

steam vessels from Baltimore to the Cuban country in Africa and intermediate places, for the purpose of emigration and commerce. The capital stock is placed at \$2,000,000, which may be increased to \$3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Mrs. Cleveland, assisted by Miss Gregg, held an informal reception at the White House this afternoon.

## FOREIGN.

PARIS, 22.—The preamble to the government bill to authorize the Panama Canal Company to issue its proposed loan, states that although the possibility of the success of the undertaking is dependent upon contingencies of a serious nature, a technical commission has expressed its conviction that the obstacles to the construction can be overcome.

The Diet Committee has unanimously confirmed Prince Luitpold as Regent.

MADRID, 21.—The government is contemplating the immediate construction of a number of speedy and powerful cruisers to strengthen the navy. In Congress, Senator Montero supported a demand for the concession of Home Rule to Cuba with a provisional parliament. The demand is regarded as a step toward complete decentralization.

LONDON, 21.—The *Times* publishes what it says is a copy of a private special circular sent by the President of the Supreme Council to different "centers" of the Irish Republican Brotherhood throughout the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The document fills a column of the *Times* in fine print. The gist of it lies in the claim that to the efforts of the Fenians is Ireland indebted for the present advantageous position occupied by the Irish cause, and in the statement that while Gladstone's scheme is inadequate because Ireland must have nothing short of independence, it is the duty of Irishmen to support the Premier in every way, in order to enable him to complete the step he wishes to take. The *Times* says the document is marked, "To be destroyed when read."

Michael Davitt pronounces the so-called Fenian secret manifesto published by the *Times* an election dodge. Davitt says the document was written by an ex-editor of an extinct Irish weekly paper which pretended to represent extreme Nationalist views.

LONDON, 21.—The American ship *Frank Pendleton*, Capt. Nichols, from San Francisco, Feb. 13, has arrived at Queenstown, having on board the mate of the British bark *Arklow*, Capt. Pye, from Manila for Montreal. The *Arklow* was in collision May 8th, with an unknown vessel, and was cut to the water's edge. Capt. Pye's wife and children and ten seamen took to the lifeboat. The mate put off alone in a small open boat. It is feared the occupants of the lifeboat were lost. The mate had a most terrible experience. He was for eight days without food, water or clothing, the supplies he had provided himself with having been lost by the capsizing of his boat. He clung to the keel for 24 hours, and then succeeded in righting the craft. He hung up his shirt for a sail, and caught a few flying fish, which he proceeded to eat slowly for six days, looking in vain for a sail, and then he became unconscious. While in this condition his boat was sighted by the *Frank Pendleton*, and he was rescued. The rescue took place on May 16th.

EDINBURGH, 21.—Gladstone addressed another large and enthusiastic meeting here to-day. In the course of his speech he said it was irksome to always be compelled to refer to Ireland, but that this was due to the Tories who blocked the way so that the Government could not get rid of the question and proceed to the other business of the Empire. He related, he added, upon the people's energy to clear the line now and allow the train of progress to go on to its destination. He denied having cheered Mr. Sexton when the latter followed Mr. Chamberlain in debate on the Home Rule bill and taunted him with being ambitious to be mayor of Birmingham. The Premier reiterated his demand upon the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon to answer the questions he asked of them last Friday night, and said he thought that Mr. Goschen, formerly a Liberal minister, would now make a good Tory candidate.

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said that he did not complain of the secession of Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright. They were a small fraction of the Liberal party. They had abandoned it and the honorable traditions regarding Ireland. As for the speech on the action of Fitz-William and Cavendish, he showed their descendants were trying to resist that policy which, if it had been carried out, would have saved years of trouble. The land purchase bill was applicable at the time when he introduced it in the House of Commons, but he had failed to receive the support of Lord Hartington and others. He did not think England or Scotland received it so favorably as they received the Home Rule bill. The Cabinet were now free to reapproach the whole subject. If they continued in office the Cabinet would carry out the Home Rule programme with due regard to their obligations. They desired to secure local self-government for Ireland with perfect security to the Imperial Union. He had never, he declared, concealed his ideas from the country when a great crisis had come. People had had the audacity to say he

had endeavored to force this question forward. Last autumn, he said, he foresaw in the Irish demand that which would sweep into the shade all other legislation. He foreshadowed but did not foresee that the demand would be so wise or moderate.

