EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Further Information Regarding Departments of the Utah University.—The School for the Deaf Mutes.—Summit County Educational Institutions, Etc.

Lack of space prevented reference in all the departments of the Utah University last week, and those omitted receive attention today. In addition thereto, is presented a statement of the Utah school for the deaf, the Summit county schools and other interesting matters. Of the University departments we will first refer to the division which relates to the study of

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

George M. Marshall, Ph. B., Colgate university, professor. The authorities of the university are alive to the importance of the study of English in all its forms and have made as ample provision for instruction in this most essential department as the resources admit. No more carefully graded and arranged courses are provided than those offered in this branch. All students of the normal school and the preparatory school are required to recite four times per week in English, and of the university proper all students are required to do work in this line during the freshman and sophomore years. For juniors and seniors and special students, several optional courses are offered.

In no other branch are the schools of the Territory doing work so far from satisfactory. The comparatively recent action of the university in so strengthening its own course and requiring such vigorous work in this department will earn work a great transformation in this respect.

The work of the first (lowest) year of the preparatory and normal departments consists of a most thorough course in advanced English grammar, including considerable work in the elements of composition. During the latter part of the year there are almost daily exercises in writing of short and simple compositions. Students must have a fair knowledge of the elements of grammar before entering. Mr. Cummings, a most accomplished scholar and excellent teacher, has charge of the sections in this subject.

The work of the second year of the preparatory and normal departments comprises elementary rhetoric and elementary literature, four recitations per week throughout the entire year. During the first portion of the course most vigorous and thorough work is the study of capitals, punctuation, phrasing and paragraphing is executed. There are almost daily exercises in composition work which are closely criticised and corrected with reference to the subject matter of the particular lesson and previous lessons. During the latter portion of the year the work takes the form of the study of certain masterpieces of literature. Professor Marshall, who instructs this section, believes in studying literature by working with the literary productions themselves rather than by a mere reading about authors. A number of short poems and extracts from longer ones are memorized. Longer poems and prose works are studied and recited in case as would be a lesson in history. Frequent paraphrases are required, as are compositions written on subjects drawn from the works studied. Among the works to be studied in this manner during the present year are Irving's Legend Bracebridge's Deserted Village, Longfellow's Evangeline, Whittier's Snow Bound, Scott's Lady of the Lake or Marmion, and Tennyson's Tableau, Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar. This work of the superior is required of all students before they enter the freshman class of the university proper.

The freshmen are all required to take rhetoric. The principles of composition are still further studied and practiced by frequent essays. Much is done to increase the student's vocabulary by the study of word derivation, synonyms and the like. Mr. Cummings has charge of this work.

The sophomores of all courses are required to do still more advanced work in composition. Note statements essays are written and more complex themes researched. Something is done in oratorical, and toward the close of the year original orations are delivered. Professor Marshall conducts this section. As soon as the appropriations are sufficient to engage a large teaching force, rhetoric will probably be required of all regular students throughout the entire four years.

The remaining courses of the English department are optional and may be chosen by juniors, seniors and special students.

All of the work in these courses is done under the direction and instruction of Professor Marshall, the head of the department. The details of the courses are as follows:

English history extends throughout the first half year. The student reads the note of the various essays from a textbook; readings are assigned from standard large works and works on special periods, and lectures are given on the philosophy of the history and on the development of the constitution.

During the last half of the year the same section continues in the study of English literature. At first no more is done to the study of the history of the progress of literature and biography of the authors than is necessary to give the student a fair conception of the scope and proportions of the subject. By far most of the time is given to the study of the works of the authors themselves. Thus, for instance, the character of the times and of the age and their teachings is definitely worked out by an intimate study of the poems and works of Burns, of Cowper, of Wordsworth or of Coleridge. Many essays and expositions are required. The poets selected vary from year to year.

There is a second course in literature extending throughout the year offered to advanced students. The fall term is devoted to Shakespeare. In this an effort is made to read four plays, one representative from each of the distinctive periods of Shakespeare's literary career. The plays for this year are Richard III., As You Like It, Macbeth and the Tempest. These plays are studied by the class and recited as would be a history lesson. Critical comments are made, and lectures given after the class has become familiar with the plays. Discussions on the interpretation of passages are often encouraged. The works of Shakespeare's critics are accessible in the library and much use is made of them.

The winter term is given to poetry. Usually the writings of some particular school are taken and thoroughly investigated. Essays on other required work for the poetry of Milton and Dryden and their contemporaries will probably form the base of study.

Care will be the work of the spring term. The development of the novel, illustrated by copies required each week will doubtless be the difficult subject. Lectures will be given and some essay work will be required.

The work of these three terms will be varied from year to year, for anything a student to continue his work several successive years without covering the same ground twice.

Anglo-Saxon, the primitive English, is a more important study than has been generally regarded. To one who writes a Doomsday and pleads from the knowledge of English grammar is to tools, sensible.

This year's class, containing some of the most brilliant students in the university, is not a large one but is enthusiastic. Instruction is given in the forms of the language which are best portions of the most ancient history, literature and philosophy of the English language.

