, Laces, Silks, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc., Etc.
Leghorn and Straw Hats Whitened and Pressed over Equal to New
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Invisible Crimps and Frizzes, Half Wigs, Old Ladies' Bands, Switches, Puffs, Curls, etc., etc. Imitation Hair Goods always on hand. Ladies own Hair and Combings made up.
DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS
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Ladies Underwear.
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