

KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

Introduction of Better Methods for Primary Schools.

The kindergarten, though a well established institution in many parts of the United States, is comparatively unknown in Utah. An effort to introduce it, however, is being made, and the movement should be encouraged. A normal class, composed of lady teachers in the district schools of this city, has been receiving instruction in kindergarten work from Mrs. Mary E. Jones, a lady of superior attainments and qualifications in this regard. The class has held its sessions in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, and to-day completed an abbreviated course of twenty-five lessons. County Superintendent Wm. M. Stewart, H. P. Richards, Esq., one of the school trustees of the Fourteenth District, Prof. C. F. Wilcox and a representative of the News witnessed the closing exercises, which were

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Mrs. Jones had trained the class of teachers precisely as she would one of small children, the best method of qualifying them for kindergarten work. The work of the class embraced lessons with colors, natural objects, blocks, cubes, etc., of a character to develop and train the senses of children, and half an hour spent in observing the class at work was sufficient to show how practical and valuable Mrs. Jones' method is in the education of very young children. A prominent feature of her system is the songs, all of which convey instruction or stimulate observation on the part of the pupils.

Several of the leading educators of this city are earnestly advocating the introduction of the kindergarten.

as an appendage to the district schools, and the value placed upon it where it has long been tried, justifies the movement to establish it here.

The class which to-day completed a course of lessons, is unanimous in praise of the system it has been studying, and Mrs. Jones proposes to continue it, and also to organize a beginning class. All who wish to unite with either class are invited to meet at the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms at 4 p.m. on the first of September. Mrs. Jones is a graduate of Iowa College, and of the Iowa Normal Kindergarten, and is spoken of as, and appears to be, a model teacher.

Following are the names of the teachers who comprised the class just closed, and

WHO ARE PIONEERS

in the kindergarten movement:

Miss May Wells, Mrs. Lizzie Wilcox, Miss Louisa Siddoway, Miss Sadie Tripp, Miss Rachel Edwards, Miss Annie Lynch, Miss Bessie Dean, Miss Ella Nebeker, Miss Olive Derbridge, Mrs. T. W. Bliss, Mrs. Annie Kay Hardy, Mrs. M. E. Randall, Mrs. Mary C. Jonasson, Miss Hagstrom, Mrs. Sarah Stewart.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

How They Do the Business in Arizona.

The Flagstaff Champion of August 13, has the following:

"About a week since several cowboys who had been in the employ of the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, left Holbrook, where the headquarters of the company are, and went south towards Tonto basin to a place called Newton's ranch. While there they heard that an old ranchman named Blevins, living on Canon Creek, had been missing for two or three weeks, and the residents of the neighborhood suspected foul play. The boys went over to a ranchman named Graham, and being joined by four men from that place, making eight in all, they went in search of the missing man. The next day they reached the residence of one of the Tewksbury gang in Tonto basin and went up to the place to make some inquiries regarding the man they were in search of.

A woman came to the door and stated that none of the men were in, and after a few words had passed the eight horsemen turned to leave the place. They had scarcely begun to move away when a volley was fired from the windows of the house. Two of the men fell dead from their saddles—John Payne and R. M. Gillespie—and a third—G. T. Tucker—was shot through the body, the ball entering his left side. Three horses were also killed by the same volley. The men could not tell who their assailants were, and as the enemy were completely protected the remaining six of the party could do nothing but ride away out of the range of the deadly weapons, leaving the dead men and horses on the field. They made their way to Graham's as quick as they could with the wounded man (Tucker), but he died before they reached the ranch.

From information brought by a man who left Graham's ranch on Wednesday a party had started from there to recover the dead bodies of Payne and Gillespie. To do so they would have to go within thirty yards of the house. No information of this expedition has been received, but it is feared that further bloodshed may have ensued. The scene of the tragedy is beyond telegraphic communication. Further particulars are expected from Holbrook by mail.

A dispatch from Tombstone, August 16, says:

"Later particulars of the shooting at

Newton's ranch, in Pleasant Valley, sixty-five miles north of Globe, on the 9th inst. are to the effect that John Payne and Haupt Blevins were killed and Thomas Tucker, R. M. Gillespie and Thomas Carrington wounded. Gillespie was badly wounded and cannot be found. He is supposed to be dead. Eight are said to be the number in the Newton house that did the firing. The other side of the story is not yet reported."

