

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY AT LEHI.

Editor Deseret News:

At dawn of the morning of the 5th, the citizens of Lehi were aroused from their peaceful slumbers by the firing of cannon. At day-break the stars and stripes were unfurled to the breeze. Immediately afterward our city was serenaded by the brass band, under the leadership of Mr. Alfred M. Fox; also the string band, under the direction of Mr. Jos. Kirkham. Both discoursed sweet music.

Our bands took breakfast (specially prepared for them) at the house of Alderman, Geo. Webb.

At 9 o'clock a. m. a salute was fired for the assembling of the people at Mr. Robert Gilchrist's Grove (east of the co-op store) for public services, where a suitable stand had been erected and tastefully decorated with flags, a large painting of the Bird of Freedom flowers, evergreens, etc., for which credit is due to the sub-committee Mr. W. Goote, Jr., and Miss Rosey Taylor.

Seated upon the stand: Committee of arrangements, his honor the Mayor and members of the City Council, orator of the day, reader of the Declaration of Independence, and a large number of other leading citizens.

The grove was conveniently, and well seated. All apparently seemed comfortable.

The following programme of exercises began at 10 a. m.

Opening piece by the brass band. Prayer of the chaplain, A. J. Evans. "Away, away," by the choir, under the leadership of Prof. J. L. Gibbs, assisted by the brass band.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. A. B. Anderson.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was nicely rendered by Mr. Isaac Fox, Jr.; oration, Mr. David J. Thurman; song by Mrs. Mary Wadsworth; recitation, Dr. Wadsworth; music, string band, Kirkham Bros.; burlesque oration by Mr. Edwin Evans; song, Mrs. Mary Robinson; recitation, Mr. John Woodhouse.

Music by the brass bands. Remarks on the liberal institutions of our country by Mr. Thomas R. Cutler.

Reading of toasts and sentiments by Hon. Geo. Webb; closing piece by the choir.

Benediction by chaplain.

At 2:30 o'clock a great number of our citizens and many of our American Fork neighbors with quite a few strangers, gathered upon the street in front of the co-op store to witness the afternoon exercises, which consisted of a cricket match between the Lehi Cricket Club and the Lehi Base Ball Club, and after a well contested struggle of about three hours for the mastery, the game resulted in triumph for the cricket club. Two innings each, 67 runs for cricket club, 54 for base ball club.

There was also horse racing, in charge of J. J. Thomas; foot racing was indulged in by many of our boys and girls, and by some of the ladies, who received suitable prizes.

A good deal of fun was made by some of the boys climbing a greasy pole and chasing a greased pig. The successful contestants of the pole received a fine hat, silk pocket handkerchief, pocket knives, etc. The one who caught the live pork received it for his prize. Many good prizes were given, about \$50 worth in all, were dispensed amongst the winners.

At 8 o'clock in the evening all who desired attended a public dance in the Music Hall. The room was filled, good order prevailed, and to the credit of our committee and all participating, I am happy to say no round dancing was indulged in on the occasion. I saw no one inebriated.

Credit is due to the committees who spared no time nor pains in making arrangements for the celebration of our nation's birthday a success.

Committee of arrangements: Thos. F. Trane, Peter Loutenook, Edwin Evans, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, Miss Sarah Simmons, W. W. Southwick, Reporter.

## SOUTHERN STATES MISSION.

Missionaries Met by Incendiarism.

SHADY GROVE, Jasper County, Miss., June 29th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Since I left my mountain home, on the 14th of April, 1885, I have labored altogether in the Mississippi Conference, extending through Jasper, Scott, Smith and Clark Counties, but mostly in Jasper, where we have a few members and quite a number of friends who seem to be fully convinced. But owing to the opposition which has always followed the Gospel of Christ wherever it has been presented to the world, they are backward in coming forward and taking upon themselves the responsibility of serving the Lord. Since we held our conference, which was on May 10th and 20th, the people have been stirred up a little more than usual, and my companion, D. S. Emery of Salt Lake City, and myself thought we had better try and keep them so. In order to accomplish our purpose we got permission from some of our friends to hold meetings in a school house in what is known here as the Brady settlement. June 13th we held our first and also our last meeting at

this place. While holding meeting, however, we gave out an appointment for the following Sunday to preach at the same place. Next morning we started off to visit our friends in the Shady Grove district. On our return we found that the devil had also been stirred up and had burned our house down. At the appointed time, however, we were on the ground with the intention, if any should come, of holding meeting under some large trees close by, but as no one put in an appearance we were obliged to retire, somewhat crestfallen, but not discouraged.

