THE SPRINKLING TAX.

Judge Zane Declines to Grant a Stay Pending Appeal.

An Understanding as to the Payment of Certain Costs by Taxpayers—This Under Protest.

On Thursday in last week, on an order to show cause why Harry T. Duke, treasurer of Salt Lake City, should not be restrained from proceeding to collect the sprinkling tax in districts 1 and 2, as levied by the City Council, Chief Justice Zane denied the injunction, whereupon Hon. F. S. Richards, counsel for the plaintiffs (O. H. Pettit et al), gave notice of appeal and asked that the defendant be restrained from collecting the tax pending an appeal.

This morning the matter was again brought under the notice of his Honor, in chambers, by Mr. Richards, who asked that a stay of proceedings be granted pending the hearing on appeal, and stated his readiness to furnish a bond thereon of $5,000.

Judge Hoge appeared for the defendant, and argued against the granting of the request, notwithstanding the plaintiffs' counsel made a strong showing in support of the stay.

Judge Zane, after listening to a lengthy argument, held that the injury which would result to the plaintiffs here was not such as called for a stay, and refused the application.

Mr. Richards then insisted upon an understanding in the matter of costs, urging that the taxpayers were not responsible for and ought not to be charged with any that had been incurred since the issuance of the restraining order.

Eventually it was agreed by Judge Hoge for the defendant that all those persons who paid their tax by the [illegible] time—Monday next—should be charged 50 cents only, in addition to the amount of their tax, for the publication of notice which was made prior to the issuance of the restraining order, and, further, that the receipts furnished to each taxpayer should show "payment under protest," which will entitle them to recover their money if the Supreme court decides that the tax is illegal.

About to Come Out.

The following prisoners will be released on the dates named from Utah penitentiary on expiration of their sentences:

H. Whetstone (sent up from the Fourth district) for contempt on June 2, 1893, for ninety days; term expires September 1th.

H. Stander (sent up from the Fourth district) for adultery, on May 25, 1893, for four months; term expires September 5th.

Irwin Peterson (sent up from the Fourth district) for offering obscene pictures for sale, on March 7, 1893, for seven months; term expires September 2nd.

Fred Johnson (sent up from the Third district) for burglary, on February 27, 1892, for two years; term expires September 27th.

THE UTAH SUMMER SCHOOL.

A Very Interesting Session—Eloquent Lecture by Dr. White.

The question box at the Utah Summer school was opened yesterday afternoon, the questions relating to the theory and art of teaching, history and physics. These were answered by Dr. White, Prof. Andrews and Prof. Norman, respectively.

Prof. Augsburg continued his lessons in color. A simple plan of color had been given based on the prismatic colors. The cultivation of the color sense was then taken up. A standard is necessary for the school room. Each teacher may make one from papers prepared for that purpose. These papers are the standard. Color is always taught by comparison. The pupils are taught by comparing various colored objects, such as flowers, leaves, colored papers, worsteds, ribbons, etc., with the standard. How this is to be done was illustrated before the school. Tomorrow the application of color will be treated upon.

Prof. Andrews followed with a discussion of infinitive clauses. Members of class [illegible] were called upon to give different instances of the infinitive [illegible] clauses denoting result, cause and purpose, the greatest enthusiasm prevailing among the members of the class.

Miss Kenyon closed the program of the afternoon by resuming lessons in [illegible]. The different qualities of [illegible] were illustrated; also the different [illegible] into which stress may be [illegible], such as the radical, median [illegible]. Each was exemplified by [illegible] bearing upon the points [illegible].

[illegible] morning the devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. White, [illegible] under the direction of Miss [illegible] Winslow.

History and civil government was [illegible] by Prof. Andrews under the [illegible]. The duties of the President:

1. Execution of federal laws. In the discharge of this duty it becomes a necessity that the President be commander-in-chief of the army and navy.
2. The appointment of federal judges and other public officers.
3. The approval or disapproval of bills.

Different views were expressed by members of the class in regard to the civil service system as contrasted with the spoils system.

Dr. White's morning hour was devoted to a consideration of home geography—how this important subject may be taught with the greatest interest and profit to the pupil. Too much valuable time is sacrificed by misdirected effort. An outline was given as follows:

Primary knowledge—(1) Lines: Position, direction, distance, time, map [illegible]. (2) Surface—Kinds, level and uneven, land, plains, hills [illegible] eye; water, tank and lake. [illegible]—The seasons, the sun, day and night, [illegible].

In zoology Prof. Norman gave a lesson on the principal classes of animals belonging to the sub-kingdom—Arthropoda including the crawfish, thousand legs, spiders and insects. Suggestions were given as to mode of teaching these subjects in common schools.

Prof. Kiddingfield separated into the following divisions the subject of arithmetic:

1. Principles of square root.
2. Solution of questions.

The reasons for every step was clearly given and illustrated by diagram. The lesson tomorrow will be cube root and its applications.

