

a fact that will be hailed with pleasure by every true Latter-day Saint.

Normal Institute.—Last evening Prof. O. H. Riggs delivered a highly interesting lecture on education. He urged the necessity of a teacher carrying into the schoolroom a smiling face and happy heart, if he would be successful. He stated that the minds of the children were in the hands of the teacher, the teacher was the director and encourager of the education of the child. The speaker dwelt with clearness on the theory of intellectual and moral education.

At 9 o'clock this morning Prof. K. G. Maeser continued his lecture on the History of Education, making some very excellent, telling points. He enumerated the necessary qualifications of a teacher, 1, physical; 2, moral; 3, intellectual.

At 9.45 Prof. Coyner continued upon arithmetic, illustrating clearly the correct method of subtraction, division and cancellation.

10.30 Miss Delia Snow read part of an essay on the educational claims of botany.

11.15 Prof. Coyner commenced a course of lectures on physiology.

AFTERNOON.—12.30.—Reading by Prof. Rager. He analyzed the reading of Edgar A. Poe on the "Raven," giving his peculiar rendering of the same—also selections from a scene of "Catiline."

Prof. Rawlins followed in a short lecture on Elocution. He said it might be classed under three heads, viz., time, tone and emphasis. He recommended vocal gymnastics, illustrating the same by class exercise in some of the minor positions of the orator.

The interest is increasing. The "Question box" was very interesting.

The following were admitted to the Institute to day—

Salt Lake County.—J. D. Stewart, Wm. C. Lemon, C. B. F. Swift, Era Taylor, making a total of 104.

At the close of the exercises this afternoon it was announced that Professor Orson Pratt would deliver a lecture at the Institute on Tuesday evening next, subject—Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces.

The Lee Trial.—The following was received this afternoon:

BEAVER, August 5.

Baskin consumed all the morning in argument. He read the laws of the Territory which were in force in 1857, giving to Probate courts jurisdiction in criminal cases, with prosecuting attorney and marshal, with open venire for getting jurors. There were not then one hundred Gentiles in Utah, the whole judiciary, &c., was in "Mormon" hands and would not punish "Mormons" for certain crimes, and that is the reason the facts pertaining to this massacre have been so long concealed. This state of things existed till the passage of the Poland bill, and now the government would investigate it thoroughly. Those who went there went by orders which they dare not disobey. They had given up all manhood, all individuality, when they entered the Endowment House. The theory of the defence that Lee and others went on an errand of mercy, making a treaty in good faith and the massacre was the result of treachery on the part of the Indians, is an insult to the intelligence of jurors. Else why take their arms from them and load them in wagons, rendering them defenceless against the Indians? Had this been the case they would have left them their guns and furnished ammunition to them. How did the Indians come to be secreted at the very place where Klingensmith said the agreement was they were to be secreted? Again, the testimony of all the witnesses is that the emigrant men fled out with "Mormons" alongside and on the right side. From the right side came the Indians, and if they had fired the first volley they would have killed the "Mormons" necessarily. The Indians, both before and after, were friendly with the "Mormons," not one of whom received even a scratch in all the affair. The witnesses had said the participants were actuated by a desire to revenge the death of Joseph Smith, and referred to many of them having their throats cut from ear to ear.

—A flood is threatened at Lyons, France.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 6.

Rain.—There were a few droppings of rain before breakfast this morning.

The Mono Mining Case.—For the copy of the decision of Secretary Delano, in the Mono mining case, we are indebted to Mr. James H. Mandeville, attorney and counselor at law, Washington, D. C.

Large and Good.—This morning we were shown some specimens of native black currants, from the orchard of Brother John Cartwright, 8th Ward. They were fully as large as cherries and, unlike the generality of native currants, the skins were thin and tender.

Sketches.—To-day we were shown some very good sketches of scenery in Big Cottonwood Canyon, taken by Mr. Fred Lambourne. The selections of scenes show the good taste of the artist. In his rambles in the canyon he visited twenty-five delightful little lakes, which, with their surroundings are so many scenic gems.