We find considerable chance for fire-side talk, but it is difficult to get a house in which to preach.

We have two appointments out at present, one in an old school house close by and another in a private dwelling.

On the 26th of this month we were agreeably surprised to meet Elder Levi Harmon, of Washington City, Washington County, Utah, who arrived here in good health and spirits and with a full determination of doing the best he can in spreading the Gospel message with which he has been entrusted. For the last five weeks President Emery and I have traveled together, but on the arrival of Elder Harmon, who will now be my companion, President Emery will be released to visit the rest of the Conference.

The News, our ever welcome friend, arrives regularly twice a week.

Your brother in the Gospel,

JOHN MORTON.

## UTAH COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Editor Deseret News:

The third week's work of the Utah County Teachers' Institute closed with the following results:

Prof. Maeser, under the general heading of Theory and Practice, presented the subject of the "Pupil's Intellectual Qualifications," beginning with the perceptive faculties, (a) the five senses, (b) memory, (c) recollection, (d) imagination, (e) understanding, (f) reason. II. Ratiocinative, according to the nature of the subject, (a) analytic, (b) synthetic. 2. according to the relation of the subject, (a) deductive, (b) inductive. III. Acquisitive faculties. IV. Reproductive. V. Productive.

## RHETORIC.

The above-named educator made compositions his subject for lecture in rhetoric according to the following diagram:

Composition—Written and oral. Written prose and poetry. Prose—Narratives, essays, correspondence and transpositions.

Narratives—1 true, (a) stories, (b) biographies, (c) autobiographies, (d) histories, (e) travels. 2. Fictions, (a) fables, (b) fairy tales, (c) parables, (d) allegories, (e) novels, (f) dramas.

Essays—1, descriptions; 2, essays proper; 3, treatises.

Correspondence—1, notes; 2, advertisements; 3, private correspondence; 4, business correspondence; 5, reports; (a) minutes of meetings; (b) public correspondence; (c) official reports; 6, editorials.

After having explained the different kinds of narrative composition the lecturer took up the subject of essays in their progressive order of descriptions, essays proper and treatises, showing their difference and character. The members of the class were required to work out specimen compositions of each kind. The subject of correspondence under the various heads above stated is now under consideration.

## BOOKKEEPING.

This class has had daily black-board drill in the nature and classification of accounts. In addition to the principles already acquired, the steps of opening, keeping and closing books in double-entry have been practically taken and the reasons of accounts given at every step. In this, as in their other lessons, the interest of the members of this class is noticeable in the energy with which their labors are performed. In the five lessons of the week, Set I of the three book courses has been completed. In addition to teaching this class, the superintendent attends to the general management of the Institute and the details of social life at the boarding house.

## ARITHMETIC.

Professor Cliff took his class in arithmetic through square measure in a lumber yard with the best of success and his class in geometry has a tolerable understanding of propositions which treat of parallel lines, transversals, exterior, interior and alternate exterior angles, alternate interior angles and corresponding angles. In addition to the above class have been instructed and drilled in the relative position of straight lines and circumferences.

## PNEUMATICS.

Prof. Talmage presented the subject of pneumatics as follows:

Subject matter (a) elasticity; (b) weight; (c) expansibility. 2. Application—(a) barometer; (b) syphon; (c) pumps.

The subject of acoustics was next introduced according to the following diagram.

I. Definition; II Subject matter.

(1) Media (solids, liquids, gasses) (2) transmission (direct and modified) modified (a) reflection (echoes and

resonance, (b) refraction; (3) velocity; (4) kinds (noise and music), (a) characteristics; (b) elements; (pitch, intensity and quality).

