DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Saturday, - - March 17, 1894

### FRAGMENTS.

MANY wearers of the green were seen on the streets on this, St. Patrick's Day.

ONLY routine business was done at the meeting of the joint city and county building last evening.

THE regular session of the Woman's Suffrage association will be held at the residence of Mrs. McCune, No. [illegible] west South Temple street, on Tuesday, March 20th, at 2 p.m. All interested are invited. M. E. Irvine, Secretary.

THE funeral of the late Henry George will take place from the family residence at No. [illegible] South, Second East street, at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow, Sunday afternoon. An invitation for friends of the family to be present is cordially extended.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Regular services of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock in the Tabernacle; Sunday Schools in the various Wards at 10 a.m., and meetings in the city Ward Assembly Rooms and adjacent wards as follows:

| Wards. | Time. | Wards. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | [illegible] | Fourteenth | [illegible] |
| Second | [illegible] | Fifteenth | [illegible] |
| Third | [illegible] | Sixteenth | [illegible] |
| Fourth | [illegible] | Seventeenth | [illegible] |
| Fifth | [illegible] | Eighteenth | [illegible] |
| Sixth | [illegible] | Nineteenth | [illegible] |
| Seventh | [illegible] | Twentieth | [illegible] |
| Eighth | [illegible] | Twenty-first | [illegible] |
| Ninth | [illegible] | Twenty-second | [illegible] |
| Tenth | [illegible] | Twenty-third | [illegible] |
| Eleventh | [illegible] | Cannon | [illegible] |
| Twelfth | [illegible] | Sugar House | [illegible] |
| Thirteenth | [illegible] | Farmers | [illegible] |

Scandinavian Meeting, at Assembly Hall, [illegible]

German Meeting, at Social Hall, [illegible]

Home missionaries in the city wards tomorrow evening.

The NEWS is requested to publish the following:

At the Theatre tomorrow morning, Rev. David Utter will preach upon "The Ideal and the Real." Service begins at 11 o'clock.

The Twenty-first quorum of Elders will meet in the Nineteenth ward meeting house on Monday evening March 19th, at 7:30 o'clock.

The regular session of the Church University Theology class will be held tomorrow at the usual time and place. Leaflets containing an outline of the lecture delivered by Dr. Talmage will be distributed at the door. All are cordially invited.

### The Widows, Aged and Orphans.

The Mirror Amusement association will give a complimentary entertainment to the old folks, widows and orphans of the Tenth ward next Thursday evening, March 22nd, in the ward meeting house on which occasion they will present the one act comedy of My Neighbor's Wife, and the three act drama The Rio Grande. Admission will be by tickets. The same pieces will be played by this company in West Jordan, March 23rd, and in the Murray opera house on Saturday the 24th.

## THOUGHT TEACHING.

### Professor Stewart Discourses on the Subject Today

AT THE CITY TEACHERS' MEETING.

Schools Will Observe Arbor Day April 9th Instead of 7th.—Miscellaneous Proceedings.

The regular monthly meeting of the city teachers took place this morning, the exercises commencing at 9:30 o'clock. A selection in singing under the direction of Prof. Young was rendered, after which Superintendent Millspaugh called for a report from Principal Dennis, treasurer of the teachers' contributions to the relief fund. Mr. Dennis reported that $[illegible] had been received, of which $[illegible] has been paid over to the general relief committee. A number of general directions by the superintendent, among which was one relating to the observance of Arbor Day, which will be on Monday, April 9th, instead of Saturday, April 7th, were given. Prof. W. M. Stewart was introduced and spoke upon "Thought in Education." The address was replete with that which is of value to the greatest of professions, that of teaching. In substance it was as follows:

I believe that the possibilities of teaching are infinite. The best teachers fully understand that their knowledge is infinitely small when compared with what they have yet to learn in the great science of education. Well may the teacher assume an attitude of humility when she contemplates the importance and immensity of her work. Teaching consists in the proper adjustment of conditions to the growing mind and presupposes a knowledge of both the internal forces (mind) and the external forces (matter). For the purpose of study we will consider the mind a group of tendencies determined by former mind action and present environments. But mind is more than this; it is a self-organizing energy, the character of which depends upon previous organization. How to adjust the external forces to this organized, conscious self, is the great question for the teacher to answer, involving as it does not only a knowledge of the child but of the great universe around him.

