

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 10.

For Cache.—The Excursion party for Cache, which left the city this morning, was a large one.

From Ogden.—Mr. C. W. Penrose, of the Ogden Junction and Bishop Walter Thompson of that city, were in town yesterday.

Anniversary.—To-day is the anniversary of the destruction of the Jewish Temple, at Jerusalem, and is an occasion observed by fasting and prayer by "orthodox" Jews in all parts of the world.

Election Returns.—Logan, Aug. 7th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

I herewith forward you the following abstract of election returns of Cache County, U. T.

Commissioners to Locate University Lands:

John Van Cott,	-	-	1060
Lewis S. Hills,	-	-	1060
John Rowberry,	-	-	1060

Councillor from Cache and Rich Counties:

Moses Thatcher,	-	-	1059
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COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff:

Alvin Crockett,	-	-	1059
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County Recorder:

Brigham Young, Jun.,	-	-	1057
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Selectman:

Charles O. Card,	-	-	1059
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Yours respectfully,

JAMES A. LEISHMAN,

County Clerk.

Judge Pyper's Court.—This morning that stalwart specimen of Teutonic extraction, Phil. Kholheyer, appeared before his honor on a charge of assault and battery, on the person of another Teuton, name Jordan.

Kholheyer was his own attorney, and his display of pathetic bursts of eloquence, which fell like pearly drops on the ear of the Court, was an exemplification of the poetic saying that "Many a Flower is born to Bloom Unseen."

"Dis big broad shouldered man vas de von vet commenced dot row. Dis pig fellow he peetched into a leetle pit of a fellow like me, who hasn't got my veight only a little dot is puffed oud by a leetle peer. It vas him vot struck de fatal plov, an den I vent for him. Ven I vos fourteen year old I made a fow dot I would not strike nobody till dey first strike me."

The Court asked if he really meant to state that Jordan struck him a fatal blow, or whether he meant it was the first blow, when, on reflection, Philip said, well, he guessed he meant the first blow. The Court was impregnable to the powerful appeal for the defense, and fined the accused \$7.50, which he paid.

Bit by a Rattlesnake.—On Thursday, Mr. John Ashworth, of Beaver, went to a canyon about five miles southeast of town for a load of wood. While in the act of raising a log from the ground, a rattlesnake that lay in ambush about two feet distant, made a jump and fastened its fangs in the fleshy part of his right hand, between the thumb and finger. He immediately swung the serpent around him, which had the effect of making it let go its hold; Mr. Ashworth then killed it with a rock, after which he placed a compress of horse-hair around his wrist, and then, in spite of his great peril, proceeded to put on his load of wood, which accomplished, he drove to town and got medical assistance. Meantime his hand and wrist had swollen to an enormous size, but the Doctor's applications and liberal potations of whiskey saved the young man's life. The snake had eight rattles. —Beaver Enterprise, Aug. 7.

An exchange has the following as a cure for the bite of a rattlesnake:

"A post office agent traveling in Texas tells of the successful use of the gall of a rattlesnake as an antidote for the bite of that reptile. In the case spoken of relief was almost instantaneous to the patient, who was writhing in paroxysms of great pain, rapidly swelling and becoming purple. A friend of the writer, who spent several years in California and New Mexico, saw the same remedy successfully used among the Indians in the latter country.

"In one instance an Indian's dog near the camp was bitten in the

nose by a large rattlesnake. The Indians immediately opened the reptile and administered the gall. The cure was rapid and effectual."

Normal Institute.—Tuesday, Aug. 10. 9 a.m.—Roll call, answered by sentiments. Here are a few of them—

"Intemperance leads to destruction."—T. A.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners."—L. F.

"Shun the appearance of evil."—H. L.

"Poverty has depressed many a genius to a hermit."

Here is one that ought to be true—

"Honor is the basis of all trade."—H. L.

The following is restrictive of sympathies—

"One bosom to recline upon,
One heart to be his only one,
Is quite enough for love."
C. B. F. D. S.

That depends. Some people have large capacities for love, and can love many. Others have not the capacity to love more than one. Some do not seem to have love capacity for that even, not for one, except it be No. 1. Most people love their friends, and the Scriptures say, "Love your enemies." Most people have at least one friend and one enemy, and those make two to love.