III. Application: 1 Instruments; 2 phenomena.

Digestion and respiration were treated very minutely and clearly, according to the following plan: 1—Digestion. 1—Action of saliva, gastric juice, bile, pancreatic juice, intestinal juice. 2—Hygiene of digestion: Time of eating, quantity and quality of food. 3—Foodstuffs inorganic and organic. 4—Cooking.

11—Respiration—(1) process, (a) inhalation, (b) exhalation, (c) exhalations. 2—Organs: (a) larynx, (cartilages and vocal cords) (b) trachea, (use and parts), (c) lungs, (a) covering, lobes.

Added to the above amount of work performed were daily drills in physical gymnastics by Prof. Maeser and perspective drawing by Prof. I. M.oombs.

Saturday last was spent in the mountains absorbing vitality from nature, and Monday—the Fourth of July—gazing at the good old flag and calculating how much precious and loyal blood would have been spilled how many homes would have been desolated and how much money the political conspirators of Utah would have made, providing the Lord had not interfered a year ago by frustrating the wicked design and abominable schemes of the would-be destroyers of American liberty. J. A. R.

## THE FOURTH OF JULY IN MORGAN.

MORGAN CITY, July 5, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

At the peep of day the citizens of our little town were awakened by the firing of guns, and as the sun began to shed his rays over the tops of the mountains the brass band struck up such patriotic melodies as "Rally Round the Flag," "Yankee Doodle," "Red, White and Blue," etc. As the day advanced quiet reigned supreme. The smith had quit his anvil, the woodman his axe, and the husbandman his labors, and the limped streams seemed to bask in the sunlight of liberty and rest.

A committee had been formed to arrange for the exercises of the day. At the time of assembling together the Court House was filled to its utmost capacity by citizens of all classes, bent on celebrating the Fourth in a right loyal manner.

The Declaration of Independence was read, and songs, recitations and select readings were given.

Hon. James R. Stuart, orator of the day, addressed the assembly in a pathetic, patriotic manner, worthy the occasion and the orator.

In the afternoon the children had a dance given them with ice cream, nuts and candy in abundance.

The young men of the South Morgan and Crocyden wards engaged in a game of base ball, the former being victorious.

In the evening a dance in the Court House was the winding-up scene of a day of celebration which has had no parallel in the history of Morgan. CHAS. KINGSTON.

## MISSIONARY AND OTHER MATTERS IN TENNESSEE.

LEE VALLEY, Tennessee, July 1, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I was much gratified upon the perusal of your reply to Pacificus, in the News of June 18. The main feature of all the opposition to "Mormon" tenets seem to have its origin in a gross nature, a wicked and licentious heart. We cannot expect a fair and intelligent view from such a source, as a proper understanding can come only through Divine favor. Pacificus of course meant well, but, like many others, he views the "Mormon" problem from the world's standpoint, and you may as well expect wool from an hydraulic ram, as a just appreciation of that question at the hands of the devil's emissaries.

## A BAPTIST REPUDIATOR.

It is remarkable with what pertinacity and injustice the so-called Christians fight the spread of the Gospel, and to what straits they are put, or rather put themselves, to sustain their warfare, and what degree of ignorance they exhibit. During the last winter a Baptist minister in this neighborhood was called on to preach a funeral sermon. The deceased had never connected himself with any church, but his widow considerably "salted" the Church treasury. Now you know that "baptism by immersion" is one of the cardinal features in the Baptist faith. Several of our Elders had been in the neighborhood insisting upon the necessity of the observance of this ordinance as a means to salvation, and it would never do for the reverend divine to endorse a "Mormon" tenet. He therefore took the bull by the horns, and repudiated his own saying, "It is not necessary to be baptised to be saved. A person who contributes liberally to the church will certainly go to heaven." What do you think of that? But they have some queer doings amongst the so-called Christians anyhow. The newspapers teem with the vagaries of the would-be elect. In this vicinity on Sunday, the 20th ult., was held a meeting of the Methodist persuasion, at which some

