

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEPUTIES AT WEST JORDAN.

WEST JORDAN, July 3, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

At about half-past 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 30th of June, we were aroused from our peaceful slumbers by the tramping of horses feet, which halted in front of our house. The riders proved to be deputy marshals. They alighted and one of them taking hold of the knob of the wire door, shaking it, said: "Let me in." By this time a lady—one of our family—came to the door, and he repeated his demand. He then said: "I have a warrant for Samuel Bateman." After getting inside he got down flat on the floor to look under the lounge, and then got on it on his knees and felt all around on the bed where three children were asleep, and so he did with four other beds where there were children asleep in each. He even looked into a trunk not three feet long and scarcely one foot and a half wide; also a box where a little girl kept her clothes in, about two and a half feet long and one foot wide, and other small boxes, and in every nook and corner. As we had just had a grist brought home, he felt the flour and bran sacks.

This is the fourth time our house has been searched, but never has anyone acted so low and unbecomingly as this man, and as he had searched the backrooms and cellar I returned to the front room and there stood deputy Franks outside the door. He said: "I guess you ladies are getting tired of us disturbing you so often. We told him it was rather unpleasant to be disturbed so early."

I asked him the name of his companion. He said it was Brooks. I said it was a new name. He replied "yes," that he was a new detective from the east. This Brooks came into the front room and commenced to search again. Mr. Franks manner was quite gentlemanly and quite different to that of the other man.

Respectfully,
Mrs. S. BATEMAN.

UTAH COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Editor Deseret News:

Another week's work of the teachers at the Teachers' Institute at Provo closed with fine results on Friday night last. A brief of the above work, will doubtless be read with interest by the many intelligent readers of your valuable paper and especially by the educators of our children.

Prof. Maeser, in his instructions under the general head of

THEORY AND PRACTICE,

has taken particular care to stamp, with much force and power, the high responsibility of the teacher in dealing with the different phases of child life and of the successes and failures depending on the manner in which the teacher utilizes the force and controls the tendencies of the precious souls entrusted to his care.

The "Physical Qualification" for children (a) age; (b) sex; (c) constitution, and the "Circumstances of the pupils" (a) social, (b) moral, (c) financial, were thoroughly discussed. To develop good manners and a noble character is incomparably the most important of all school work, i.e., a vigorous and noble manhood is the objective point of all true education. Therefore it is the first duty of the teacher to have a knowledge of the natural, social and industrial life of the pupils and to know how to regulate, control and direct individual action in harmony with the laws of God.

"This," said the Professor, "cannot be done without the constant help of the Almighty, nor would I dare undertake the task without first applying for Divine aid."

Inasmuch as the responsibility is so great, and it requires the best of men to deal with the lives and fortunes of our coming men and women, it is not a suicidal policy to engage the incapable or unworthy either through venal favoritism, pycayune economy or otherwise. Education is an investment not an expense. Money wisely spent pays the largest dividends. Education pays. Putting positions up to the lowest bidder or reducing salaries below the actual value of the responsible work of a competent educator will tend to invite ignorance, disorder and immorality where the best achievements of society should be.

"Regularity of attendance," "obedience," "Diligence," and "Integrity" opened volumes of thought, and the wise teacher will reflect the teachings given in his future field of labor.

HISTORY

was presented under four heads, 1, chronological; 2, synchronistic; 3, biographical; 4, sketches and rhetoric as follows:

I. Sources: man, nature and revelation. II. Kinds of composition; oral and written. Written: poetry and prose. Prose: narratives, letters, descriptions, advertisements, essays, editorials, treatises, transpositions.

Narratives: True and fictitious. True: Stories, travels, histories, biographies, autobiographies (journals). Fictitious: Fable, parables, allegories, novels.

2. Descriptions: Name, classifica-

tion, parts, qualities, habitat, use and application. Qualities: Substance, size, color, peculiarities and accidentals.

OTHER BRANCHES.

The members of the book-keeping class have availed themselves with miniature articles of trade; have made out inventories; bought and sold for cash, notes and on accounts; thus receiving a practical illustration of the theory of opening, keeping and closing set I. of the two-book course.