Knowing is the grasping of relations, and knowledge the organized relations within the world mind corresponding with the organized world without. Every object and event in the world is related to every other object and event, and so it is with the world within the mind, and no new relation is made to this conscious self, so as to become part of its organization, except as it is made an integral part of the knowledge already in the mind. The way in which this relation is made is universal, hence it becomes a law of the mind. Teachers, study these laws! This brings me directly to the subject of my talk this morning: "Thought in Education."

If the purpose of education is to build up a thought world corresponding with the external or real world of objects, then all work of the teacher must result in thought development. Any method or system of education which does not aim first at the highest quality of thought should be abandoned. Any plan of school work which has quantity for its ideal instead of quality defeats its purpose. Dewey says: "Thinking is possible because there exists in things thought an ideal, universal element. The discovery of this element constitutes thinking; when discovered it is always expressed in the form of a relation." It is not the object of the Kindergarten to perceive, imagine or remember this or that plant, but to think plant life. The zoologist does not study to remember the number of toes or teeth animals have, but to think animal life. It is the purpose of the study of all the sciences to discover the ideal, the meaning, the significance, as the universal element contained in the studied object. Modern educational thought is strongly advocating the introduction of the study of science in all the curriculum of the common schools. In fact, science teaching is to form the basis of all the subjects taught in our schools.

It is a universally recognized principle of education that the idea must come before the symbol, that thought must precede expression, and that expression is only necessary only through thought. This emphasizes the fact that expression is made perfect only through the intensity of thought.

Herbert Spencer was right when he said that "teachers worship the symbols of knowledge instead of knowledge itself, and words emblems in those can be rightly interpreted into ideas only in proportion to the antecedent experience of things."

Many teachers believe that ready-made knowledge can be put into the child's mind in the same way as books are placed in a library or as plants are set in a garden. The child is considered as a passive recipient of knowledge, to be loaded up at one recitation and unloaded at the next. If there is one thing to be condemned more than another in the schools of today, it is the quantity ideal—the forcing into the minds of children the lifeless forms of knowledge. Thought teaching is considered too slow for this fast age, therefore the child is made to voice the thoughts of others rather than to think his own thoughts and express them.

The course, which must be completed in a specified time, demands of the teacher certain results which can only be secured by forcing into the mind unassimilated facts which obstruct thought development. Form teaching makes it unnecessary for the teacher to study the science of education. She becomes an artisan instead of an artist.

Thought in education is opposed to form teaching for it makes the teacher an artist, a student of education, who must know the child and the subject, adapting the subject to the growing mind. Her work cannot be measured by the quantity ideal, but by the power of thought evolved. Thought teaching never demands the bolsters of artificial restraint and reward. As the bud of the rose unfolds in conformity to law, giving delight by its beauty and fragrance, so the unfolding of thought opens to the child the beauty of truth which gives pleasure at each unfolding. The path of progress is along the line of self-realization. It is the harmonization of self with the universe. Perfect knowledge is reached in the grasping of the true relations of mind and matter; in fact it is the comprehension of one in all and all in one; it is the sum of all man's striving; it is the concentration of all happiness; it is the knowing of that infinite, absolute, allwise, all-loving Father, whom we call God.

