# DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURRDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

law, commerce and transportation, and ness correspondence are among the subjects in which instruction is given. Domestic Science School.—The aim of this school is to give the very highest this school is to give the very highest grade of instruction in cooking, plain sewing, dressmaking, art needle work, and other related subjects. Notwith-standing the fact that this department has been established but a short time, it has large classes already organ-ized, and most satisfactory work is Leing done.

Mechanic Arts School .- The instruction given in this school is of such a nature that the student is enabled to make immediate use of the skill gained. in cabinet making, wood turning, house building, etc. The shops are fitted up building, etc. The shops are fitted up with the best grade of tools and the machine room contains the necessary wood-working machines for all pracdeal purposes.

Utah:

ing world can, obviously, not be

must be made.

professions.

particular trade.

and more lucrative vocation he has al

stead of large and wide as might other

High School .- The classical, scientific, and preparatory engineering courses of this department are designed to give general culture and at the same prepare for scientific, engineeraits courses in eastern colleges ing and universities.

School of Music .- Instruction is given voice culture and on the piano, the Jim, and the organ. The college dr. brass band, and orchestra are excellent student organizations, no longer necessary to go away very. from the state to get the essentials of a musical education when such ex. cellent opportunities are given at home.

Missionary School .- This department equips missionaries for immediate work in the field. Many mission presidents and returned missionaries testi-fy to the very great benefits to be fy to the derived from taking the course offered in this school.

The Preparatory School .- The work is outlined for young men and young wo-men, who, through force of circum-stances, have been prevented from preparing themselves for entering the high school until they have arrived at such an age that it would be a serious waste of time for them to work in the grades of the public schools.

Winter Course .- In order to accommodate a large number of young peo-ple who find it inconvenient to attend college longer than during the winter months, the trustees have decided to offer a winter course, beginning Januoffer a winter course, beginning Janu-ary 4, and cuding April 1, of the present school year. The following subjects will be given: Theology, English, arithmetic, agriculture, carpentry, bookkeeping, typewriting, and such other subjects of the regular courses its index is prepared to only The as the student is prepared to enter. The course is especially adapted to the farmer who wishes to take advantage of the winter season to prepare for re intelligent and effective tilling of the soil.

The tuition in this course is \$5,00 Facilities.-The college has an excel-lent location, being situated on the margin of one of the terraces of the famous Temple delta. It is only two blocks from the business center of the city, yet is so situated that a few mo ments' walk brings one to pastures and fertile fields. The equipment of the library, the various laboratories, gymnasium, shops, kitchen, sewing rooms and class rooms is such that the most ugh work can be done in all de nartments.

Trustees and Officers .-- Joseph Smith, president; Wm. B. Preston, vice president and chairman of exec-utive committee, Wm. H. Lewis, Joutive committee, Wm. H. Lewis, Jo-seph Howell, Marriner W. Merrill, members of executive committee; Lyman R. Martineau, member of exec-utive committee, and Richard W. Young.

James H. Linford, president of the faculty; H. Bullen, Jr., secretary and treasures

Utah Lithia Water-The Best.

# Call "invention." My own experience is that most such "geniuses" are the vic-tims of delusion, fostered by fond par-ents or admiring friends. It is well in TRAINING TO THE TRADES.

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The following paper was recently | mediate relation to the various trades Such a course, however, should not be a mere apprenticeship, but should be strictly educational. It must be sys-temized, i. e. it must be progressive; read before the arts and crafts section of the Utah Teachers' association by Joseph Jenson, in charge of the school of engineering and mechanical first principles must be given care,u attention, elementary processes must be well worked out. The laboratory arts at the Agricultural college, Logan,

mthod applies here as well as in physcs, chemistry or blology. It is not a A well known writer on educational all essential that the products should be a series of household or commer-cial articles. It would be extremely difficult to arrange a series of exercises topics has said in effect, that the school should be a microcosm in order that the pupil's knowledge of social and inso that one should involve the principles and parts of all or most preceding exdustrial processes may become as broad and comprehensive as the conditions ercises, and one new element, at the may admit. This attempt at imitation same time represent one whole and of the world must, however, be judicomplete useful article.

