DESERET EVENING N TRUTH AND LIBERTY. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> VOL. XII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1879. NO. 225 THE EVENING NEWS U. S. DEPOSITORY. Published every evening except Sunday. One copy, one year, with postage \$10.50 six months ····· 5,25 SALT LARD CITY. - 14 three months, Paid up Capital, - - - \$200,000 THE - \$50,000 DESERET NEWS: WM. H. HOUPEL, President, RLS. ELDREDGE, Vice-Prest. WM. JENNINGS FERAMORY LITTLE JOHN SHARP, GEO. Q. CANNON, L. S. HILLS, Cashier. SENI-WEEKLY. Directors Published every Tuesday and Saturday. One copy, one year, with Postage, \$4,25 2.15 six months, Receives Deposits Payable on " " three months, 64 Demand. Buys and sells exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Loudor, and princi-pal continental cities. **BESERETNEWS WEEKLY** Receives subscriptions to the 4 per Published every Wednesday. cent. funded loan of the U.S. to Makes Collections, Remuting Prosi six months, 1.85 of a crime. Magnolia Balm 14 three months, 44 95 THE TERMS-INI ADVANCE OFFICE-Corner of South and East Temple Streets. (LIMITED.) The News Book and Job Printing 28 Austin Friare, London, and Office has superior facilities for the execution of all kinds of SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. BOOK & JOB PRINTING £160.000; (in 20.000 Shares of £8 each.) BOOX-BINDING AND PAPER-RULING. Number of Shares Subscribed for Asluctud' to Det. 20, 1878. £6,200, say - -\$245,000 NEW YORK TRADE. We beg to inform the public that BENEDICT, HALL & CO., we are brevared to transact a Gen eral Banking Business, for which we have the necessary facilities. **BOOTS & SHOES** We solicit new accounts and busi-Sos. 134 & 135 Grand Street.

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of the pupils, and the ability of the teacher as an instructor. Oh of the cocasions, however, when our time was limited, we would call for what we deemed test classes. At other times we would conduct classes ourselves, sometimes with the object of deter-mining how thorough had been the instruction given, and at other times for the purpose of masking a little knowledge and a vice to the teacher as to better methods of in-struction than those he had adopt-ed. We realized the necessity to success in teaching, cf an implicit confidence of the pupil in the Though better supplied than the majority of schools we visited in the matter of school sparatus, or success in teaching, cf an implicit confidence of the pupil in the teacher, hence we often choose this guise for our instruction to the teacher, which, while transparent to him, did not violate the faith of his pupils. When circumstances favored, we would address the children of tue school and in familiar language and by pleasing illustrations, imof the advantages of aducation, the benefits of school, the necessity of regular and punctual attendance while going to school, the duty and effects of fidelity, the import ance of habits of cleanliness, refine-ment, &c., and with all the duty of gratitude, love and obedience to their parents, kindness and respect to their associates, and faith in God. During our visit, we also took totes of such facts as we thought might be of interest to you, or of statistical importance to your office, pertaining to the location and char-acter of the school building, its material, size, condition, etc., its fur-niture and material for aid in illus tration, as maps, charts, globes, blackboards, &c. After the dismi-sion of the school, if we remained so long, we took the opportunity of giving such direct advice to the teacher as our observations seemed to justify. A third step in the course of our investigations was to hold a confer ence with the trustees, who gener-ally accompanied us in our visits to the schools. In this conference we the schools. In this conference we urged as essential to the best inter-ests of their district, that they study the duties of their office, and perform those duties with fidelity and promptness; and in order to avoid the unpleasant and some-times expensive blunders that are odcasionally made, that they study closely the school law, and with a

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closely the school law, and with a view also of noting its defects, that as an instrument designed to aid in the production of good schools, it might be improved. On such oc-casions we also proposed to hear any questions that they might wish to ask pertaining to the du-ties of their office. In man cases, ese questions were answered, and elicited the fact that blunders in attempts to discharge their duties were not uncommon. Through ignorance of the law or its misin-terpretation we learned that incligible persons had been elected a-trustees, that in some cases meet-ings, at which a local tax had been used, were illegal; that teachers

fested a deep interest in the subjec

tel to be a fine educational

call as an educational meeting at an hour so unpropitous as 4 p.m. If We remonstrated with Superinten-dent Christensen for calling a meet-ing at such an unfavorable time for farmers, and in their busiest season. However, it seemed to be the only time possible, under his arrangements for our visits; but he said the people would "come out," and indeed they did, for we had a crowded house of attentive listen-ers. After our examination of the school and at the close of the meeting, we held our usual con-

visited in succession the schools of Mantus, Corinne, Lake Side, and Deweyville, the only settlements thus accessible to us that had covered with dirt and cobwebs, or faded and warped and blistered from exposure in the window as chools in session. We attempted meetings in only two of these places, Brigham City and Mantha, at both of which there

from exposure in the window as sunshades, or to stop the wind and rain through broken giass; globes we have seen dismounted and dented and scarred, and black-boards wantonly defaced. These observations are general pirit prevailing. The earnestness of the good peo-ple of Mantua is shown in their

and apply with greater significance, perhaps, to schools in other places than to these of Lavis County.

than to those of Davis County. In the matter of good teachers for her schools, this county has just reasons to be proud. There is nothing, perhaps, connected with our school affairs that more signifi-cantly indicates true efficiency, or their relation to the spirit and progress of the age than the character of the teachers em-ployed. Fine grounds and homes ployed. Fine grounds and houses and furniture and spparatus and books, all of the best and most exn books, all of the best and most en-pensive kinds, are simply dead, un-productive manner without the an-imus of a live and progressive teacher. The old-fashioned text-book questions and answer teach-ing obsolete, and we trust will be soon entirely supplemented by a class with better scholastic attain-d class with better scholastic attain-

rest and to awalt the morning, when we expected to enter a new field ON and after July 5th, during the bath of labor. Yours obediently, JOHN R. PARK. SALT LAKE CITY, July 18, 1879. Hon. John Taylor, Supt. District Schools, Territory of Utah: Dear Sir.-Dr. Park and myself

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