C[illegible] School Convention.

[illegible] annual Church School [illegible] in the building [illegible] Latter-day Saints' College, [illegible] street, Salt Lake City, [illegible] at 10 o'clock [illegible]

PROGRAMME.

FORENOON SESSION.

Addresses by the First Presidency and by members of the General Church Board of Education.
Report of the General Superintendent of Church Schools.
Reports from the schools.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

Reports of Schools, continued.
Drill in Class Discipline.
Drill in [illegible] Work.
Drill in Class Calisthenics.

EVENING MEETING.

Answers to Questions.
Question box for educational subjects will be open during the forenoon and until the commencement of the afternoon meeting.

Attendance at the Annual Convention is obligatory upon every Church school, either by a member of the school board, or the faculty or by some duly authorized representative.

Members of the Convention can obtain one-fare railroad tickets for the round trip.

K. G. MAESER, D. L. D.,
Gen. Supt.

GEO. REYNOLDS, Sec.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Services of Distinguished Pedagogues Secured by the Faculty of the B. Y. Academy.

The success attending the first session of the Brigham Young Academy summer normal school was so marked that the promoters were encouraged to make still greater preparations for the session of '92, which opens August 1st. Therefore the services of Colonel and Mrs. Francis W. Parker, of the Cook County Normal School, Chicago, Ill., both of whom are educators of national reputation, were secured. The engagement of these teachers enables the summer school to offer instructions in the methods and principles of education given by no other institution in the West.

The following are some of Colonel Parker's special subjects: "Observation," "Reading," "Language," "Geography," "History," "Modes of Expression," "Moral Training," "Artist or Artisan, which?" "Horace Mann and the Common School System of the United States."

Mrs. Parker's subjects are: "Delsarte Theory of Expression," "Gesture and Attitude," "The Voice as a Means of Expression," "Articulation," "Enunciation," "Pronunciation," "Emphasis," "Difficulties of Speech," "Methods in Oral Reading."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Office of the General Board of Education of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,
SALT LAKE CITY, April 28th, 1892.

To all Officers and Teachers of the Church School Organization. Greeting:

The engagement of Professor and Mrs. Parker of the Cook County Normal School, Chicago, Illinois, to lecture in the Brigham Young Academy, Provo, Summer School, next August, meets the hearty endorsement of the General Board of Education, and it is suggested that Church school teachers should avail themselves as far as possible of this excellent opportunity of hearing such distinguished educators.

By order of the General Board of Education.
DR. KARL G. MAESER,
General Superintendent.

The enterprise of the trustees and faculty of the B. Y. Academy in securing for their summer institute so distinguished a teacher as Col. Parker is most commendable.

Col. Parker needs no introduction or recommendation. The history of improvements in school methods for the past fifteen years has been so closely identified with his name, that it is familiar to every person who has any knowledge of the progress that has taken place in educational ideas.

Whether or not one is in entire accord with the distinguished teacher's views, he cannot but receive inspiration from Colonel Parker's zeal and enthusiasm for improvement, which will be a lasting benefit.

I should earnestly advise every teacher to avail himself of the opportunity to hear Colonel Parker.

J. F. MILLSPAUGH,
Supt. of Salt Lake City Public Schools.

Ogden vs. Salt Lake.

One of Salt Lake's baseball clubs will go to Ogden on Thursday, and play a matched game with the champion club of that city. The teams for the game will be:

Salt Lake—Mulqueen c, Horton p, Bussell 1b, Lloyd 2b, Pratts 3b, Bekson ss, McCoy [illegible], Boucher cf, Grossbeck rf, Roby p, Smith sub.

Ogden—Brown p, Greenwell c, English 1b, McGuire 2b, Barnes 3b, Winslow ss, West cf, Rowe lf, Graham rf, Jansen sub.

"We Are the People."

The following explains itself:

Geo. W. Heintz, Salt Lake City:

We made a magnificent run on the fast schedule. Time is passing pleasantly and the guests are all contented. We now have representatives of Aspen, Leadville and Kansas City papers. The track is in excellent condition, and the guests can readily understand how we make our headway with ease and comfort. "We are the people." J. H. BENNETT.

