J. J. M. AT ANN ARBOR.

He Listens to Gen. J. B. Weaver on the Silver Question.

An Enthusiastic Meeting—The Gallery of Utah Statesmen—Notes.

Special Correspondence of the NEWS.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 19, 1893.—At ten o'clock today the great Populist party man, and the silver advocate, Gen. Jas. B. Weaver, of Iowa, arrived in this city and was escorted to the Cook house where a reception was held in his honor. The general is an suitable and pleasing gentleman, as he has often been portrayed to be, and has a kind smile and hand shake for all. At 2:30 p. m. crowds were seen flocking to the fair grounds where an excellent program was to be carried out. Your correspondent, in company with J. F. McIlvoyne, Southern Utah's rounding young lawyer, and Jos. A. Harris, who is always studying and climbing up the legal ladder, also went toward the fair ground hoping to hear a good speech. We were not disappointed, I assure you. At the appointed hour the chairman called the meeting to order and introduced Mayor Thompson (one of the alumni of the University of Michigan law professors) who gave a speech of welcome to General Weaver and those from the country who were present. The mayor said that he did not know whether "Shylock had a hand in the present crisis," but it was a factor, anyhow. He knew that the Michigan farmers could not compete with the West in raising wheat, yet since the laid here was much more valuable than that of the West. He got off a smattering of "gold-bug" talk and was cheered.

General Weaver then spoke. The chairman introduced him to the crowd and received an ovation of applause. He said he had made Michigan his home for some years, and cheered to find such a "stranger here." He would not let party feelings come today in his speech. He was here as an advocate of standard money—silver and gold on an equal base. He could not see how it was that gold could be coined free of charge and silver not at a fixed ratio. He related how prosperous the 50,000,000 people in the United States were after the war, and read from Secretary of Treasury McCulloch on the subject. Says the secretary: "The people were prosperous and gentfully loose from the bonds of war. Mortgages were scarce and the people paid cash down for their goods." The people of the south numbered only 10,000,000 at the close and had practically no money. The administration (Republican) then thought there was too much cash and had one million dollars of paper money issued. The money in circulation before this was about $16 per capita. Soon prosperous times came down and mortgages were plenty—this being the case in 1873 when the Sherman silver bill was established.

"I can illustrate the bursting of these billion dollars thus," said the general. "Suppose an old couple had reared a number of children and these had come the same—making three old people parents and grandparents to about thirty children. Hard times have come and all these children and grandchildren came back to the old folks who had a few greenbacks in the bank and said, 'aren't you lucky to? The old man would call his old lady in another room and say, 'we have a few bills in the bank, let us get them out, turn them up and mortgage our home.' Wouldn't you think the old man crazy, your honor, as he stood this old lady within, he offering such advice? Also still that is just what our law makers have done to us. They have put down our money supply and what we want now is more money—and we will have it."

The orthodoxy today, he said, "is less than $9 per capita, according to a Republican senator from California, who was at the head of the finance committee for some time, but now deceased. This is exclusive of the reserve funds and the amounts locked up by Wall street, private concerns and banks. In comparing what the two old parties have done for silver he gave an amusing story. "A nigger was told by his master that there were only two ways for him after death,—"hell and damnation." "I'll take to the woods," quoth the nigger.

Some people say, "If we have free coinage of silver, all Europe will dump her silver into our country." "Let her dump," said Gen. Weaver, "and till we get enough of it." He called attention to the fact that England prohibits neither gold nor silver. He believed that the United States could make money to suit itself. Foreign powers want our goods and will be only too glad to take our money. Law makes money valuable, as the coin of nations of which it is made. In his argument on the Sherman act of 1890, he summed the whole subject up in the sentence, "A law for the enrichment of business and the stunted condition of the laboring classes." The eloquent speaker concluded by saying "We want honest money. Our interests demand it. We want markets for our goods. We want and must have free and unlimited coinage of silver. Then prosperity will reanimate themselves, and prosperity will again gladden our hearts."

The vast concourse of people vied one with another to get near the man who had so beautifully and manfully portrayed their situation, and shake hands with him. Mr. McGregor was spokesman for the Kansas boys, who said to the departing noted man, "We are a couple from the West, and highly appreciate your great efforts for the good of our country." The general turned him slowly and we passed on after shaking hands with him.

In answer to questions which General Weaver answered after his speech—many "gold bug" people were present—prosperity and really considered that the "dough" almost ruined.