## RACY DISCLOSURES WERE MADE.

One sister was accused of undue intimacy outside of the "marriage relation," but she faced the music so vigorously as to suppress investigation, whatever may have been her guilt. It was established, however, that she had been guilty of "profane cussing." The Elder, one Ellet Byrd, (who, when applied to by Elder Bevan and companions, for permission to hold a meeting in his church, told them to "go on, that he nor his people wanted anything to do with "Mormons," then arose and said that there were stories that he had been improperly intimate with one of the sisters, and that he wished to then and there deny it as being a falsehood. Whereupon the young woman's mother arose in the congregation and said: "I am sorry it is true, and I am sorry to say it is true, and it is true." Now in the Methodist discipline it requires two witnesses to condemn an Elder, so, no other witness than Mrs. Bryant's mother appearing, the matter fell through. These matters are not altogether edifying, it is true, but serve to show the animus of our enemies.

## ELDERS SUCCESSFUL.

The Elders in Terrapin Valley seem to be doing very well, judging from a short note recently received from Brother B. W. Brown, who reports several baptisms and a number of children blessed, etc. A young lady of that valley was recently in Rogersville, the county seat of this county, and was "chafed" by some acquaintance upon the presence of the Elders in her neighborhood, when she fairly took the wind out of their sails by declaring "I am a 'Mormon,' I haven't been baptized yet, but I believe what they teach, and I will be baptized before a great while." I got this statement from one of our county candidates cognizant of the fact who says it is true.

Elder Greene continues his labors in the Branch with visible influence for good. He informs me of several parties who seem to be earnestly enquiring, and whom he thinks will obey the Gospel. Some, also, he says have the spirit of gathering with them. I was a little amused yesterday, when told by a neighbor with whom I was conversing, that one Murrell, a bitter enemy of the Elders, said, "Well we can put up with Greene and — and — being 'Mormons.' They are home made 'Mormons.' (I omit the names as they have not appeared in my letters and are of no special interest to your readers West.

Our weather the past month was unusual for June. An abundance of rain — 8 18-16 inches during the month with an average temperature of 72 degrees, militated somewhat against crop prospects, and we apprehend a shortage in nearly every crop. Fruit in this locality is next thing to a failure.

Your correspondent, Liberty, in the News of the 22nd ult., hits the nail on the head exactly. It would be well for more such blows to be struck. What has become of Junius? We ever look for his letter first thing, upon opening the News.

## OCCASIONAL.

## PAROWAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

Convened in Parowan, Iron County, June 19, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m.

There were present: Of the Stake Presidency, Second Counselor Morgan Richams, Jr., nearly all the members of the High Council, Bishops and other leading Elders and a goodly number of Saints.

After the opening exercises, Counselor Richams said he was pleased to see so many present at the first meeting. Alluded to the circumstance of our being left to ourselves, yet trusted that we should be blessed through an outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

The time was occupied by the Bishops giving in their reports, which were quite encouraging taken together, and making such remarks as they felt to offer; and by members of the High Council, and a few other brethren, all of whom spoke with much freedom, and imparted such instructions as were suited to our present wants.

The general and local authorities were presented, and unanimously sustained by a vote of the conference, as also our home missionaries.

A priesthood meeting was held Saturday evening, and a meeting to instruct our home missionaries held between the afternoon and evening meetings.

The services were well attended throughout, and a general expression at the close that we had passed a good time together was manifest.

Our choir, under Brother Thomas Durham, was in full attendance, and, needless to say, added greatly to our comfort.

Sunday evening was occupied by our young folks in a quarterly conference.

Wm. H. HOLYOAK, Stake Clerk.

## HEALTH HINTS, AND OTHER THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

COMPILED BY MAC.

"Fix upon that course of life which is best: Custom will render it most delightful."