Too much stress has been placed upclously and prudently thought out, in u the commercial value of the article, order that it may not result in confuin a great many cases at the sacrince sion rather than in an intelligent unof continuity and coherence. Too often derstanding of what it is intended. It is manifestly impossible to make out has the primary object been useful ar-ticles rather than a useful boy or girl. of the school a microcosm in the full sense of that term. Selection must be No one will contend that a knowledge of the elementary proposition of geometry that "The angles on one side of a had. In this selection manual training straight line are equivalent to two right angles" is of any value, except as it stands for the manufacturing world, but here again the whole manufacturresented and a department selection It is not my purpose at this time to

angues is of any value, except as it comes in as an element into more com-plicated practical problems of geom-etry. No one will contend that the ele-mentary law by which hydrogen and sulphur combine to form sulphurated hydrogen is of any direct value, except in so far as it becomes an elementary part of a vasit more service determined catalogue the material or the processes which have been used or may be used for this work, but rather to point cut the necessity for such a thoughtful and in so far as it becomes an elementary part of a vastly more complicated pro-cess in pharmacy or applied chemistry. So with manual training, if the pupil cannot grasp the full value of any par-ticular exercise, even though that ex-ercise does not represent a gown, a chair, or a locomotive, as in all other departments, he must take something on trust. I well remember such puzzcareful selection to be made, that it may have a broad educational value and not so as to prematurely incline the bent of the child's tendency to any particular trade. It is not the business of the primary school to direct the pushess of the primary school to direct the pu-pil's tendencies into any particular lines of activity, but to so develope their intellects and place such tools and on trust. I well remember such puz zling questions as, "Why do you try to learn to read?" "Why do you study material at their disposal that they may be equally well equipped to follow they United States history?" etc. must be taken on trust and there is no any of the various pursuits that follow the primary schools, whether those pur-suits may lead directly into the various vocations of life for which no further training, except such as may be had good reason why this trust element should be used in one department and rigidly banished from the other.

Not only should the set of exercises from the actual experience of those vo-cations, is required or whether they ferming the system as a whole be thus carefully systemized, but each individ-ual exercise should be presented and should enter upon such special courses of instructions as lead to the more adexecuted in a regular and logical or-dr. Correct methods of handling tools vanced lines of work known generally as skilled or professional work. Manual training, then, in the primary should be closely guarded and any correct, inconvenient, or awkward manip ulation, which might have been acqu'r chools should have a bearing upon any ed by untutored practise, should be dis-couraged at the outset. Working drawparticular trade only in that it has in creased an aptitude for the work of that trade in the same sense that the ings (regular scale drawings, not sketches) should be provided, showing other departments of instruction have ncreased an aptitude for the various It would be a mistake to so incline

the order of operation of each indi-vidual exercise. The student will quickly learn to interpret these and he will naturally depart from an inclina-tion to imitate a model. As little op-portunity as possible should be allowed for trying and fitting as work proceeds. a child's mind that before he has dis-covered his own capacity for a higher ready so selected his life work that his range of influence and usefulness be-The student must learn to "lay out" his work accurately, and work to the line. comes limited and circumscribed in-Strict adherence to the dimensions of the drawing must be rigidly enforced. Here the teacher will find one of his wise have been the case. The child who has the capacity and opportunity to become a classical linguist, histor-ian, or writer should not be directed chief troubles. Our boys (I do not know so much about the girls) are naturally by a special and improper emphasis of his early school life in a country schoolinclined to be slovenly in their work and extravagant in material. They are house. The boy who has the capacity to become a professional engineer or inclined to think that as long as they "fill the bill" it matters not whether a bolt head, for example, is one-sixteenth inch smaller or larger than called for by the drawing. If the result is not in every particular according to the draw-ing, the pupil should be impressed with architect should not be thus directed to the carpenter should not be thus arrected to the carpenter shop. Again, then, man-ual training in the primary schools should properly increase the range of the pupil's aptitude for an artisan's work, but not incline him toward any particular, trade the fact that he has made something different from that which he started out to make. Many mechanical "gen-juses" will appear and the teacher will

Beyond the primary school, however, an additional course of more specialized manual training may properly be pro-vided, one which will have a more im-

any case to encourage such to defer work on their "inventions" for a few months, by which time most of them months, by which time most of them will discover that they were not "gen-iuses" after all. The pupil who has not acquired this notion of their own genius usually sets a pace that causes the other to forget for the time being his "inventions." Later when the pupil has acquired a foundation of correct principles and the necessary skill of manipulation, he might be given an op-portunity to exercise his inventive caportunity to exercise his inventive ca-pacity, following the order taught by his school work under the careful guid ance of his teacher. Careful wor rather than rapid work should be en couraged from the beginning. Th should always direct the hand, The head

A course in mechanic arts based up-on the above outlines has been in operation seven years at the Agricultural college of Utah and so far as I know this is the only institution in the state which has attempted to put in opera-tion a course intended especially to prepare young men for artisan's vocations, and this is my excuse for referring to my own institution as an example. The method there adopted has not been entirely satisfactory to all pedagogues but if we may rely on the judgment of mechanics of this and other states, the results are satisfactory. Within the last week scores of mechanics have examined some of our work pow on exhi-bition at the state fair. Not one but has given his hearty approval of the work and a great many have expressed their astonishment at the result of a three-years' training under this system.