The Geometry course consisted in treating of I. perpendicular straight lines; and II. oblique straight lines. The first named was presented and demonstrated, 1, what straight lines are; 2, when they are perpendicular; and 3, application of the demonstrated theorems (a) to erect a perpendicular, (b) to bisect a line, (c) to let fall a perpendicular upon a line. II. Of oblique straight lines by forming angles that are (a) supplemental, (b) vertical, and also demonstrated the theorems arising from the different positions of oblique lines.

The arithmetic class commenced at percentage. Explanations were given of the meaning of the term used and of the different methods of calculating as, when the base and the rate are given to find the percentage; the base and percentage given to find the rate; the rate and percentage given to find the base; and where the sum, or the difference of the base and the percentage is given to find the base.

All of these four cases were worked in one case according to the following formula: 100, rate, base, percentage; or, 100, R, B, P. Percentage was finished and a commencement made on the application of percentage.

Aerial drawing was amply illustrated and (a) light, (b) shade, (c) shadow, presented agreeable to nature.

The work presented in physics is as follows: Subject matter, machines with their laws and kinds; of the kinds, simple and compound; of the simple, primary and secondary; of the primary the lever inclined plane and pulley; of the secondary the wheel and axle, wedge and screw.

II.—Hydrodynamics (1) definition 2 classification (a) hydrostatics, (b) hydrobilities, (c) pneumatics. Hydrostatics was treated under the heads of (1) laws, (a) transmission (b) of pressure—upward, downward and lateral, (2) principles, (a) equilibrium, (b) buoyancy and (3) application, (a) specific gravity, (b) hydrostatic press, (c) hydrostatic bellows.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Under the subject of the human body the I, skin, and II, offices of body were ably presented. The "skin" was studied as to 1 structure, 2 parts, (a) cuticle, (b) cutis vera, 3 modifications, (a) tegumentary (hair, nails, teeth), (b) membranes, (mucous and serous), (c) glands, (uses, kinds, products.)

The hygiene of the skin, hair, nails and teeth together with their growth, parts, kinds and uses respectively occupied much attention. The last named heading—"Offices of the Body"—was discussed under the following heads: 1 digestion, (a) mastication, (b) insalivation, (c) deglutition, (d) chymification, (e) chylification, (f) absorption, (g) assimilation and as to the organs of digestion, alimentary canal, the liver, pancreas and spleen.

For the purpose of illustrating more fully the alimentary canal with its complex connections and functions the brave tutor of this class made war upon a savage feline, and after a short struggle—with the aid of anesthetics—pussy was conquered and quickly yielded to the dissecting scalping knife. At this juncture a lady teacher felt a crawling sensation in the region of the oesophagus, and retired to oxygenize.

Last, but of the foremost, is a

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

class under the direction of Prof. Booth. It is said that interest is mental heat, and that learning and memory are in proportion to the interest taken. Admitting these facts, then it will be safe to presume from the appearance of this class in session that much good will be the result. The teacher of this department possesses a rare power; first he attracts the attention, and when that is fully aroused he gradually sinks himself from sight and transfers the attention from himself to the subject. His process is synthetic. He begins with the family, builds up the neighborhood, the county, and the territory, and shows the relationship of each to the other, all to the nation, the nation to the world of humanity, and the world to God.

Wendell Phillips, it is said, considered the propriety of classing

HARD STUDY

as one of the "lost arts." Kind reader, before you conclude to agree with him, just visit the Teachers' Institute at Provo, where hard, interesting study is written on every brow; where the students are enthusiastic in their studies; where the fields of research are suggested, the line of thought indicated, where at every possible step recourse is had to the great lever of thought—illustration—until the blackboard seems to smile with simplicity pictured on its face. Thus is the unknown expressed in the terms of the known and new and abstract truths reduced by concretization and comparison to the range of experiences, and thus is effort directed to the line of least resistance and of greatest pleasure. Assimilation, concord and harmony characterize the Institute; and order, push, and pleasurable progress its proceedings. And

while the tutors are full of theme and pith the students are energetically preparing for the hopeful triumphs of the morrow, when with zeal, fervor and integrity may they go forth as skilled artists to vitalize and inspire, mold and direct the mind to self-government, true and noble patriotism and a sublime love for truth, honor and virtue.