A Tough 'Un.—Uncle David Jenkins, a relic of Trafalgar, reached his 95th birthday on the 1st inst. He is still hale and hearty, and loves to spin a yarn about the days when he fought with Nelson. We wish the old tar continued health, and as many "happy returns" of the day as it is possible for him to see in health and happiness.—Ogden Junction, Aug. 5.

Stray Mare.—Yesterday a small, four-year old grey mare, branded in the form of a diamond with an E inside, on the left shoulder, strayed from the 20th Ward. Any information of the whereabouts of the animal will be thankfully received by J. Nicholson, at this office.

Death of Elder Joseph A. Young.

This morning the general public were startled by the announcement that Elder Joseph A. Young, eldest son of President Brigham Young, had died suddenly, at Manti, Sanpete County, at 8:45 o'clock last night. So unlooked for was such an occurrence, that many were at first unwilling to believe the report, hoping it was not true, but such is the fact.

It is but a few days since that he was in this office, apparently in excellent health and the full vigor of manhood. In fact he then stated that he never felt so well before in his life in every sense; he felt that since he had placed the whole of his means into the United Order in Sevier County, where he presided, and had been laboring wholly with and in behalf of the people, he was living for something higher than ever before. By the Saints of Sevier County especially his loss will be deeply felt and regretted.

The deceased was at Manti for the purpose of superintending preparations for the building of the Temple there, having gone south from this City to that place a week ago to-day, attending the two days' meetings at Provo, on Saturday and Sunday, on the way.

Elder Young was esteemed for his many estimable qualities of heart as well as head. He was a man of naturally keen intelligence, his mental qualities even reaching what might be termed brilliancy in some directions, while his generosity was proverbial, especially among the working classes, all who were ever in his employ holding him in esteem for his universally kind and fair treatment.

The following dispatch concerning the illness and demise of the deceased was received this morning:

"MANTI, Aug. 6.

"President Brigham Young:

"Brother Joseph A. Young arrived here on the afternoon of the 4th inst., in rather poor health, accompanied by Bro. James Clinton. He had an attack of congestive chills in Salt Creek Canyon. On the night of the 4th he passed a bad night, but was not considered dangerous; on the morning of the 5th he improved, and, during the day showed no alarming symptoms. He visited the site of the Temple in the evening, in company with his daughter-in-law. While there he expressed his pleasure to her that his father had confided the erection of the Temple to him, but said that he should never commence the work, for the hand of death was upon him. On his re-

turn, about half-past six o'clock p. m., he had a fresh attack of chills and cramp, but again improved and afterwards talked at considerable length, on business, with brethren from Richfield, and while conversing with them was again attacked with cramp and unexpectedly expired at 45 minutes past 8. During his sickness his pulse ranged very high at intervals, while again scarcely a pulsation could be found. He complained much of the region of his heart.

"ANDREW J. MOFFITT.

"The body left Manti at half-past four this morning."

The remains of deceased were expected to reach this city, by special train, this afternoon.

A Veteran Gone.—Last night, at about a quarter to seven o'clock, Elder Amos J. Fielding died very suddenly, at his residence, in the Sixth Ward, at the ripe age of eighty-three years and fifteen days.

Yesterday morning he worked hard in the field, mowing hay, and afterwards went to fast meeting, where he stood up and bore a strong testimony to the truth of the great work of the last days.

He was a man of sterling integrity, unwavering in his faith and steady in his purpose, and bore the reputation of being a man of genuine uprightness and honesty.

He performed a good work during his long connection with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and has gone quietly to sleep in his old age.

Prof. Pratt's Lecture.—The time for the delivery of the lecture of Prof. Orson Pratt, at the University building, on "Gravitation and Centrifugal Forces," has been changed from Tuesday to Wednesday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The following is a synopsis of the lecture:

Gravitating Force.—Its two Manifestations—Falling Bodies—Universal Tendency of Worlds to Fall to Each Other—Three Laws of Gravitating Force—When Discovered.

Centrifugal Force.—Antagonistic to Gravity—Universal Tendency of Worlds to Move in Straight Lines, instead of Curved Orbits—Curvilinear Orbits the result of Two Forces—Four Orbits Possible, viz., The Circle, Ellipse, Parabola, and Hyperbola—Under what Circumstances Each is Produced—Measure of Projectile Forces—Illustrated by Whirling Weights—Revolving Worlds—Law of Distance and Velocity—Weight of Worlds—Celestial Mechanism an Exhibition of Infinite Wisdom and Power. Admission free.