A telegram from Globe (Arizona) gives the additional information that the party which went in search of the bodies had arrived at the Tewksbury place on Newton's ranch, and found that the buildings had been burned and the place deserted. The latest advices from that section are contained in a dispatch of Wednesday last, from Tucson, as follows:

"Governor Zuelick to-day received a telegram confirming the report of the shooting of three of the Graham party by the Tewksburys, at Newton's ranch, in Pleasant Valley, Yavapai County. The feud has existed for several years, but has been strengthened of late by Tewksbury taking sheep into Pleasant Valley, which is opposed by the other faction, who are cattlemen. Further trouble is anticipated, as both sides are determined and fearless men and well armed. The section is remote from a telegraph office and 100 miles from Prescott. Communication is meagre and slow."

CASTLE VALLEY.

News Gleanings From Points in Emery County.

We condense a communication from "Emery," dated August 19th, as follows:

Apostle Franklin D. Richards and President A. H. Cannon of the Seventies, lately visited Emery Stake, very much to the satisfaction of the Saints residing there.

Many of the settlers in Castle Valley are poor, and would be pleased to see men of means and energy locate among them and develop the resources of that section.

The people of Price are making another effort to complete the canal leading into the townsite. Bishop Franzen selected as his counselors, E. W. McIntire and Arthur W. Horsely, who were sustained as such at the last quarterly conference.

In Huntington many improvements are being made. The Elders and Seventies are erecting a neat hall, of brick, in which to hold their meetings. The new co-op. store has received its roof, and when finished will be a creditable structure. Elias Cox & Co. are erecting a store and the people of the town are building a tabernacle.

Castle Dale, the county seat, has some good buildings, fine farms, and promising young orchards.

Orangeville is the oldest and best improved settlement in the county, in respect to farms and orchards.

The crops did fair for a bountiful harvest considering the acreage, although for want of seed several thousand acres have not been cropped. Harvest is now on hand and the farmers are smiling in the fields.

An abominable practice is complained of. Sheep are "dipped" in poisonous fluids, and the latter are allowed to flow into streams from which the people obtain water for drinking and domestic purposes. Steps are being taken to stop this evil.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

COLLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—Western Wyoming is suffering from the depredations of thieving tramps.

—On August 16 John Wild, an old Arizonian, went down a well at his ranch near Tucson and was asphyxiated. A Mexican who was at the ranch, fearing to go down the well secured help to take out the remains. The deceased was well and favorably known throughout the territory.

—Lyde Fountain, foreman of the 21 horse outfit, was struck and killed by lightning at the Lakes, head of Little Thunder, Wyoming, last Saturday. He had just moved in with the herd the night before, and was on the way from Camas prairie, Idaho, to Red Canon, Colorado. His horse was also killed. He was buried at the D E ranch on Sunday.—*Sundance Gazette*.

—Nogales, Arizona, August 17.—A terrible cyclone passed over the town of Calabasas this afternoon, which leveled to the ground a number of houses. One building, occupied by a Mexican family, was torn to pieces, and a child about two years of age was instantly killed. Several persons were more or less hurt, and great damage was done to buildings and crops. The storm lasted but a few minutes and covered a remarkably small area.

—At an early hour last Monday morning N. A. Nelson, a brakeman, met with a very painful accident, which may result in the loss of his right hand. He was engaged in making a coupling when the yard engine backed against the rear of the train for the purpose of taking off a caboose. The engine came back with too much force, throwing the cars backward and catching Nelson's hand between the bumpers of two cars and mauling it in a terrible manner. The two middle fingers and the thumb will surely have to be taken off and as stated the entire hand is in danger. The wounded

man went to the Denver hospital for treatment.—*Carbon County (Wyoming) Journal*.

—A Mexican named Ygnacio Gomez, who was arrested at Tucson, Arizona, on Tuesday night on the arrival of the western train, changed a new \$50 bill at Pantano station. The agent there sent the bill to Tucson. Detective Burke pronounced it one which had recently come from an express package, as thread holes were found in it. Gomez claims that he received the same from Antonio Grijalva, a San Pedro storekeeper, west of the Rincon range. It is supposed here that Grijalva received the bill in payment for the horses on which the train robbers rode off. Detective Len Harris and under-Sheriff Shibley left at noon to-day to interview Grijalva. Though Gomez was arrested he is not believed to be implicated, but is held for a witness.

