

thing, nothing could be done. They were Grant's appointees, and from him that was enough; the people had nothing to say; and if they did, he cared nothing about it. That sort of proceeding did very well then, but it does not answer so well now; and the administration has been forced to take a drastic purge and is now undergoing a spasm of purity. Consequently Ochiltree and Clark are dismissed. But why were they ever appointed? Their faults and vices were as well known then as now. The difference is that the people have spoken in thunder tones. They have demanded a change for the better in such unmistakable terms that even Grant understands their import, consequently he has commenced to set his house in order. It is too late. It is like the third term—a word spoken in season would have placed him in an honorable position before the people. He failed to avail himself of the opportunity and now nobody cares whether he says anything or not. So with his appointment of bad, unreliable and incompetent men to office. He sees his error and discharges those whom he should never have appointed. The change is too late. The people have rendered their verdict, and he and his corrupt officers will be sent to the right about so soon as it can lawfully be done. It is therefore of little or no consequence what he and his men may do in the line of amendment. They have been tried, found wanting, and condemned. They will have to give way to better men. As we said the other day, politics cut no figure in this matter. It is simply a question of protection from degradation and from the men who have always shown a greater skill in stealing than in serving their country."

To the above we may add that some of the most unfit men ever appointed to office have been appointed under the Grant and republican administration to federal positions in Utah, appointments in which not only were the voice and wishes of the people disregarded, but those appointments were made in wilful, express, and studied opposition to the known wishes of the people. One of the most unfit of all these unfit appointees was recently re-appointed. So utterly have the desires of the people been ignored, or rather purposely contemned.

North Summit and Morgan County Conference.

A conference for Morgan and the north half of Summit counties was held in Morgan city, Morgan county, Nov. 14 and 15, Bishop W. W. Cluff presiding, Samuel Francis clerk.

The bishops and most of the presiding priesthood were present. Two meetings were held each day.

SATURDAY, 11 a.m.

Bishop W. G. Smith explained the object of the meeting. Elders Alma Porter and Huff represented the Porterville and Upton branches in good condition, and bore testimony to the willingness of the Saints to contribute towards the building of the Temple, to pay their tithing, and to co-operate together with their means to carry out the revelations of God.

2 p.m.

Bishop W. W. Cluff said it was impossible for all the Saints to assemble in General Conference at S. L. City, hence the necessity of these District Conferences.

Elder L. P. Christiansen represented the Milton Branch. He said there were a number of unbelievers in Milton, that a spirit of infidelity had fallen on them, and they were dark through neglecting their duties and giving way to the spirit of the world, that the most of the Saints were faithful and devoted to the work.

Father Thurston said all liberal minded men loved the Constitution of the United States of America, because it was good, and where it was carried out, in the true spirit and meaning thereof, the people were happy and prosperous. So it was with the gospel of Jesus Christ, where it was preached by the servants of God, the people could not help believing it, though there were but few that would obey it.

SUNDAY, 10 A. M.

Elders Jesse Haven, Gillispie Waldron and David Robinson addressed the Conference and reported the condition of the branches they presided over, and bore a faithful testimony to the truth of the work.

Bishop Cluff said there was not time to get reports from all the branches and do the other business of the Conference. He was well acquainted with the standing of the various branches and could represent them himself to the meeting. He knew we were all remiss in some things, advised the brethren to have good Sunday Schools in all the settlements and, with their letters and figures, teach the children to love God and lay the foundation of the principles of the Gospel in their minds, also to have good day schools, to get the best teachers possible, men of good character, that loved God and kept his commandments, to pay them sufficient, that they could devote all their time to this, one of the greatest of our all duties. Some parents neglected their children, and the consequence was they grew up Sabbath breakers, got drunk and profaned the name of God. It was in the power of parents to train up their children in virtue and religion, and such children would make good men and women and love to do good on the earth.

2 p.m.

While the Sacrament was being administered Bishop Peterson addressed the meeting.

The general and local authorities were presented to the Conference and unanimously sustained.

Bishop Cluff called the following missionaries to labor in the district—

Charles Turner, Charles Boyden, S. Francis, Jens Hansen, John Seaman and Thomas Ball to travel and preach in Morgan and the North half of Summit counties.

Alma Porter, Frederick Kingston, R. Fry and W. M. Parker to travel and preach in the Morgan Ward.

Joseph L. Card, Jesse Haven, James Parkinson, and Peter Nelson to travel and preach the Gospel in the Weber City Ward.

