BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

More Accounts of the Work They Have Done in Utah.

CARE FOR THE UNFORTUNATES.

Interesting Reports of Secular and Church Charitable Societies.—Territorial Organization.

The territorial conference of charities resumed its session yesterday afternoon, and prayer was offered by Mrs. Ferry. Dr. W. R. Pike read an elaborate and interesting paper on the care and

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

He began by outlining the methods employed in caring for that unfortunate class in the pre-Christian era, the phases of madness noted in the Greek mythology and drama. In that age the Greeks considered insanity principally with regard to protecting the public from harm, rather than from feelings of charity towards the unfortunate. The Romans were much more considerate than the Greeks in the treatment of the insane, and obtained better results. In the earlier centuries, Egypt, the cradle of medicine, was said to have a district system for the care of the weak minded. In the oriental nations there was a general belief that spirits of the insane were in heaven, while their physical parts remained on earth, and hence they were considered the most fortunate of men.

Reference to madness were numerous in the Old Testament. Undoubtedly diseases of the mind were as old as the world. Improper food, overexertion, strong passions of the mind and poisons were stated by the ancients as being the causes of insanity. The records as a whole tended to show that correct methods of treatment were in vogue at the beginning of the Christian era, and that institutions for the insane existed then. In the first century the physicians were as far advanced in diagnosis as those of later times were up to a few years ago.

Dr. Pike named some of the great lights in the healing art during the first six centuries of the Christian era, and traced the course of the science through the dark ages, when the belief that the insane were possessed of devils and should be burned became rooted and thousands of insane were burned, while there were many sacrifices to witchcraft. In time, institutions were created for the treatment of lunatics, but the treatment was worse than death at the stake until quite recent times.

The changes which had taken place in this and every other civilized country since 1850 were wonderful. The insane person was no longer looked upon as one possessed of a demon, but as the most unfortunate of his race, and everything possible was done to care for his physical wants and for the maintenance of health. Improved methods of treatment now resulted in from 50 to 60 per cent of those sent to asylums being cured.

A few years ago Utah was an unnamed spot on the map. In the development and progress that had been made since the settlement of the Territory the claims of the insane had been recognized. In 1880 an appropriation of $25,000 was made by the legislature to commence the building of an asylum. At the next session $30,000 was appropriated and in the past twelve years Utah had appropriated a sum approximating $750,000 for the care of the insane. During the year ending November 30th last, 381 patients had been received at the asylum, of whom 211 were males. Of the total number, 138 patients had been discharged, while 80 had died, leaving 188 patients in the asylum on November 30th last. Since its establishment thirty per cent of the patients had been discharged from the asylum cured, while twenty-one per cent had died. The treatment was based upon that followed in the best institutions of the kind in the country. Restraint was not exercised except when necessary, and all that could be done for the comfort of the unfortunates was done.

DEAF MUTE EDUCATION.

Prof. F. W. Metcalf read the following report on education of the deaf and in Utah: "As a preface to my report on education of the deaf of Utah, I wish to say that I am here today, not because the Utah school for the deaf is a charitable institution, but because I think the public should know more of our work than they do, and I am glad to improve this opportunity of imparting information regarding this branch of the public school system of our Territory. People generally have an idea that a school for the deaf is deaf mute institution, if you please), is some sort of an asylum, that its work is one of charity.

"Many of the older schools have had to work for years to make people see that the object of a school for the deaf was purely educational; that it was no more charitable than the district school, the normal or the university. They are all in a sense charitable, for they are the outgrowth of that spirit of benevolence which would lift every child in the community to a higher plane and fit them for the high position of American citizenship. We all recognize the right of every child in free America to a free education. A child who may be born deaf or blind, or become so through accident or sickness, should not forfeit its right in that respect. It is all the more entitled to it. Thanks to fortunate circumstances, our school was established as a part of the highest educational institution in the Territory, and its educational nature has never been questioned.

