## SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

### The Work Before the Territorial Convention Yesterday Afternoon.

At yesterday afternoon's session of the Convention nominations for grammar for adoption were declared in order.

Mr. Sabott said he thought we should pause before making too many changes and hoped the convention would be careful in spending the people's money.

Mr. Chappell moved that the members be allowed five minutes each during discussion. Carried.

The chairman requested the secretary to read the following communication:

SALT LAKE CITY, June 30, 1892.

To the Honorable Text Book Board, City:

GENTLEMEN—We are credibly informed that a majority dealers in text books in this country have not purchased the books in use in Utah, and that many of them are now in a shape that they can be disposed of at almost figures that can be done by merchants of this Territory. The announcement of this fact has caused some to hesitate in being discriminated against, and we would respectfully ask you to notify the members of dealers that unless you in your wisdom can with propriety so convene it for us the books for the use of the public schools of the Territory are constituted.

It is urged by Eli's Cooperative Necessity Institution, by Thomas H. Webber, clerk; George Q. Cannon & Sons Co.; Margaret Reid, Utah Book & Stationery Co. and D. H. Parsons.

Mr. Allen nominated Reid & Hallogy's series.

U. A. Short named Hyde's Practical Lessons.

D. C. Hubbard named Hyde's Spelling in conjunction with Maxwell's Reader and Second Book.

Messrs. Allen, Wilson, Perry and Harmon championed the cause of Reid & Hallogy's.

Messrs. Hubbard, Linford and Robinson were for the Maxwell's series.

Mr. Greenwood made an earnest speech for Hyde's First Lessons and Maxwell's Second and Third. He was followed by Mr. Hayes for the same course.

Dr. Parks favored Hyde's Lessons for primary.

Maxwell's Grammar, Second and Third Book, and Hyde's First Lessons were adopted.

## THE SEVEN SIMPLETONS.

### A TALE OF THE HILLS OF INDIA.

One of Dodha's favorite stories is the following humorous legend:

One night a time seven simpletons were sitting about a fire. And, as luck they came in a [illegible] of rainwater which lay still not bright under the sky. And, looking into the pool, they saw a moon in it. Whereupon, their hearts and wisely concluded that the pool was very deep. Whereupon, they were much puzzled as to how they should get across. One of the simpletons, who was the beloved of the party, said: "Let us make a stringent hunting shall of the moon to fend of bhut, and I gotta first. And I will leap as far as I can, and the you must follow me." So they all bowed to gether into the moon and got safely across, and, moreover, returned, having achieved with and from bhut in fend.

When they were safely on the other side it suddenly occurred to the elder simpleton that one of their number was missing, evidently being drown in the pooble. So he counted, and, twice, thrice. But as he left himself out each time the result each time was that there were only six simpletons. So he bid each stand in turn and each counted after the fashion of the eldest simpleton, each time found that the number was six. And yet they could not for the life of them make out who was missing. And they were sorry themselves and very penitent.

At this junction there came to them a wise man, and to him they told their doubts and difficulty. And, looking at their simple faces and the shallow pooble wherein they had troubled themselves, he saw his way to profit by their foolishness. So with an air of much modesty he promised to resolve the case in simplicity. If all each would agree to work for him a year and a day which he agreed. To which they gladly consented. On this, the wise man taking a twig, notched it in seven places and bid the simpletons count the places, which they did and, behold, they were seven. Then to each man he gave a piece and asked: "How can ye be sty, when to each I have given a fend in fourth in the power pooble of bhut?" Whereat their all in were much relieved, and they began to toil with and work for the wise man.

Now the labor of simpletons is a trial to wise men, and so the event proved in this case. The first task they performed was the harvesting of the winter rice. They reaped and bound and brought the sheaves home, and asked the wise man where they should put them. But the wise man was occupied with his own thoughts, and said: "Ask my old woman and tell them where she says." So they did so to the old woman and asked her. But the old woman sat busy smoking her husband's stinkers, so she cried: "Dad, you ask your answer! Put them on my head!" Which without any hesitation they did so, at that the dinner was spoiled and the old woman died, being smothered by the paddy. And when the wise man came in hungry and asked for his wife the simpletons told him what had happened. And when he was vexed they asked him with Music Same why he was angry with they for obeying orders.

Then the wise man, seeing no remedy, but them go a story on old woman. So they made a sledge of bamboos, and putting the old woman on it, started off like the wind, so as to get home the quicker to wipe. But they went so fast through the tamarind grove that the old woman was swept off the sledge by a bamboo spike. But this they did not perceive for so soon as they got to the place their one thought was to get a grave dug as fast as possible. To this work, according, they addressed themselves. And when the grave was ready behold the old woman was gone. And they said: "This be very wicked woman. Her husband orders her to lie stretch and look, she is not dead at all, but has run away. What are we to do now?" So they looked down dismal.

Now there was another old woman herding cattle close by, and seeing that they could not go home to super without carrying sticks and burying an old woman they hoped to fill with of her screams and struggles. And then they came home and told the wise man what they had done.

