

TEACHERS' MEETING.

The five days' meeting of the Summer Institute of Teachers was held near Winter Quarters, Pleasant Valley, away up in the mountains at an elevation of about 8,000 feet above sea level. Here all the teachers of Utah, Sanpete and Emery counties pitched their tents in a grove of tall quaking aspen, on a small divide between two gulches.

At 9 o'clock on July 7th the familiar school bell summoned the members together.

Chief among the business done was a revision of the "course of study" adopted by the Utah County teachers two years ago, and which, in its revised form, now becomes the plan for the schools of the counties represented. The work of revision was delegated to teachers of long standing and well-known ability in their special calling, and then, after a critical examination of the plan and a comparison of the same with the work done according to its provisions, reported to the Institute. Again its matter, method and suggestions received a searching examination.

The principles and methods of teaching proved a pleasing feature of the proceedings.

Following is a list of the subjects presented: Elementary drawing, Emil Isgreen; natural philosophy, Emil Isgreen; geography, George H. Brimhall; music, Prof. H. E. Giles; S. R. tactics, E. A. Wilson; bookkeeping, E. A. Wilson; grammar and composition, J. A. Rees; penmanship, Institute; calisthenics, Wm. Rawlings; arithmetic (primary) Janet Findlay, (intermediate) Phena Brimhall, (grammar) Jos. A. Rees; discipline, Prof. F. E. Merrill; busy work, Maria Larson; reading, (primary) Mattie Nelson, (intermediate) J. B. Walton, (grammar) J. L. Brown.

The next important feature was the lectures, as follows: "The Teacher," by Dr. K. G. Maeser; "Civics," by Hon. J. E. Booth, and "Literature" by Wm. King, Esq.

Another very interesting part of the programme was a debate in which the affirmative side, championed by Scott, Brimhall and Christianson, resolved: "That the interests of the American people were better guarded by the Republican party than by the Democratic." Rees, Alfred and Wilson opposed the resolution and the merit of the debate was to be settled by the multitude.

The determinations of the convention may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. Education deals with head, heart and hand. Its methods should be orderly, regular and systematic, aiming at definite ends and controlled by fixed principles.

2. The teacher should have a thorough knowledge of the branches taught and with mind development, also a comprehensive knowledge of the general objects of education, and a familiar acquaintance with literature, passing events of daily importance, method in planning courses of study, executive ability in school management and

class drill and particular power and wisdom in dealing with individual pupils.

3. The development of power should be in the line of least resistance consistent with the laws of being.

4. That activity is a law of childhood, and exercise the law of progress, and, therefore, under proper stimulus and with proper direction, what a child does for himself benefits him most.

5. That the times demand capable, energetic teachers, with salaries sufficiently high to enable them to devote their whole time and attention to the cause of education.

6. That associations of teachers such as local faculty meetings, county associations and summer institutes are indispensable factors of vital importance in education.

7. That the late Institute has been productive of grand results, and that each of the five days in itself was a success.

8. That we owe a debt of gratitude to the lecturers, thanks to the kind visitors, and a feeling of high respect to the good people of Pleasant Valley.

J. A. R.
SPANISH FORK, July 13th, 1890.

THAT DRUGGIST'S MISTAKE.

The nine-months-old baby who was poisoned by the mistake of a druggist was buried by the undertaker without any notice having been given to Coroner George J. Taylor. The latter, on hearing of the case, instituted an investigation, and on July 18th an inquest was held. The victim was Rex Ferl, son of J. D. Ferl, who resides at No. 777 First Street.

Dr. H. D. Niles testified that the infant had a mild inflammation of the bowels; had previously been healthy. Witness prescribed three powders, made up of calomel, bicarbonate of soda and sugar. This was at 9:30 a. m. on Wednesday. At 1:30 p. m. witness was summoned, and found the child choking; saw it was suffocating with all the symptoms of stricture of the trachea, due to some irritating drug; examined the powder and found it corrosive sublimate; the swelling was as though lye had been administered; told the family a mistake had been made; went to D. B. Hoover's drug store, and then called in Dr. McLean; at 3:15 p. m. we found the child gasping for breath, and performed the operation of tracheotomy; Dr. McLean and myself agreed as to the treatment; the trouble was relieved at once; we left the child comfortable and returned at 7 p. m., when we found that the child could not swallow. At 10 p. m. found the child had several passages much inflamed, was in considerable distress, and in twenty minutes it died from the effects of the corrosive sublimate in the stomach given for calomel; I examined the bottle which was labeled calomel, but was really corrosive sublimate. Mr. Hoover said the bottle had been filled during his absence; the two powders were

difficult to distinguish by appearance; Mr. Hoover stated that his boy was not authorized to fill bottles; I would say there is not a drug store in the country where boys are not employed who will not overstep their duties.

Bert Mackintosh, the boy who filled the prescription in which the mistake was made, testified that he was in the store to sell patent medicines, clean up the store, etc. Am 18 years old; have been about drug stores for a year and a half. I had no instructions to fill bottles. The bottles are all labeled correctly. I must have made a mistake in the bottles. I fill the larger bottles from the original packages, but in this instance I filled the prescription bottle from the shelf bottle and made a mistake.

Mr. Ferl could not be found, so no other witnesses were brought. The verdict was as follows:

An inquisition holden at 258 east First South Street, in the Fifth Precinct of Salt Lake City, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1890, before George J. Taylor, coroner, upon the body of Rex Ferl, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors on their oaths do say, from the evidence presented, that he died at 777 First Street, in Salt Lake City, at 10:20 p. m. of the 16th instant, from the effects of a large dose of corrosive sublimate administered by mistake for calomel, which had been prescribed. And they further find from the evidence presented that the fatal mistake was the result of the employment of an incompetent prescription clerk, and would recommend that the city council take immediate steps to ascertain to what extent incompetent persons are now employed in drug stores of this city. In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year above written.

John E. Wiscomb, James W. Pitts, Emil Egli, jurors; George J. Taylor, coroner.

UNION PACIFIC STRIKE.

There was a little trouble at the Union Pacific depot on July 19th. The train-master reduced the number of brakemen in the crew of a long freight train about to start for Juab, from three to two. This, the crew claimed, was an imposition. They said they could not do the required work with the reduced number. Already they were overworked and underpaid, and they needed the third man to do checking that was necessary. They said they now had to work from eleven to eighteen hours per day, and could barely earn living wages at that. They were informed that the reduction would be made, as the man ordered off was considered unnecessary.

Then the conductor refused to take the train out. There was a pause, when a stranger, a "scab," came along and said he would do the work with the reduced crew. He went on the train, but was not there long when he was hit on the head by a rock thrown by some one, and rendered unfit for the work.

The yardmen also refused to go out on the train, and all of the workmen stood by the striking crew.