This morning through the kindness of Mr. H. H. Brown of Oregon—a friend of the Utah boys and son-in-law—Mr. L. A. Morris, McGregor, Harris and your correspondent, were shown through the "dissecting room" of the medical school of the University of Michigan. Mr. Brown is conducting demonstrate examinations, and made our visit very interesting, although your correspondent had to use a handkerchief strongly perfumed to keep from the sweat strength of the "dissecting room smell." We were also shown around to other departments, and feel highly paid by such a visit to so great an institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley, of Fillmore, accompanied by their Saul, Mrs. Davis, of Salt Lake City, and for two children, have returned from the Fair. They say "it is grand."

Joseph Jensen, J. E. Hickman and our landlord, E. S. Hinckley, are all doing very fine work in their German studies. Success to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris are yet in the White city.

If the editor of the DESERET NEWS knew how his scissors, special paper gladness our hearts here, he would certainly forget the cobwebs of the October peculiar to his class of professional sons. All Utah here is well, but good in this world's goods. J. J. M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

An Interesting Meeting Held by the Organization Last Evening.

The officers and teachers of the Sunday schools of this Stake held their regular meeting last evening in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms. A very large number of Sunday school workers assembled from every ward in the city except the Fifth and Ninth, and of the county schools Union, Fairview, Forest Dale, South Cottonwood and Big Cottonwood, seven stakes, were represented. Assistant State Superintendent S. S. Horne presided.

The excellent opening and closing singing exercises were led by the large Sunday School choir of the Twenty-first ward, led by Professor Thomas McIntyre.

Prayer was offered by Superintendent James Maxwell, of the Twenty-first ward.

Superintendent Horne called attention to the appointment of the first Sunday in September as one it was decided that arrangements be made to collect funds for the benefit of the Sunday School Union board. The school collections should be forwarded to Stake Superintendent T. G. Grover, 26 W. First South street, Salt Lake City.

Professor Wm. M. Stewart delivered a lecture on the subject of Sunday School Innovations, of the proper motives which should rule the parent or the teacher in their dealings with children. All actions, the speaker said, spring from motive. If the motive or incentive which impelled to good was stronger than that which led to evil, the good would prevail, and vice versa. The work then of training the child was to implant in its heart the motive, by which he should be governed in life, and he would unquestionably grow up to become a noble, pure and virtuous man. There is no greater work on earth than that of training the youth up to become manhood and womanhood. It is a simple matter to teach the child arithmetic or geography, but it was a much more difficult task to teach him principles of truth and virtue, and lead him to love them and be controlled by them through life.

In every child there is a spark of the divine, and it needs but to be kindled by the power of love through proper training and the child will grow up to be good and pure. But the question with the superintendent, with the teacher, with the parent, is, how can I accomplish this? How can I make pure motives predominate? How can I train the affections, elevate his feelings, strengthen his will power, and plant in his heart right motives, so that he will choose the good and reject the evil?

The first essential is to know the child, understand his feelings, come down to his capacity and feelings; learn to love and be like, the natural inclinations and manner of thinking. The second, is a knowledge of the subject or principles to be taught, and he teacher can know them so he ought to know himself. The moral virtues and principles which the teacher desires to implant in the child must be a part of himself—a part of his very character—for the child absorbs the very spirit and character of its preceptor.

There are two instruments in the world, the destroyer of love, taught by the Satan, from which proceeds all the vicious, as strife, jealousy, envy, hatred, malice, revenge, lust, cruelty, pettiness, and the like. The opposite of this is the Spirit of Jesus, as taught by the Holy One, from which springs every, meekness, charity, mercy, forgiveness, and all the malevolence that exists in the world.

The power who controls and governs his children through the motive of love, whose every incentive is suggestive of love, will have no difficulty in retaining the love and obedience of his children when they grow up to mature years. But the child who is governed by harshness, and learns to obey through fear of punishment, or because he is compelled to do by force, will soon learn to throw the restraint, and will be governed solely by his own uncontrolled and misguided will.

The child cannot be driven to Sunday school by force, he cannot be made honest by fear, he cannot be made good and pure by rewards of merit, by serious admonition, or any similar incentives. Reputable, conscious and faithfulness are totally insufficient for the motive they are intended to the desired results of training and instruction are obtained through the medium whose example from love shine. And it is by these means the child of the world is made strong, and its experience and feelings are cleansed to discern and love right motives and principles, then will he go down as to be teach, for the child will become just what it was born to become—good and pure, and upright to all to walk through life.