J. A. H.
Spanish Fork, June 28th, 1886.

Rock Springs, Wyoming,
June 29th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Last evening the members of the Rock Springs Branch and a few of their friends, gathered at the residence of Brother Joseph Soulsby. The cause of this assembling together of nearly one hundred of the Saints and their friends, was a sociable, gotten up by the brethren and sisters for the purpose of raising a little means to enable the superintendent and his assistants of the Sunday school to obtain books as prizes for the children.

A very pleasant evening was passed, in singing, reciting, dialogues, conversation and partaking of the abundance of good things that had been provided by the sisters.

The President of the Stake, W. W. Cluff, was present, and enjoyed himself along with the rest. Young and old seemed to vie with each other in making the evening pass as pleasantly as possible, and their efforts were crowned with success, if the happy, smiling faces and expressions of satisfaction heard on every side were sufficient proof. All went away feeling better and wishing we had more of such gatherings.

On Sunday afternoon, by the kind permission of the trustees of the Rock Springs Congregational school, the Saints met in the school house and received some excellent instructions from President Cluff. As our President James Syme, Sr., had removed to Wellsville, Cache Valley, he was honorably released from his office, and his first counselor, Alexander Beveridge, was appointed as President, with Andrew Robertson as first and S. W. R. Brown as second counselor.

In the evening there was a meeting of the brethren of the Branch, to consider what steps should be taken in regard to having a meeting house erected. At present we have to meet at the house of Brother Joseph Soulsby. As we cannot get any hall or room, all our meetings have to be held in the houses of the brethren. It was resolved at this meeting that we take immediate steps toward the erection of a meeting house, and a building committee of five was appointed, to make the necessary arrangements for the construction and erection of the same. We are expecting before long to have a substantial house built, that the Saints of this branch can meet and enjoy themselves in.

The health of the Saints here is as a general thing very good. While we have a few who seem to be indifferent to their religion, yet as a whole the Saints of Rock Springs will compare favorably with other branches.

Some of the prominent citizens of this place have been making preparations to celebrate the Fourth in grand style. They have arranged a programme for the occasion, consisting of a procession of the military and secret societies and citizens; also a football match, baseball match, horse racing, foot racing, etc. In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks, the day to wind up by a grand ball.

We are having some hot weather at present, but scarcely a day passes without a windstorm, which makes things disagreeable as long as it lasts, as it causes the sand and pebbles to fly.

As the demand for coal is not so great in summer as in winter, the consequence is the mines are running on short time, so trade is quiet in most of stores. Still, business is as good as can be expected at this time of year.

Respectfully, yours,

ALMEUS.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

AT PIMA, A. T., JUNE 11TH AND 12TH, 1886.

The St. Joseph Stake Quarterly Conference convened at Pima, Arizona, June 11th and 12th, 1886.

Saturday, June 11, 10 a. m. There were present on the stand: President C. Layton and Counselors J. H. Martineau and W. D. Johnson; also Bishops and representatives from the various wards.

After the usual exercises, President Layton made a few opening remarks and called for reports from the wards, which were given by the following: Bishop John Taylor, of Pima; Bishop M. M. Curtis, of Curtis; Presiding Elder D. H. Matthews, of Matthews Settlement; Bishop G. M. Haws, of Central Bishop Samuel Claridge, of Thatcher; Bishop John Welker, of Layton, and Bishop P. O. Peterson, of Graham. The reports were all very favorable.

Hiram Welch reported the High Priests' Quorum, and W. J. Ransom the Elders' Quorum. C. Jones gave a very encouraging report of Y. M. M. I. Associations. W. Webb reported the Sunday schools, Seth Olarton the Home missionaries. The Seventies' Quorum was reported by John M. Moody. All were in a flourishing condition.