Dr. White first spoke further on the subject of testing, treated of yesterday. There are three kinds of oral test: 1st, catechetic; 2nd, topical; 3rd, [illegible]. Catechetic method is the most thorough. Question method has been the favorite of great teachers from Socrates down. Teachers must study questions. Three qualities a good question must have: 1st, clear; 2nd, concise; 3rd, pointed. When you test, test without a [illegible]. Strangers who examine classes are apt to be vague in their questions. The questions must be logical in order. Questions should not be "leading questions." Teacher in testing is not to be sympathetic, but must be determined to find out ignorance if it exists. A leading question is one that contains a hint of the answer. It will not do. These questions are objected to in court. This is a weakness of a great many teachers. One of the disadvantages of this system is that it does not test expression.

In the topical method the teacher gives a question which involves a group of statements. This is a better test of thinking and expression. This is a favor—the method where these things are desired. It takes a very clear headed teacher to use the topical method. There is a great difference between mere talk and reciting. Dr. White thinks that a union of the catechetic and topical method is better than either alone.

There are three methods of calling on pupils to recite.

First. Consecutive or turn method—pupils recite by turn.

Second. The promiscuous method.

Third. Simultaneous or concert method.

Many teachers use the consecutive method because it is easier for the teacher and more rapid. In some classes it is a good thing, as in spelling. The weakness is that it fails to secure attention. No pupil need pay attention but the one that is reciting. Then the lessons are apt to be partially prepared, since each pupil will know what part of the lesson he is to recite upon.

In the promiscuous method the questions are thrown, where there is absence of attention of knowledge. Always put the question before you designate who is to answer it. Often a few bright pupils do all the reciting. This method calls for a skilful teacher. Bright pupils must be stimulated as well as the dull ones. For the ordinary teacher a union of the two methods is best.

THE LECTURE.

The lecture on The Duty of the Hour, given by Dr. White last evening, was listened to with deep attention by a large and appreciative audience. The speaker stated that childhood was a warfare between the higher and the lower natures for rulership in the child's life, and took a bold stand on the proposition that the state should educate the child. In his argument he clearly maintained the following propositions:

1—The state should educate as a means of military defense—that it may be strong in war.

2—The state should educate as a means of industrial progress—that its people may be rich. In support of this proposition it was shown that education promotes industry and lessens idleness, that it makes labor more skilled and more productive; that it enriches industry with inventions and discoveries; that it improves the domestic, social and moral condition of people. Wealth is the child of education.

3—The state must educate that civil liberty may endure. It is idle to depend on a "saving remnant" in a free state. Intelligence and virtue must pervade all hearts. The ballot box is the urn of fate in a republic, and intelligence must shake the bowl and virtue must preside over the lot.

"The duty of the hour," said the speaker, "is universal education. The school must be placed within easy reach of every child born into American citizenship, and in some way it must be seen that he goes to the school. Whatever else may be done, this must not be left undone. The teacher must place his hand in blessing on the head of every child born under our flag. In the school the child must not only be taught to read and think, but to love truth and honor and purity, and his neighbor as himself. What the republic demands of its teachers is not intelligence alone, but intelligence and virtue. The end and measure of the school is a noble manhood. That constitutes a state."

NOTES.

Dr. Kingsbury, of the University, looked in upon the school today.

Miss N. B. Hart, of the city schools, has returned from the Columbian Exposition, and is an enrolled member.

Prof. Young, director of music in the city schools, takes a very active interest in the daily proceedings.

Preparations are making for an interesting program in the nature of a social, on Friday afternoon, of which further notice will be given.

Miss M. A. Clay, one of the efficient corps of teachers of the Aspen schools, who has been attending the session, left for her home today. Miss Clay is greatly impressed with Salt Lake and is delighted with the work done in the Summer Normal.

THROUGH UTAH COUNTY.

Andrew Jenson Sends Another of His Descriptive Letters.

