# BUSINESS AND MINE.

## That Exacting of Revenue for Cutting Up City Warrants.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

The Secretaryship.—Utah's Permanent Exhibit. — Land Office.— Mining Notes.

It was supposed today that it did not come to be sufficient for those to whom the incompanty is indebted to have to use pay to depreciated city warrants, but that where these parties with the warrants divided up into smaller amounts to pay their debts, they were subjected to a further tax. On this score there was "kicking" and a desire to know why the money was received a salary from the city was permitted to make extra charges that are not allowed by any legal fee bill known to exist.

Today one of the parties who had to get $100 in warrants divided into small sums, expressed his strong aversion to having to pay $10 for the accommodation, but as he could not get what he wanted without he had to pay the sum. The contention was made that the fee required by the auditor was in excess to cash new warrant issued under the dividing process.

Auditor Hayhurst was reported of the expression by a Notary, presumptive for his reason for making the charge complained of. He said that by the requests made a great deal of extra work had been entailed upon him, and he believed he was entitled to remuneration therefor. He had spoken always to only few persons, however, the fees were exact, and he called the attention of the Mayor to the matter. Mayor Baskin had advised him that the charge was not authorized by law, and unless the auditor had to do the work outside of office hours no fee should be required. There will be in the future, thanks to the Mayor, no charge for dividing the warrants when it can be regularly done.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Wm. Snyder was installed today as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the position having been tendered to him by W. E. Hubbard, president of the Chamber. The matter was not voted on by the directors—she got lighted a little before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon—but it was left in a shape that Mr. Hubbard could act. The board of directors formally accepted the resignation of J. A. Beatie, and tendered him a vote of thanks for the efficient manner in which he had performed his duties.

The following resolution was adopted by the Chamber directors at yesterday afternoon:

Whereas, There is to be a distribution of the Utah exhibit now at the World's Columbian Exposition and whereas, said exhibit should be placed in this city, where its prestige would cause it and the outside public to U.ah's resources, therefore, be it resolved, that the chamber cooperate with the citizens of Salt Lake and Utah Territory, to the end that the said exhibit be brought to this city and placed on exhibition in the hall of this chamber as a permanent exhibit, and be it further resolved, that the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, tender the use of its hall free for said exhibit.

The directors also adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That all the people who can, be present at the World's Fair on Utah day.

A further resolution was offered and adopted as follows, and the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce endorse the ably efforts of Utah's delegate Hon. J. L. Rawlins, in behalf of the free coinage of silver, and that suitable resolutions embodying his views be drawn up and forwarded to him.

LAND OFFICE.

An appeal has been taken in the case of William Cottam vs Cyrus W. Robbins (the Snowville lowsnite case written last decided adversely to Robbins on July 29th). The case is one in which Robbins filed on the land occupied by the town of Snowville and then tried to file final proof, but was met with the affidavit of Cottam, who was acting in the interest of the citizens of Snowville, which showed that the town had been settled before the application of Robbins. The latter appeals and argues that there was no government in Snowville, and the fact that the land is used for train dies and take it out of the pre-emption act. The right of Cottam to contest is also questioned.

Joseph Finch of Goshen, Emery county, filed a desert application covering the northwest quarter of section 25, township 19 south, range 1 west.

Ole Sorenson of Emery, Emery county, filed a homestead application covering the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the north half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 22 south, range 8 east.

NOTES.

Ephraim *Enterprise*: Notwithstanding the general depression Ephraim is making an excellent showing this year in the building line. There are thirteen new dwelling houses now in course of construction, or recently completed, the cost of which will aggregate $21,200. We doubt if any city in Sanpete can make a similar showing.

The newly-discovered gold, silver and lead mine opened in Cherry valley, Catalina island, off the coast of San Pedro, California, yields $1.50 per ton. As it costs but 45 cents per ton to work it, the owners make a clear gain of $1.11 per ton, which sets them good returns.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $94,188.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York—Silver, 75c, lead, $4.35. London—Silver, 34d.

ORE AND BULLION.

McCornick & Co., received today: Hanover bullion, $1600.

Cole, Romer & Co., received today: Dry, $2,200; sulphur, $3000. Total, $5,200.

Consolidation Merchants Assign.

This afternoon W. H. Collins & Co., wholesale merchants, made an assignment, naming Thos. W. Whitely as assignee. The list of creditors is not given, but we have very positive information that the firm are not yet 6 months old, but despite those and the liabilities are very large, as the firm has been conducting not a small, business also business. Their place is located on First South street, west of the new Continental market building.

## THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

### Its Interesting and Gratifying Closing Exercises.

At the Utah Summer school yesterday afternoon of the opening of the question box was the first feature of the program. Questions relating to arithmetic, history and literary, and art of teaching were discussed, the time being very profitably spent.

In the physical culture class, the time was devoted to a drill in testing the lung capacity, together with a walking exercise. A portion of the time was devoted to exercises in stress of voice, productions being given by the class in which different stresses of voice count.

Drawing as applied to the teaching and the study of physiology was the subject under consideration by Prof. Angelbeg in the absence of a skeleton to illustrate the bones of the body, the blackboard was be utilized in a very efficient manner by a gentleman one of the sixteen in the honors in the energetic teacher. The circulatory system, digestive apparatus, and the various parts of the body were skillfully drawn upon the board by the professor, to the great satisfaction and profit of the members of the class.

The work in Prof. Andrews's grammar class was a continuation of classes, relative clauses being especially under consideration, the class being required to produce sentences in which such clauses occur, and to give an analysis showing grammatical and etymological relations.

Upon reaching the usual devotional exercises were opened by Dr. White, the singing being under the direction of Miss Wilcox.

Prof. Andrews, in his lecture of yesterday and today, gave a very valuable outline of the territorial growth of the United States. A synopsis of his lecture is here given:

1—The treaty of Paris, November 3, 1763, between the United States, France and Great Britain, confirmed the title of our people to the land east of the Mississippi river, south of Canada and north of the two Floridas, 830,000 square miles; 84,292 square miles was the area of the original thirteen colonies; 827,708 square miles was the western territory claimed by different states.

2—The Louisiana purchase, 1,042,511 square miles; date April 30, 1803; cost $11,207,621.70, or 2 1-10 per cent.

3—Purchase of the Floridas from Spain, Feb. 22, 1819; area 59,268 square miles; total cost $6,489,700, or 17 1-10 per cent.

4—The annexation of Texas in 1845; area 374,500 square miles.

5—The purchase of California in 1848; area 522,568 square miles; cost $15,000,000, or 4½ per cent.

6—The Gadsden purchase in 1853; area 45,535 square miles; cost $10,000,000, or 24 9-10 per cent.

7—The Oregon country; area 250,000 square miles; secured by four titles—(1) By discovery, Captain Gray, 1792; (2) By exploration, Lewis and Clarke, 1805; (3) By settlement, 1811, and (4) by treaty with Spain, 1819.

8—The purchase of Alaska, 1867; area 577,390 square miles; cost $7,200,000, or 1 1-10 per cent.

9—The purchase from states (a) From Georgia in 1802, 65,570 square miles for $5,000,000; (b) From Texas in 1850, 33,537 square miles for $10,000,000.

10—Grants of lands to the federal government (to pay debt created by the revolutionary war); area — 61,373 square miles.

The public domain, which does not include the thirteen original states and Texas, is estimated at 1,840,672,382 acres, the purchase and sale of which is said to have cost the government $20,967,169, or 19 1-10 per cent.

A brief review of the work of the term was given at the close of the lecture, which was delivered in a most graphic style, and was a source of great helpfulness to the teachers in their future work. Prof. Andrews's work among the teachers has been eminently satisfactory, which is also gratifying to the people of the Territory.

Dr. White's first lecture today was devoted to the classification and promotion of pupils. He sketched his experience in connection with city schools, and strongly condemned the sacrifice of the best interests of the pupils to the demands of a mechanical system. The school is for the child, the teacher is for the pupil, and not the pupil for the school or the teacher. The decisive question is "What is best for the pupil?"

He stated that the object of classifying pupils is to bring those of nearly equal attainments together that they may be taught at the same time with advantage. The theory that pupils who are the smallest are promoted together from year to year throughout the course assumes, (1) that pupils are of equal mental ability and physical vigor; (2) that they have equal home advantages; (3) that they are equally regular to school attendance; (4) that they have equal instruction and guidance and that their teachers are equally helpful to them. These equal conditions do not exist in any school, and the only way equal progress can be secured is by classing the pupils together in class work, holding back the brighter and otherwise more favored and hurrying scarcely the less capable; and this involves the sacrifice of time and strength. The practical remedy is the frequent reclassification of pupils, especially in lower grades. This reclassification is necessitated by the withdrawal of pupils from school, thus necessitating the consolidation of classes. Of every 100 pupils in a graded system, 60 (on an average) will be in the first year grade; 30 in the next four years; and only 10 in the last four years.

