

BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

Description of this Famous Educational Institution.

PROVO, Sept. 29, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Of your numerous readers who are friends and patrons of the Brigham Young Academy, but few comparatively have had the pleasure of a personal visit to this pioneer institution of Latter-day Saint instruction. To such the writer begs leave to offer this service as a guide, trusting that he will be able to point out some features of interest to lovers of a praiseworthy system of education.

While on our way to the present quarters of the academy, it may be interesting to note a few points of past history.

Twelve years ago President Brigham Young, foreseeing with prophetic eye the tendency of our present system of public instruction, then newly-born, determined to counteract its effect as far as lay within his power, and to this end established the Brigham Young Academy, and later the Brigham Young College at Logan. The first, and about the only endowment of the former lies in the centre of this city, a mass of ugly ruins. It consisted of a building, which, with two additions erected partly from the overplus of tuition, partly by private donations, was of sufficient capacity to accommodate about 400 students. On the morning of January 6th, 1884, scarcely fewer than that number assembled, many with books in hand, only to

BAHOLD WITH HORROR

the blackened walls and smoking embers of their late beloved alma mater. That the building, however, was not the academy, is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that only one day of the term's work was lost in seeking out and refitting new quarters. The present bank building, and the store of S. S. Jones, adjoining, both newly finished, were magnanimously thrown open by their proprietors, and there the remaining two terms of the academic year were passed.

As a result of the widespread sympathy in behalf of the cause represented by the academy, sufficient means was subscribed to lay the foundations of a new building, which, we trust, will some day be proudly pointed to as worthy the professions of a Latter-day Saint; but for the last three years, sad to say, it has stood in blank, bleak, *statu quo*, the walls threatening to crumble away, ere the trowel again touches them.

Meanwhile the mission of the academy was too urgent to await the slow completion of the new building. With commendable zeal the board secured and had fitted up one-third of the lower hall of the immense Z. C. M. I. warehouse near the depot.

By this arrangement quite as many students can be accommodated as could be in the old building; and though the fact may not generally be known,

THE NEW QUARTERS

are much the more roomy and convenient. And the reason is obvious. The old building was erected for commercial purposes, with a small theatre hall above. As very little scope was afforded for remodeling, the institution was compelled to fit the mould, and like a well-developed foot in a Chinese clog, could not help finding itself cramped. While the present quarters cannot compare with the most improved architectural conveniences of the proposed new academy, yet, in so far as space and materials permitted, they were fitted to the wants of the institution.

"Rather a barn-like appearance from the outside," you suggest. Well, yes, in this respect, it resembles too many of our meeting houses, which it is to be hoped will take on something more of an architectural bloom when the present utilitarian idea possessing our people shall have merged more into the artistic. But in this case the high ceiling and general roominess make up to the student in comfort what is lost in outward decoration.

THE HISS AND CLANGOR

of passing trains is one of the inconveniences of the location. But it is more so in anticipation than in reality, for if the academy fails to beget in a student a concentration oblivious even to the roar of a cannon, it fails in its usual result.

There are in all thirteen rooms occupied by the academy, including the principal's office and the student's laboratory. The largest of these, used for general assemblies of every kind, can be made to seat comfortably 400 students. The other rooms vary in size to suit the departments occupying them.

Aside from the religious instruction especially characterizing the institution, and of which we shall speak presently, the academy has every facility to place it alongside the foremost institutions of our age and country from a secular standpoint. With nine regularly employed teachers, and an efficient corps of normal instructors for repetition work; with adequate furniture and plenty of room and above all a unity of design and execution binding together in one harmonious gradation, every exercise, from the rudiments to the classics, nothing but want of patronage will prevent the academy from maintaining

THE PROUD POSITION

it has won as the leading institution of its kind among the Latter-day Saints. But let us spend a day at the academy

and note the order and progress of events.

At half-past eight the first bell rings and the students assemble in their various departments. At a quarter to 9, the second bell summons them into the general assembly hall for devotional exercises. This being promptly on time to the minute is enjoined as a duty upon students, not only as regards punctual attendance in the morning, but for every exercise during the day. The academy shares none of the dangerous so-called freedom which permits students to come and go with no other incentive or restraint than their own sense of loss and gain. On the contrary, the belief being that this faculty, like all others, can be developed only by constant exercise, it is called into activity twenty times in a day, and students are made to feel that want of punctuality is a disgrace.

