

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, March 13, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The King of the Sandwich Islands and party reached Honolulu on the fifteenth of last month.

A man named Muller, said to have been one of the first discoverers of gold in Australia, died at New Orleans on Saturday night, from an overdose of laudanum.

The Union Pacific express is five hours late to-day, at Green River.

During a storm at Allegheny City, yesterday morning, some coal oil barrels were ignited by lightning, and damage by fire to the amount of \$10,000 was the result.

Yesterday morning also, at Gloucester, Mass., an hotel and four lives were destroyed by fire.

At Reading, Penn., yesterday afternoon, one little boy was killed and three others injured, by the falling of the roof of the Market House.

Heavy loss in Philadelphia by the bursting of a chandelier.

The Louisiana arbitration committee were in session six and a half hours, in New York, on Saturday. They finished their labors to-day.

An Italian named Palermo has been murdered in St. Louis, and three of his countrymen have been arrested suspected of committing the crime.

A man named George Rea has been sent to the Montana penitentiary for fifteen years, for killing a party named McGuire.

Meetings have been held at several of the principal cities of Montana, the object of which was the promotion of railway connection between that Territory and Utah.

Large consignments of horses purchased in Prussia for France have been stopped at Berlin.

Several patents for mining claims, in Utah and Tooele counties, have been secured. The reasoners saw Washington telegram of the 13th.

More news in to-day's telegraphic dispatches, from the Black Hills elders, that the reasoners a day per man is what is guaranteed by those who have been prospecting and working there.

Costley, the gardener of Mrs. Hawks, at Boston last fall, is to be hanged.

Heavy business failures are reported, one in London, Eng., and others in Canada.

The standing committee of the South Carolina Episcopal Diocese, have voted against Dr. Delaven, as bishop of Illinois.

The French Assembly has passed a bill for reorganization of the military system of the country.

A bill has been introduced into the Canadian parliament, for the organization of a military government, of the northwest territory outside of Manitoba.

A report comes from Cuba of the murder, by Spanish volunteers, of twenty-two young men, residents of the city of Cienfuegos.

According to a Washington special the retirement of Mr. Williams from the cabinet of President Grant is certain. King, assigned thereto will be found in a Chicago telegram of to-day's date.

King, Congressman elect from Minnesota, has been trying to have the postmaster, Minnesota, removed from his position, and he interviewed the F. M. General and President Grant on the subject.

He was plain and direct, and gave an unequivocal position in relation to the F. M. corruption scandal, and was told that there would be no change in the postmaster, Minnesota, present, and that when he had vindicated himself, his influence as a Congressman might be considered, but not now. King denounced his accusers, including the members of the Minnesota legislature, as liars and scoundrels.

There are rumors in legislative circles at Washington that General Schenck is to be recalled as U. S. minister to London, that Secretary Fish is to be removed, and that General Butler is to be Attorney-General.

SIXTY BELOW. — During the winter now almost past there was some pretty severe weather in Sweden, judging by the following from *Gallinas Messenger*, Feb. 12—

"From further particulars of the severe cold lately experienced in various parts of Sweden, we learn that at Rattvik the quicksilver thermometer below zero, indicating a degree of cold greater than 40 degrees below zero, that is, over 80 degrees of Fahr. of frost, or 48 degrees F. at Furudal, at the same time, a spirit thermometer recorded 40 below zero, or 72 degrees below zero, a severity unheard of in this district. The dwellers on the adjacent mountains, however, the Calmar Sound in their wagons, with all their goods, and looked themselves to the city. The ice between Fagstad and Bohol was nearly one foot thick."

Correspondence.

Theatricals—Minn.

WEST JORDAN, March 13th, 1876.

Editor *Deseret News*—

We had a very enjoyable time here last evening, consisting of a dramatic entertainment, also vocal and instrumental music. The house was filled, every inch of available space being occupied.

The piece presented, "The Peter's Knot," was received with roars of applause; the principal characters, by Levi Naylor and Mrs. Margaret Smith, were presented with great ability for amateurs. All were delighted with the entertainment and the evening passed off very pleasantly. The entertainment was so much enjoyed that, by request, it was repeated on Saturday evening.

Yours respectfully,

A colored congregation in Dayton, clergyman for betting on three-card monte and losing ninety dollars of festival money. One of the deacons remarked: "We are all human, and we game is worry on us."

There being strong suspicion that the recent disastrous fire at Mount Lebanon was incendiary, an investigation was held which resulted in the arrest of Charles Harris, who has been employed by the Shakers in the house for the past four years, and the prisoner was committed to the jail in Hudson city, to await further examination. The testimony against him thus far is only circumstantial.

CHILDREN vs. TECHNICAL GRAMMAR.

AT a recent meeting of the school principals of Cincinnati, the subject of English grammar was discussed. Mr. H. H. Prichard, principal of one of the intermediate schools, read a paper on "Composition and Grammar," in which he pointed out the fact that under the best instruction children were not learning technical grammar, but a jumble of definitions and rules, which they were incapable of applying to any purpose; that previous to the twelfth year, pupils had not the maturity and strength of mind sufficient to understand the so-called principles of English grammar; that the "knowledge" which, by definition and rule, was being crammed into children's heads, was but memorized trumpery, the bulk of which retarded mental development, and the teaching of which was a squandering of time that might be put to better use.

He showed, by reading several compositions by pupils on a recent examination, that what was practically useless to people who had been drilled and examined with subordinate connectives, predicates, cases and conjunctions, did not speak or write any better than those who had learned the use of language by reading and writing without grammar drills.

Mr. P. concluded by moving a resolution to dispense with the present forms of method and matter of English grammar as taught in the schools.

The views presented were enthusiastically concurred in and approved by many present.

Mr. Peter H. Clark argued in favor of technical grammar, in the right place, but admitted that the results in conversation and composition were anything but satisfactory.

The idea advocated by Mr. Prichard is in accordance with general observation, and is really to the effect that practice and not technical principle is the thing to set before the youthful mind. Technicalities are too strong meat for the young, belonging rather to the education of older students.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.—The Salt Lake Record-Union says—

"The resources of Utah are boundless, and there is within this Territory everything to build up a nation that would in a few years rival in grandeur any island Kingdom in Europe. It is rich in coal, and the smallest considerations of the strength of old England—its coal beds and mountains of iron—is rivaled here."

That shrewd financier and stock-manipulator, Jay Gould, was out here a few months back, and after being shown specimens of iron and coal—he said he never saw a country with so many and so abundant resources for great enterprises, and he showed his earnestness in his appreciation by entering into negotiations at once for the purchase of coal lands in Salt Lake County, and in the south of this city, to which Gould and his associates in the Union Pacific Railroad are at this moment endeavoring to have the postmaster, Minnesota, removed from his position, and he interviewed the F. M. General and President Grant on the subject.

He was plain and direct, and gave an unequivocal position in relation to the F. M. corruption scandal, and was told that there would be no change in the postmaster, Minnesota, present, and that when he had vindicated himself, his influence as a Congressman might be considered, but not now. King denounced his accusers, including the members of the Minnesota legislature, as liars and scoundrels.

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