Dr. White then took up the intervals between the classes, discussing the year interval, the half-year interval, and the greater year or term interval. He stated that the year interval was too long to permit frequent promotions in the strict sense, promotions ought to be made. He recommended the term interval in the lower primary grades, the half-year interval in the intermediate grades, and the year interval in the two or three upper grades in the high school—i.e., the use of a varying interval.

Prof. Norman presented the subject of botany this morning, leaves being especially considered. The foliage from different plants and trees were brought before the class, and were examined. The medical and nutritious properties of leaves were discussed in a most interesting manner, as also the cultivation and research.

Physiology was the subject considered by Prof. Ingersoll in his last lecture to the school. Problems relating to physiology were solved by the class, together with approximate results, were given in tabular form and very clearly illustrated. Mr. Eddington's work through the season has been marked by constant and thoroughness, and he seems able to be a superior teacher.

Dr. White spoke on working. He said many colleges receive pupils on certificates of the school from which they come. There are two methods of promotion, by written examination, and by teacher and principal's judgment. Then there are all grades of combinations of these two. It is seen at written examinations prevent live teaching. In school colleges promotions are overturned upon examination notes. These examinations prevent school work for about three weeks out of the term. In many cities they substitute teacher's judgment with written examinations. Teachers freer than before. The extreme is to promote pupils on teacher's judgment when approved by principal. If teacher's judgment is not reliable it might act to be substituted with marking. Is teacher's judgment reliable? How can it be made so? In old-fashioned colleges there was daily working. Every exercise taken seriously. Average taken of all cases. It is suggested that teachers must be right! and work every exercise. Little are so exact that may overweigh the advantages. The best results a minimum in good teaching. Some exercises cannot be worked. Only best exercises can be worked. Teacher's teacher's power as an instructor. Attempt to work some exercises more potently. In some small cities in Massachusetts pupils are promoted without a mark—on teacher's ability. A mark discourages success. Simply should form an element. The first classification is first into excellent, good, poor. Never are perfect. Any teacher can carry this classification to memory. Dr. White passed into the board this subject.

Passing.
Recess.
D. Rawlins.
J. Varygian.
H. Gore.
T. Johnston.
P. Peter.

He then explained a monthly report for one month of one year. The system calls for proper spirit among teachers.

### For the Papers.

Attorney Arthur Brown appeared at a meeting of the board of public works this afternoon in the interest of the Culver-Jennings parties who claim that they have not received their wages for some time. The meeting was in session when the NEWS went to press.

### Offer For City Bonds.

Mr. Joseph P. Dupont states that his Philadelphia correspondent has made an offer for city bonds, which is the best yet sent in. The amount he declines to give.

## WITHIN OUR GATES.

W. C. Sullivan came up from Eureka last evening and took quarters at the Cullen. The gentleman is accompanied by his wife.

Probate Judge Kirk of Box Elder county and Sheriffman Blackburn of the same diocese are here on business cool. They are being shown round by Sheriffman Bamberger.

H. C. Eaton, the silver-tongued orator of Logan, is down from his headquarters and looking forth for the more at the Templeton. He will participate in the farewell performances of the Tabernacle choir.

E. V. Kennedy, superintendent of the Walter A. Wood Harvester company at St. Paul, Minn., T. V. Barlett, secretary of the same company, and Geo. Bartlett, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., accompanied by Geo. F. Orell, made a brief call at the NEWS office this morning. They visited Park City yesterday.

E. G. Woolley, who was a resident of Utah use Eden every kind of office pertaining to our political system—executive, judicial and legislative—has been a resident here a good while but is no no longer. He has departed for his former home, St. George, taking his family and household goods with him. He will remain there permanently.

HOTEL ARLINGTON.

Monday—J. Bangs, Nelson; D. D. Farrell, Plymouth, Ill.; W. Gallagher, Philadelphia; J. Dore, C. Dore, Dolores; W. C. Sullivan and wife, Eureka; J. Bamberger, Park City; E. W. Fisher, Kennedy, Minn.; J. Bonner, Portland; Jas. Cullen, Chicago; Jas. Pollock and wife, Washington, D. C.; Geo. Bartlett, N. Y.; E. V. Kennedy, Minn.; Geo. Bartlett, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Geo. F. Orell