At the close of Prof. Stewart's address, the meeting was divided into sections, each being under the direction of a chairman, and each discussing a designated subject. Of the first section, A. S. Martin was chairman; writing and literature. Second section, D. Dennis, chairman; methods in teaching language. Third section, O. H. Avey, chairman; a review of the geography of Utah. Fourth section, W. J. McCoy, chairman; spelling. Fifth section, Miss Quallrough, [illegible]; common fractions. Sixth and seventh sections, A. E. Kountey, chairman; social life in New England. High School section, W. H. Malone, chairman; report of the Committee of Ten.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

### Danger to the British Government in Abolishing It.

How a Change From a Monarchy to a Republic Would Disrupt Great Britain.

*Editor Deseret News:*

The peculiar anomaly recently enacted by the House of Commons in voting to abolish the House of Lords seems somewhat ambiguous. Surely the Commons, in their zeal for the liberal party, are drifting from terra firma and approaching that "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself."

Admitting that the question of influence of the Commons is all but supreme in the body politic, that it is the mainspring, yet can they ignore or remove the Lords as a balancing wheel without infringing on the complex machinery of the constitution, and thereby disintegrating the grand governmental fabric of Great Britain? Granting that the duties of the Lords are but rehearsal and even then frequently but perfunctorily performed, yet as a branch of the government do they not form a portion? And if so its integrity would be incomplete without them. That they must give way to popular demands there is no question; yet to politically exterminate them, in my opinion, is disruptive of constitutional principles. No doubt the same Mr. Gladstone foresaw the impending political predicament now precipitated on the country, and retired in disgust. Well might Sir William Harcourt reply to the ultra Labouchere that the measure was impracticable—he knew it was dangerous and revolutionary.

Formerly the Lords as a ruling power were almost supreme, the Commons having to humbly petition the king and higher ruling body for any grants or favors of public benefit, which requests were frequently arbitrarily refused, and long, persistent struggles were but little progress towards alleviating the masses. For many years, however, the steady growth of democratic principles has raised the House of Commons to a degree almost politically omnipotent, while the upper house has been divested of power proportionately. Yet, notwithstanding the constant agitation caused by external popular pressure, does not the significant fact remain that under the present form of government the Lords have a constitutional right of political existence and performing their official functions? And if so, certainly cannot be placed quite hors de combat by the Commons.

The art of government, like all other arts, must grow with steady gradation. Radical changes require mature deliberation before putting to practical test. Sudden transformations in governments are always dangerous. When such eminent authorities as Blackstone and others of the class pronounce the British constitution to be the perfection of political wisdom, we may well pause before advocating innovations of a rash character. Politicians have degenerated, but their dignity and much of their wisdom, and vanished to lie in the tombs with Hoador and Lynounsky.

"The age of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]"

The British constitution has been patterned after by nearly every constitutional government in existence. It was admired by Napoleon, and many of its features are strongly apparent in the American system. The recent rupture, now happily settled by Lord Rosebery, no doubt awoke universal interest. Many of Ireland's warmest friends look upon home rule as a measure of doubtful propriety and pregnant with danger to the empire, and at the same time are strong advocates of reform and radical changes for her benefit in every possible manner consistent with the integrity of the imperial government.

Let us now look at another feature which the present trend of events naturally forces upon the mind—England as a Republic. Many advocate this idea without reflection; let us consider for a moment. What is England of today? Numerically speaking, she is the greatest empire that ever existed on the earth, holding under her sway about four hundred millions of subjects, heterogeneous in character and dissimilar in interests, located in every quarter of the globe. Rome in her palmiest days never equalled this. We are not discussing here the merits or demerits arising from thus subjugating the human race. We are speaking only of things as they exist at the present time. Now suppose England changed her system of government from a liberal monarchy to republicanism, could she refuse to extend the full benefits arising from it to all her subjects? I think not. If, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, all men are created with equal rights, and "equal rights" were advocated in their fullest sense in England, how long would she be able to suppress the ones from her foreign subjects, and how long would they be before demanding similar privileges, which could not be consistently withheld? And when granted, how long would these foreign territories be subject to Great Britain?