The meeting adjourned for one month to meet in the same place at Tabernacle, the Twenty-second ward school to furnish the music for the occasion.

Benedictions by Elder James M. Brown. J. H. PARRY, Secy.

Registration Work.

The deputy registrars say they are progressing rapidly with their work and that they are making a thorough canvass. The greatest difficulty they have to contend with they say is the indifference that prevails among the voters.

THE UTAH SUMMER SCHOOL.

An Unusually Interesting Session for the Pedagogues.

Dr. White's Lecture This Evening Upon the Duty of the Hour.

On Monday afternoon the exercises were opened with music by Miss Winslow. A brief review of the work the staff was considered necessary on account of new members. Following this was a practice of intervals in the scales of two and three sharps. After a few questions which were answered by the class, two new part songs were studied and the importance of accent and rhythm pleasing again illustrated.

Prof. Anderson continued his lectures in grammar, by resuming a consideration of infinitive and participial clauses in various connections, the period proving a very profitable one.

Prof. Augsburg's lesson today was upon color. Red, orange, yellow, green and blue were given as the primary colors. The following was placed upon the blackboard:

Red	Red
Orange	Orange
Yellow	Yellow
Green	Green
Blue	Blue

The colors indicated by the initial letter between, the names of the primary colors are the intermediate colors—the last letter in each case indicating the color that predominates. The numbers to the right of red indicate the tones leading to black. The numbers to the left indicate the tones of tints terminating in white. The passage from white to black is called a scale. Each step is called a tone. Red is a warm color, yellow, light, blue, cold. Some directions were given for mixing colors, producing different colors and shades of colors.

In the branch on physical culture, Miss Kenyon gave a number of new movements from the standard which the class repeated, and then standing went through these different movements while her guidance. After this came a very interesting exercise in walking that took up the remainder of the time for the class. She also gave a number of hints as to the proper way of walking, particular emphasis being put on the fact that all the impulse in walking must come from the chest, and also that the balls of the feet should touch the floor last of all the parts of the foot at all times.

The usual morning exercises today were conducted by Dr. White, and consisted of reading from the scriptures and a prayer, together with singing, in which all heartily joined. The invitation to civil government between the powers of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as exercised in the appointment of committees and in framing and enforcing rules. Revenue bills must originate in the House. Under this heading the tariff question was considered as to the two parties, Republican and Democratic. Every citizen, especially every voter, should study this and all public questions until he understands their vital elements and consequences. In collegiate and county directed voting the majority rule and conditions will obtain. Vacancies in the House are filled by special elections. In vacancy occasioned in the senate, the governor of the state taking the vacancy fills such vacancy by appointment, provided the legislature be not in session. The person thus appointed will serve until the meeting of the legislature of the state, at which time an election will be made for the remainder of the unexpired term. The mode of electing President and Vice President were considered. Teachers were advised to read good political newspapers as one of the best sources of studying history.

Dr. White's talk for his first lesson the Instructor Office teaching process. He emphasized the importance of the text in teaching. The text is the eye, the guide, and the inspirer of teaching, and also a necessary help to the pupil. Most pupils overestimate their knowledge and mental power. The text is a thermometer of the latter. The teacher's text must disclose knowledge, mental power and skill. Knowledge is tested by its expression and use or opposite—the latter being the mental equivalent of a blunder. Mere memory suggestions are the evidence of the pupil's real knowledge. The mode of testing was clearly illustrated. Mental power is tested by its exercise and the result of exercising deserves great attention in testing. Written examinations test chiefly knowledge and what Quick, of England, calls "transmitted knowledge."

Skill is tested by using mental or physical, and the best time is on the written exercise. Skill in writing is not satisfactorily tested by "spontaneous" on which the pupils may have certain amount time reading and thoughtful. The writing of six to ten lines in five to eight minutes is a better test of writing skill. Dr. White urged the teacher should go hand in hand with instructors and still. The teacher should with a strong plan for the education with his teaching task. The study of written power rises higher than the memory's work.

Prof. Norman began today a series of lessons on the sciences, intended to suggest to the teachers how these subjects may be introduced in the common schools in developing observation of nature and interest in common things. The grasshopper was taken as an object lesson. Its external features were examined and parts named, questions were suggested which developed the fact that many common things had remained unknown. These lessons are well adapted to awaken interest in nature.

