THE DEAF MUTES.

An Interesting Entertainment Given Last Evening Before a Numerous Audience.

Last evening the pupils of the deaf mute department of the University of Deseret, gave a public exhibition in the chapel of the school building at the corner of First North and Third West. Principal Metcalf in the course of some introductory remarks said: We have asked you to come and see something of our work. It must be seen to be generally appreciated, for it is very little understood by the general public. It is only seventy-five years since the first school for deaf mutes was started in Hartford, Conn., by Thomas Gallaudet. Now there are seventy-seven such schools in the United States. While this school is one of the youngest, it ranks forty-fifth in size; that is, there are thirty-two schools smaller than this one. As to the work of the past seventy-five years, 22,253 deaf mutes have been educated in the United States, 6,232 were in school last year. On the first day of December, 1891, there were 7,912 in attendance. To instruct them, 685 teachers are employed. What can pupils do after they are educated? is a question often asked. He then read extracts from the report of the Ohio institution for the deaf for 1891-92, giving a list of ninety-eight employments followed by graduates. Proceeding: "Compare a number of graduates of our schools for the deaf with a like number of public school graduates, and you will find the deaf following as honorable callings and making as great a success in life as their speaking rivals.

The programme began with an address of welcome by Libbie De Long, of Garfield county, aged fourteen years, who lost her hearing at the age of five, and is now a member of the high reading class.

First step in teaching the deaf. A class of baritones consisting of Ruth Carter, of Utah county; Ada Davis, of Beaver county; Lillie Scott, of Salt Lake; Pearl Ault, of Utah county; Lyman Pickett, of Provo; Elgin Jackson, of Davis county.

Second step—A class of more advanced pupils. Maude Young, of Kane county; Elton Kenny, of Salt Lake county; Joe Keeley and Otto Fritz, of this city; Samuel Porter, of Beaver county; Miss Hillier being instructor at both classes.

Natural signs, representing fruits, by Lizzie Wood, of this city; and representing animals by Hathron Hadlock, of Ogden.

First steps in teaching deaf children to articulate and read lips: Amy Davies, of Morgan; Joe Cameron, of Garfield county; John Alvey, of Escalante; Jane Kenny, Lillie Scott, Maude Young, Pearl Ault. The teacher, Miss Grace Zutraugh, began with the word "Bide," to show how the children are taught to speak a new word. Then followed a short drill in lip reading and articulation. More advanced work in articulation and lip reading: Amelia Comer, of Lehi; Lee Hawkins and Abel Amundsen, of this city; John Clark, of Garfield county, and Libbie De Long.

Conversation carried on orally and by using the lips, between Libbie De Long and Abel Amundsen.

Story taken from Miss Zutraugh's lips and reproduced by Amelia Comer and Libbie De Long.

Recitation spoken by John Clark.

Recitation of the Twenty-third Psalm in signs by a class of little folks.

Advanced language exercises by Earl Moore, of Emery County; Amelia Comer, Libbie DeLong and John Clark, conducted by Mr. Driggs.

Humorous recitation, "Courtship Under Difficulties," in pantomime, by Joe Glovenshaw, of this city.

Mechanical drawing by Earl Moore, Andrew Madsen, Lee Hawkins and Nephi Lewis.

Song, "Black a Bye, Baby, in the Tree Top," in signs by the school choir, consisting of four young gentlemen and four young ladies.

The programme was closed with a child's prayer, in signs, by Lillie Swift.

Upon the conclusion of the programme several members of the Legislature present were called upon for remarks, and President King, Speaker Scognitto, Mr. Irvine and Mr. Snow responded.

Mr. Lyman also spoke in terms of warm sympathy.

In the various school rooms the work of the pupils consisting of map drawings, free hand drawings, penmanship exercises, journals and blackboard recitations were on exhibition, and in the front hallway a table was covered with articles of fancy work from the hands of the girls; drawings from models by Abel Amundsen, of this city, terms from the printing office, carving and work in jointing and veneering by the boys.

The entertainment was a most interesting one, and the large company present were very favorably impressed with all they had seen and heard.

Personal.

W. F. Smith, a Gardville citizen, is at the Templeton.

William O'Brien, of Bingham, is at the Cullen.

C. S. Sorelle a local and show man of Kansas city, is in Salt Lake on business.

Captain Miles Standish, of Glenwood Springs, Col., is here.