2 p. m.

Elder J. Rogers reported the Carletos branch, in Mexico.

The statistical report was then read by assistant clerk W. J. Ransom, showing a large increase in the number of members in the Stake.

The remainder of the day was occupied by President W. D. Johnson and Elder J. H. Martineau in giving instructions to the Saints and encouraging them to faithfulness.

Sunday, June 12th, 10 a. m.

Elder Wm. Moody delivered a very interesting discourse on the principles of the Gospel.

President Layton gave instructions to the Relief Societies and other organizations.

2 p. m.

After the sacrament was administered, the general Church authorities and Stake officers were presented by J. H. Martineau. All were unanimously sustained.

Closing remarks were made by President Layton, and Conference adjourned for three months.

JOSEPH EAST,

Clerk of Conference.

HEALTH HINTS, AND OTHER THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

COMPILED BY MAC.

Disinfectant.—Now that the season has arrived when disinfectants are often wanted, it is well to remember that common salt is one of the cheapest, most effectual and harmless. It can be used in strong or weak solution about the person or premises.

Women Physicians.—Carlisle wrote of women as physicians: "Their form of intellect, their sympathy, their wonderful acuteness of observation, etc., seem to indicate in them peculiar qualities for dealing with disease, and evidently in a certain department (that of female diseases) they have quite peculiar opportunities of being useful."

Infants' Food.—Dr. Arthur V. Meigs writes concerning feeding that mothers make a mistake in hurrying infants on to a hearty diet, and giving them meat and vegetables before their young stomachs are ready to digest them. He says that children under two years of age are generally best fed on milk and milk foods; that they should never be taken to the table lest they appear to want what they ought not to have.

Sleep.—A mother writes to "Babyhood" that she has found an unfailing remedy for sleeplessness in her young children—fresh air. If babies are comfortably clad and well protected with a sun shade, they will hardly be able to keep their eyes open out of doors, and will drop off to sleep quickly. She recommends that the mothers also take refreshing exercise in the open air, saying: "If I failed to be in the fresh air sometime each day when I was nursing a baby, I could always see the result in increased nervousness and fretfulness in the child." We have seen one baby raised with the happiest results on the plan of taking its naps out of doors all the year round. There is a ridiculous notion that when babies are allowed to sleep in the open air they are apt to be troubled with wind on the stomach. There is no sense or reason in it."

Unripe girls.—"Don't you see a good many pale girls, with a bloodless, half-baked sort of face, whose walk, whose voice, whose whole expression is void of spirit and force? Those girls are in the green state. Look at their lips and cheeks: they are not half ripe. Send them out in the country; let them throw away their parasols (and corsets) and live out in the sunshine three months, and I would give more for one of them in any work requiring spirit than for a dozen of the pale things that live in the shade. The only girls with red cheeks and sweet breaths, the only girls who become fully ripe and sweet are those who baptize themselves freely in the sunshine."

The best physicians.—"To cure pimples and fleshworms you must purify your blood, not by swallowing patent medicines, but by living on plain, nutritious food, breathing a pure air day and night, sleeping enough, exercising freely, and keeping your skin open by frequent baths in soap and water. There is no other way to purify your system. Swallowing poisons won't do it. Mineral waters will not. God has furnished the true physicians for this and other maladies.—Dr. Sunshine, Dr. Cleanliness, Dr. Pure Air, Dr. Temperance, Dr. Exercise."

Chewing.—"The design of the Creator is that we should prepare our food for the stomach by grinding it to a paste, and saturating it with the juices of the mouth; and, as digestion is the pivotal function of the animal economy, and the only direct contribution we can make to it is in the mouth, it follows that the importance of thorough mastication can hardly be exaggerated."

Stoves Unhealthful.—Dr. Dio Lewis says: "In sitting up a house for my home I should begin with an open fire is number one among house blessings. If it were practicable, it should be of wood, in one of those great, generous, old-fashioned fire places. To supply the draught, the air of the room is changed rapidly. If a small

part of the money we spend in foolish fashions were given to the re-introduction of this good old-fashioned blessing, how much healthier and happier we all should be! Next to an open wood fire, the open coal grate is the best means of warming and ventilating. And if with a good draught, the coal be bituminous, it is a good fire. There has been a fearful increase of consumption, bronchitis, headache, and some other affections, since the general introduction of stoves and furnaces."