"The first effort to establish a school for deaf mutes in Utah was made in 1883. In that year Mr. John Beck, of Lehi, whose three oldest sons were deaf mutes, sent a circular letter to the Bishops of the various wards in the Territory, asking for information regarding deaf mutes. In this way he secured a list of about fifty. About the same time William Wood, a resident of this city, decided to educate his deaf mute daughter, then ten years old. For this purpose he took her to Colorado Springs, Colo., and placed her in the state school there. The length of the journey and the expense incurred caused him to determine to try and have a school established in Utah for the deaf and dumb. Learning of Mr. Beck's efforts in the same direction he went to see him regarding the matter. This conference resulted in the drawing up of a petition to the legislature, which convened in January, 1884. This petition was presented by Mr. Wood. This appeal met with a ready response from the legislature and an appropriation of $2500 per annum was made with which to educate a class of deaf mutes in the University of Deseret.

"In 1886 $3000 per annum was appropriated for the same purpose. In 1888 the first and only law governing this school was passed. This law provided for a building on the university grounds and the introduction of trade instruction. It also provides that all indigent deaf mutes of the Territory should be educated free. The legislature of 1890 made an appropriation to finish the building commenced with the funds appropriated in 1888.

"Soon after the grading of the appropriation by the legislature in 1884, Dr. John H. Park, president of the University of Deseret, made efforts to secure a competent teacher for any deaf mutes who should apply at the university for instruction. None being found in the Territory, he made application to the heads of schools for teachers in the East. H. C. White, himself a deaf mute, was secured for the place. The first year there was a class of fourteen. For two years the school was conducted as a day school. This plan did not not meet with the success desired, and in 1886 a home was opened for the school on Second North street, near the university. In 1887 the home was moved to the Hooper property on First West street. In 1890 the school moved into its present building.

"Since the opening of the school eighty-seven deaf children have been under instruction for a longer or shorter period. The enrollment by years has been as follows: First year, 14; second year, 19; third year, 18; fourth year, 18; fifth year, 37; sixth year, 41; seventh year, 37; eighth year, 45; ninth year, 43. The large increase between the fourth and fifth years was on account of free tuition and board to the indigent deaf. The expenses of the school are met by appropriations from the territorial legislature.

"Our method of instruction is that known as the American or combined method, as distinguished from the oral method. The combined method includes every means which it is possible to use to reach the mind and intelligence of the child. We use the sign language as a medium through which to teach written language and reach the understanding. We use the manual alphabet; teach by means of objects, actions and pictures, anything to move on the child's mind.

"We employ a special teacher of speech and speech reading. A class of our pupils are taught entirely by the oral method. Others are taught to speak and read lips. We have a number of pupils who could be benefited by aural instruction, but at present have not a sufficiently large corps of teachers to give it to them. In our instruction we aim to cover the ground usually comprised in common school courses. Language occupies almost the whole attention of the deaf child during the first years of its education. It is only after a foundation of language is obtained that other branches of learning can be pursued. After our pupils have finished a course of instruction in our school, the college at Washington is open to them, where a thorough college course can be pursued. A deaf child can thus be lifted from mental darkness into the full light of knowledge and understanding.

"That we do not educate the mind alone, but the hand as well. Three trade classes are in successful operation. A class in printing, one in carpentry and one in shoemaking. We publish a semi-monthly paper, the *Deseret Eagle*. The composition and press work being the work of our deaf boys.

"The girls are taught sewing of all kinds, cooking and housework. The fact that our school was awarded the special premium for best display of the products of manual training at the territorial fair last fall, speaks for itself as to the results obtained in the class of instruction. In closing I wish to invite all of you to visit our school and bring your friends with you. You will receive a hearty welcome."

OTHER CHARITIES.