It is not often in the history of countries that such opportunities arise. Rare indeed have they been in the case of Ireland, the first, I believe, being provided by the treaty of Limerick. All gentlemen, had that treaty been will succeed in teaching reading. Upon have told a very different tale, and the indelible blot of disgrace which the judgment of the civilized world has fixed upon England for her treatment of Ireland would never have been found to sully her brilliant and illustrious escutcheon. [Cheers.] I am sorry to say it was Protestant bigotry and National perfidy that trampled under foot the articles of that treaty. Such opportunities come at intervals of centuries. At the end of the seventeenth, at the close of the eighteenth, and now again at the close of the nineteenth century. I do not say another opportunity will not occur. The case is now very different. You have put such weapons in the hands of Ireland—weapons of constitutional freedom and representative government—as she will know well how to use, and though you reject her prayer you do not thereby settle the difficulty, or even obtain an interval of precarious repose. Do you remember Burke's words when the supporters of the ruinous American war said they were able to suppress the Americans? He said: "The moment of military success will be the commencement of political difficulty, and if you do suppress armed resistance in America, you never will be able to govern America." I do not hold out to you the terror of civil war in Ireland. I leave that to the loyal Orangemen [laughter] who are flying through the country with rifles from Belfast to Boyle. [Laughter.] If there were any such terror as that you have ten times enough force to suppress any such resistance. But, gentlemen, under the present system you never will be able to alter what has happened in the last six months, which has stamped upon our own history facts ineffaceable in themselves and certain as to their results. If that prayer is rejected you will never be able to govern Ireland again.

You will find that disappointment will induce exasperation, social order will be more and more impaired, society will be disquieted and disturbed by agrarian outrages, the time of Parliament will be filled with odious battles and coercion will be demanded. Coercion will be resisted if adopted and then withdrawn, and the same miserable round of struggles will dishonor the history of our country. [Cheers.] To avert all these mischiefs we ask the country to listen to our prayer. Reduced within the limits of reason and safety we ask you to achieve the victory for the best and highest interests of mankind. [Loud and prolonged cheers in the midst of which Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat, having spoken one and a half hours.]

Replying to a question by an elector as to whether he favored a system of grand committees of Parliament to act as Provincial Councils for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, to discuss local bills which, when passed, should be laid on the table in the House of Commons for specified time, and if no objections be entered, then carried to the House of Lords without further discussion, Mr. Gladstone said that the subject was a long one, but he would deal with it with as much fullness as possible, perhaps in to-morrow's address.

A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the electors of Midlothian have confidence in Mr. Gladstone, cordially approve the Irish policy of the government, and welcome with enthusiasm Mr. Gladstone's return to Scotland at the present crisis.

After the meeting Gladstone, drove away with his wife and the Countess of Aberdeen to the exhibition, followed by cheering crowds.

Later in the evening a series of resolutions were adopted at a mass meeting in favor of home rule. They were presented to Gladstone, who in a speech expressing his thanks, said he hoped to see speedily an honorable termination of the enterprise. A slow termination would be painful and probably a shameful one. On the action of the nation depended the question whether the termination should be an honorable one or whether it should leave behind rankling sores, which would tend for a long time to qualify any good done.

Gladstone has written another letter to Mr. Cairne, which he concludes as follows: "As to the intentions of the Government, I refer you to the speeches which I am about to make. Perhaps you will ascertain whether it is Chamberlain's intention to prosecute or to abandon his plan of last February."

This letter has caused much comment, and it is expected that important revelations will soon be made.

Sir Robert Peel will contest Inverness as a Gladstonian candidate.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, delivered a speech at Newcastle this evening, in the course of which he said that if the Coalitionists succeeded in obtaining the majority, Ireland would be in the same condition that the Unionists feared for Ulster. He believed that crime would disappear from Ireland with the grant of Home Rule.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach addressed the electors of Bristol yesterday. He said the government scheme would be

dishonorable to Great Britain and disastrous to Ireland, and must lead to a separation or civil war. The rights of Ireland in regard to self-government were neither more nor less than those of Great Britain. "We ought," he continued, "to equalize as far as possible the political privileges and disabilities throughout the kingdom, for which object an Imperial Parliament should be in Ireland as well as in Great Britain, supreme in practice and theory. Under such a union, Ireland has full representation and accruing influence. Political organizations cannot be permitted to seek their end through intimidation backed by outrage and crime. The prevention of this is not coercion, but a vindication of constitutional freedom. The political aspirations of Ireland cannot be satisfied by plans for depriving any of her sons of their full share in the government of the Empire. Concessions would only promote further disintegration. In such a crisis old diverging party lines ought to be forgotten and one great effort be made to preserve the unity, upon which depends the strength of the Empire."

Childers, Chancellor of the exchequer, in his electoral manifesto advocates an Irish elective Parliament empowered to deal with purely local matters. He says he cannot consent to any plan for dividing power between an Irish and an Imperial Parliament inconsistent with the supremacy of the latter.

