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ar Can be consulted during Day and NOTICE. Z. C. M. L. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, September 12th, 1887.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF



LITERATURE.

A Lecture Recently Delivered in the Logan Temple by Elder W. H. Apperley.

## My Dear Brethren and Sisters:

the school-room, I have come to the became fine scholars. By this time the conclusion that the lecture system, Bible had become public property combined with objects, is the natural way of imparting instruction, if students are held responsible for what is imparted. At least one-third of the time should be occupied by the pupils in reproducing what has been given. The truth of the students are for what is the state of the students are held responsible for what time should be occupied by the pupils in reproducing what has been given. The truth of the students are for what is the state of the state ime should be occupied by the pupils in reproducing what has been given. The instructor who does all the talking

will find out that he has been left to do most of the thinking. "Thinking is the highest act of the intellect." If you will follow me in your thoughts you will be able, at the close of the lesson, to answer the following quesof Shakespeare. tions:

1-What is the exponent of thought and purpose? 2- Name two objects to be gained in he study of language. 3-From what is the permanent value of language derived?

4-Who was the sovereign of Englaud during the fourth period of her ational literature? 5-Name the three periods in the de-elopment of the human mind. 6-Waat did Pope say of Lord lacon?

7-Name two allegories in the Engish language. S-What can you say of the vocabu-

ary of Shakespeare? I know of no gift from God to man

for which he should be more thankful than for the gift of speech. It is this that awakene and stirs his spiritual as ure. Without the gift of speech nan could not even commune with nimself. Many of our best writers as TRANSITION PERIOD. well as our deepest thinkers, have de-A change is now gradually made from oted the pest years of their life to a

tudy of this important subject. And their researches they have throws a flood of light upon the early history of our race. We are now enabled to race, to a certain extent, the history of the early inhabitants of the world

Neibuhr says; "Language has rec-ignized its calling to be the mediator between the remotest ages, to afford fore it has a knowledge of syntax. If to us the enjoyment of preserving

## THROUGH THOUSANDS OF YEARS

an unbroken identity with the noblest and the greatest nations of the ancient world, by familiarizing us, through the medium of grammar and his-tory, with the works of their minds, and the course of their destiny, as if there were no gulf that divided us from them." In this way, language has from them.

has raised more lasting monoments for the primeval history of man than has been raised of stone and brass, The study of language is of as much mportance as the study of thought: or by it the student is made more horoaghly acquainted with the laws

of the human mind, and he is also betet enabled to judge of his own character and to read the character of sthers. Since language is the expodent of thought and purpose, it must be an unerring index to character "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." "By thy words

words shalt thou be condemned." In connection with this point, we can say that it is of very great import suce to parents and teachers. If they would have their children with they of this period could not be referred to

cated, who heard it read, feel what is the queen, he gained her approval. meant by the word literature. All Several years after this a grant of con-England was also delighted with fiscated land in Ireland was presented Drake's story of his sall round the to him. This was followed by a pen-Drake's story of his sall round the world and the "riches of the Spanish Main." Indeed we can trace all through the Elizabethian literature the impression made by the "wooders told and fought from the North-pole to the Southern seas." But he was Play writing also became common, Play writing also became common, and in this way a taste for the drama was created. Literary men of this time studied hard, and searched through ancient and modern literature to flad scenes and subjects for repre-sentation; and in doing this work they became fine scholars. By this time the W. H. Apperley. My Dear Brethren and Sisters: After several years of experience in My Dear Brethren and Sisters: After several years of experience in My Dear Brethren and Sisters: After several years of experience in My Dear Brethren and Sisters: After several years of experience in My Dear Brethren and Sisters: After several years of experience in My Dear Brethren and Sisters: After several years of experience in My Brethren and Sisters: My Dear Brethren and Sisters: My Brethr

MORE ILLUSTRIOUS

Demosthenes were rendered into Eng-lish, and classical plays were trans-lated. The best models of ancient times were thus brought before the people. This quickened and educated the imagination and in after years it became intensified under the infinence became intensified under the influence peare, in his thirty-seven dramas, has of Shakespeare. As there are many parents and some condition of human life. His writings teachers who do not properly culti-vate the imagination of their children, a few remarks on this point may not be out of place in to-day's lesson. There are three periods in the de-velopment of the human mind. The dirst or objective period commences dirst or objective period commences signs, terms of fance and the formation of human mine. This writings and the Bible are the great conserva tors of the English tengue. Prof. Wil-son says: "Shakespeare is of no age. He blood in spite of the separation of two hundred years. His thoughts, pas-dirst or objective period velopment of the human mind. The first, or objective period, commences quite early in life, generally before the child attends school. During this period its perceptive faculties should be cultivated by objective lessons. The child should be early taught to o'sserve the form, size, color, and mo-tion of objects. This will develope observation and create a love. for the constitution is action. Market is the greatest in all literature. No mark the size form at the still data.