### WHEN IN A PASSION.

The late Phil May for him Mr. Whistler said: "Elack and white work is summed up in two words-'Phil May' ') was talking once in London about his early days of penury in Australia.

"For a time," he said, "I boarded, I boarded with an honest family, in house with an actor of the name of Gaye. house with an actor of the name of Gaye. Rates were low enough in our boarding-house, but Gaye, nevertheless, fied one right without paying a month's board. There was a hubbub when his flight was discovered. The handlady, a pretty wo-man, sent the mail around to the theater to say that, if he didn't satify an before slightfall, she would come herself to col-lect his account.

highifall, she would came herself to con-lect his account. "When the ma d returned, she was cmp-ty-handed," "Well' said our landlady, 'what d'd Mr. Gaye say to you, Jane?" "He said, ma'an,' Jane answered, 'that he wouldn't pay, and if you dared to come to the tehater yourself, he'd k'ss wen.

"The impudent wretch? exclaimed the landledy 'I'll show him! Kiss me, will he? Well, I'm going to him new and let bim try to kiss me if he dares.' "She teck up her hat and coat, but her burshand decenced her

husband detained her, "Don't go, he said gently. 'Gaye said he'd kiss you and perhaps he will, for there's no telling what a man will do when he's in a passion,"

#### .... LIDN'T SEE THE RACE.

#### It was a five-furlong race for 2-yeardds-one of these races where your eyes get tired watching the ten or twelve lockeys getting ready to start, where they fairly ache as foise start after faise start is made; one of those short races

where you hardly have time to enthuse. The two men strained their eyes for ful-ly 15 or 20 minutes trying to decide which horse was which, as the colors of the jockeys intermingled the other side of the oval. It had been: "They'll get away now. No; the green suthed?"

There they go, suce! N is they're a rung

ay out "It takes 'em a long time to get back o the post. Now they're off! Hang it, nat fockey sught to be directedlined." Finally, the Irishman's eyes grew tired, ind he closed them for an instant. Then was that his friend gave that final

All correspondence strictly confidential,

shout that every one knows and that carries conviction with it: "They're off!" The irishman passed his hand quickty "Ticket, please," said the conductor. "Oh. yes, I have one," she answered, brightly. "That's all right; it's safe." cross his eyes, looked up, and respond-"Yo're a liar; they've finished." They had.-Brooklyn Eagle,

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HIS SERIOUS MISTAKE.

"Let me see it, please." "Let me see it, please." Bbe looked startled, "Do-do you have to see it?" she asked, "I can't let you ride unless I see your ticket." explained the conductor. "I-I never thought of that." she said, nervously. "Every one cautioned me against losing it, so I--" She was going on a journey-the first she had ever taken alone. At least that was the inference naturally deduced from , hor actions.

"So you promptly lost it?" "Oh, no: I have it. I told you so before. know just where it is, but--"

She looked up at him anxiously, but the conductor was obtuse. Perhaps he "Oh, what's that?" she exclaimed sud-

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There was a swish of skirts as he look-ed in the direction indicated. When he looked back at her, wonderingly, she was helding the ticket out to him. "Take your oid ticket," she cried, het-ly, "and I hope you and your mean old road will go to smash."-Detroit Tribune,

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## THE FAMOUS DEVEREUX HOUSE IS NOW THE KEELEY INSTITUTE.

The announcement is made that the residence of the late Hon. William Jennings, once mayor of Salt Lake City, and one of the financial pillars of Utah 20 years ago-the famous Devereux house, has been leased by the pro-prietors of the Keeley Institute.

Few homes in Salt Lake have enjoyed a greater fame for hospitality than the Devereux. Originally built by Mr. Jennings, it was during his life time and for some years after, the center of a round of social functions whose brilliance was unsurpassed by any occurring in the west. Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Lady Franklin, and many other notables were entertained there by Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, and years afterward, the social parties that used to be given in its halls and on its law us were famous for the scale on which they were attempted, and the suc-

cess with which they were achieved. There are hundreds of people who need our treatment in order to save themselves from absolute ruin and regain the condition of health and usefulness and respectability lost by indulgence in the excessive use of

The Keeley treatment for drunkenness has been before the public since 1880. Those who have any knowledge of its results need no assurance of the perfect safety of the system and that its administration is equally safe and effective, whether applied in infancy, youth or old age. There need be no more sleepless nights for the pale-faced wife. No more long hours of anxious waiting for the steps that never come. No little voice asking, "Why don't papa come?"