Spirituous Liquors.—"We put a drop of alcohol into a man's eye. It poisons it. We try it upon the lining of a living stomach. Again it poisons it. We study after death, the stomachs of drinking men, and find alcohol produces in regular stages redness, intense congestion, morbid secretions, deeper hurt, destruction of parts, utter ruin. We study its influence upon the health and strength of sailors and soldiers and find it helps to freeze them in the arctic regions and exhaust them in the tropics. We watch two regiments on a long march in India, one with and the other without grog, and are driven to the conclusion that even moderate quantities of alcohol weaken the muscles and break the endurance. We visit the training grounds of oarsmen, pedestrians, and prize-fighters, and learn everywhere the same lesson—alcohol is a poison to muscle and brain."

Climate.—"Of all the agencies which determine our destiny, climate is one of the most potent. A climate with sharp alternations of heat and cold, calm and fury, rouses the elasticity of muscle and brain. The sharp and severe changes in the climate of northern regions make that part of our country the breeding place of strong, wise men. The original settlers of the Carolinas were a grand, chivalrous people; the climate emasculated them. The climate of Southern California fascinates a visitor, but a New England family removing to Santa Barbara undergoes a curious deterioration. The children learn less and less at school, and the adults gradually lose their interest in ideas and the larger movements of the world, and fall into that personal gossip characteristic of Southern peoples."

For thin People.—"Americans incline to emaciation. A thin Yankee worries and asks what he shall do. First, be thankful you are not fat. Man's body is for use. Lean, flexible folks should be grateful that they do not waddle and wheeze. Besides your chance for long life is better than a fat man's. But you need a certain quantity of fat, and I will prescribe for you. You probably eat too much, and hurt your digestion. It is not food swallowed, but food well digested that produces flesh. If your digestion is shaky shun pie, cake, pudding, sweetmeats, greasy food, condiments, all desserts, and confine yourself to beef and mutton, with Graham bread, potatoes and other vegetables, eating of plain food less than your usual quantity. Now you must observe and eat more or less as your case may require. It is very important that you should masticate your food thoroughly. Live in the open air much, for after the food is dissolved in the stomach, it must mingle with much oxygen in the lungs before it becomes a part of your body. Shun, tea, coffee, tobacco and strong drink. Sleep fatigued, so retire early, and don't hurry up in the morning."

Toothache.—"A clean tooth will not decay. It is the food left between the teeth which causes the trouble. That part of the tooth which you can reach with the tooth-brush, and this means the flat side, does not decay if the brush is used. The decay takes place between the teeth, especially the double-teeth, where the tooth-brush cannot go, but the new tooth-spring, with the slip polut, corrects all this and keeps the spaces between the teeth clean, so that decay is impossible." Use a toothpick and clean the teeth after eating.

[To be Continued.]

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

JUNIUS PUNCTURES SHAMS AND ABUSES IN HIS USUAL VIGOROUS STYLE.

CHICAGO, June 30, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

A CHAOTIC CONDITION.

From an industrial and business point of view, it is hardly possible to conceive of a more chaotic condition of affairs than exists at present in Chicago. It is not entirely striking laborers that are causing all the turmoil. Preachers of religion, professors of education, and "captains of industry" are concerned in the general anarchy. The newspaper editors are maintaining a dignified and highly moral attitude, and wishing it understood that they are the real "Salvation Army." To speak candidly the professional politician is the only character who is not obtruding himself into notice at present. To the superficial observer everything is all serene in the political world.

THE SEASON OF VACATIONS,

school exercises, and graduating bees is upon us, or with us, and we are made cognizant of the fact by the pestiferous preacher and the perplex pedagogue. The graduating exercises of one of our high schools were held in a denominational house of religious worship—the First Congregational Church of this