

merchant. Then let even his cause be trumpeted! For the goods he sells have too often to be dragged over a heavy road by the animals for whom there is but little anxiety; and those goods come to cost so much that they cannot easily be disposed of; our roads, therefore, retard and hamper business, and business is today the goal of Americans.

True, our country is extensive and it would doubtless require much labor and means to make our roads equal to those of Europe, but they can at least be improved, and that greatly, without a great deal of expense to the government.

The improved facilities for traffic and general convenience would soon be found to repay the expense. Aside from other and more important considerations, the railroad was a Godsend to draught animals. The present condition of wagon roads, we earnestly reiterate, is a cruelty to those poor creatures who serve us so faithfully and well and whom we use so hardly in return. Not that our teamsters are necessarily unkind, but conditions compel them to unkindness. Here alone is good ground and wide scope for the efforts of the society for prevention of cruelty to animals and we earnestly invite its attention to this subject.

It is doubtless a fact that in proportion as people are made generally comfortable and happy and relieved from the corrosion of care they have time for the study and contemplation of higher things and are thereby enabled to cultivate their higher faculties. This is not so well accomplished by personal effort (which is likely to culminate in absorption of pursuit after superfluities and consequent pride) as in the general advancement of social conditions. While energy, economy and industry promote the vigor and develop the individual, we cannot deny that these qualities may run to an extreme and culminate in greed and bitter rivalry. The benefits of temporal improvement are thus too often counteracted by mental deformity. But in the advancement of a nation we think this is different. Make a people or a community wealthy and comfortable and its individual members will find improved opportunities for the development of their bent of genius. The benefits of some system of united effort and interest would be incalculable. The high development of a community wherein each member might pursue a congenial calling is to day inconceivable. We believe that our nation will advance toward this point by gradations and that in time the high ideal of united effort and united interest will be realized. With less suffering in the struggle for life there will be less strife and a kinder brotherhood. Shall we not all raise a united voice for public improvement?

A worthy object for consideration and proper representation at the coming Exposition would be the present condition and the future improvement of our roads. Southern Utah has a crying need of them. Our natural facilities cannot be developed in the present situation. We are fifty or seventy-five years behind the times. Our children have not the advantages of modern culture; the struggle for existence is continual and difficult.

our more fortunate brethren and sisters would look upon us as deprived of the decencies of life and we do not hesitate to say that the roads over which we must communicate with the outside world are largely to blame.

RUBY LAMONT.
CIRCLEVILLE, Plute County, Utah,
August, 1892.

COALVILLE TOWNSITE CASE.

The Coalville townsite case has been referred to the officers of the local land office for settlement, and the date for hearing will shortly be decided upon. The subjoined opinion on the case from First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chandler to the commissioner of the general land office, has been received:

The Commissioner of the General Land office:

Sir—I have considered the appeal of the mayor of Coalville, Utah Territory, who applies on behalf of said town to make additional townsite entry for the west $\frac{1}{2}$ southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 16, township 2 north, range 5 east, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, land district.

It appears from the record before me that the original townsite of Coalville, or the corporation limits of said town, was fixed by enactment of the Territorial Legislature on July 16, 1867, embracing twenty sections of land, but the land being unsurveyed the townsite was laid off four miles east and west by five miles north and south, with the Wasatch coal bed as a centre point.

In 1879 patent was issued in the name of Alma Eldredge, mayor of Coalville, for a townsite embracing the south $\frac{1}{2}$ of the northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, and the southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8, and the south $\frac{1}{2}$ of the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$, the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9, the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16, and the east $\frac{1}{2}$ of the northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 17, of township 2 north, range 5 east, Salt Lake, Utah, land district.

On April 8, 1885, the mayor made application to make additional townsite entry for the west $\frac{1}{2}$ southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16, township 2 north, range 5 east, S. L. M., and on November 29, 1886, gave notice of intention to make proof thereon on January 17, 1887, and on said day proof was made and accepted and final certificate issued and the receiver's receipt for \$200 was given said mayor "for and in behalf of the inhabitants of Coalville."

On June 6, 1890, you wrote to the Register and Receiver at Salt Lake City, requiring additional proof on the said entry, which was furnished, and on June 4, 1891, you held that said additional entry was illegal in its inception and you canceled the same from which decision the entryman appealed.

The township plat of official survey was filed on January 9, 1874.

By the fifteenth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah" (9 Stat. 453) sections 16 and 36 were reserved for school purposes. In the case at bar, the Territorial officers were not notified of the application to enter this land, nor have they been notified of the appeal. There are some ex parte affidavits tending to show that the land in controversy is now settled upon and occupied as a part of Coalville, but when the original entry was made, the tract now sought to be entered was not included in the application or entry, nor is there any testimony showing that it was occupied when the survey was made, therefore, the facts upon which the right to make entry for the tract depends are not before me. Your decision is set aside and you will direct a hearing upon notice to the officers representing the town of Coalville,

and the proper Territorial officers, and testimony will be taken upon the point indicated.

The fact that the Territorial legislature incorporated Coalville covering a body of land four by five miles in extent prior to the survey, and before it was known that such tract included section 16, will not stop the Territory from asserting its right to section 16 for school purposes, if it is entitled thereto under its organic act. Upon the report of the local officers upon the testimony to be offered at said hearing, you will readjudicate the case.

The papers are returned herewith.
Respectfully,
GEORGE CHANDLER.
First Assistant Secretary.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

At Tuesday's morning session the glee club sang a selection from the new music books (the Tilden system) previously spoken of. The opening prayer was offered by Milton H. Hardy.

The subject of the right to seats, continuing from the summer school to the Official Institute, was discussed. A vote was taken, a division of the house called for, and the question decided in favor of each person retaining his seat as purchased.

Hon. Jacob S. Boreman referred to the music lesson conducted before the opening of the session. He thought that children should be taught when young. He touched upon the lecture of Colonel Parker the previous evening, and spoke of the great power of the "States Rights" question. This school law was not passed as it should have been. It was a special law, and the additions were only amendments. It needed careful study to understand it, especially as regarded the election of county superintendents, which will take place in 1893. He spoke of the right of the county superintendent to direct the course of study, not the trustees, as heretofore. Temporary certificates should not be given year after year.

It was the duty of the president of the school board to see that the provisions of that part of the law relative to enforced attendance be carried out. Special school taxes could not be used to pay teachers, and the only case where it could be used would be where the legal object had been accomplished and there was a residue.

G. H. Brimhall spoke of teaching as the art of securing the attention and making good use of it. The teacher should first know what to do, and second how to do it. The modern motto was let nature lead; it was good. There was no study where rules need be given for memorizing. If children were properly taught they would make their own rules by the inductive method. Judgment must be exercised in accepting all methods, or rejecting all new ideas advanced.

A vocal selection by Miss Alice Firdlay closed the exercises of the forenoon session.

AFTERNOON.

First on the programme for the afternoon were supplementary remarks by Commissioner Boreman, on the school law, drawn out by questions of students.

Q.—For what is the appropriation properly used.

A.—It is designed first to pay teachers but may be used to defray current