

people as teachers in the Sunday school work. In fact, there is no limit to the opportunities to acquire knowledge whilst here. The beautiful influence and order that are felt and manifested in this institution are beyond my pen to describe.

The faculty, from the principal down, are all very kind and solicitous for our welfare, taking an especial interest in the M. I. students. As to Brother Hardy, too much cannot be said; he is indefatigable in his labors in our behalf. He is doing a great work for the young men of Israel, and he is truly a father to those trusted to his care. We will never forget the kind, fatherly counsel and advice that we have received from him, and we say, may God bless him in his labors.

The next class will commence on January 9th, 1893, and it is a splendid opportunity for young men and one which they should embrace. It will cost them nothing for tuition, and good board can be had cheaply. The benefits derived will more than compensate for the time.

HARRY W. MATTHEWS.

PROVO, Dec. 17, 1892.

THE SNOWFLAKE TRAGEDY.

As you have no doubt already learned, through the telegraphic dispatches, of the terrible tragedy that occurred in our quiet little town last week, I will mention a few of the particulars, as they may not be generally known.

On Thursday, December 8th, a telegram was received by the Flake brothers asking whether a certain individual who was wanted in New Mexico for a recent bank robbery was in the town. Enquiry proved that he was, and had been since Monday. The man referred to was well armed, had plenty of money, was in possession of a good mount, and gave the name of "Will Mason." After receiving information that the man was here, word came to arrest him, but that care should be exercised as the robber was a bad fellow.

Charles L. and James M. Flake proceeded to make the arrest. They found Mason at the yard door of Sister Hall, who keeps a small hotel, where he was stopping. Mason was repairing his cartridge belt, and upon being told by Charles L. that they had a warrant, the man made immediate resistance. As the Flake boys were grappling with him he shot over his shoulder at James M., striking his left ear, the powder burning his face. Almost instantly he fired a second shot at Charles L., the bullet passing through his neck, from the effects of which injury he died about one hour afterwards. James M. fired at the robber almost at the same moment that Charlie was shot. The bullet entered at the right corner of his mouth, tearing away the teeth and passing out at the left cheek. This paralyzed him, and as he fell another bullet from James' gun passed through his head killing him instantly.

The coroner held an inquest and the body of Mason was taken by the officer from New Mexico to the scene of his recent robbery for identification. This is the seventh or eighth murder that the desperado has committed.

Much sorrow and sympathy are manifested for the bereaved Flake family, and particularly for James,

who feels keenly not only the loss of his brother, but also that necessity required him to shoot the murderer. But a general feeling prevails here that he has done his duty.

Charles L. Flake was the son of Wm. J. and Lucy White Flake, and was born at Beaver Oct. 18, 1862. He was a very enterprising business man, and was well known and respected. Our town will miss him sadly, especially the poor, to whom he was a friend indeed.

Brother Flake leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his death.

The funeral services were held at the Snowflake Stake house at 1 p. m. on Dec. 10th, and was largely attended.

ALLEN FROST.

SNOWFLAKE, Dec. 14, 1892.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The Sunday School officers and teachers of this Stake assembled in goodly numbers at their regular meeting, held last evening, December 19. All the city schools were represented, except the Second, Fifth, Ninth and Twelfth wards; the south district of Big Cottonwood, Sugar House and North Point Sunday schools were also represented. Supt. T. C. Griggs presiding.

The Fourteenth Ward Sabbath school furnished the excellent singing rendered during the services.

Supt. Griggs announced that arrangements had been made for training Sunday school teachers in a five-week course of special instruction in the B. Y. Academy, at Provo, the course of instruction to embrace psychology, theory of education, methods of Sunday school teaching in the use of text books and a course of music.

This Stake is entitled to send sixty students, who will receive the full course of instruction free, as well as any other studies they may wish to pursue during the term of this course. Each school is invited to send two students, and it was desired that both sexes be represented if convenient. A hearty and early response to this invitation is very much desired, as the first term begins on January 9th next, two weeks hence and the faculty wished a full class on the date of commencement.

Superintendents of the various schools are requested to nominate suitable candidates at once, and send the names to Principal Cluff, Provo, and also to Stake Secretary J. H. Parry, Salt Lake City, and see that their candidates get to Provo in time to begin the course.

A number of schools not having yet reported on the "Nickel" Sunday collections, an earnest request was made that these reports be sent in at once.

Elder Lycurgus A. Wilson, with a portion of the 2d Intermediate class of the 19th ward Sunday school, conducted a regular class exercise illustrating the use of the programme cards as used in that school.

The lesson was a trying one to the children, but the class acquitted itself very satisfactorily.

At the close of the class exercise, in answer to inquiries, Superintendent J. N. Pike and Brother Wilson elucidated the use of the programme card as used

in their ward. Their school was divided into four departments or grades, and one of these grades was reviewed each Sunday, so that the whole school was reviewed once a month, and formed one of the most interesting features of the school work. While one department was being reviewed, the others were listening, and, stirred by the spirit of emulation and rivalry, each grade endeavored to do better each time.

Remarks were made by Elders J. M. Whittaker and Wm. Bradford, who recently visited the Nineteenth ward school, also by Supts. Symons (Tenth ward), Livingston (Eleventh ward), and others.

Supt. Griggs stated that a committee had been appointed to investigate the merits of the Course of S. S. Studies, and before recommending the use of these cards, the superintendent desired the Sunday school workers of this Stake to thoroughly familiarize themselves with this system of lessons, as it would be perfected at an early day and be recommended as a suggestive course of instruction in all the schools of this Stake. It was in full harmony with and foreshadowed by the suggestion of the Sunday School Guide, and was not an innovation that would interfere with Sunday school work if the suggestions of the Guide were put into practice.

The Secretary announced that the blanks for the annual statistical reports of the Sunday schools were ready and would be sent to the various schools at once. These reports should be filled up immediately at the close of the year and one copy returned to the secretary by January 10th at least.

Benediction was pronounced by Superintendent Ezra Stevenson, and the meeting adjourned for one month.

The Fifteenth ward Sunday school will furnish the musical exercises at the next meeting.

JOSEPH H. PARRY, Sec'y.

JUDGE ZANE'S DECISION.

Chief Justice Zane this morning rendered his opinion in the suit instituted by four of the banks of Salt Lake City against the city and county collectors, in regard to the alleged excessive assessment of their respective properties. The cases were tried on Saturday last, when a statement of the facts was given in the columns of the News.

His honor remarked that some of the complaining banks were organized under the national banking law and others under the law of the Territory. The national banks asked for an injunction against the collection of certain taxes, on two grounds—first, that they were assessed upon their stock, either at its par or market value, and second, that no deductions were made for debts secured by mortgages where the real estate held as security was assessable. The judge referred to and quoted at some length from various sections of law bearing upon the question at issue. Section 2009 of the compiled laws of 1888, he said, provided, among other things, that all property, real and personal, situate and being in this Territory, is taxable except—and then a number of exceptions were named. Among them: "Shares of stock in corporations other than banks, when the same are taxable, money, and taxable bonds, shall be