E. E. McDonald, secretary of the Ogden chamber of commerce, is in the capital on business.

The Woodbland Lilliputians arrived in town yesterday.

N. F. Dow and Z. C. Roland, railroad men from Portland, Oregon, are here on business.

Charles Lammersdorf, the manager of the Swiss Milling and Mining Company, is at the Walker.

Michigan turned out 5,940,000 barrels of salt last year. There are 115 firms in the state engaged in the manufacture of salt.

Mrs. Stanley has muffled to a Melbourne reporter her ambition concerning the future of her famous husband. She says she does not wish him to return to Africa again. She desires him to write the story of his life, to settle down in England, and stand for the House of Commons. Stanley is at present a citizen of the United States, but it has been asserted that he would have transferred his allegiance to Great Britain before now were it not for the advantages his American citizenship have given him in the matter of copyright.

FARMER AND ARTISAN.

Congressman Simpson Talks of Their Wants and the Power They Will Use.

Congressman Jerry Simpson was one of the speakers at the Labor Day celebration of the Chicago Building Trades council. The meeting was held in Sharpsburg park, and the attendance was more than 10,000. Following are some extracts from Mr. Simpson's address:

It affords me pleasure to attend to the laboring men, and to the women, the right hand of fellowship of the farmers of the northwest. I can assure you that the farmers of the United States, although in the past passive in politics and slow to academic science, are today ready to grasp hands with the laboring men to secure our rights. When I say "rights" I mean to get part of the great wealth that we produce. In this respect the man of the workshop is as much of a farmer as he who holds the plow.

We have been going on for the last thirty years producing wealth; it is a statistical fact that for every hour so spent in a day we produce a quarter of a million dollars in wealth. Now the question comes up, who receives this wealth? The man who produces it or the monopolist? The answer is not hard to find. Jefferson laid down the principle that every man is born to certain inalienable rights, and it is to secure those rights that farmers and laboring men have united together. It is evident to me that we are on the eve of a great political revolution. The earth is the great storehouse of wealth. Labor is the factor which produces this wealth. Consequently labor must have access to the storehouse.

In this connection Mr. Simpson spoke of his present excursion tour through the country, and showed how the coal in Pennsylvania and the iron in Michigan passed rapidly into the possession of the few, while the farmer in Kansas had to burn corn for fuel, and while the people all over the land had to pay heavy bills to the railroad corporations.

If every man should leave this country iron and coal would have no value. Consequently, it is labor that produces values, and we intend to tax it back to the people. Transportation should be one of the functions of the government, and it should be the government's duty to deal directly with the people in the matter of money instead of delegating this function to the national banks. The same holds good in the matter of telegraphs.

Now, the question is, how to abolish the evils that have crept in. You can't do it alone, the farmers can't do it alone. It is only by united action that we can succeed. We farmers have been a long time on the road, but whatever road we did travel we have reached yonder last, and today 3,000,000 people are enrolled under our banner, and I have the faith that they will never stop until they reach the goal. This goal can finally be won only through the ballot.

He moved in this connection how the "skill-and wisdom of money"—the judiciary, the church and legislation combined by monopolies—had succeeded in keeping tribute upon farmers and laboring men. In this connection the press came in for a hard hit.

They say to us, "You fellows talk in favor of class legislation. Why don't you legislate for the train workers?" I say there are so few of the train workers that they can easily move about if it does not suit them in one place. A laborer of the gospel can readily turn to be a street car conductor, could he be a failure as a preacher. If he fails as a conductor he may be fit to be president of a college. Or he may become a politician and subsequently United States senator. Then, if there should be total collapse for any of these avocations, he may write in some form and become editor of a great paper, but in the case of the unskilled work of a laborer and a farmer the struggle has become so fierce and so grueful that there is no other remedy but a political revolution.

It is for these classes, the muscular workers, that we have to talk, gentlemen of the bench. My clients are those that have to go down into the coal fields, deep below the surface of the earth, and risk their lives every minute for a mere pittance, my clients are the men and women in the factories at the sweaters; the men who die out a miserable existence on farms, working from twelve to twenty hours a day. They have appealed to us for protection and relief, which we cannot give unless we band together.

What oppresses us today is our ignorance, not corporations, not aristocracy, but ignorance. With the help of God and the votes of you, good people, we will bring the government back to the people. The French revolution changed the entire existence of things in France and created a true brotherhood of man; but the whole monarchical power of Europe fought against and upsetted it. However, hope remained, and I hope to live to see the day when we can go down to Washington and inaugurate for president a man who is a toiler, a man who helped to create wealth.