Mrs. Ferry reported the Industrial Christian Home. She stated that Mrs. Angie Newman introduced a resolution favoring the building of such a home here. An association was formed in March, 1886. The movement was endorsed by the federal officials of the Territory. Mrs. Newman secured an appropriation of $40,000. In 1888 another appropriation of $40,000 was made by Congress, and the central portion of the present home was erected. Afterwards a further appropriation of $28,000 was made to complete and furnish the structure. Out of some 300 applicants, a total of 111 persons had at various times been admitted to the home. In 1892, the Utah legislature memorialized Congress to turn over the home for use as a deaf mute institute. Against this a protest was filed and the petition was denied.

Mrs. Arthur Brown read a report on the Orphans' Home. The institution was established originally through the efforts of Elizabeth Dickie, in 1884. At first it was simply a day nursery, and did not thrive. Then it expanded into an orphans' home. In December, 1888, a cottage was purchased for $2000 and for eight years the legislature had been appealed to in vain for aid. In August, 1888, the cottage was sold and more commodious home was established on corner of State street, and the system of endowments was adopted. At present nineteen beds have been endowed. Since its establishment, 927 children have passed through the home. It was sustained principally through donations of provisions from the merchants and cash contributions from the charitable.

The conference then adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The attendance in the evening was larger than at any other session, and a pleasant feature was the excellent singing, led by Miss Bertha Maine.

The first speaker was Mr. D. W. Stafford, his subject being the Catholic charities of Utah. First in importance among the Catholic charities was the Hospital of the Holy Cross, which was established in 1875. For six years were constantly employed there, and over 10,000 patients had been treated there, of whom 2000 were charity patients. In 1892 over 2000 patients were treated, between 400 and 500 of whom were charity cases. At present there were eighty-five patients there. The building was inadequate to the demands, and it was hoped this year to add a wing, to cost from $30,000 to $40,000, to be used entirely for surgical cases. The Catholics had also established a hospital at Silver Reef and the hospital at Ogden was in charge of the sisters, although not controlled by them. St. Ann's orphanage was in existence in Bishop Scanlan's and it was opened in 1891. The average number of children cared for there was thirty. The orphanage was in a prosperous condition, although the building now in use was not adequate to meet the increasing demands of the orphanage.

The superintendent of the reform school was not able to attend, and Mrs. Paddock read some extracts from his last annual report.

"The charities of the W. C. T. U." was the subject of a very interesting paper read by Mrs. Caroline R. Read. Poverty, the lady thought, was the chief cause of crime, and was the cause, indirectly, of much insanity. The great effort of the W. C. T. U. was to relieve poverty and insure independence. The work of the organization had been confined to the city, Ogden and Provo, where restaurants had been established. Besides this, much had been done among the criminals in the jails and prisons. The women wearing the white ribbon had put themselves in touch with these outcasts and had accomplished much.

Mrs. Mary Grant Majors said the Rescue mission was established only about a month ago. Already about 200 men had received aid of some sort from the mission. A free reading room had been provided, and gospel meetings were held every evening. This charity would embrace a home for fallen and destitute women, lodgings and a restaurant for men. It would distribute clothing and relieve all cases of distress brought to its notice which were worthy of aid.

Professor F. W. Metcalf followed with an address on the education and care of the blind and feeble-minded. The speaker thought that a school for the education of the blind should be established in connection with the deaf mute institute. A bill providing for this was introduced at the last session of the legislature, but was defeated. The number of these sightless children was increasing in Utah, and he hoped that something would soon be done for them. One way to deal with both questions would be to consolidate schools for the benefit of the unfortunate young.

Bishop Leonard told of the charitable work done by the Episcopal church since its establishment here in 1867. Many thousands of dollars had been extended in assisting the worthy poor. St. Mary's hospital was established in 1872, and that institution grew gradually until it had assumed its present proportions. Within about eight weeks the new hospital building near the Warm Springs would be occupied, and then he hoped the usefulness of the institution would be increased.

Miss Baker, of the Congregational church, briefly outlined the work of the charitable society of that church.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

This ended the reports, and Prof. Metcalf spoke of the necessity of a territorial organization to systematize charitable work and to secure needed legislation.