Good Bread.—"An ancient called bread 'the staff of life,' but he spoke of the bread of that period. The bread made in our times is often as a broken

reed, not fit to lean on. When wheat was ground by wind or water power, it was ground slowly and in small quantities; now it is ground wholesale, the grinding is done rapidly, the millstones beat the grain and it loses much of its natural sweetness. In countries where the peasants bruise their own wheat and bake their own flour, bread is the staple food, even though fruit, vegetables, fish, and meat are abundant. The reason is that good bread supplies in itself the nourishing properties of many kinds of food. It contains albumen, fibrine, gluten; it makes bone, muscle, blood and tissue. The modern flour is robbed of those essential elements. We do not advocate a return to the primitive hand-mill, that is not necessary, the roller mill of to-day makes good flour, but we should use only such flour as contains all the nourishing elements of the wheat."

Milk.—"According to the researches of Dr. Brush, the milk of ruminants, when swallowed, is coagulated by the acids of the stomach into a hard mass. Hence, calves, lambs, kids, etc., who have taken no food but the milk of their mothers, always chew the cud. Animals which do not ruminate consequently find a difficulty in digesting the milk of a ruminant species. On the other hand, human milk, and that of mares, asses, and other non-ruminant animals, coagulate into small granular masses which are easily digested. Cow's milk, when used as human food, should be warmed and sipped slowly, or eat with some other article which requires chewing."

Fat Meat.—"Some time before Christmas, all animals intended to compete for prizes at the Agricultural shows are dosed with oil-coke and other carbonaceous materials, and at the same time they are starved and deprived of all exercise. The result, in the butcher's eye, is a perfect picture of a beast, for which the breeder is rewarded by the judges with a handsome prize. But, in reality, these prize beasts are all, more or less, diseased by their over feeding on highly stimulating food. The blood becomes poisoned by the amount of carbon supplied, the fat and flesh increase—especially the fat—in a remarkable manner, and the breeders profits. But the result is not satisfactory to the consumer. The fine pork and ruddy beef, overwhelmed with fat, which we see adorned with holly at Christmas, is, in reality, diseased food. Mr. Gant, of the Royal Hospital, examined some of the animals thus fattened for market and found their hearts all affected with fatty degeneration, a disease which affects humanly, as well as beasts, among the well-to-do portion of mankind who love their stomachs 'not wisely but too well,' and who neglect essential exercise of the body. The heart thus damaged, the whole circulation is interfered with, and the animal can by no means be said to be healthy. It is truly monstrous to find people selecting these bulky, apoplectic, plethoric, heart-diseased beasts as models of feeding—as fine examples of good meat."

Cure for Rheumatism.—A sufferer from rheumatism having been informed that bee stings are a remedy for that terrible complaint, relates his experience with the remedy, as follows: "Thanks I, we've got the medicine right here at home, and it won't cost anything, and I will just try a few. I think people as a rule take too much medicine any way; better try more home remedies. So, provided with a small paper sack and some courage (for I must confess I was always a little careful not to disturb bees, for it hinders them from gathering honey, you know), I held the open sack at their entrance and soon had it well filled with the buzzing creatures. I then made straight for the house and gave sack and bees to wife and held open my pants leg and said, 'Now start 'em up.' She pushed sack and all up arm's length, and laughed a little, and asked, 'Are they going?' Says I, 'You bet!' Just then one administered, and I grabbed for him (as is natural on such occasions), and from that every last one laid to, and four doctors with eight rectractors couldn't do business so lively as those bees did. I, in a rather commanding manner and tone, screamed for wife to take 'em out, but she seemed to be slow about it, so I got out, and, left breeches and bees in the same room, and I went to bed in untold misery." The gentleman was cured, but we would recommend patients to try a smaller dose of this lively medicine.

Corsets.—"The stomach is located just beneath the point where the pressure of the corset is greatest. It must either suffer from constant, unyielding compression, or else it must be displaced either upward or downward. In the first case, it encroaches upon the lungs, and in the second, it presses upon delicate organs below so that the result is equally bad in either case. This compression and displacement disturbs the function of the organ, and thus produces dyspepsia with all its dire consequences."

Tight lacing and the corset are the most fruitful sources of a majority of the ills from which women especially suffer. The great increase of pressure brought upon the delicate organs which occupy the pelvis, occasions displacement of those organs and all the resultant miseries. If we should consider the remote effects of lacing the waist, we would find that nearly every disease may be either induced or greatly increased in virulence by this pernicious practise."