Editor Deseret News:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 21.—On the 19th inst., having completed a historical tour through Utah county I traveled about seventy miles with horse and buggy from the town of Goshen, near the extreme south end of the Utah Lake, to my home near Salt Lake City. Instead of taking the main road leading through the settlements situated between the foot of the Wasatch mountains and the east shore of the lake, I took the somewhat shorter but much rougher road which skirts the west shore. The distance between Goshen and Lehi along this road is nearly forty miles, and between the two settlements there is not a human habitation, except a few cabins located at and near Pelican point, about twelve miles by road south of Lehi, and a cattle ranch standing on the lake shore farther south. In passing through this uninhabited region or country, which still presents all the features of desertness and desolation for which this whole intermountain region was so renowned a few years ago, I could not help noticing the grand contrast between that part of this most lovely of all Utah's valleys which has been redeemed from the desert, and that part which is still unblessed by the hardy husbandman. Ascending a little knoll of mountain spur which extends to the lake from the low range that separates Utah from Cedar valley, I enjoyed a most magnificent view of the first named valley. Commencing near the point of observation and extending north and south for a distance of about twenty-four miles lies exposed to the gaze the largest fresh water lake in our Territory, and the day being calm and beautiful, not a ripple disturbed the surface of its water. A short distance south-east was observed a herd of cattle wending their way in single file from the [illegible] hills (where they had been grazing) toward the lake shore, there to obtain their daily supply of water. Here and there a flock of pelicans were enjoying themselves in the saltwater and flags growing out of the shallow water near the shore, while a solitary wolf who had just slaked his thirst at the mouth of a rocky ravine was wending his way slyly back to his mountain retreat. These, together with a few birds flying about, and now and then a lizard, or tortoise, and a few chipmunks, which showed their heads between the rocks and sagebrush, were all the animal life visible in the immediate vicinity of the point where I stood. There is no mountain stream putting into the lake from the west side of the valley; nor is there much land fit for agricultural purposes, as the mountain hugs the shore of the lake in pretty close proximity nearly its entire length. This accounts for the unimproved state of that part of Utah valley.

But, looking across the smooth surface of the lake eastward how different is the condition! There, from the numerous canyons and gorges of the mighty snowclad Wasatch range emerge clear and beautiful mountain streams, which have been conveyed from their natural channels on to the lands which are now covered with beautiful cities, towns and villages, abounding with most lovely orchards and groves, and surrounded by fields and meadows that in point of productiveness and fertility are unsurpassed by any in the mountains. Commencing with Lehi on the north there is an unbroken chain of settlements for a distance of forty-two miles to Santaquin on the south, including American Fork, Alpine, Pleasant Grove, Timpanogas, Lake View, Pleasant View, Provo, Springville, Mapleton, Spanish Fork, Lake Shore, Benjamin, Salem, Payson and Spring Lake. By a wise and systematic distribution of water for irrigation purposes nearly all the arable land lying between the lake and the foot of the mountains has been brought under cultivation. Even the so-called Provo Bench lying between Provo and Pleasant Grove (which in early Utah days was supposed by many to be worthless except for herding purposes) is fast filling up with people, and the numerous farms, orchards and long rows of shade trees, even as seen from across the lake, indicate that that part of Utah valley is fast approaching the same state of culture and improvements as other tracts of the country in the vicinity.

Utah Valley, which embraces most of the inhabited part of Utah county is nearly forty-five miles long from north to south, with perhaps an average width of about fifteen miles. The lake is twenty-four miles long, and varies in width from less than five (on the south end) to fourteen miles, the average width being nearly twelve miles. Its elevation above sea level is 4500 feet. It is the receptacle for all the waters flowing into the valley when they are not consumed in irrigation. The largest stream, or river, putting into the lake, is the Timpanogas, or Provo, which rises in Wasatch county and enters Utah valley through the Provo canyon, noted for its beauty and grandeur. The other important streams are Dry Creek, American Fork, Hobble Creek, Spanish Fork, Peteetneet and Salt Creek, the latter rising in Sanpete county, passing through Juab county, and falling into the Utah Lake from the south, near Goshen. The strip of country succeeding nearly the entire inhabited part of the valley on the east side of the lake varies in width from five to thirteen miles, the widest part being where Spanish Fork, Payson and surrounding settlements are situated.

Besides this valley, Utah county also embraces Cedar Valley, lying westward, which is 22 miles long from north to south, and has an average width of seven miles. This is a poorly watered valley. In consequence of which it only contains two small settlements, namely Cedar Fort and Fairfield, which together constitute the Cedar Valley ward.

The Utah Stake of Zion embraces all of Utah county, and consists of 31 fully organized Bishops' wards, and two branches, as follows:

	Souls	[illegible]
Provo, First ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provo, Second ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provo, Third ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provo, Fourth ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake View ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timpanogas ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant View ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springville, First ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springville, Second ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springville, Third ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springville, Fourth ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapleton ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish Fork, First ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish Fork, Second ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish Fork, Third ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish Fork, Fourth ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Payson, First ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Payson, Second ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benjamin ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santaquin ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goshen ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Valley ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehi ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Fork ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alpine ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Grove, First ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Grove, Second ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Grove, Third ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Valley ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish Fork Branch ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thistle ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Elder Abraham O. Smoot presides over the Stake, with David John as his first and Edward Partridge as his second counselor. The first named resides in Provo, First ward, the latter in the Timpanogas ward. The Utah Stake, in point of size and importance, is the second in the Church.

ANDREW JENSON.

WITHIN OUR GATES.

Henry Shields of Park City came down from his airy perch last evening and took unto himself recreation for a spell.