A course in middle English is offered for the spring term. This includes a reading of the Prologue to the Knight's Tale from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, and of extracts from Piers Ploughman.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

C. A. Whiting, M. Sc., Iowa university, principal. Applicants for admission to the first year of the preparatory school must be at least fifteen years of age and must pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, U. S. history, reading and spelling. The preparatory courses of instruction embrace, in mathematics, arithmetic, algebra, plane geometry and solid and spherical geometry; in English, grammar and composition, English classics and composition and civil government; in natural science, astronomy, physical geography, physiology and physics.

In Latin, introductory lessons, reading Latin, four books, and four orations or Cicero. Latin grammar is introduced at the proper stage and continues throughout the course.

In Greek, first lessons, based on Hadley-Allen's grammar, are completed, and reading Xenophon's Anabasis is then continued with constant reference to the grammar. Usually the first book of the Anabasis is nearly or quite completed.

In French, the aims are: To acquire a correct pronunciation; to memorize regular and the more common irregular verbs; to become able to turn English sentences into correct French; to acquire as large a vocabulary as possible; to perfect the knowledge of English by means of correct translations.

In German, the aims of instruction are the same as those of the first year French.

In penmanship an attempt is made to teach ornamental styles, but the time is occupied by the student in acquiring a rapid and legible hand.

In bookkeeping, the principles of single and double entry bookkeeping are taught, and thorough drill is given in the records of accounts. Commercial forms and correspondence are also included in this study.

EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Maud M. Babcock, B. S., Harvard university, instructor. No particular method is employed in the study of elocution, but all means are used to develop the foundation for a good tone, and to teach natural methods of reading and conversation. The course covering one year, two exercises per week, is devoted to breathing exercises, voice building, correct and distinct articulation and pronunciation, clear and precise in both expression (according to Delsarte), and reading. In all, nature, and sincerity, is made the standard.

In the department of physical culture the aim is to prepare students physically and therefore morally, to battle with life world. The methods and systems used in Harvard are been employed. During the first year Danish, Swedish, German and American free hand drills were taken and exercises work were made to the students.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

Prof. Marshall instructor. All regular students of the university are required to take a course in American history. Instruction is given in the forms of the constitutional history of France, Germany and England.

SCHOOL IN SUMMIT COUNTY.

Frank Olson, principal of the Summit Stake academy, at Coalville, says: The Summit Stake academy is in a prosperous condition. We have enrolled 55 students, and the attendance is increasing weekly. There is a new building to course of erection that will be made very convenient for the school.

The district or public schools have enrolled 160, and they are doing a good work.

We have a teachers' institute for ninety and fifty teachers, which is held bi-weekly. Special work in chemistry, and appropriate lecture delivered.

The New Westwood, under charge of Miss Ruth Frost, has an enrollment of 35, all grades.

The Spring Hollow schools, under charge of E. H. Rhead, have just entered a new building and have an enrollment of 35.

All are taking an interest in education and the most prosperous year in Coalville and vicinity appears to be the present.

UTAH SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Frank W. Metcalf, B. D., is principal of this educational institution. The school was established by act of the Legislature in 1884. During the past two years sixty-two pupils have been enrolled, but the number now registered is forty-five. The course of study extends over a period of ten years, and comprises the common branches taught in the public schools. The elective courses open to students who have taken the elementary work.

Course II is a continuation of the elementary work with especial reference to the proper composition and to the underlying principals of rhetoric.

Course III consists of work in structural botany. In this course as much laboratory work is done as the facilities of the University will permit.

Course IV is an introduction to Cryptogamic Botany. In this course is laid a foundation for the intelligent study of the lower forms of vegetable life. Fungi, mosses and the lower flowering plants receive as much attention as circumstances will permit.

In Bookkeeping, the principles of single and double entry bookkeeping are taught, and thorough drill is given in the records of accounts. Commercial forms and correspondence are also included in this study.

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Saturday, and to perform light manual labor in the afternoon, every Wednesday with the exception of Saturday afternoon. The morning session of school begins at eight o'clock and closes at one o'clock.

The hours for work in the afternoon are from two o'clock until half-past four. In the primary grades the teaching is by means of objects. The teacher, with a number of objects on the desk, performs some act with which they are all familiar. For instance, a pie is to be made. The teacher first takes, then gives an apple, flour is placed in a bowl, lard and other ingredients added, dough made, which is rolled and then placed upon a pie tin, the sliced apples are then put in position, another layer of dough, and the pie is placed in a miniature oven to bake. At each step of the process pupils are required to write upon the board the successive acts of the teacher.

There is an oral class in which no sign language is employed in the work of teaching. Upon the board are placed the various phonetic signs, in which the pupils are thoroughly drilled, the process being exemplified by lessons upon familiar objects. The teacher calls upon individual pupils to hand her objects that are before them, and with which they soon become familiar, although some quite ordinary names are unknown to them. In the highest grades of work, sign language is also employed as a medium of instruction.

In the teaching of language a very successful device is used by means of reproduction exercises. The teacher tells them a story and they are required to furnish a written reproduction of it. In this class of work, as well as in other branches, a high degree of proficiency is reached, the work in drawing, penmanship and journal writing being especially commendable. A class of three will graduate the present year.

