

The different associations held their usual meetings, and were visited by and received instructions from Elder Teasdale and others. The young ladies of the mission held a fair during the Conference, and the exhibits showed both taste and talent. The officers were untiring in their efforts to make the fair a success, and their efforts were rewarded.

The Conference was adjourned until the first Saturday and Sunday in March, 1896.

GASKELL ROMNEY, Clerk.

### BOX ELDER SUMMER SCHOOL.

WILLARD CITY, August 8, 1895.

According to previous arrangement, the school teachers of Box Elder county met at the court house, Brigham City, on Monday, 5th inst., to hold their annual session of summer school during the present month.

Upwards of forty students were in attendance, which number has been considerably augmented since. The services of Professors C. A. Whiting, of the University of Utah, and N. L. Nelson, of the B. Y. academy, as well as some of the local teachers, having been secured, after a few remarks of welcome by Superintendent Vauce, a program was arranged and all were soon earnestly engaged in their work.

The Sunday school officers having arranged for a general excursion to Salt Lake on the 6th, many of the members of the school attended that, the teachers kindly consenting to teach on the Saturday following for our accommodation.

The daily program includes lessons in botany, physiology, physical geography and geology, by Professor Whiting; psychology, elocution, grammar and rhetoric by Prof. Nelson; arithmetic and algebra by Mr. D. L. Eddy, and German and drawing by Mr. Buchmuller, the two last named gentlemen being residents of Brigham City. In addition to the above Prof. Whiting delivers a series of often historical lectures, one each evening, and these will be supplemented by lectures from Major Hill, Prof. Nelson, Dr. Maeser, Commissioner Lewis and others.

Thus the trainers of the youthful minds in Box Elder county are striving to keep abreast of the times by spending vacation in the acquirement of knowledge and better fitting themselves for what is beginning to be recognized as one of the noblest and most important of all vocations. So far everything seems to be moving to the mutual gratification of both teachers and pupils, and with your permission further progress will be reported later by

Yours respectfully,  
STUDENT.

### DISASTROUS HAILSTORM.

SNOWFLAKE, August 8, 1895.

Our locality was visited with the most disastrous hailstorm on Tuesday, the 6th inst. that was ever seen by any of us. The storm approached from the northwest about 4 p.m. and destroyed nearly everything in its path. Considerable grain was yet standing on account of the lack of sufficient machinery to harvest it. Every cradle and old reaper

was brought into requisition, but still the supply of grain held out, and was very ripe. In a few minutes after the storm struck, many of our small fields of grain were not worth mowing for feed, the hail having broken it entirely off. Green lucern was cut off and piled up to confused heaps. Much grain was threshed out of that which was bound and shocked. Corn, potatoes, all kinds of garden stuff, and what fruits the late frosts had left us, (which was more than usual for our locality) was knocked off with the leaves from the trees. The loss to our settlement alone will reach from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Our prospects were very bright previous to this storm, but yesterday, as the farmers looked carefully over the wreck, a general feeling of despondency seemed to pervade them. Yesterday and last night very heavy rains visited us and we learn that some grain at Taylor was washed away in the shock.

Taylor was damaged by the hail to the extent of about \$1,500; so I am informed by one of her citizens.

Our country has been suffering in consequence of a prolonged drouth, but the hills now begin to look green and there is a prospect of some grass for cattle and sheep.

The prevalent feeling of unrest had struck us, and found many who wanted to move away to that fine country just beyond somewhere. Some have already gone, and more going, and now we hear of more places for sale. This is a very favorable time for any one who wants to buy a home in one of the most prosperous settlements of the State, to make a good bargain. There will, no doubt, be a reaction, in a short time, as the rainy season (now fairly on) gives a magic touch to nature, and there is already more grain out than is usually raised here. This, together with the fact that we are used to some kind of buffeting, will enable us to pull ourselves together, and by putting the best foot forward, face to the front again, and move along in the procession.

ALLEN FROST.

### THE UTE DECLINE TO GO.

If the report that ex-Adjutant General T. G. Tarsney brings to Denver, says yesterday's *Republican* of that city, regarding the Southern Ute is concerned, there may yet be some sentiment regarding their removal. According to Mr. Tarsney the Utes decline to go, and instead they will take their lands in severalty and remain in Colorado. For years the people of Durango and all those who live in that section of the country, have been trying to get rid of the Southern Ute. For that matter, the Utes themselves have been anxious enough to get away. Their reservation is nothing but a streak, being almost 170 miles long by only fifteen miles wide, and the consequence is that instead of being such a reservation as the Indian likes, where he can flick all by himself, it is being constantly crossed and recrossed by migrating whites. The Utes wanted to go into Utah, to their kinsmen, the Uintah Indians, but the citizens of the Territory would not permit this. Cattle grazing is worth more to Utah than an Indian reservation, so they put up the bar. After a long

and stubborn fight a bill was passed by the last Congress offering to cut off the eastern half of the present streak reservation, and in return give about the same area of land south of the western and remaining half, which would make the reservation more compact. Another alternative offered, however, was that each Indian buck, squaw and papoose, might take 160 acres and a certain amount of money and throw the remainder of the reservation open to settlement. It was the first proposition that the people generally wanted the Indians to accept and, according to Mr. Tarsney, it is the latter they intend to accept.

"We thought at first," the ex-adjutant general stated last night, "that they would go on the new reservation, but the authorities at Washington sent out a commissioner. Then they sent another. After a while they sent still another, and yesterday noon I met Senator Newman at Chama going to the reservation with still another commissioner who wants to investigate. I shall not mention names because it might get some otherwise distinguished citizens into unpleasant notice, and that I do not want to do, but the fact is that the Indians who once were willing to get out are now being jobbed into taking their lands in severalty. The consequence of this will be that the very best of the land will be taken up to the absolute exclusion of industrious whites, and while Mexicans do the work about the settlement, lazy Indians will loiter around, and what ought to be a really rich area of land will remain waste."

There is no idea in Denver that such a scheme as Mr. Tarsney relates will be allowed to go through, at least by those who are regarded to have much to say about the matter. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad is perhaps more interested in the removal of the Utes than any other single corporation in the country. Rights of way men of that road and officials who are familiar with every detail of the southern border said emphatically upon more than one occasion that as soon as the time came to procure signatures to the removal, each Ute being required to sign a treaty before the President can order the removal, they would at once set to work and anticipate no difficulty whatever. The severalty idea was not entertained by them for a moment, but as Mr. Tarsney resides in Durango and is just from home, he ought to know. He says that Dave Day, the Indian agent, is in favor of the severalty plan.

An exchange tells that a good story was heard the other day of a father and mother who were trying to find names for their twin babies, who, by the way, were girls. It was decided that the father must name them. After casting about and finding no names that exactly suited him, he determined to end the strain on his mind and named them Kate and Duplicate. In the course of time another pair of twins came and they were boys. This was the husband's opportunity to get even and he wanted his wife to christen the boys. Imagine his feelings when the mother one day told him she had named them Pete and Repeat. But when the third pair came the father grew frightened and named them Max and Climax.