Personal.

A. O. Smoot Jr., of Provo is registered at the Templeton.

H. A. Boucher and wife, of Chicago, are at the same hotel.

George C. McMairns, of Beatrice, Nebraska, is at the Continental.

Mrs. M. L. Silver has gone to Provo to visit friends.

William H. Mason, of Denver, is at the Cullen.

W. C. McFarland and wife are at the Knutsford.

J. E. Cosgrove and wife, of Provo, are stopping at the Cullen.

W. L. Todd and wife, of Provo, are guests at the Knutsford.

F. C. Peck, an eastern man, has temporary headquarters at the Templeton.

J. J. Daly and family have returned from their California trip.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS SAVED

Between Salt Lake and Chicago—The [illegible]ration

The [illegible] on the new schedule over the Rio Grande Western, Colorado Midland and Santa Fe between Salt Lake and Chicago, was started at 8:30 Sunday evening, with the following named persons in the general manager's car which was attached to the rear end of the train in Salt Lake: C. C. Smith, assistant general manager Rio Grande Western; A. E. Welby, general superintendent Rio Grande Western; S. H. Babcock, general freight agent Rio Grande Western; J. H. Bennett, general passenger agent Rio Grande Western; W. J. Lawrence, superintendent Colorado Midland; C. S. Lee, general passenger agent Colorado Midland; W. C. Edwards, special correspondent Chicago *Herald*; D. C. Dunbar, representing Salt Lake *Herald*; Jessup, representing Salt Lake *Tribune*; Nat M. Brigham, representing Salt Lake Times; George C. Lambert, representing DESERET NEWS.

The special point aimed at in the new schedule is the shortening of the time occupied by the trip between Salt Lake and Chicago twenty-four hours, so that the traveler to whom time is an object will be induced to take this route for the saving of time as well as to obtain a sight of the grand scenery for which the roads are justly celebrated.

This train is expected to reach Chicago at 9:15 a.m. on Wednesday morning.

WORLDS' FAIR NOTES.

An association has been formed in Germany to organize excursion parties to visit the World's Fair and incidentally Niagara Falls and a number of the larger cities. It is proposed to accomplish this within a period of sixty days and at an expense of between $250 and $300.

The reproduction of Columbus' caravel, the "Santa Maria," is being built by the Spanish government at the Carraca yard at Cadiz.

At Topeka, Kan., an organization, termed the Afro-Columbian Auxiliary Club, has been formed for the purpose of aiding the colored people of Kansas, Colorado and Missouri to attend the World's Fair and obtain reduced rates and good accommodations.

A $50,000 monument to Columbus, designed by sculptor Howard Kretschmer of Chicago, will be erected in Lake Front park, which has been termed the "Gateway to the Exposition."

Gen. J. H. Brinker, one of the alternate national commissioners from Mississippi, has in his possession, and will exhibit at the exposition, five bales of cotton that was raised by slave labor in 1862-3.

Visitors to the exposition will be able to go comfortably and expeditiously from one part of the grounds to another and obtain advantageous views of the buildings. They may do this either in electric boats through the lagoons, or by the intramural elevated electric railway. The contract for the latter has been awarded. There will be five miles of double track and stations at convenient points. The route, as mapped out, runs from one end to the other of the grounds in a sinuous course. The fare will be five cents, and the capacity of the road about 20,000 an hour.

A project is being perfected at Melbourne, Australia, whereby a large party of artisans of various crafts may be enabled to visit the exposition at Chicago for study and pleasure combined.

In the women's exhibit from South Dakota will be a life size statue of a Sioux Indian maiden. The subject was Minnehaha, the eighteen year old daughter of Sitting Bear, who was prominent in the engagement with Gen. Custer's troops on the Little Big Horn. Minnehaha fell in love with a lieutenant in the U. S. army at Fort Sully and died of a broken heart.