In the industrial department pupils are required to learn trades. The boys are taught carpentry, printing and shoemaking; the girls sewing, cooking and housework. A foreman is employed to teach carpentry, a foreman to take charge of printing, and the matron supervises the girls' work. Superior workmanship is shown in carpentry; bookcases, tables, cupboards, etc., being made by the pupils will and industry. The Deseret News, a paper edited printed by the school, is a very creditable and attractively printed sheet, and is published semi-monthly. In addition to the publication of the paper, a large amount of job work is done for the deaf mute department as well as for the university proper.

Some specimens of very neat handiwork are produced by the girls, under the direction of the matron, the pupils manifesting great interest and aptitude in the various lines of work. In the basement are the laundry, kitchen, dining rooms and pay rooms; on the second floor the principal's office, rooms for residence and recreation rooms, and on the third floor sleeping rooms for supervisors and boys and girls. The government of the school is as follows:

Principal, Frank W. Metcalf, B. D.
Assistant teachers, Frank M. Driggs, Lucia S. Bull, S. H. Daveron, Mrs. F. C. Moore.
Mrs. Mary McAvoy, matron and teacher of sewing and cooking.
C. F. Wilcox, M. D., physician.
F. M. Driggs, foreman of printing.
H. L. Patterson, foreman (carpenter shop).

Relative to the management of the school, it is believed to be in competent hands. Prof. Metcalf and wife have had extended experience in the management of deaf mute children, and are eminently well qualified for the responsible positions they assume. The place has an air of cheerfulness and healthfulness and is a good home for these unfortunate children. In this connection, it may be interesting to state that the first instance in history of a deaf mute was learned to read and write was that received by Rodolphus Agricola, who lived from 1443 to 1485. Who he was, who his teacher, and how he was taught, we are not told. The first effort to give instruction to the deaf in America was made by the Rev. John Stickford, in New York, about 1815. There are sixty-two public and eighteen denominational deaf mute schools in the United States, in which 22,455 deaf mute pupils have received instruction.

NOTES.

Prof. W. M. Stewart of Utah University lectured before the Davis county teachers, at Farmington, today.

Prof. J. T. Kingsbury, president of Utah University, delivered an excellent address before the county teachers on Saturday, Oct. 28th.

The Church University in Salt Lake City has added a theological class which has started off popular indeed. It is held on Sundays, at 12:15 p. m.

Beaver Citizen: Miss Clara Slaughter has been engaged as teacher at Adamsville. She reports that the school is in pretty fair condition, with an enrollment of 21 pupils.

Captain Howard and Captain Hayes of Ogden military academy left the Salt Lake City high school a visit on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and speak in complimentary terms of the character of the work done in the department visited.

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Persons with weak lungs, or those who are constantly catching cold—should wear an Allcock's Porous Plaster over the chest and another between the shoulder blades during cold weather. Remember they always strengthen and never weaken the part to which they are applied. Do not be deceived by inserting any other plaster like them—they are not—they look it, but looks deceive. Insist always on having Allcock's, the only reliable plaster ever produced.

THE HOTEL TEMPLETON.

The Hotel Templeton is opposite Temple Square, Tithing Offices, Eagle Gate, Deseret News Building and all points of interest in Salt Lake City.

The Cullen Hotel open, on the European plan, rates $2.00 and $2.50 per day. George Cullen, Assignee.

Gold Band Coffee is a quick seller this is evidence that it is popular with the consumers.

Have you tried Gold Band Coffee, if not you have a genuine treat in store.

You will be pleased with Gold Band Coffee. For sale by all first-class grocers.

When tired and you want something to help you renew your youth try Gold Band Coffee.

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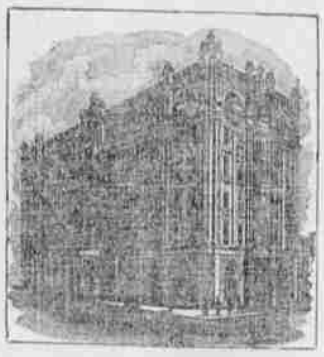
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 MAIN STREET.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. SURPLUS, $200,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

Deposits 1873,	$ 10,520.53	Deposits 1883, $	137,280.23
Deposits 1874,	11,676.72	Deposits 1884,	158,110.64
Deposits 1875,	18,119.79	Deposits 1885,	142,789.12
Deposits 1876,	19,148.02	Deposits 1886,	195,963.88
Deposits 1877,	21,658.84	Deposits 1887,	267,331.56
Deposits 1878,	26,612.71	Deposits 1888,	428,404.79
Deposits 1879,	42,763.56	Deposits 1889,	626,790.52
Deposits 1880,	60,071.01	Deposits 1890,	874,281.97
Deposits 1881,	99,457.39	Deposits 1891,	791,621.11
Deposits 1882,	133,078.06	Deposits 1892,	875,194.54

Deposits January 6th, 1893, $1,206,260.42.



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SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES in our BURGLAR PROOF VAULT for Rent at a Reasonable Figure.