Normal Institute.—Friday, August 6th, 9 a. m.—Professor Maeser continued his lecture on the Theory and Practice of Teaching. He claimed that the present organization of district schools has many disadvantages. For instance, a teacher may have 75 or even 125 scholars of all grades, and it has been known that in such cases some have not recited in a whole day, or perhaps in a week. He explained, by a diagram, a school under the monitorial system, and the Fach system, in which each teacher has his own class. The only difference between the Fach and the American system is that in one the teacher goes to the pupil, in the other the pupil goes to the teacher. He claimed that the American system is the better. The teacher who prays in his school has a greater influence over his pupils than he who does not. A programme of studies is an actual necessity.

9:45.—Prof. Coyner, continued his lecture on Arithmetic. Fractions were thoroughly represented. He urged the teachers to avoid mechanical analysis and discouraged the use of puzzle questions on arithmetic in school.

10:45.—Miss Delia Snow concluded the reading of the essay on the Educational Claims of Botany, by Miss Youman.

11:15.—Prof. Coyner continued his lecture on Physiology, and the manner of presenting the subject in its simplest aspect, divested of technical terms, to our schools.

11:45.—Capt. Witherell, of Salt Lake City, presented the claims of his Revolving Chart Blackboards over the blackboards now in use, and your reporter considers it a necessary auxiliary to teachers, as a means of conducting object teaching.

The following were admitted to the Institute:

Salt Lake County—Lillie Taylor.

Utah County—Rettie Bringham, W. C. Foster.

Here are a resolution and reply thereto, in reference to the lecture of Supt. O. H. Riggs—

"SALT LAKE CITY,
"August 6, 1875.

"Resolved, That in behalf of the Institute, we, the committee, tender the thanks of the Institute to Supt. O. H. Riggs for his excellent and instructive lecture, and would respectfully solicit a copy of the same for publication.

"Respectfully,

"CHAS. WRIGHT,
"ELIJAH A. BOX,
"REBECCA E. MANTLE."

"Messrs. Chas. Wright and Elijah A. Box and Miss Rebecca E. Mantle.

"Respected Committee—I appreciate the expression of the Institute in reference to the lecture delivered on Wednesday evening, and comply with your request with pleasure. Respectfully,

"O. H. RIGGS,
"Ter. Supt. of Common Schools."

Afternoon, August 6.

12.30.—Prof. Rager continued his method of conducting reading lessons, with illustrations of sorrow, solemnity, "call tone," &c., from "Kidd's Rhetorical Readers." He advised the teachers to inspire confidence in their pupils that they can read, and they will then do so correctly.

1.15.—Jes. L. Rawlins, Esq., delivered his second lecture on Elocution, to wit, 1st, Articulation and its Defects, showing plainly, in his pleasant style, that lisping, stammering, etc., in many cases are the results of carelessness. He recommended concert reading as a preventive to stammering. Philosophical reasoning is necessary to become a good elocutionist; 2nd, the positive and negative attitude of mind corresponding with the rising and falling inflections, reciting a few verses from "Maud Muller," which carried conviction that he understood his position. 3rd, tone. He said it might be taught from the "Stave." The Institute as a class exercised in pitch, etc., illustrated by reciting the "Charge of the Light Brigade." 2 p. m.—"Question Box" is a very inquisitive member of the Institute. Adjourned until 9 a. m., August 7th.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 7.

Emigration Notice.—We design to forward a company of Saints to Utah from this port on the 15th of September next. The fare for steerage passengers will be five pounds (£5) for adults; the through fare to Ogden for adults will be £14 16s.—*Millennial Star*, July 19.

Normal Institute.—Saturday morning, August 7th, 1875.