Take India for an example. The intelligent natives know that England's rule has been greatly beneficial on the whole, much as all men may deplore the cruel and apparently unnecessary severe methods at times adopted. The ballot masses under a republic might remain loyal but the masses would not, and the experiment would be very hazardous under any circumstances. We might say almost with certainty that England could not retain India under republican rule, as republicanism is not repressive in character. The same reasoning would apply only, in a modified degree, to probably a majority of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, so desirous is the human race for perfect freedom. And England stripped of her colonies would be no longer a power of influence among the nations.

Thus England's existence as a great power necessitates her retaining her monarchial form of government intact under the constitution, modifying it as the democratic tendency of the age demands, even if it should still further reduce the power of the Lords until they are harmless as French duelists.

Respectfully,

G. W. DAVIS.

### Court Matters.

In the suit of Wyche Dooly vs John Beck, which has been before Referee J. H. Harris on supplementary proceedings, the defendant has been ordered to apply a watch and certain shares of stock in the Wasatch Asphaltum company in part satisfaction of the judgment against him. The referee has also authorized the plaintiff to bring a suit to test the validity of certain liens on shares owned by defendant.

John S. Garrison filed a suit against Salt Lake City in the Third district court last evening demanding damages in the sum of $2,000 for injuries alleged to have been received. Plaintiff alleges that on September 17, 1893, he was going along Seventh East street with his team and wagon when he was suddenly precipitated into an excavation. Several of his ribs were broken and he was otherwise bruised. He sets up negligence on the part of the city in not having the excavation protected by lights or guards. O. W. Powers and D. N. Straup are counsel for the plaintiff.

Charles T. Husbands has filed a $2500 damage suit against the Salt Lake Equitable Co-operative Institution and Salt Lake City in the Third district court, alleging that on February 4th the co-op. allowed the sidewalk in front of their place of business on Richards street to become so obstructed with goods that plaintiff fell over the obstructions and sprained his wrists and spine, which prevented him from attending to business for a period of four weeks. The city is made a co-defendant because the ordinances make it the duty of all merchants to keep the sidewalks in front of their places of business free from obstruction. Judge Powers and D. N. Straup are the plaintiff's attorneys in this case also.

In the Third district court, Summit county has brought suit against Alonzo B. Richardson, ex-treasurer of Summit county, and his bondsmen, R. C. Chambers and John J. Daly. The complaint states that Mr. Richardson was elected treasurer of Summit county on August 4, 1890, for the term of two years from that date, until his successor should be elected or appointed and qualified, and that Messrs. Chambers and Daly duly qualified as sureties upon his official bond in the sum of $10,000. It is alleged that between August 4, 1890, and September 1, 1892, Richardson stole and embezzled the sum of $8,437.49, and since the qualification of his successor has refused to pay over the sum named.

### Special Attention.

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I like my wife to use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets. §

### Convention of Bi-Metallic League of America at Des Moines March 21st.

For the above occasion the Rio Grande Western railway has announced a rate of one standard fare for the round trip to Des Moines from all points in Utah. Rate from Salt Lake will be $44.25. Tickets will be sold March 19th limited for return to April 21st. Remember that the R. G. W. has two fast trains to the east daily.

### W. A. Gaines Kentucky Whiskies.

1893 Old Crow, 1892 Old Hermitage, the prize taker at the World's Fair, Glenbrook rye, finest imported brandies, gins, Irish and Scotch whiskies, ale, porter and cigars. Family trade for fine goods a specialty. Orders outside of city promptly attended to. Confidential, [illegible] east First South, Salt Lake City. Established 1872. B. GURNSEY, Manager.

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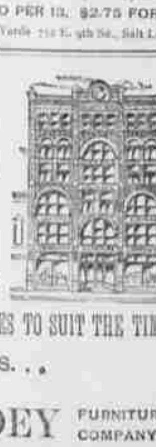

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