The Parnellites appointed to take charge of the Irish vote in Great Britain will leave on Tuesday for the various districts, to which they are assigned. T. O'Connor Powder will remain in London and will be assisted by Dr. O'Doherty and B. Kelly. A great demonstration will be held on Wednesday at St. James' Hall in favor of the Gladstonian candidates in the metropolitan districts.

A deputation of Ulster Protestants, consisting of clergymen, magistrates and merchants who are in favor of Home Rule, is coming to London to address several meetings under the auspices of the British Home Rule Association.

PARIS, 22.—The Senate, it is believed, will pass the expulsion bill by a majority of ten.

LONDON, 22.—John Bright has formally replied to the recent resolution of Rochdale in the conservative association, thanking him for having assisted to defend the Home Rule bill. He says in his reply:

"I am sorry there should be any party in the country ready to accept those bills."

The Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords last evening, opposed the elections bill because of the "objectionable nature of certain clauses introduced into it after Gladstone had promised that all contentious matter should be avoided during the remainder of the session." These clauses were those introduced by Labouchere. The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary for India, then agreed to withdraw the objectionable clauses in order to save time by preventing the return of the bill to the Commons. The Lords then read the bill a second time.

PARIS, 22.—In the debate on the expulsion bill in the Senate to-day Premier De Freycinet said that his government would not tolerate another government in France, and would take the full responsibility for the expulsion of the princes. He referred to the charge that the government was yielding to the irreconcilables. He declared that order was being maintained throughout France. In closing he deprecated the confiscation of the property of the princes, insisted that the common law would not apply to the princes, and said that the necessity of a Republican Union was of supreme interest to the Republic. Finally a secret ballot was taken and the bill as it came from the Chamber of deputies was adopted by a vote of 141 to 107.

The announcement of the result was received with great applause by the members of the Senate.

LONDON, 22.—In the House of Lords to-night Lord Wolverton, Postmaster General, said the Government was still debating the question of opening the way to the East via Vancouver. He was unable, he said, to give further information on the subject.

Daniel Douglas Home, the spiritualist, is dead. He was 53 years of age.

PARIS, 23.—The government at 3 this afternoon will issue a decree expelling the French Princes from the country. The Princes will leave France to-night. A number of royalist senators and deputies have gone to the Chateau d'Eu to condole with the Count of Paris.

PARIS, 23.—The police have been ordered to arrest all persons who make noisy loyalist demonstrations in Paris or elsewhere, on the occasion of the departure of the expelled princes. Count Foucher De Carail, ambassador to the Austrian court has resigned in protest against the action of his government in expelling the French Princes. It is believed that Waddington, French Ambassador to the Court of St. James will resign in consequence of the expulsion of the Princes. His resignation is momentarily expected. The Royalist press pronounces the passage of the expulsion bill, the forerunner of the downfall of the Republic. Moderate republican papers generally criticize the measure as unjust. Opportunist journals urge the government to discard the designs of the Irreconcilables and Radicals, and they demand a firmer republican policy.

The Count and Countess of Paris and their son Louis Philippe, after receiving their friends to-morrow, will embark at Treport in the afternoon.

BERLIN, 24.—After five years of deadlock between Prussia and England over their respective rights to the appointment of a Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, Prussia has decided to dissolve the compact of 1841, under which the two countries agreed to alternate in the appointment and to found an independent Prussian Bishopric at the Holy City. It is thought that Dr. Reitter, the German missionary will be the first appointed under the new order.

VIENNA, 24.—The *Odessa Journal* states that Herr Krupp is preparing to establish a foundry for the manufacture of cannon at Nikolaijev, the Russian naval station, at the junction of the Ingué and Bug rivers.

PARIS, 24.—An eleven-year-old girl of Dolcin, Department of Jura, bitten by a dog, April 27th, placed under treatment by Pasteur and returned home, has died of hydrophobia. Her death occurred June 17th.

## TEACHERS' SUMMER INSTITUTE.

SESSION OF MONDAY, JUNE 21ST.

Reading by Mr. William Bradford—Reading is getting thoughts by means of written or printed words. Thought is getting ideas from objects, pictures, language, both printed and written. When the child comes to us he has ideas, thoughts and language and if we can get him to associate the same ideas with the written or printed word we will succeed in teaching reading. Upon entering school, children have very good expression, which can hardly be improved by the teacher, who should be careful to preserve instead of destroying it. Drawings, pictures, and objects will do much to aid the teacher in this respect, and maintain the originality of the children.