Bishop Leonard heartily endorsed the suggestion and moved that a committee consisting of one representative from each of the fifteen societies represented in the conference, be appointed to consider the matter and report later on. The motion was carried and the president named Prof. Metcalf, D. W. Stafford, Dr. Pike, Bishop Leonard, Rev. Adams, Mrs. Mary Grant Major, Mrs. C. H. Read, Mrs. L. Hyams, E. M. Allison, Mrs. J. H. Ferry, Mrs. E. B. Wells, Mrs. Dr. Pratt, Miss Emma McCormick, Miss Anna Baker, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mrs. C. Paddock.

The conference adjourned to meet in St. Mark's school house next Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, to hear the report of the committee.

Mr. J. G. Anderson

Of Scottdale, Pa., a veteran of the 11th Penn. Vols., says, as a result of war service he

Suffered Every Minute

From liver and kidney troubles, catarrh in the head, rheumatism and distress in his stomach. Everything he ate seemed like lead. Sleep was restless, and he was tired when he arose more tired than when he went to bed. He says:

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Hood's Pills did me more good than everything else put together. All my disagreeable symptoms have gone." Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They aid digestion and cure headache.

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Hood's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine sold by JOHNSON, PRATT Co., 15 and 17 Main street, Salt Lake City.

DON'T GET STUCK

in the purchase of clothing; there's no necessity for it. You want a good article, and to get a reliable suit, buy of a reliable firm. You don't need a guide to find our store, No. 14 Main Street. When it comes to winter clothing, you may be stuck if you buy and you certainly will be a stick if you don't. You can't be stuck at all if you buy one of our suits, because they are warm, well made, durable, and handsome in appearance, and keep you always secure against cold and colds.

ONE PRICE.

J. P. GARDNER,

14 MAIN STREET.

FANCY.

THE

STATE BANK OF UTAH,

Corner of Main and South Temple Streets, Salt Lake City.

Capital, - $500,000
Surplus, - $60,000

HENRY J. GRANT, President.
WM. B. PRESTON, Vice President.
HENRY M. WALLACE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JEDEDIAH M. CARLISLE,
HENRY J. GRANT,
FRANK C. PIERCE,
WM. B. PRESTON,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
HENRY M. WALLACE,
FRED'K J. KIESEL,
ELIAS MORRIS,
E. M. WILLIS,
HENRY A. WOODEY.

Commercial Banking in all its branches. Accounts solicited, large and small.

WILFORD WOODRUFF, President. GEORGE Q. CANNON, Cashier.

Cash Capital $100,000
Cash Surplus $45,000

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY,

Nos. 1 and 3 East Temple Street, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

ESTABLISHED 1873. INCORPORATED 1889.

DIRECTORS.

WILFORD WOODRUFF, President.
GEORGE Q. CANNON, Vice President.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, GEORGE REYNOLDS,
ANGUS M. CANNON, HENRY J. GRANT,
JAMES JACK, L. SCOTT SHOW,
T. G. WEBBER, FRANCIS M. LYMAN,
H. B. CLAWSON, ANTON H. LUND,
LEONARD G. RHODES.

Oldest Savings Bank in Utah, with deposits greater than all others combined.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Savings Deposits in any sum, from $1.00 up, received and interest allowed at 5 per cent per annum, compounded four times a year. Correspondence solicited, and any sums forwarded by sending depositors carefully attended to.

UTAH COMMERCIAL —AND— Savings Bank,

SALT LAKE CITY.

Capital, - - $200,000
Surplus, - - $40,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Five Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Deposits, Compounded Four Times a Year.

NICKEL SAVING STAMPS FOR SALE AT THE BANK OR ANY OF ITS AGENTS.

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, P. W. MADSEN,
DR. JOS. S. RICHARDS, T. W. ELLERBECK,
DOLPHUS ROBERTS, THOS. W. JENNINGS,
OGDEN H. HARDY, SAMUEL MEECHAM,
M. K. CUNNIFFE.