Prof. Eddingfield occupied the time assigned to him today in drawing demonstration. Exercises on problems in capacity and volume of the cylinder, prisms and cone were considered, and some interesting problems in every day life presented to the class for solution. The subject of spirals will be taken up tomorrow.

Dr. White's second lesson was on the union of oral instruction and text study. He stated that the new methods of teaching had been often attended with a decline in the ability to master books—to pick thought out of its verbal husk. He stated that the proper union of oral instruction and drill with study in the practical problem now pending solution. He presented to show the true relation of instruction to book study in the several grades—in the lower grade especially instruction being preparatory to study. He drew a diagram on the board showing the relation of these two factors at length advance in the course. The result was one of great practical value.

NOTES.

Dr. Baldwin took the train for Chicago this morning, after a most pleasant visit with the faculty and members of the Summer School.

Prof. Norman's special class in botany is making very satisfactory progress.

Editor Corey is receiving a rectifying list of subscribers to *The Educator*.

Mr. J. F. McKnight, of the Ogden city schools, is in attendance.

Mr. A. E. Kelsey, of the Salt Lake City schools, is an active member of the school.

Every effort should be made to secure a full house for Dr. White this evening, to listen to his original address on The Duty of the Hour.

IN WASATCH.

Serious Accident.—Typhoid's Ravages.—A Burglary, Etc.

WASATCH CO., Aug. 21.—Jacob Burgner, aged 72 years, had his kneecap broken last Friday at Midway by a horse falling upon him. The animal got tangled up while "cinched out" and Mr. B. was in the act of trying to loose the horse when the horse fell with the result above stated. The accident will render the old gentleman helpless for several months if not cripple him for life.

Typhoid fever is quite prevalent at Heber City. Brother and Sister Charles Alexander lost their daughter Luella last week, aged 11 years. It is believed it was the work of some "bug" about the town. Mrs. Sister Alexander, five weeks ago with the same disease. The family have several more sickness down with the same sickness. We are glad to say Hattie's condition is getting better. Bishop John M. Murdock has three grown children sick of the malady, two sons and one daughter. These young people contracted the disease from their attention to the afflicted families, showing conclusively that the disease is contagious.

The Charleston co-op store was entered by burglars on Friday night. They removed a pane of glass. Nothing of great value was stolen. It is believed it was the work of some "tramp" about the town who was sick of labor, rapidly, etc.

Harvest has set in again, the crop will not be up to the average of past seasons.

Mill men who have in past years paid cash or merchandise for hauling timber and cutting it delivered, this season have had to arrange to pay in the produce the mill—that is, getting the lumber every third log, then getting down to primitive methods.

The county court house at Heber has been completely renovated outside and in, giving it a very neat and tasty appearance. BAGHEER.

Rough on the Merchant.—Rain.

A Pleasant Grove correspondent writes: "One of our merchants hauled up his wagon on Salt Lake with meals, eggs, and butter yesterday morning, hoping to find cash in that market. Eggs that cost him fifteen cents at home he found he was only able to sell at ten cents.

"A heavy rain passed over this section yesterday."

THE PROSPECTIVE FIGHT.

Fitzgerald Says Williams Has Not Been Seen Since—He Is Afraid to Be Seen.

Articles of agreement were drawn up today for the proposed fight between Henry Williams and Frank Fitzgerald, but it is claimed that the former could not be found to sign them. Mike Fitzgerald, Frank's backer, says that if the articles do not sign Williams they will be notified and amended in any manner he may desire. Williams he says must come to the front now or have it known from this time on that he declines accept the challenge.

Young Williams's friends say they are confident that he will not show the white feather and if the mill comes off it will be with vehemence pouching on the honors of the champion's backer.

On a Promissory Note.

F. E. Gregg & Co. this afternoon brought suit in the Third district court against Hyrum and Nicholas H. Greenhalgh, Henry M. Ryan, Alex. West, and F. H. Raeder to recover $1,750 on a promissory note, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, and a further sum of $500, with interest at 8 per cent from March 8th, 1893.

Another Bond Buyer.

It is said that another bond buyer is in the city and that he will, in all probability, submit a bid to the Commission tonight. There is some question as to whether the offer will be taken through the Mayor and finance committee of direct to the Council. There is also opposition as to what part, if any, Pickhan will play in the game.

COMMERCIAL.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers filed in the office of the County Recorder of Salt Lake County, August 21, 1893, furnished by Abstract Company, 66 South Main street:

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