Robert Salmon, George H. Peterson and some others to travel and preach in the north half of Summit County.

Bishop Cluff impressed upon the young men the necessity of devoting a good portion of their time to intellectual pursuits, instead of so much dancing.

Management and Care of Bees for the Month of November.

All preparations for wintering should be completed by the last of October. But if beekeepers have been prevented from so doing, the first warm days in this month should be used to put the bees in proper condition for wintering. As soon as freezing weather begins, all stock should have absorbing material over the top of the frames, and when winter sets in, all hives, intended to be wintered in the cellar, house, or ground, should be placed in winter quarters. Colonies wintered on summer stands should be sheltered from cold winds, by straw, fodder, corn stalks, or by being boarded up on the coldest quarter, generally on the north, but in different settlements they have their cold quarter sometimes from the east, hence beekeepers must be governed accordingly. We find that bees whose hives face the south winter best. Do not close the entrance of the hive entirely, but leave a passage for one bee to pass in out. But if left open large enough for a mouse to enter, they will destroy your bees. Hives should be tipped forward one inch that the moisture may run out. The hives should be kept as dry as possible, to promote warmth and comfort to the bees during the inclemency of the winter.

S. H. PUTMAN.
JOHN MORGAN.
GEO. B. BAILEY.
CHAS. MONK.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Believing the establishment of a Teachers' Institute for Salt Lake County, will accord with the minds of her teachers, such an institution will be organized on Saturday evening, November 21, at 6 o'clock p.m. All the teachers of

the city and county also, that can make it convenient, are requested to be present.

The design of the Institute will be the mutual improvement of the teachers, for comparing their methods of instruction and government, and for their advancement in general information.

A plan which is sometimes adopted, which, if judiciously conducted, will result in much good, is for all the schools to be closed on Saturday, except the one where the institute is to meet, and that is kept open during the forenoon of that day. The teachers all assemble there in the morning and witness the operations of that school for a half day, and in the afternoon attend to the business of the institute. By circulating in this way through the different schools, opportunity is afforded for observing the practical ability displayed by each teacher, and much valuable information is thereby gained. It is hoped that the parents of the several schools will attend these institutes. The exercises will not only afford entertainment and instruction to spectators, but will demonstrate the utility of such associations, and show the progress that is being made in the art of teaching.

The teacher is thus brought into direct intercourse with his professional brethren, and is enabled to measure himself intellectually and professionally with others. Were he to remain isolated, knowing little of any one beyond his own district, he would naturally contract narrow and selfish views, and be filled with his own sufficiency. He has, perhaps, regarded himself as possessing superior attainments, and his own method of teaching as infallible, while they may at the same time be very unphilosophic and injurious to the mental habits of his pupils. But when he comes to the Institute, and is brought into contact with those of equal and of superior ability, he is enabled to make a more sober estimate of his capacity, and to suspect that there may be

"Some things in heaven and earth
Not dreamt of in his philosophy."

He is brought into connection and close communion with earnest-minded, thinking teachers, who are accustomed to criticize the soundness of every view, and only satisfied with that which bears the genuine impress of truth. He catches their spirit, and thus a new life and new modes of thinking are infused into the whole mass of teachers.

This intellectual acquaintance is not the only advantage of their coming together. They become acquainted socially. They are enabled to sympathize with each other, and to form intimate and lasting attachments. Refinement and culture exert their elevating influence upon the rough and uncouth, the different classes of society are brought nearer to each other, the barriers which separated them are thrown down, and, while none are degraded by contact, all are elevated in feelings, in manners, and in sentiments.

With this view of the objects of the Teachers' Institute, certainly no teacher would seek to absent himself from it, but rather would make everything bend to his desire for punctual attendance at every session. O. H. RIGGS,
County Supt. Com. Schools.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The following are from the Washington Star of Nov. 12—

Mr. J. L. Toole and Mr. J. H. Barnes, accompanied by Mr. Leveday, (Mr. Toole's agent,) and Mr. Toole, sr., had a pleasant interview with the President this morning at the Executive Mansion. The President expressed his intention to visit Mr. Toole's performance this evening.

The case of the United States against Reese and others is set down for hearing in the Supreme Court on the first Monday after the Christmas holidays. This case involves the constitutionality of the act to enforce the right of citizens to vote, and its applicability to municipal elections. It will be argued by Hon. Henry Stansbury for the defendant, and by the Attorney General and the Solicitor General for the United States.