It is now assured that the various college Greek letter fraternities will unite, first, in making a collective exhibit in the Liberal Arts Department of the Exposition, and, second, that they will hold a Panhellenic council, composed of accredited representatives from the different fraternities. This council will be held in July of next year, at a date yet to be fixed, and will discuss the relations between students, colleges and fraternities and how best to promote the best interests of all three.

A glass punch bowl, made by the glass-blowers of Cork in 1835, and presented to Daniel O'Connell, the famous Irish patriot, will appear in the exhibit from Cork. One side of the bowl bears O'Connell's initials and the other a representation of Cork, as it then existed.

According to the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* the English railways will carry World's Fair exhibits at half rates from any station to the port of embarkation, and most of the Atlantic steamship lines will transport them at a uniform rate of 11s ($2.67) per ton.

An international chess congress in connection with the World's Fair is being advocated, and may be accounted a certainty, as some of the most influential chess associations and clubs are strongly in favor of the idea.

Many relics of the Cabots, the early English voyagers to America, will be exhibited at the Exposition by a committee formed for that purpose in Bristol, England, where the Cabots lived.

Dr. N. G. Blalock, president of the Washington State World's Fair board, announces that there will be celebrated at the Washington building a "watermelon day." He has set apart 100 acres to be devoted entirely to the raising of those melons, and he promises to take a trainload of them to the Fair and give them away with the purpose of convincing people that as a water-melon growing State Washington stands first.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is having an elaborate display made at the Exposition. It will include models of the rolling stock and motive power, showing the construction of the first thirteen miles, which were opened for traffic May 24, 1827, from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, when strap-iron was nailed to wooden stringers, and the two or three open coaches, which were called wagons, were hauled by horses.

Insurance aggregating more than $3,000,000 is now carried on the World's Fair buildings.

At the special request of the Empress of Germany the Countess Frederick Karl, aunt of the Emperor, has accepted the presidency of the Women's commission, which will co-operate with the board of lady managers in promoting the women's exhibit at the Fair.

The State Board of Commerce of Idaho has assumed the responsibility of raising $35,000 with which to supplement the State's World's Fair appropriation of $20,000.

Great Britain's building at the Exposition will be a typical specimen of a picturesque, half-timbered English house of the time of Henry VIII, or about the period which the World's Fair will commemorate. It will be 80 feet square, two stories high, and built of red brick, heavy timber and yellowish terra cotta, with red tiling for the roof.

The New York World's Fair board has visited Chicago, inspected the Exposition grounds and buildings and inquired carefully into the progress of the work of preparation for the great Fair. The members of the board expressed their astonishment and enthusiasm over the magnificent buildings, and the vast amount of work that has been accomplished. They said that New York will now bend all its energies to be creditably and splendidly represented, and that hereafter there will be no ground for accusing the state of lukewarmness.

The most conspicuous ornamental feature of the ducal palace in the city of Brunswick, Germany, is a huge quadriga or chariot, drawn by four horses abreast. It is of copper, and is the work of George Howaldt, who is the inventor of the process—one of great ingenuity and merit—by which it was made. As a work of art, it attracts great attention.

The Illinois Woman's Exposition board contemplates a novel exhibit as part of its work, in the form of a model home. The idea is to show the ideal conditions that should surround a woman's life in the household and demonstrate the facilities that can be provided at a moderate cost. If the plan is carried into execution, $5,000 will be appropriated and the building erected with a special view to its sanitary conditions and arrangements for heating, lighting and cooking.

The women of Philadelphia have a project of similar character. They are raising money by subscription to erect and exhibit at the fair a model "Philadelphia Mechanic's home."

The $50,000 World's Fair appropriation, which Greece has made, will be devoted in large part to the preparation for exhibit of reproductions in cast of the many famous specimens of ancient Greek art, now owned by the government. These casts, it is announced, will be presented to one or more American museums after the Fair closes.