Pupil, Teacher, Parent and Trustee—Mr. John Pike. If parents have done their duty in teaching the children to observe good order, punctuality, etc., when the teacher comes before his school he finds a well-organized community; but very few teachers find this to be the case. If so he should train the pupils on what the parents have neglected. The duty of the teacher is to study the pupils so as to be better able to guide them in the proper way. He should teach by example as well as by precept. He should recognize the pupils on the street. The trustees should employ the best teachers in every department, and should encourage them in all that is necessary to carry on their work. The trustees are responsible for the character of the school in their district.

Miscellaneous Exercises.—Quite an interest was manifested in answering the questions given.

Essay by Miss Emma Finch, entitled "Reading Circles."

Afternoon.—Vocal Music.—Prof. Evan Stephens. He believed a person could teach music whether he could sing or not. Many parents objected to having singing in the district schools. Music attracts the attention and sympathies of the pupils. Some objected on the ground that the children cannot sing, but if properly guided they can do so, and this will in time be removed if you persist in proving that it is beneficial to all. Another argument is the lack of time, but the same might be said of any other branch taught. It makes home attractive, and keeps the children in good society.

Grammar and Letter Writing.—Prof. C. F. Wilcox said he would show how the teaching of grammar should conform to the principles of the new education. Explained the cause of failure in introducing it in district schools. The old method of teaching grammar was too abstract. The teacher should lead the pupils to form ideas, then to express them correctly. Commence with words that express ideas, such as cat, pitcher, etc. All the words in the first year should be copied, so as to get correct ideas. Then give the outline of a little story. Do not give abstract qualities until the mind is prepared to receive the terms and analysis. The wise teacher will take the proper course to explain them to the pupil. From the parts of the sentence lead him to recognize those in other sentences, lead to the elements, then come to words, show how they may be divided into classes. Teach names of parts of speech. All this should be brought about as much as possible through comparison and observation. In this way the pupils have been passed without knowing it.

Discussion, "How can attention best be cultivated?" Messrs. W. F. Murphy, W. F. Smith and several others.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22ND.

The subject of Arithmetic was treated by Mr. C. C. Crapo, who said the teacher must understand the subject thoroughly to be able to teach it. The object in teaching this branch is its utility and value as a mental discipline. The foundation for teaching arithmetic must be properly laid in the primary department. He compared the old method of teaching number with the new, showing the superiority of the latter.

A comic song by Mr. R. S. Horne was highly appreciated by all present. "Penmanship," by Mr. G. M. Mumford, was the next subject. The gentleman gave a brief history of the art of writing and its progress. He said this branch of study wielded more influence over the world in the dissemination of knowledge than any other. Children should have the best materials in order to accomplish the desired ob-

ject. First, teach the pupils to write upon the slate "a" "n" pencil. He would not use charts on penmanship, especially in primary work, as the children prefer to copy from the teacher's work placed on the board. Proper position should be taught from the beginning. The pupils should understand that writing is an easy study, but requires constant practice. Daily exercise should be given to teach the muscular movement.

In "Miscellaneous Exercises," the time was occupied by the teachers in presenting work performed by their pupils.

In the afternoon the general discussion, "How should the text books be used?" was opened by Mr. Cardall, who was followed by several others.

The study of "Geography" was commented on by Mr. D. R. Allen, who said he would attempt to make suggestions which would aid the teachers in this branch in the school. The way of teaching which would bring the representation instead of the thing itself to the mind was entirely wrong. Structural geography includes all other sciences and consequently lies at the foundation of all knowledge. The imagination and the senses should be cultivated. Form, color, distance should be taught in connection with hills, mountains, etc., near home, then comparisons made with those at a distance. Stories read by pupils or by the teacher, journeys made to places around their homes, specimens of soil, seeds, woods, minerals and pictures gathered, thus forming a school cabinet, would be of further use in pursuing this study. Incite the pupils' curiosity by asking questions which will make them think deeply and search for the knowledge desired on the different subjects treated upon. Moulding boards and pans will aid the pupils very materially in the study of the various countries and should go hand in hand with map drawing.

In considering the subject of "Vocal Music," Prof. Evan Stephens said he would teach the sounds before any signs and have the pupils produce the sounds until perfectly familiar with them. Time and accent came next and together. He would not allow pupils to sing without thinking, but would take a line or two of poetry to teach this part, which was the most important in music.

In reference to the "School Plan" Supt. Wm. M. Stewart gave instructions to the teachers, believing they realized the necessity and importance of a plan. Before a plan could be made a teacher must be acquainted with his school. He should make a written contract with the trustees, who should do their duty. After finding out what was to be taught he should make out a programme exercise. The teacher should have a plan for himself out of school, having time for self-improvement, enjoyment and rest, and should make the pupils independent as soon as possible, giving them something to keep them busy while in school.

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Dated at Salt Lake City, May 14th, 1886. W. L. N. ALLEN, Administrator of Estate of Andrew Sprout, deceased.

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