A suit was recently brought against a saloon-keeper in New York city for damages arising from

the sale of liquor to a son of the plaintiff, the effect of which liquor was death. The lad went with a number of his companions into the liquor store of the defendant and drank fourteen times, that, it was said, being the first time in his life he had tasted liquor. Death soon ensued, and suit was brought under the Civil Damage act and a verdict of \$2,000 recovered. It was in proof that the young man did not become drunk, but the excessive quantity of liquor killed him without his undergoing drunkenness, which facts were shown in the post-mortem examination.

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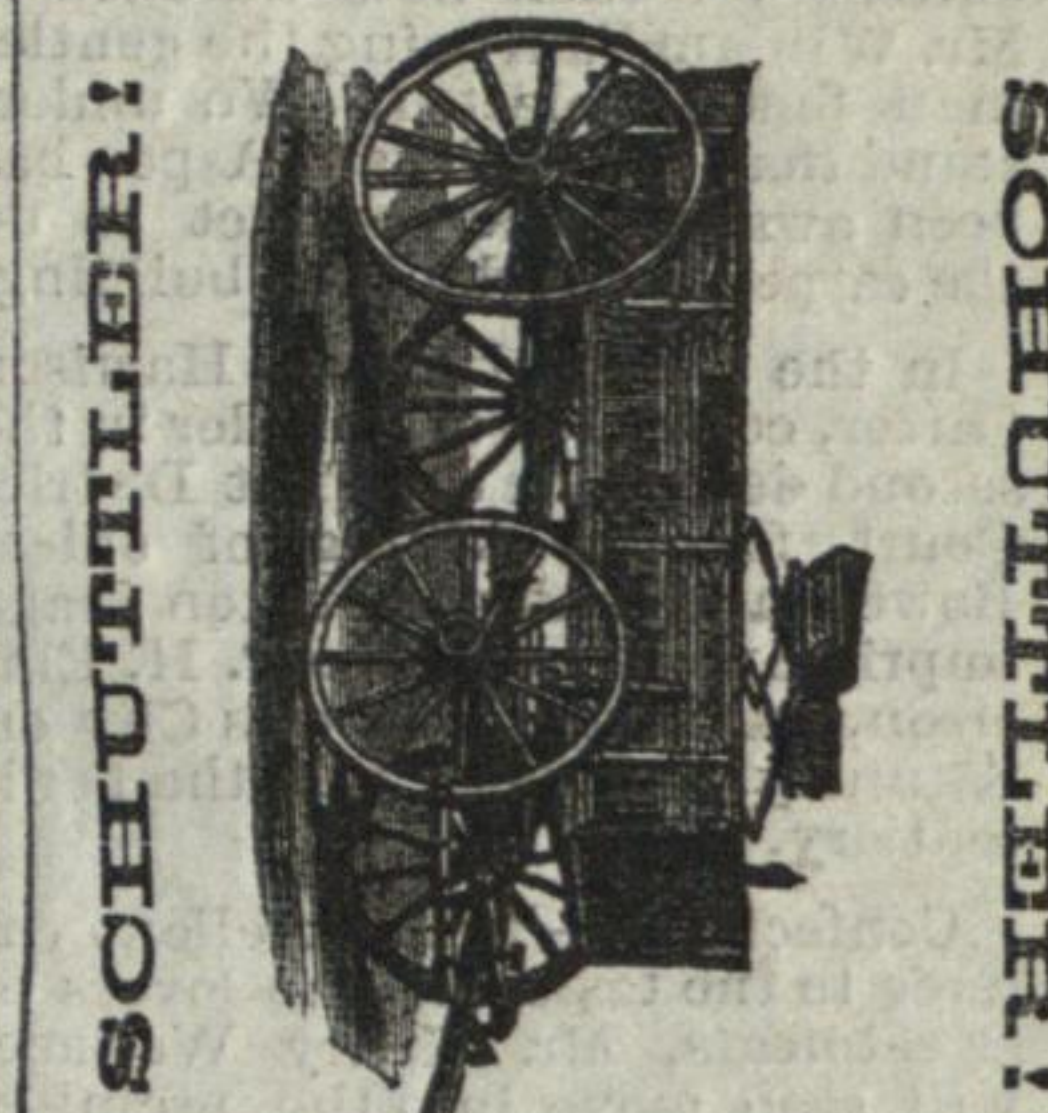
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