A noticeable feature of the devotional exercises is a well-trained choir, made up of select voices from among the students, and enjoying the benefit of training under an able teacher four times a week, it does not fail to discourse

MUSIC AND MELODY

that infuse a spirit of devotion into its hearers. Another feature that will not escape observation is the fact that students open and close school by prayer. A list is made of all students willing to respond to such a call; and the consciousness that each student thus engages to hold himself in readiness is a beautiful religious stimulus that cannot fail to develop a spiritual strength of character.

Brief general business being over, the students are dismissed to their various theological classes. But here our remarks must again be general, for neither space nor time will permit our following each class through its exercise. Suffice it to say that from simple Bible stories and the moral precepts of our Savior, taught in the lower classes, to the systematic study, in the more advanced, of the principles of the Gospel as arranged in the compendium, each student is furnished with that spiritual food best calculated to be digested by him. Every alternate Wednesday, the students are divided according to sex to receive instruction on duties peculiar to each. On such occasions the lady students are instructed by a qualified teacher of their own sex. The Wednesday between these meetings is

DEVOTED TO SPEAKING

on the part of students. Each is expected to bear his testimony or give voice to the noblest and most exalted sentiments within him. Probably no exercise is more conducive to the growth of a testimony of the Gospel than this. President Young's remark that more men receive a testimony on their feet than on their knees is true in the light of another truth, that the heirs of eternal life are born with a testimony. It is the one talismanic jewel transmitted with their souls from eternity, it is a living coal, deeply hidden, it may be, beneath the ashes of indifference, but ready to blaze forth by the gentle fanning of the Spirit of God. It is a pool-spring quiescently gazing upon the sun year after year without changing its gaze, till the Unseen Hand helps it to overflow its bank, when lo! it sails forth to become a mighty river. The power that brightens a testimony to make it shine forth in the countenance, is found in obedience to Paul's injunction, "Quench not the Spirit." Hence it is, that

THESE MEETINGS

are of more worth than all theoretical instructions. The latter alone make but a cistern of the head, while the former strike the well-spring of the heart causing to overflow the refreshing stream of eternal life.

In connection with these exercises, four others may be mentioned having the same tendency. The first is a general repetition class held every Monday afternoon after school. Each teacher of theology propounds ten questions covering the ground passed over during the week. His class is divided into quorums of about half a dozen in each, and a student from a more advanced grade is placed in charge to hear the answers, and make any further explanations needed. This process doubly rivets the subject upon the mind, and moreover, gives each student an opportunity of expressing his ideas in relation to it.

The second to be named in the order of time is the Priesthood meeting, every Tuesday afternoon, after school. Here all students holding the Priesthood are classified in quorums each presided over by one of their members. Questions relating to the administration of the Priesthood are here discussed, and each member given the opportunity to

MAGNIFY HIS CALLING.

Thus is the tangibility, the responsibility of their sacred calling impressed upon them. Thus are they prepared for the future ecclesiastical councils of the Saints.

The third exercise worthy of note is a general theological meeting occupying the last school hour of Wednesday. This is conducted entirely by students, who choose their own chairman and secretary. A programme is carried out consisting of singing by the choir, prayer, singing, a discourse on some theological subject, an essay, select readings in prose and poetry, answering of questions, a Bible story, impromptu addresses, one by a gentleman and one by a lady student, and instruction by the teachers on various topics relating to personal conduct

and behavior. These meetings besides being a source of recreation and instruction, tend directly to place students at their ease in the performance of any duty assigned them in a public assembly.

We have yet to speak of the

MIS-IONARY MEETING,

a sort of advanced Sabbath school, held every Sunday morning. Here the young men holding the Priesthood are called upon to administer the sacrament, and all are given the opportunity to bear their testimony and otherwise prepare themselves, by practice in speaking and conducting the singing for active work. Instructions are constantly given concerning missionary labors by returned Elders, and letters read from time to time from former students now in the field. As may well be imagined, a beautiful spirit prevails which no one visiting these meetings fails to remark. It is with pleasure that the writer remembers the fact that on several occasions in the history of these meetings the

GIFTS OF TONGUES

and interpretation of tongues and prophecy have been manifested to the encouragement and edification of the young Latter-day Saints attending.