Certainly a Bad Record.

The Typographical union is at war with the Bald Eagle, and flag of free has been declared "raised." The unions of Brooklyn and New York are making a vigorous campaign against the Eagle. Among other things given out, it is charged that that paper published the following paragraph a few years ago in relation to a strike:

Thereupon the officers drew their revolvers and fired in the direction of their assailants without adding aught of them so far as is known. The bullets whistled over the heads of the strikers and the lamm was lost upon them. This The Eagle regards as a public calamity. Every bullet should have brought down a striker, and the episode would have put an end to demonstrations of this kind.

It was in the little village of C— in the White mountains. A party of summer tourists from the hotel, including two inquisitive sisters, had strolled down to the old fort on the P— to view the sunset.

On the way home, meeting Farmer S—, aged four score and ten—the veritable and venerable "oldest inhabitant"—one of the old maids opened fire:

"Good evening, Mr. S—," she said. "How dreadfully damp it is down here! Do you think C— is a healthy place?"

"What," replied he of the ripe old age, "I've lived till now!"

A $4,000 HOUSE.

It Would Make a Pleasant Home for a Young Married Couple.

[Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.]

"I have exactly $4,000," said a young married man, "with which I mean to build a new house that shall be pretty, convenient and complete in every respect, and I shall know it with my own hand, as work on the premises." The illustrations here give show the result.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

A towards extends across the entire front of the house from which you pass directly into the hall. From the hall you enter the parlor and sitting room at the left. This is lighted by two medium windows. The chimney is built with two flues, and is placed so that by standing on a little mass—an elbow—good shelf beneath is formed to modify its symmetrical manner. At the left of the chimney is a small door leading into the dining room. By this arrangement the unemployed sitting or folding doors so commonly used are omitted, and this room is in a greater degree quiet.

"I don't care a large parlor," said he, "because a small room is more cozy, and it costs less to furnish it. We shall store space for a piece in one corner of the room where which will be hung one large picture.

At the left of the door, leading from the hall, is a place to hang a water color or an oil painting. The hard wood mantel, with its beveled mirror, shelves and neat spindle

FIRST STORY PLAN.

work, will complete the decoration of this room. Of course the walls and ceiling must be neatly papered and have a picture molding, centerpiece and a three or four light chandelier of pretty design.

The walls and ceiling of the hall are to have a coal drab, left rough and tinted a light terra cotta color. The stairway and finish of the hall is to be of soft oak.

From the hall door we pass into the dining room, its main dimensions being 12x18 with a projecting octagon bay window at the eastern end, and carried up one story and built rectangular in plan from thence, but with a gable in the attic. With the projections of the bay window we have a dining room practically 22 feet long—an usually large size for a small a dwelling.

On one side of the door which leads into the kitchen is a large china closet fitted with shelves and drawers for crockery. On the other is a small pantry with a kitchen entrance in the door. The end of this room has extensive bins a porch to protect the cellar

SECOND STORY PLAN.

side kitchen door from the weather. The passage to the cellar is directly under the main stairs and is reached from the dining room. There is no cellar under the kitchen.

In the second story are two good sized chambers and two small bedrooms, a bath room and closets. By this ingenious arrangement not an inch of space is wasted. Noticeable features of the second story plan are the oriel window and shallow bay window in front which, together with the bay window and gable on the side and octagon in front, relieve a very prosaic and attractive exterior.

The plumbing of the house consists of a portable range, boiler and piping sufficient to supply water closet and washbasin. The fixtures are supplied with water from a tank in the attic. D. W. RIDG.

The pickle industry near Pittsburg has assumed enormous proportions. The largest shipment in this line ever made recently left Pittsburg for a Kansas City firm. It filled eighteen refrigerator cars and included over 3,000,000 pickles.

At the Chicago university there will be four quarters, each consisting of two terms—six weeks in each term. A student will be allowed to choose any two terms in the year for his vacation

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels blue, a deep, dark, unfeeling, dyed-in-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a violent hiccoughing or jumping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter or what he has eaten or drunk—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels the gradual decay of vital power; he feels miserable, melancholy, hopeless, and longs for death and peace—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating a meal that he can hardly walk—August Flower the Remedy.

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