The Exposition, probably, will not have an Eiffel tower or anything approximating it in height, except the elevation to which the captive balloons will ascend. There will be, however, three observation towers about 300 feet high for the accommodation of visitors, who want to take a bird's-eye view of the grounds and buildings. These towers will be of elaborate design and beautiful in appearance and will cost about $200,000 each.

Chili will be represented at the Fair, regardless of the fact, that its government made no appropriation. Leading manufacturers of that republic have organized and appointed A. Thompson Ret to represent them as commissioner at Chicago. Mr. Ret was at headquarters recently securing space. He said the prospects for a creditable exhibit are good. In his application for space was included 2000 square feet for a nitrate exhibit.

The *Warshawsky Dzjennik*, a paper published in Warsaw, Poland, describes a wonderful clock which will be exhibited in Chicago. The clock is the result of six years of earnest work by a watchmaker, named Goldfaden, in Warsaw. It represents a railroad station, with waiting rooms for travelers, telegraph and ticket offices, an outside promenade and a fountain in operation. Alongside of the station are seen the tracks, with signal-booths, switches and water reservoirs—in fact, everything belonging to a European railroad depot. In the dome of the central tower of the building is a clock showing the local time, while in each of two other towers there is a clock, giving the time, respectively, of New York and Pekin. In both of the towers, last mentioned, a calendar and barometer are seen. Every quarter of an hour it gets lively at the station. First the telegraph operator does his work—issues the telegram to signify that the track is clear. Then the doors of the building are opened; the station keeper and his assistant appear on the platform, at the ticket office the cashier is noticeable; the guards leave the signal-booths and hoist the barrier; a long row of passengers is observable in front of the ticket office; baggage is hauled; one of the guards rings the bell and a train runs into the station. While the whistle of the locomotive is blown, the train stops; a workman goes along the row of coaches and hits the axles with a hammer, while another one pumps water into the water tank of the locomotive. After a third signal with the station-bell the train starts and disappears in a tunnel on the opposite side. The station-keeper and his assistant leave the platform and the doors of the depot building are closed, the guards enter their booths and quiet reigns. After fifteen minutes the same trouble commences again.

Swiss women are now arranging to be represented in the Women's building at Chicago. They are desirous of giving careful information about the position occupied by their sex in education, industry, philanthropy, literature, and the fine arts. They will also describe the civil status of women, and send to the special exhibition of female work in the Women's building some objects of merit. The Swiss government has been consulted with respect to this undertaking, and has manifested the most cordial sympathy and a willingness to assist.

England's Largest Driving Wheel.

The largest driving wheel in England is in use in the woolen mill at Darwen. The mill was formerly driven by leather belts, but did not prove successful, and rope driving was resorted to. The 80,000 spindles and preparation are driven by a 2,000 horse power tandem compound engine, with cylinders 23 and 44 inches in diameter and 72 inch stroke, running at 51 revolutions per minute. The flywheel is 30 feet in diameter, weighs 65 tons and is arranged with 30 grooves for 1¾-inch ropes. These ropes lead off to receiving pulleys upon the several floors, so that each floor receives its power directly from the flywheel. The speed of the ropes is 5,000 feet, or practically a mile, a minute. It will interest every American to know that American rope is used on England's greatest wheel.—*Power.*

The Reserve Lands.

Of the two distinct reservations recently opened to settlement by the presidential proclamation, the first strip, in which the boomers made their rush April 15, was a portion of the surplus lands of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux. The lands were mostly in the northeastern corner of South Dakota, with a small portion stretching into North Dakota. The total number of acres opened in this reservation was 342,251. The Sisseton Sioux selected homesteads of 160 acres each and sold the rest to the government, that in turn opened it to white settlers. The Sissetons once owned the whole country from Winnipeg to St. Louis and from the Pacific ocean eastward to Lake Michigan. Now they own 170 acres apiece.