observation and create a love for the -it is the greatest in all literature. ocautiful in nature. After the child has No man ever came near him in the been taught to notice the sweet flow- creative powers of the mind; no man ers, pretty birds and trees and useful ever had such strength and such va-

beasts and call them by their right names, short stories could be told and picture lessons introduced. The next dramas are of deep in is the All of Shakespeare's historical All of Snakespeare's mistorical dramas are of deep interest to the stu-deat of English history. The semi-historical dramas and the "Rape of Lucrece" should be carefully studied

by those who are familiar with Roman history. Indeed I think the "Rape of the objective period to the subjective During this period the imagi-Lucrece" should be read by all, for in nation should be carefully cultivated this poem all can learn what virtue a and the memory strengthened. Comtrue wile sets on her value and what position on imaginary subjects 'is one punishment should follow herseducer, of the best devices that I have found to Of his nineteen dramas which are cultivate the imagination. The average based on fiction, the majority can be child can write quite nicely on such subjects as "The Man in the Moon," "A Ride in a Baloon," etc., long betraced to the Italian novelists. It is in these plays that he shines unrivaled in the portrayal of human passion.

### VERY LITTLE IS KNOWN

these lessons are properly presented, a love for good literature will be early created. To cultivate the memory, of Shakespeare's private life-its sorrows and its joys. We may infer, nowever, from the saddess expressed in some of his sonnets, that he was early disappointed in love, and he was choice gems of prose and poetry should be committed and often re-While the retentive faculties probably not happy in his marriage are developing, lessons in elementary science should be given, the parent or relation

Shakspeare was born of parents who were unable to read or write, and marteacher noticing closely for the dawn of reason. The child is now entering ried at the, age of eighteen, Ann Hathaway, who was eight years older upon the third or subjective period, in than himself. He was the father of two daughters and one son, who died in his twelfth year. On the 23d of April, 1717, on his 52d birthday, the The reflectives are now being culti-vated, and the individual is able to compare things, which have come spirit of the great poet passed away ro mearth. As it is impossible to quote enough through the perceptives, and grapple successfully with algebra, geometry, and other branches of mathematrom Shakspeare's writings, it may be etter to quote nothing. Yet I will The length of each period close to day's lesson by giving two stanzas from the "Passionate" Pildepends upon natural ability and the amount of cultivation the mind regrim:"

As farther digression would likely be out of place, we will return to our Ashing gloss that fadeth suddenly. A shining gloss that fadeth suddenly, A flower that dies when first it gins to bud; A brittle glass that's broken presently; A doubtful good, a gloss, a glass, a flower, Lost, faded, broken, died within an hour. nd as goods lost are sold! or





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Kio Grande Westeri RAILWAY THE POPULAR

would have their children use good anguage and express themselves in a sure and natural tone of voice they writers cannot be mentioned. But the following names have become familiar nust relacate the heart as well as the ntellect. If the moral and the religias acusaboid words to the student of English literature. Sidney, Bacon, Spencer, Shakspeare and Bon Jonson. Before Sinney's time it was quite ous training of man be neglected his vords and expression will betray the inpopular to write for the public, but

poverts compelled many to lo so. But when Sir Pullip Sidney, the favorite of Queen Enzabeta, became a writer, Children should not be placed under he guardianship of previsit or com-laining persons. But judging from he scolding done by some mothers,

THE DISGRACE hey are not at all us even tempered as hey should be. Again there are some athens, who try to deceive, society by was taken from literature.

cited.

Ics.

ceives

Many written manuscripts that had seen lab away were immediately sent

sing kind and respectful language, shile in company, but at home, with sife and children, the tones of their orth. Weslithy and influential men is voted more of their time to literary pursuits; all trying to equal the work done by Sidney. Kellogg says that the "Arcadia," one of Sidney's works, was so "full wi poetic thought that it beolces resemble the growl of the bear r the whine, of the fox. Is it right at such men should be fathers? Well auman nature is weak; no perfect nan lives and good then are very came a mine into which poets dug for subjects."

carce. We will return to our subect. Those who have not carefully

studied the English language may ask why it should be studied and what is to be gained thereby. Not entering into detail for want of time, we can say that it furnishes an excelient with stately trees; humble valleys whose base estate seemed comforted with the refreshing of silver rivers; meadows enameled with all sorts of

MENTAL DISCIPLINE

and imparts a vast amount of infor-nation. W. C. Fowler says: "The disposition of many well-tuned birds; each pasture stored with sheep, feed-

language of a nation is the accumula-tion of the experience, the wisdom pretty lambs, with bleeting oratory, and the genius of a nation. The heart craved the dam's comfort; here a of a people is its mother tongue. And it is only by learning that mother tongue that you know that heart. It is only while distening to the thoughts that breathe and the words that burn from the lips of her poets and her ora-tors, her historians and her drama-tists, that you can feel that heart beating responsive to your own. The tiny of that nation-the master minds from the field he begged for a drhk of tiny of that nation—the master minds who infused their own spirit through the mass of the people, whatever re-lates to the government, religion,arts, moral sentiment, and social life, von can see them nowhere else, even after that nation is extinct and the language itself numbered with the dead." We may say in concluding this part We may say in concluding this part