Here is a more comprehensive sentiment—

"Love one another."—M. J. H.

Here is a good one to follow—

"Keep thy lips from evil, and thy tongue from speaking guile."

The following looks vinegary—

"Better take a single position than the double with a scolding woman."

Here is a counterpart to the above—

"Better to dwell in the corner of a house top alone than in a wide house with a growling man."

Here are a number of excellent ones—

"Never too old to learn."—G. M. M.

"Wisely improve the present."—E. P.

"If we subdue not our passions, they will subdue us."—E. R.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself."—N. M. Y.

"My light is none the less for lighting my neighbors."—W. C. L.

"Modesty is virtue's handmaid."—T. W.

"Friendship is the wine of life."—A. D.

"Let us be true to our calling."—S. J.

"Let us practise what we teach."—E. A. H.

"They only have lived long who have lived virtuously."—51.

9.15.—Prof. Karl G. Maeser continued his lecture on the Theory and Practice of Teaching in his usual interesting and instructive manner. He answered the question, Why do you consider it dangerous to give prizes in school? by reading from the works of several authors, and proving that in many cases those who are the most studious often fail to obtain a prize. He deprecated the use of vulgar or profane language by a teacher, and enlarged on the synthetical and analytical methods of teaching and their merits and demerits. He represented his method of teaching a primer class by the use of school tablets.

10.10.—Prof. J. R. Park renewed the subject of Arithmetic, and wished to correct an idea that he discarded the use of text books. He does use them, but prefers to use any work that will give instruction and examples on the principle before the class, giving preference to a "test example" book. Notation and numeration were examined and explained.

10.45.—Miss Josephine Cole treated on the subject of Geography. She would insist on the child giving the definitions of geographical terms in the language of the text book. Repetition is a successful teacher. She described her method of teaching. She would combine history with geography and would make geography a fixture on the mind of the child. She would assign lessons in geography to her

pupils every day. Simple facts make up the great amount of knowledge.

11.30.—Advanced Grammar—by Doctor Park. He teaches by examples. He illustrated on the blackboard his method of diagrams, and the mode of teaching the definitions of the terms used.

Admitted as members:
Salt Lake Co.—Elmira S. Barney, Helen Alexander, Kate Ferguson, Nina M. Young.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

12.30 p.m.—Miss D. Snow continued the subject of spelling, advocated the writing of words as the best method of making lasting impressions on the mind and analyzing and tracing the origin of words, explaining prefixes, &c. The orthographical rules should be well understood by the pupils.

1.30.—Prof. Coyner illustrated by example the rules of single and double position. He returned to his subject of the analysis of the constitution of the U. S. and also described the latest improvement in the graded schools in America.

Residence and Voting.

LOGAN, Aug. 3rd, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Permit me to ask through your columns, a question, and likewise an answer through the same medium, not for my own personal benefit, but for the benefit of some who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

Do our laws or the laws of the United States offer any bar to the elective franchise of a native born or fully naturalized citizen who may have been absent in a foreign country two or three years, for pleasure or on business, leaving his family at home, his houses, lands and all his property upon which the lawful taxes thereon are duly and promptly paid? He returns on Saturday, and the following Monday is an election, may he vote at that election?

INQUIRER.

Yes, he certainly can, the fact of a person being absent from his residence for some time does not change his residence. The residence of a person, within the meaning of the law of the United States and of the Territory, is where his property is and where he intends his residence to be. This point was so decided, some months ago, in the Third District Court, by Judge Emerson.

SALT LAKE CITY,

Aug. 7th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

From what I have read in the papers published here, and from public rumor, I conclude that there has lately been considerable agitation on the question of cutting timber from the government lands, and the enforcement of the payment of stumpage to the government. A reasonable amount of zeal on the part of an official in behalf of the government he represents is perhaps commendable, provided he does not show his ignorance and pusillanimity by putting on what are generally called "airs," the almost invariable indication of a conceited ignoramus.

It appears to me that there is a possibility of a government official rendering himself not only obnoxious, but supremely ridiculous, as an incident I am about to narrate will serve to show.