The region opened in the Dakotas consists of much choice land, with considerable that is worthless. In this reservation reservation is the source of the Red river of the north, which flows northward; the Minnesota river, which empties into the Mississippi, and the Big Sioux, which flows into the Mississippi. Soldiers in the Union army during the late war got 160 acres of the new lands by paying two dollars in fees, ordinary settlers paid $2.50 an acre, due at the end of five years' residence on the claim. Five thousand persons obtained homes during the Sisseton rush.

The lands for which 25,000 boomers made a rush April 19 are part of the reservation of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, adjoining Oklahoma. The tract is bounded on the west by Texas and contains 4,000,000 acres. The Indians selected in severalties of 160 acre farms 500,000 acres of the land, and they have been shrewd enough to get the best of it lying along the water courses. The new settlers pay the government $1.50 an acre, half of which is to be paid in two years. The amount of land thus opened up is twice as large as the present territory of Oklahoma, whose borders will be enlarged accordingly.

The lands in this tract were divided beforehand into six counties, with county seats located and staked off into town lots. A colony of 1,000 people intend organizing a great co-operative community in one of the counties.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The governor of California has sent a circular letter to the governors of all the other states asking them to appoint delegates to attend the national Nicaragua canal convention to be held at St. Louis June 23. Certainly all the governors will respond. Here is an enterprise which will be one of the grandest achievements of the Nineteenth century. What it will be to the United States was put before us in an object lesson at the time of the threatened war with Chili. It means that in case of any difficulty with South America, Asia, the South Pacific islands or the Pacific coast of British America our warships can in two weeks pass from New York to San Francisco, whereas it now takes nearly two months for our fleetest cruisers to measure the distance around Cape Horn and come up on the other side.

It means that the ships of all nations shall pay toll to citizens of the United States in conveying freight through the canal to the Pacific. The countries along the line of the canal have granted all necessary concessions to the canal company, and it is working on steadily, fulfilling its contracts. But more capital is needed, and the citizens of this country generally need to take a more enthusiastic interest in the enterprise.

Senator Sherman endeavored to put a bill through the last congress granting some government backing and countenance to the canal, but the bill failed to pass. Again he is working to secure its passage, and every patriotic citizen must hope it will become a law.

The United States has agreed to the resolution of Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, requesting the secretary of state to obtain information on the use of electricity as a motive power for farm implements and machinery, and also in regard to the growth and propagation of plants by electricity in foreign countries. Here is a field for useful investigation. If the signs of the time mean anything, electricity may largely take the place of horse power on the farm. The day will come when it will plow the farmer's ground, haul his produce to market and reap and thrash his grain. It will be cheaper than steam, when once man knows how to apply it, and we are rapidly nearing that period. Then there will be no more stables to take care of and no more horses eating their heads off. Agriculturists almost more than any others are interested in the development of electricity as applied to small motors. There is reason, too, to believe that the same mysterious force will play no small part as the servant of the vegetable gardener and florist in the future.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, has just passed his ninetieth birthday. Although he has not lived to see his beloved Hungary a republic, yet he has lived to see her the most important and powerful portion of the Austro-Hungarian empire. The tail now wags the dog completely.

There it is again! The intelligent reporter is one of the leading papers of the country writes about somebody's "funeral obsequies." Good gracious! That young man ought next to tell us about a wedding marriage. What kind of obsequies would he have, anyhow?

To walk is wise, independent, manly and moral. It is also healthy and agreeable. Our characteristic impatience and fury of competition has introduced artificial and in a measure objectionable features into it.

The minds that guide the progress of the world make their owners far superior to any physical charms. That's where we come in. We wouldn't be handsome for anything.

FINALLY.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

"I was afflicted badly with back sprained and used various remedies without relief. Finally I tried St. Jacobs Oil. One or two applications completely cured me."

JACOB WALTERS.

COMPLETELY.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.

MR. AL. HAYMAN takes pleasure in introducing for the first time here for

5—NIGHTS—5

COMMENCING

MONDAY, MAY 23.

MR. FRANCIS WILSON

AND COMPANY,

From the Broadway Theatre, N. Y., presenting their successful operetta,

THE MERRY MONARCH!

Crowded All the Time.