The next day the wise man bid the seven simpletons go and plow above the great banyan tree, meaning higher up the hill. But they set to work conscientiously by hand to make and plow into top of the tree with ropes. But the ropes came and the seven were killed. And again they told the wise man what they had done. And when he came to them for a lack of words, they upon pleaded that they had only obeyed as they were told.

A sad smile came to the lips of the wise man and he said: "I hope they will always by the time dead wisely, until the wise man could show it no longer. So he told the simpletons, that he wanted to make a supposed cause, and that they must cut down a small tree for the purpose. "But," he said, "if it falls on the ground it will break, and you there will say cause be? When you see the tree falling to the fall, run to under it and receive it on your shoulders." To which they agreed, and when the wise man had cut the tree it, and were duly killed all except one, who, being the stronger, stood ready to receive the tree. For the remainder kept their vows of the greatest and saved this simpleton's life. And he, seeing his brothers dead, was pressed with rage, and taking up the ax, cut off the wise man's head off, which proves that even a simpleton is a match for a wise man if he have for ax in his hand.—Allahabad (India) Pioneer.

## THICKLY POPULATED

### A SPOT IN NEW YORK CITY THAT IS VERY GENTLY SETTLED.

#### Nothing Like It Anywhere Else Outside Paris or Turn Due to Many Block Dwells in One Square Mile—There Are Thousands People Living in the Series.

One square mile of New York city's area, fashioned of streets and public squares, has a population of more than 50,000. It is possible to plot on a map an irregular district covering a territory of a square mile which will have a population of half a million, but to do that one would have to range over the map, picking out thickly populated blocks. It is not possible to plot an area with a population of more than 50,000 living in a compact and continuous territory. That population of more than 50,000 in a square mile is not exceeded anywhere else in the most thickly populated spot on the earth.

The large population is possible because the tenement and real estate owners of New York are more modern and more inventive than those in European cities. The densely populated tenements in New York are not usually the property of estates, handed down from generation to generation, like the property of the Astors and the Duke of Westminster the largest real estate owners in London. So some can manage a large block of tenement property as well as a small tenement one. He will not get much revenue from it, and he will see to it that it is filled with tenants unless will be happiest is as promptly.

The most thickly populated quarter of New York is owned by thousands of small and very competitively small owners. The owners, agents, gleebots whose business is the management of property, and whenever they can get a rate of income 1 or 2 per cent higher they will tear down an old building and put up a new one in its place. Their motive is not to accommodate the people. They cannot afford to be fools and let idle lots and pay their taxes and assessments in it for its prospective profits, so do the large landowners of Manhattan Island. Many of the owners have bought tenements with tenant outrages in the same neighborhood where they made their money. The tax rolls show that a large share of the tenement property is owned by men of foreign names and birth who came to New York as poor immigrants and now own the property where some recent immigrants live, and where the rents are more as many of them as they can and charge as much rent as they can get.

Nine tenths form of tenements will hold more people than the lowest class lodging houses and cheap tenements on the east side and the west side between Ninth and Twelfth avenues. Neither Chinatown, in San Francisco, the lower quarters of an Atlantic city, nor the slums of London or Paris will hold as many people to the acre, because there and four story buildings are comparatively rare in either place, while a few very tenements of five floors. In the poorer quarters of London the owners spend little money on improvements when they are not compelled to by the health authorities, because any expenditure for improvements would have to come out of the pockets of the poor, and they do not want their incomes curtailed.

The most densely populated square mile in New York does not include Five Points and Chinatown. It might be made to include them, one to the Bowery, by to Fifth and Third avenue, the Bowery and Bayard and Baxter bay, but Paradise park, the Tombs, the new criminal court house, and the numerous intersecting streets in that neighborhood bring up an area of the square that no section is not as thickly populated as that near Stanton and Rivington streets, where Avenue C begins, and down Pitt, Ridge, Essex, Ludlow and the other east side streets which stop at Houston street. Close by, Houston street and Avenue C is the most thickly settled block, with a rate of population of more than a million to the mile.

The most thickly populated square mile includes the whole of the Eighth assembly district, all of the Twelfth except the three election districts along the water front, all of the Ninth west of Lewis street, all of the Fourth except the five districts along the East river, and all of the Tenth and Fourteenth except the two election districts between Second avenue and the Bowery and Third avenue. It includes Tompkins square, which is as large as three avenue blocks and has no population, the small square at the intersection of Canal street and the large manufactories. The canal includes are Fourteenth street, Second avenue, Houston street, the Bowery, Delancey street, Cherry street, Jackson avenue, Hudson street for a block, Ninth street for a short block, Avenue D half to Fourteenth street.

In that district, not counting the square and those at the intersections of diagonal streets, are 108 blocks, most of them small blocks, the whole covering less than five by one way by ten the other way, all in the Fourteenth district, all in the Twelfth, all in the Tenth, all in the Eighth, 6 in the Ninth, 6 in the Fourth. The population of that area in Fourth district, about 60,000; Eighth district, 50,000; Tenth district, 50,000; Fourteenth district, 50,000; and the population of the Twelfth district is about 40,000.