9 a. m.—The "Question Box" was brought to the front, and Prof. Maeser paid particular attention to the same, after which he continued his lecture on the Theory and Practice of Teaching. He recommended that the intellectual studies be taken up in the morning and the mechanical studies in the afternoon. Do not endeavor to do a great deal at once, but present little at a time, but that thoroughly, as the Latin proverb says—*non multum sed multum*. He represented the concert method. He said, that this method did not pay that particular attention to a pupil which he needed, and though persons observing an examination of a school conducted on this method would pronounce it good, yet such an examination was a sham. He then took up the consecutive method, explaining its peculiarities; next the promiscuous method and its advantages over the other two. The teacher does not care for the good scholars, as they care for themselves, but he must care for the bad scholars. The silent method and its modifications was beautifully explained. The monitorial method he did not favor; the miscellaneous method was represented as being worthy of notice.

9:45.—J. M. Coyner, A. M., condemned the present system of tables in compound numbers, stating that they were superfluous, proving by the metrical system that five tables are all that are necessary to overcome the difficulty. The fundamental heads are Meter, Aer, Stere, Litre, Gram.

10:45.—Miss Delia Snow delivered a lecture on Objects and Manners

of Recitation, and illustrating the same by diagrams, in which she stated that the teacher must see: 1st—that the pupil has learned the lesson; 2nd—that the pupil understands it; and 3rd—that the pupil has the ability to do anything that comes directly under the rule of said lesson. The pupil must see that he has committed the lesson to memory, that he has a knowledge of the lesson, and that he understands the language of the same. Methods of recitation, the oral embracing topical, catechetical, and concert; and the written. Recitations must not be too long.

11:30. Prof. Coyner presented his formula of solving problems in interest, first paying particular attention to the prolific member, "Question Box." The formula is truly worth the attention of all teachers and business men.

The following were appointed as a committee on resolutions—Chas. Wright, Elijah A. Box, O. F. Whitney, Emma Wells, Louisa A. Ashby.

AFTERNOON SERVICES.

12:30.—Owing to the absence of W. H. Rager, Esq., he having sickness in his family, Prof. Bishop took up the subject of Reading. "The Bells," by Edgar Poe, was excellently rendered by himself, and in concert by a class of the members of the Institute. He stated that in order to become a good reader the student must make the sentiments of the author his own.

1.20.—V. L. Rawlins concluded his course of lectures on Elocution. He said the object of elocution is to express by words and attitude the various emotions of the human system; beautifully elucidating the same by defining the necessity of a cultivation of the whole person. Shakespeare is the great delineator of the human passions. He closed his lecture by reciting the "Raven" in a very masterly style. (applause.)

"Question Box" very moderate in its demands.

Adjourned till Monday, 9 a. m. Admitted as a member, Miss Eliza Slade, S. L. Co.

Programme of Normal Institute for the week beginning Monday, August 9—

Theory and Practice of Teaching—Karl G. Maeser.

Arithmetic—John R. Park.

Geography—Miss Josephine Cole.

Spelling—Miss Delia Snow.

Advanced Grammar.—John R. Park.

Natural History and Science Lessons.—Karl G. Maeser.

Civil Government.—J. M. Coyner.

Elementary Drawing.—Karl G. Maeser.

Teachers' Examination.—An examination of school teachers, as to their competency, will be held in the Deseret University, next Saturday, August 14th. The teachers of Salt Lake county are especially invited to attend. The examination is required by law, and will commence at 9 a. m. For particulars see advertisement.

Appointments.—Yesterday William Jennings, Joseph R. Walker, John T. Caine, George F. Prescott, and Henry Goodspeed were appointed and commissioned, by Governor Emory, a board of managers, to co-operate with commissioners Wickizer and Haydon, in seeing that Utah is suitably represented at the coming Centennial Exposition.

General Garfield.—General Garfield has so far recovered from a long and serious illness in Washington as to have been able to walk out yesterday for the first time in many weeks. The surgeons who performed a dangerous operation say that he can travel in a few days, but Mr. Garfield doubts whether he will take any part in the Ohio campaign, though he hopes to visit his home in a few weeks.—*N. Y. Herald*, July 31.

Going East.—Tomorrow morning Dr. J. M. Benedict will leave for New York, having been called there by a dispatch from his sister, informing him that his nephew, nineteen years of age, had had the misfortune to accidentally blow off his arm above the elbow with a shot-gun. The unfortunate young gentleman would have graduated in medicine next summer, and intended coming to this Territory.

The Doctor will probably be absent a week or two.