We are now ready to visit other departments of the academy, but alas! in the contemplation of a subject alike dear to the heart of every Latter-day Saint, our time is flown, our space absorbed, and we are compelled to content ourselves by saying, "to be continued."

N. L. N.

Third District Court.

Proceedings before Judge Zane Tuesday, October 11:

Ed. E. Brim was arraigned on an indictment charging him with attempting to extort money by means of verbal threats. The indictment recites that the defendant endeavored to obtain certain moneys from Napoleon B. Booth under threats of shooting. Mr. Brim pleaded not guilty. District Attorney Peters suggested that as the offense charged was only a misdemeanor, the bail be fixed at \$300, which was done, and S. L. Sprague and F. M. Bishop became sureties.

The accounts of United States Marshal Dyer for the last quarter were approved.

In the case of J. Baumgarten vs. C. F. Jones et al., on appeal, was involved the civil jurisdiction of United States Commissioners. The Court held that the Edmunds-Tucker law gave to a Commissioner jurisdiction similar to that exercised by a justice of the peace under the laws of the Territory, in civil as well as criminal matters.

Wm. J. Allen was arraigned on an indictment charging him with grand larceny; he is accused of having, on July 26, stolen \$70 from Philip Sibley, in Summit County. He pleaded not guilty.

Susannah Lewis vs. Alma S. Lewis et al.; order of sale awarded plaintiff. U. S. Commissioner Cohn's accounts were approved.

United States vs. John Gerber; unlawful cohabitation; sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined \$100 and costs.

United States vs. Miles L. Williams; unlawful cohabitation; promised to obey the law; fined \$50 and costs.

United States vs. James C. Watson; unlawful cohabitation; sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of \$300 and costs.

United States vs. Charles Burgess; unlawful cohabitation; sentenced to six months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$25 and costs.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court, in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Daniel H. Kimball,
Andrew Kimball,
Alice Kimball and
Sarah Kimball Sickles,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
Benjamin Johnson and
Harriet Johnson,
Defendants.

The People of the Territory of Utah, send greeting:
To Benjamin Johnson and Harriet Johnson, Defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court declaring void a certain deed made and executed by plaintiffs on or about May 1st, 1884, to said defendant Harriet Johnson, on the ground that the said deed was obtained by fraudulent representations of said defendants, and purported to convey Lot Two instead of Lot One, Block 29, Salt Lake City Survey, and ordering also that said defendant deliver up said deed for cancellation and for plaintiffs' costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this Fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.
H. G. McMILLAN,
Clerk.

By J. M. ZANE,
Deputy Clerk.

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NOTICE.

Ferron Townsite.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT whereas Orange Seely, as the Probate Judge of Emery County, U. T., and in accordance with the laws of the United States and of this Territory, did on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1886, duly enter at the U. S. Land Office, in Salt Lake City, U. T., in trust for the several owners and occupants of the lands involved, and as a townsit, to wit: The town of "Ferron," the following described tracts of land, viz: The south east quarter (SE 1/4) of section nine (9), and the west half of the south west quarter (W 1/2 SW 1/4) of section ten (10), in township twenty (20) south, of range seven (7) east, Salt Lake meridian, United States survey for the Territory of Utah, containing 240 acres of land.

I, Jasper Robertson, the successor to said Judge, duly commissioned and qualified, do now notify all persons claiming any rights whatever in or to any lot or parcel of said land, to sign a statement in writing, describing in an accurate manner the lot or parcel of land so claimed, and deliver the same to the Clerk of the Probate Court of Emery County, U. T., within six (6) months from the 31st day of August, 1887, the same being the date of the first publication of this notice, or be forever barred the right of claiming or recovering said land in any court of law or equity.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at Castle Dale, Emery Co., U. T., this 20th day of August, 1887.

JASPER ROBERTSON,
Probate Judge, Emery Co., U. T.

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