Deseret National Bank

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Paid-up Capital, - - $500,000.00
Surplus, - - - $500,000.00

DIRECTORS:

L. S. HILLS, President.
MOSES THATCHER, Vice President.
W. W. RITER,
J. R. BARNES,
J. T. LITTLE,
J. G. CUTLER,
JAMES SHARP,
HENRY DINWOODEY
D. R. PERRY,
F. W. JENNINGS,
GEORGE ROMNEY,
J. E. WINDER,
R. S. ELDREDGE,
H. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

Receives Deposits Payable on Demand.

Buys and Sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London and all the Principal Continental Cities.

Safe Deposit Vaults, absolutely burglar and fireproof. Rents $3 to $25 per year.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

Established, 1852.

Buys and sells Exchange, makes Telegraphic transfers on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Issues letters of credit available in the principal cities of the World. Special attention given to the selling of Gold and British Columbia drafts. Advances made on consignments at lowest rates.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada, and adjoining territories. Accounts solicited.

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

B. H. SCHETTLER,

—DOES A—

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

AT NO. 60 MAIN STREET,

(Opposite the Co-op.), and

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Receives Your Accounts.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE BAZAR.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Chinese and Japanese Ornamental and Fancy Goods.

Lowest Prices.

EVERYTHING NEW and FIRST CLASS.

QUONG CHONG WING,

64 EAST SECOND SOUTH.

Caution to Consumers!

When you ask your Dealer for the PRIDE OF JAPAN TEA, also known as TREE TEA, be sure that the article you purchase is GENUINE and accept no other.

THIS IS A FACSIMILE OF THE PACKAGE.

New Crop Teas are now on sale by every first-class Dealer.

SIEGFRIED & BRANDENSTEIN,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DELICIOUS

ICE CREAM.

is Readily Prepared at the least expense of

HIGHLAND Evaporated Cream.

A DAINTY

For COFFEE and COCOA

FOR SALE BY GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS

Peruvian Bitters

ED. L. HUNTLEY'S

$10, $14 and $18 Suits,

FOR MEN AND YOUTHS. Write us and we will send you one dozen samples of goods, a self-measurement blank and tape measure FREE. We warrant goods and guarantee workmanship and fit. Boys' Suits, $7, $10 and $14.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in large quantities than any other in outfitting enable us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable by any other house. All goods marked in plain figures. One price to all, money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory. Address

ED. L. HUNTLEY & CO.,

261 and 263 Minnesota Street, CHICAGO.

Napoleon had life long regrets for his rash engagement at **Waterloo**

But those who have engaged and are still engaging building lots in

East Waterloo congratulate themselves on being richer from the day they made their purchases.

This Subdivision has FINE DWELLINGS, cement walks, good water, good car service, lovely surroundings. Within THREE YEARS these lots should bring $1,000 each. The shrewdest business men are buying them, and lots of them. Price now

$325 and upwards. Easy Payments.

W. E. HUBBARD,

41 WEST SECOND SOUTH STREET.

SOLOMON BROTHERS

HOE HOE

The Most Successful of all of our

HOME INDUSTRIES

is the manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Unexcelled by any are those of OUR MAKE.

WE USE THE BEST OF LEATHER AND MATERIALS.

Our work is done by hand and warranted. We carry also Complete Lines of Ladies' Fine Footwear and Men's Gloves.

HOE HOE

SOLOMON BROTHERS

JAY C. WEMPLE COMP'Y

327 & 329 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. | 181 & 183 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

EMPIRE WINDOW SHADES AND SPRING ROLLERS

ARE THE BEST MADE.

Sold by all Dealers. These Goods are all Hand Made.

—FOR SALE BY—

Z. C. M. I., - - Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

NEW EDITION OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' HYMN BOOK.

Revised and Corrected Throughout, and with many New and Excellent Hymns added, just published at the DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

For sale, retail, at 35c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, according to quality of binding.

Call upon or address

THE DESERET NEWS CO.,

Salt Lake City.