We may say in concluding this part

of our subject, that the permanent value of language is derived from let-ters. Without the aid of letters thought would be but feebly trans-mitted to posterity, soon to fade away from the memory of man or be min-Queen Elizabeth lost "the jewel of her ominions " ters. Without the aid of letters thought would be but feebly trans-mitted to posterity, soon to fade away trom the memory of man or be min-gled up with tables. Let us conceive of a ration of men ondered with the source of the works and life of the works and the works are the works and the works are the works and the works are i a ration of men endowed with and writer he had no equal in his age." Bacon was a close reasoner and a deep right intellects and strong emotions, with distinct and cloquent expression, but without the use of letters. All their moral reasonings and sublime their moral reasonings and sublime teachings, leading to God-like aspirahe sciences except mathematics. But Lord Bacon, with his tions, would pass away in one or two generations. But let the same thoughts

TOWERING INTELLECT be recorded with letters and they be-

and philosophic mind, lived an imome a fountain from which many lrink and are refreshed. And as the moral life, which proves that all great the fountain and by drinking increase the stream. The stream becomes a mighty torrent, sending forth thous-ands of silvery rills, which swell into rivers and water new lands stream glides on, millions dank from | writers and thinkers are not moral

pine for the "BEST OF SOCIETY. To-day we live in all the ages of the past. We can commune with all the poets, Listorians and phil sophers of the accient world, without any em-barrassment of their presence. Yet their living reality is with us in all of

As faded gloss, no rubbing will replace As flowers dead, lie wither'd on the ground As broken glass, no cament can redress o Beauty blemish'd once forever's lost, In spite of physic, painting, pain and cost.

# To Wash Flannel.

Cut up what soap may be needed and lissolve in a skillet of boiling water. Let it stand on the stove and simmer ill every particle is dissolved. Never ub the soap on the flannel or allow a bit to settle on it. Nothing "fulls" flannel so badly as to rub soap on it Take a small tub not quite half fuil of scalding hot or boiling water, into this pour enough of the dissolved soap to make a rich suds, also some ammonia --a teaspoonful and a half to ten or tweive quarts of suds is a fair proportion; stir this and the soap into the hot water until it is all thoroughly incorporated; then put in the flannels Two or three articles are enough to soak at one time. Press them well I here give a short specimen from the "Arcadia:" "Chere were hills which garnished their proud heights under the water, butturn them over in the suds occasionally while soaking. Let them remain in the water until it s cool enough to put the hands in

without discomfort. While washing keep a good quantity eye-pleasing flowers; thickets which, being lined with the most pleasant of water at a boiling heat on the stov for rinsing purposes and to keep the suds as hot as can be used. Before hade, were witnessed by the cheerful one piece is washed and ready to be wrong out fill a small tub half full of clear not water. Into this stir a little more bluing than would be used for cotton or linen. Shake out each piece as soon as washed, quickly, and then at once into the hot rissing water.

Rub the flannel as little as possible but draw it repeatedly through th hands, squeezing rather than rubbing Harsh rubbing thickens and injure the fabric. Never wring with wringer, as the pressure mashes the knap down so closely as to destroy all the soft, fleecy look of good flannel. Wring with the hands as dry as possi-ble, then rinse and wring out again, and when as dry as it can be made by hand snap out, stretch, and pull into the true shape; dry in open air if pos-sible. Bring in when not quite dry, roll up a short time. Press with partly cold iron.

To wash knitted or crocheted shawls make a thin lather of soap and water plunge the shawl in this and gently strip it through the hand. It must never be rubbed or wrung. When clean rinse through water without any buake it gently by each side alternate-ly, pin it out on a sheet exactly square, and if the shawl be of fine texture it should be lightly sewed down to the sheet by the top of the fringe to pre-vent it running up; then go over the vent it running up; then go over the whole fringe, drawing each thread separate, and laying it straight out.— Eva M. Niles in Farm and Home.

## Sundry Seasonable Hints.

I will give my recipe for cucumber pickles. It done as directed they are just "splendid," and always ready for use.

the stream. The stream of thoman induces and so is seen to the solution interval with the solution is a stream of the solution in the senter of the solution is a stream of the stream of the solution is a stream of the stream o gallon, some cloves, cinnamon, and horseradish or red pepper, as pre-ferred. Let them come to a boil, fill your cans with the pickles, cover with inegar, seal at once and set away un-



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## Trying an Experiment.

"Here is a piece of plug tobacco as large as a pea. Put it into your mouth and chew it. Don't let one drop go down your throat, but spit every drop of juice into the spittoon. Keep on chewing, spitting, chewing, spitting." Before he is done with that little piece

of tobaeco, simply squeezing the juice

upper shelves and take down every bottle. Then open every drawer, and you cannot find a single polson (except some very rare one) which, taken into the mouth of that ten-year old

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