Sale of seats will open Friday, May 20th. Prices: $1.50, $1.00, 50c, 25c.

NEXT ATTRACTION!

THE HOWELLS DRAMATIC CLUB

TUESDAY, MAY 31st.

Sale of seats begins Saturday, May 28th. Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

→WONDERLAND←

COMMENCING THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Attractions Extraordinary! Week of Comic Opera.

THE∴MASCOT!

PRICES UNCHANGED:

10c.—ADMISSION.—10c.

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THE MOST REALISTIC AND WONDERFUL PAINTING EVER EXHIBITED.

Will be Shown for Five Days!

SEE THE WONDERFUL HEAD of CHRIST

SEE THE REALISTIC AND MARVELOUS EFFECTS.

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HAVING BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR of the Salt Lake Nursery, I am now prepared to furnish Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of best quality and at lowest prices. Nursery one mile south of city limits, on State Road.

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COAL AND LIME

Cement, Hair, Plaster, Ornamental Brick, Fire Brick, Vitrified Brick for paving, Sewer Pipe, Kindling Wood, etc.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871.

CAPITAL STOCK $250,000, paid up

Kansas City Stock Yards,

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The Feeder Trade a Specialty. Write us if you have stock for sale.

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26, 28, 30, 32 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

OUR GREAT ANNUAL

CLEARANCE

SALE

THE BIGGEST ON RECORD!

—COMMENCES—

TUESDAY, MAY 17th,

—AND ENDS—

SATURDAY, MAY 21st.

TUESDAY

We'll Sell PARASOLS and CHILDREN'S LACE BONNETS and HATS.

PARASOLS, at 45c, 65c, 75c, 95c and $1.25; worth exactly three times these prices.
CHILDREN'S MUSLIN HATS for 25c; worth 75c.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERY and LACE HATS for 50c, worth $1.25.
Your Choice of our Entire Stock of CHILDREN'S LACE BONNETS for 50c, worth from $1.00 to $2.25.

WEDNESDAY

We'll Sell EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, LACES HANDKERCHIEFS, Etc.

Our Entire Stock of EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS and FLOUNCINGS at Immense Reduction.
RIBBONS, 5c, 6¼c and 7½c.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c, 45c, 55c, 65c and 75c per dozen.
ORIENTAL LACES 12½c, 16⅔c, 20c and 25c; almost nothing for them.
Help yourself to our BLACK SILK LACES at Special Prices.
WOOL LACES, 5c, 8⅓c and 10c.
FANCY COTTON LACES, 5c, 8⅓c and 10c.
FANCY BONNET RIBBONS, at Cost.

THURSDAY

We'll Sell SILKS Cheaper than Silks have ever been Sold before.

See our SURAH, all colors, at 25c.
PRINTED CHINA SILKS, Handsome Designs, 25c.
Our 75c Line of FIGURED INDIA, 45c.
Our $1.25 Line of FIGURED INDIA, 95c.
All our $1.25 and $1.50 FANCY SILKS, 75c.

FRIDAY

We'll Sell GLOVES, HOSIERY, PURSES, HANDBAGS, JEWELRY, Etc., Etc.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, 65c.
1 Lot Assorted HOSE, 12½c per pair; worth from 25c to 50c.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and PURSES Very Cheap.
LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, 5c.
GINGHAMS 5c and 6¼c.
LACE CURTAINS Very Cheap.

SATURDAY

We'll Sell a Line of GENTS' NECKWEAR, Bows, Tecks and Four in Hands at 25c; worth from 50c to $1
MENS' COTTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, 25c.
MENS' JERSEY RIBBED UNDER-VESTS, 25c.
50 dozen MEN'S FANCY HOSE at 25c; worth 50c.
BOYS' SUITS, $1.00 and $1.25; a Splendid Bargain.
BOYS' STRAW HATS, 10c.
BOYS' WAISTS, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c; worth double.
LADIES' SLIPPERS, $1.00 and $1.25; worth from $1.50 to $2.25.

R. K. THOMAS.