John Farrell of Kosh, in the county of Weber, was one of the callers yesterday. Having business [illegible] yesterday he concluded to stay over till this morning.

Chief Paul of the police department started this morning on a well-earned vacation to the East. His itinerary will include the Columbian Exposition and Chicago as a star attraction.

J. L. Peters of [illegible] was up from that burg today, swelling the contingent of the A. O. U. W. in Salt. He looks as [illegible] as before becoming an owner in the "Kalamazoo."

Henry Sadler and wife are "home again from a distant shore," having returned from a visit of several months to the "old country" and the incidentally to portions of the continent. They enjoyed the trip immensely and their appearance shows that it has agreed with them; notwithstanding this they realize that there is no place like home and feel glad to be among friends in Salt Lake again.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers filed in the office of the County Recorder of Salt Lake County.

[illegible]

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

[illegible]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DAILY WEATHER BUREAU.

[illegible]

W. B. Merrill, Observer, Weather Bureau.

E. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

SAVINGS BANK.

[illegible]

Utah Title Insurance & Trust Co.

[illegible]

Scratching Boy on fire with eczema will find instant relief and speedy cure by using Cuticura Remedies

When the best physicians, hospitals and all other remedies fail. To those who have suffered long and hopelessly from torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors, and who have lost faith in doctors, medicines and all things human, the CUTICURA REMEDIES appeal with startling force. Their success has excited the wonder of physicians familiar with the marvellous cures daily effected by them. They have friends in every quarter of the civilized world. People in every walk of life believe in them, use them and recommend them. They are in truth the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies of modern times.

[illegible]

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, [illegible] street, Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds; that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

Auction, Auction.

On Friday, August 25th, at 10 a.m., at 217 south Eleventh East street, Furniture of a 7 room house. Parlor and dining room furniture, fancy rockers, sideboard, dining room chairs, extension tables, fine curtains and window shades, two Round Oak stoves, one cook stove, one refrigerator, linoleum, dishes, kitchen utensils, very fine velvet Brussels and Ingrain carpets, etc., etc.

F. A. SORENSEN, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March, '91, to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints, and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, [illegible] 50c. and $1.00. At A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNDRY PLANT. [illegible]

WANTED.

A [illegible] TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. [illegible]

GRAND EXCURSION TO SALT LAKE, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27th.

Via The Union Pacific.

[illegible] the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets at the following low rates:

From Hot Springs,	$1.00.	
"	Ogden,	1.00.
"	Uintah,	1.00.
"	Layton,	.75.
"	Kaysville,	.60.
"	Farmington,	.50.
"	Centerville,	.50.
"	Juab,	2.75.
"	Nephi,	2.50.
"	Santaquin,	1.75.
"	Payson,	1.50.
"	Spanish Fork,	1.40.
"	Springville,	1.25.
"	Provo,	1.25.
"	Pleasant Grove,	1.00.
"	American Fork,	1.00.
"	Lehi,	1.00.
"	Lehi Junction,	1.00.
"	Eureka,	2.00.
"	Draper,	.75.
"	Sandy,	.50.
"	Bingham,	.50.

Tickets will be good going on any train on the above date, and good to and including August 28th.

CHURCH BLANKS

Printed and for Sale at

THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE,

SALT LAKE CITY.

[illegible]

R. K. Thomas,

THE SILK HOUSE,

26, 28, 30, 32 EAST, FIRST SOUTH ST.

Salt Lake City.

Great Clearance Sale!

BARGAINS

Always to the front. This time it's Boys Waists. We offer about one thousand at a little over 50 cents on the dollar. Fix your boys up for school when it will cost you only a few cents:

25c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c each.

Knee Pants

Goes with the waists equally cheap.

The prices on Ladies Silk Waists are cut in two, selling now at

$2.00 and $2.50 each.

Percale, Zephyr and Sateen

Waists,

50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.

White Lawn Waists [illegible]
White Lawn Embroidered Waists $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Perfect beauties and very cheap.
[illegible] Embroidered Caps [illegible] and [illegible] Each.
Girls Embroidered Hats [illegible] and [illegible] Each.

PARARSOLS,

Cheap Parasols.

Boys' Shirts [illegible]
Men's [illegible]
Also Silk Mixed Shirts 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

Closing Out Men' Shoes.

$4.00 and $5.00 qualities at $3.00 pair.
Tan Shoes and Slippers, all now at cost.

A great drive in NECKWEAR, tecks and [illegible] worth [illegible] each.
Closing out Lawns, Summer Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Ginghams, White Wash Dress Goods.

Summer and Surah Silks

25c yard,

Also better grades at half Price.

New Fall effects in Ombra Silks and choice new shades in Velvets

Just Received.

Buyers From the COUNTRY

Are invited to call and take advantage of the greatest genuine low priced sale on earth! Mail orders solicited.

R. K. Thomas