

interesting, by story, sketches of biography, history, gem thought or verse. The teacher should particularly strive to make the lesson clear to the understanding of the pupils, and remove the difficulties that they may have met in their home reading.

Very good work was already being done in the theological or higher department. But the speaker thought that much more could be done if the lessons were made more interesting and greater pains taken to clear away difficulties of faith and belief, and a little more liberty given the young people to present their views and objections. And if these were found to be incorrect have them corrected in the spirit of the Gospel and have any misunderstanding cleared up to the satisfaction of the pupil. Earnest inquiry should not be smothered but encouraged and gratified.

If our Sunday schools were conducted upon these lines, they would become tenfold more effective for the accomplishment of good than they now were. Our children would grow up with religion in their hearts as well as in their minds, and would be religious and moral in all the daily conduct of their lives. Instead of moral and religious principles being a restraint they will be as guides to right action, and the youth of Zion will learn to do right because they love it, as a part of their very nature.

Superintendent Griggs called attention to the "Nickel subscriptions" for the Sunday School Union, and urged all who had collected a fair quota—of a nickel for each name enrolled—to make another effort, and make a good showing. Partial reports had been sent in from the following wards only: Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third, and from Big Cottonwood (both districts), Butterville, Center, Eldorado, East Mill Creek, Farmers, Granger, Mill Creek, Mountain Dell, Pleasant View, River-ton, South Cottonwood, South Jordan, Sugar House and Union.

He referred also to the continued absence of representatives from certain schools from these Union meetings, which were conducted specially for the benefit of all Sunday school workers, and suggested that if at any time they could not attend they should send an excuse. Teachers should also send an excuse when they cannot attend their class work in their respective schools.

Brother Griggs also spoke feelingly of the recent death of Elder R. S. Kimball, who was one of the most earnest and faithful members of the Sunday school missionary corps of this Stake.

Meeting adjourned for one month. The benediction was pronounced by President Joseph E. Taylor.

The Twenty-third ward school was requested to furnish music for the next meeting.

JOS. H. PARRY,
Secretary.

MATTERS AT HOME.

City Treasurer Duke says the city warrants called for redemption are coming in but slowly. He wanted all warrants up to No. 172, as he has the cash to redeem them, and if they were brought in as called for it

would be but a short space of time before the whole of the \$220,000 outstanding warrants would be taken up.

Mayor Baskin received last evening a pleasantly worded letter from Blair & Co., the New York bondbuyers who are taking up the present issue of the city's obligations. The communication expresses the thanks of Messrs. Blair & Co. for the courtesy they have received in the negotiations, and states that they find everything in the statement forwarded to be in a satisfactory condition.

So far as the receipt of the money is concerned, how much is made available, and how soon, depends somewhat on the warrant holders. The first instalment is received and is now being used to redeem city warrants. As soon as \$50,000 of these are taken up and a certificate to that effect is furnished Blair & Co., another \$50,000 in cash will be paid. When a second \$50,000 instalment of warrants is taken there will be a third payment, and so on until all the money is paid and warrants redeemed. Under the contract this can be effected with the whole issue before the 20th of November, so that if the warrants are presented promptly as called for they can be all redeemed within the next thirty days. This will then place the city's bonded indebtedness at \$1,750,000, just \$50,000 less than the full limit which can be reached for a year at least.

"There is one item that I would like to have more generally understood," said Councilman Bell, chairman of the City Council finance committee, today, "and that is that under the contract with Blair & Co. those gentlemen pay interest to the city on the whole \$250,000 bonds from Sept. 8th. This applies to the \$125,000 on which they have an option, and the \$125,000 which they have accepted. The figure paid was 90 cents on the bonds and accrued interest from July 1 to Sept. 8, and from the latter date interest is paid to the city, even if the additional \$125,000 had not been accepted by Blair & Co."

This morning's freight train from the north brought in a carload of wheat, one of many, from southern Idaho. This particular car was loaded at Idaho Falls, and shipped to the Co-operative Wagon and Machine company in this city. It represented only a small part of the grain which that company has received here this fall, but was an indicator of the fact that the company is one of the largest grain dealers in the West.

The magnitude of the business which the company does in handling grain may be more fully comprehended by a knowledge of the fact that during the first two weeks of this month nearly thirty cars of wheat, oats and barley have been received at the company's office in this city, and disposed of in the local market. None of it has been shipped out of the Territory, the demand for it at home being too strong. Most of the grain thus brought in is wheat, and has come chiefly from northern Utah and southern Idaho. It is all of the best grade, for the company takes special pains to that end. The grain is inspected at the time it is received, and thus the farmer pays for his machinery in the very best quality of his farm product. This fact makes

it easy to dispose of the wheat in the local market, especially as there is but a limited supply through the farmers holding, for higher prices than now prevail, except where they must let the grain go to pay debts.

The first half of this month has witnessed more than a million pounds of grain brought to Salt Lake by the Co-operative Wagon and Machine company, as each carload contains from 32,000 to 40,000 pounds. It is largely bought up by the millers, though a number of parties have made purchases with a view to speculating. They know that wheat will not remain at the present figure a great while but must go up, and they will be on hand with the rise in the market.

The machine company gets all this grain in for merchandise. Farming implements, twine, etc., are sold to the agriculturist, and in the fall farm products meet the bill. The implement companies are a good index in the autumn of the comparative extent of the grain crop. This season there was much less grain than for each of several preceding seasons, as indicated by the marked falling off in the quantity of binders' twine purchased.

"Our business is a good indicator, too, of the economic disposition of the farmers," said Secretary R. S. Wells today. "This year the increased sale of machine extras makes it clear that the farmers have turned a good share of attention to saving by fixing up their old machinery. The hard times have contributed to this, and the wave of retrenchment that has passed over the farmers has been quite marked. There is not so much waste this year as there is sometimes. All the grain that has come to us this year is of first quality, notwithstanding that the quality of the yield is reported to be poor in some localities."

A young fellow has been working the poisoned arm racket in various Idaho towns. A constable steered him into a doctor's office at Boise City the other day, and the doctor, upon examination, pronounced it a case of fly blister applied for the purpose of getting up an irritation to do business on.

A correspondent of the Carson (Nevada) Appeal saw an Indian kill a rattlesnake in a very peculiar manner recently. The rattler was about ten feet from the Indian, who was resting the rifle on his knee, apparently taking aim. Whenever he moved the weapon a few inches the snake would move around and get exactly in line with it. Then to show how the thing was done the Indian moved about the snake in a circle and the reptile moved as if his tail was a pivot, always keeping his head and body in line with the gun. The Indian then agreed to bandage his eyes, and shoot the snake in the mouth. The writer bandaged the Indian's eyes, and holding the gun by his side at arm's length the latter pulled the trigger and the ball entered the snake's mouth and passed the whole length of his body. "How did you take aim?" was the query. "The snake he take aim," was the reply. We have talked with an old hunter on this proposition and he claims that a rattlesnake will always range directly in line with a gun or stick pointed at it.