The Twelfth and Eighth districts are especially people in the block, while the highest average population to the block is in the Fourteenth district, about 1,000 to the block. The figures of people crowded together equate to a population for in the larger area of the blocks, as they are all avenue blocks from 200 to 250 feet in length, while for the 1,000 from the blocks are not two blocks but nine. The most densely populated neighborhood is in the upper part of the Ninth district and the lower part of the Tenth district, around Stanton, Rivington and Houston streets.—New York Sun.

### Boots Like Houses.

On a block of the Tippecanoe river, between Rochester and Bloomington, is a cottage given up to the use of the people of the community. Yesterday, for it was not a regular church, a stretch of river with sandbags beyond. Every one who knew anything knew the spot, and had heard the story of the death of the grandfather.

Many years ago a mower was passing along the highway with his family. He had neither friends nor acquaintances in the neighborhood, and, in fact, the locomotive was spoken of. His wife took sick on the road and he had to stop on his journey at the place bordering the above the beautiful river. He found no remedy for his wife's sickness and she died. Wind and hail and a little snow now the daughter, then a little girl, he dug a grave and buried her in white sand. The locomotive, if there ever was one, he repaired, and all trace of the identity of the dead was lost. But every one respected the burial place.

Another year a daughter with it in neighborhood was Mrs. Martha Alleman, one of the city. Last week she was taking with an Indianapolis friend of childhood acquaintance. The new friend in the course of the conversation said:

"There is one thing that I have not early life, and that is that I do not know where my mother is buried. I was still young when my father died in the new community where we had settled. My mother had been dead some years at the time. All I remember is that on a long journey in a good covered wagon we stopped on the banks of a river. There, after some days, we buried dog. I hole in the earth, and I have felt sometimes that it was a form of grave for mother, for another had died, and there father so alone has buried here."

"Was there a great bluff along the river and a road running near the spot through a forest?"

"Yes I can see the scene now picture in my mind. I remember the road and the bluff distinctly."

"Then, my dear sister," said Mrs. Alleman, "I can tell you where your mother is buried." And she related the story as above.

The lady will go to Rochester and Bloomington the country to be reunited graves.—Indianapolis News.

### Curious Fate of a Clock.

The Blanchly Kansas City, of the Clock Forwarding company, which so long has an Washington night from Savannah, caused the death of a few days ago of a man who was a somewhat curious character. Off Hilton Head, steaming along at the rate of seventeen miles an hour, the steamship ran in rough water into the shark, striking the forward compartment, so to speak. The shark was unable to withstand itself owing to the immense pressure of the water.

In a few moments the sharpshooters had cut the hole to the backbone, and this in turn breaking under the strain, the shark caused the escape of an inverted V, hanging on either side of the bow like an eel trap, the head and tail being still connected by the muscles of the back. Caught then, the shark was towed along by the steamship for several miles, and until the ship at quarantine, when, released from the pressure of the water, the body slowly sank.—New York Sun.

### A Toy Industry Festival.

A remarkable token of the importance of the toy industry in the ancient city of Nuremberg is afforded by the great gathering in one of the palace halls at a banquet to celebration of the completion of the 200,000th model steam engine by a well known maker. Among the guests were the heads of the municipality and several industrial and commercial corporations.

The little model which marks this stage in the toy making industry of the Nuremberg firm was constructed with the latest improvements. It was adorned with a tested wreath, and exhibited in the hall side by side, in order to show the progress made in the construction of model of the date 1873. It is said that this factory alone has also turned out more than 250,000 magic lanterns.—London Opinion.

### Conformance Theft.

Poets find sermons in stones, but thieves find philosophers look for counterfeits of a different kind. On Friday the East Indian Museum, which has on show some of a new bridge at Cambridge, Yesterday evening the stone was found to have been lately removed. The stone, according to the custom observed on such occasions, contained a bottle in which coins of the realm were duly sealed up. The thieves evidently adopted by the third house on a par with the historic mode of counting pig immortalized by Elia.—London Globe.

### The Guillotine and Its Inventor.

One of the most widely disseminated of popular errors is that Dr. Guillotin invented the grim machine which still bears his name. The real inventor of this sinister contrivance was Dr. Louis, a well known medical man and permanent secretary of the Parisian School of Medicine, or Academie de Medicine.

Dr. Guillotin, who died in 1814, courageously but vainly protested against the use of his name in connection with the disagreeable object, as evidence, if one were wanted, of the great difficulty there is of correcting a popular error. Needless to say that the legend that Dr. Guillotin was among the victims of his friend's invention and merited fate instead of Robespierre is totally apocryphal. He died a good old age, and in his bed, surrounded by his children who, he trust, evinced proficiency to choose their name.—London Saturday Review.


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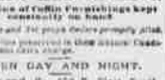

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