

Next followed Dr. Milton H. Hardy in one of his lectures on the mutual normal course of instructions. He is superintendent of this department, and said this special course was for the immediate benefit of the representatives from the associations of these States: Beaver, Millard, Panguitch, Parowan, Kanab, St. George and Wayne. The first session of this department of instructions was occupied in introductions, receiving names, credentials, organization, explanations, and outlining work. Twenty-three certificated students and twenty-seven non-certificated students answered to roll call, making a total attendance at the first day of fifty students. On Tuesday, the second day, the subject of true education was presented by the doctor under the following definitions: Development and use of one's entire self; one's entire self comprising one's physical self or being and mental self; accumulation and proper application of physical, spiritual, mental and moral power; the development of correct activities and their expression to righteous words, actions, illustrating meaning and force of terms, telling, teaching or causing others to know, and training or causing others to do. Second, direction. True education lies in the line of least resistance, and that lies in the line of greatest interest. The greatest interest lies in the line of most complete preparation; most complete preparation lies in the line of the highest conception of requirement; the highest conception of requirement lies in the line of the closest study of the relation of things, and the line of relation is the line of truth. Third, industrial. Divinity directed to self-effort educates. Fourth, universal. The immediate result is increasing faith, accumulative testimony, general knowledge of and wisdom in truths and principles of the following common and introductory subjects, namely: the first principle of our gospel; the historic thread of Bible and Book of Mormon history, national, church and general; physiology and government, civil and ecclesiastical. The appreciation of teaching and lectures is making the professors at home and they are taking delight and pains in their beneficial labors.

President Karl G. Maeser will be with us in the morning from Provo, and it is expected he will add to the great intellectual and educational feast which will last till Friday evening.

BEAVER, Utah, Aug. 3.—Last night, from 8 to 10:30 p. m., fifteen hundred citizens, visitors and teachers were entertained by a free open air vocal and instrumental concert in the grove. The evening was beautiful, with a cool breeze from the canyon and a spray from the river close by. St. George and other portions of Dixie were represented by their sweet singers; Cedar City, Parowan and Beaver by their recitative declaimers and skilful instrumentalists. Fillmore came in for a good share of applause, and among the most prominent and deserving of mention a Misses Slaughters and Vice Christian, Misses Bickley, Clara Savage, Minnie Adams of Parowan, Miss Thornton, Prof. Bickley, R. Maeser and McFarlane.

Prof. Brimhall opened at 10 o'clock a. m. with an address on the subject of "Recitation not rehearsal." The speaker continued at some length, explaining the art in all its minute parts.

Prof. Cluff followed on "The mind." Everything in school, he said, should be made pleasurable to the pupils and children. This was, so far, the most intellectual hour lecture.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1893.—Congressmen are beginning to arrive in considerable numbers, but those who expected to obtain definite information from them as to what financial legislation would be adopted at the extra session are badly disappointed. The congressmen do not know; they can only guess like the rest of us, and the greater the number of congressional guesses obtained the more doubtful the question grows, they differ so widely. One thing only is certain and that is, that no financial measure can be railroaded through Congress. The party caucus will not control anybody on this question. While the point of view widely differs, the object of every member of both Senate and House is the same—the accomplishment of legislation that will give the country relief from the present financial stringency and bring about a renewal of prosperity, not prosperity to a single class or section, but prosperity to all classes and all sections.

Owing to the existing diversity of opinions as to what is needed it would be folly to expect immediate action on the part of Congress. It is the opinion of the conservative element in Congress that the country has already suffered quite enough on account of hasty financial legislation, and as the conservative element is always in the majority, it is certain that whatever action Congress takes will be the result of calm deliberation and consultation. There are advocates enough and to spare of radical financial legislation, and at one time it looked as though the administration might be classed in the category, but there has recently been noted a very satisfactory change, and the indications are now that the influence of the administration will be conservatively used and that no attempt will be made to obtain partisan political advantages through financial legislation. Of course it is possible that these indications may turn out to be misleading, but at this writing they unquestionably exist, and the belief of many of the closest observers is, that if President Cleveland does not actually suggest some compromise legislation in his message to Congress that he will be prepared to greet the silver men in Congress halfway in any suggestion of compromise that may come from them.

The financial question may be additionally complicated if the silver men carry out their present intention of calling the attention of Congress to the action of Secretary Carlisle in declining to purchase silver bullion at the New York market price, and insisting upon buying it at a lower price. They charge that this action is taken for the deliberate purpose of not purchasing the amount of silver bullion which the Sherman law says shall

be bought each month, and they claim that the secretary exceeds his authority in thus practically antcipating the repeal of the Sherman law. Although only two more business days remain of July, the amount of silver bullion purchased by the treasury is away below the 4,500,000 ounces which the Sherman law says shall be purchased each month.

Senator Irby, of South Carolina, is charged by the Washington correspondent of a paper in that state with having practically committed forgery, by having sent a dispatch to that paper, which the correspondent had refused to send, signed with the nom de plume used by the correspondent. Before leaving for South Carolina, this week, the correspondent asked two of his friends to act as seconds for him, in case the Senator challenged him for having made the exposure, as he expected him to. Those who know Senator Irby expect trouble, if not a formal duel, to grow out of the affair. He is said to have killed a man in a personal difficulty some years ago.

It seems that the much-talked-of order of Secretary Hoke Smith concerning the proving of disability under the pension law of 1890, is in accord with a decision of Assistant Secretary Bussey rendered in an appeal case on January 7, 1893. The discovery was made this week, and the pension officials will give it the widest possible publicity, on account of the criticisms of Secretary Smith's order as a partisan political document. The suspension of pensioners is still going on at a rapid rate, and it is now estimated that at least 75,000 of those whose pensions were granted under the act of 1890 will be suspended. As soon as a pensioner is suspended he is notified to produce additional proof of his right to the pension he has been receiving, within sixty days, or be permanently dropped from the roll.

It seems that every important subject that is to come before Congress is to be dragged into the silver question, and to be shoveled until that question is disposed of. It has just been ascertained that a sort of combination has been formed to prevent congressional action being taken on the admission of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Utah as states until the silver legislation has been disposed of. This combination originated, so it is stated here, in New York City, and according to those who are in it the reason for its existence is the fear that the admission of these four territories as states would add eight votes to the already strong silver party in the Senate. It is said that President Cleveland has approved of the idea and promised to help it along with his influence; also that Republicans as well as Democrats are in it.

Your correspondent never remembers seeing so little interest displayed by members of the House as to the election of the minor officials of that body. Several candidates are in the field for doorkeeper, sergeant-at-arms and chaplain—the other old officials have no contestants for their places—but the congressmen who are here do not seem to care a snap about them. This grows largely out of there being no contest for the speakership. It is the usual fight over that place which has generally added interest to those