The other day I was on the point of making a bargain for a load of firewood with Mr. Hale, of Mill Creek, when a man of somewhat diminutive stature and very pompous and grandiloquent style, whose name is Silva, and who is connected with the land office here, interrupted us by asking Mr. Hale where he got "them" logs.

"Mill Creek Canyon," was the answer. Then followed a long string of other questions and answers about robbing the government of its timber, accompanied by threats of having Mr. Hale arrested for cutting the firewood without paying stumpage.

He also forbade me purchasing the wood with a flourish of terrible force about me also bringing myself under the strong arm of the "lar," by the way, he used that word "lar" at least twenty-five times within a few minutes.

"Well," said I, "suppose people are travelling along through the country and want a fire to cook their victuals, is it necessary that they should go hunting everywhere for a man like you to pay stumpage on the fuel they use?"

He retorted this by another crusher about the "lar." He didn't

make the "lar," but the "lar" was there, and none were supposed to be ignorant of the "lar."

"How much," said I, "is the stumpage anyhow?"

"A dollar a thousand," was the answer.

"Well, I am going to buy this wood," said I, "and can pay the stumpage to this great government, which has so great a representative." The amount is probably about half a cent, as the load was a small one, but when Mr. S. calls for it he must not forget to bring the necessary change along.

Mr. Hale, the seller of the wood, being somewhat unsophisticated, and probably impressed with the awful majesty of Mr. S.'s manner of discoursing on the "lar," and to avoid being sent to the penitentiary for the remainder of his earthly career, for the stupendous crime of defrauding the government of half a cent, while many of its public men are stealing from it only such insignificant sums as from \$10,000 to a square million, subsequently went to the land office to pay the immense stumpage bill. Mr. S. was not there, but the gentleman to whom he stated his business greeted him with shouts of laughter, until his cachinnatory ebullitions nearly burst the buttons from his clothing.

My personal advice to U. S. land office officials is, Do not run the stumpage business "into the ground" and make yourselves appear small potatoes.

Respectfully,

BARKER CHILD.

11th Ward,
Salt Lake City.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

NIAGARA, N. Y., 9.—To-day, six citizens of this place visited the cave of the winds without a guide, as they had frequently done before. After passing through the cave, two of the party, Mr. Elbert Parsons, aged 29, and Miss Lottie C. Philpott, aged 25, descended to an eddy, which is never visited by guides; the lady lost her foothold and was caught by the gentleman, but the current carried both into the river below, where they were drowned.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 9.—A letter from New Harmony states that the Wabash river broke through the levee in the vicinity of here on Saturday night, inundated many farms, and destroyed a great amount of property; tugs are towing barges loaded with stock, day and night, to places of safety. A thousand acres of corn are submerged.

WASHINGTON, 9.—About \$20,000 of the stolen money from the Treasury was recovered this p.m.; the marshal seized the property of Ottoman, and closed the restaurant. The whole amount taken will probably be restored to the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Commodore Ammen, acting secretary of the Navy, to-day, received, from the acting secretary of State, a dispatch from Tripoli, dated 7th, stating that Mr. Vidal, the American consul, and his wife, had been insulted by Tripolitan sailors, and asking whether any of our vessels of war could conveniently reach that port. Orders were issued, that as the steamer Hartford, Captain Harmony, now at that port, said to be en route home from the Asiatic station, proceed to inquire into the facts, and demand that the perpetrators of the insult be arrested and punished. Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the European station, was also instructed to keep himself advised of the circumstance, and, if necessary, to send another vessel to Tripoli, to act with the Hartford.

The stocks and other personal property in Alexandria, belonging to Ottoman, arrested in connection with the Treasury larceny, has been attached.

MEMPHIS, 10.—The Avalanche, this a.m., has a lengthy review of the situation along the river in the Memphis District. The summing up of the cotton already in the water is about 2,000 acres, and while the writer regards the situation as more hopeful than a few days since, he urges constant and sleepless vigilance on the part of those whose lands are threatened. He says the danger to the five plantations in Walnut Bend, 60 miles below here, is from the back water in St. Francis, which, last week, extended up to Wilkesburg, a distance of eighty miles.

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