—News received in Tucson, Arizona, from the San Carlos reservation is of an alarming character. The Indians who committed the last depredations are still in jail at San Carlos, and they others on the reservation in sympathy with them are evidently contemplating a rescue, which will bring about another outbreak, and of a serious nature. Guards are placed every night over all combustible property for fear it will be burned. Grass and water being plentiful now, it would be a serious thing if they should leave the reservation. Reports from Mammoth Camp, on the lower San Pedro, say that the Indians of the Eskimozin, Pachine and Segelas bands have all left their lands on the river and gone into the mountains. They have taken their families and all their effects, and settlers say they are bent on mischief. They planted no crops this year, and will probably rely upon plunder for subsistence. About ten miles east of Saddle Mountain a vaquero counted 150 head of cattle killed by Indians. Nearly all the settlers have suffered losses to a greater extent than they are willing to acknowledge.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

James Bowler, of Chicago, Lieutenant of police, is making his first visit to Saratoga. He was in command of the policemen at the Haymarket riot on May 4, 1886. One of the policemen fell dead into Bowler's arms after the explosion of the fatal bomb.

Says an exchange: Jay Gould, Cyrus W. Field, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage and Alonzo B. Cornell in the busy financial season meet and eat lunch together every afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, in the Western Union Building on Broadway. These men represent about \$500,000,000, but they always eat a very plain lunch at the expense of the Western Union Company. Jay Gould sits at the head of the table. No liquors are served, and after lunch no one of the little group lingers at the table to smoke a cigar.

It seems somewhat singular that Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, should seek its pulpit talent in the west, but it appears to be unable to satisfy itself nearer home. It chose Beecher from Indiana, and has now gone a long step further towards the Rocky Mountains for his successor, having called Rev. Myron W. Reed, of Denver. Like Beecher, Mr. Reed is of Puritan stock, having been born in Connecticut, but it seems as if a period of western life and experience was needed to fit both for the Plymouth pulpit.

It is reported that July was an extremely hot month in England as well as in this country. In London the death rate increased nearly 50 per cent, the excess being due, as it is in New York and Boston during the summer, chiefly to diarrheal diseases among children. The long-continued drought, which reduced the volume of fresh water carried down by the Thames so that the sewage of London was forced upward by the tide, also tended to make the city unhealthy. Ordinarily, London is a very healthy city, but in the July past it lost its pre-eminence in this respect, the death rate being higher than it was in Paris, Brussels, Berlin or Rome.

It ought to console people who are bitten this summer by the mosquito to be told by a scientist that the mosquito is wonderfully beautiful. "Place one," he says, "under a microscope. Adjust the lenses. Now place your eye to the eye-piece. Presto! The tiny dirt colored speck has vanished, and in its place appears the most radiant and gorgeous creature which the mind can conceive of. The wings are of pale amber, the legs and thorax magenta, the body dark green, the eyes purplish black and glittering like diamonds, the proboscis shining like ebony. Compared with this pomp and magnificence of decoration the brightest and most vivid of the painters' pigments are muddy."

"A Yankee trick" was the term popularly in vogue some years ago for a deal with the advantage all on one side, and it was supposed that in this style of business Americans stood pre-eminent. A recent statement in a French paper goes to show that some of the people of that country are abreast with the keenest Yankees in sharp practice. It seems that at a late horse-race in that country, parties, apparently book makers, collected quite a large sum of money, when they were arrested by an officer and hurried

from the ground, much to the dissatisfaction of the contributors. It subsequently transpired that the officer who arrested them was a hogshead and that the pretended book makers and the pseudo officer simply divided the spoils between them.

Says the N. Y. World: The Atlantic Ocean has been acting in an unprecedented manner during the present summer. The Gulf Stream, it is now said, is racing along with unusual rapidity. Not long ago it was announced that the water of the ocean was phenomenally warm. Icebergs have either stayed at home, as a rule, or have been melted before reaching the "lanes" between here and Europe. The big wave that tried to swallow up the *Umbria* is also a manifestation of the general departure of the Atlantic from its customary behavior. An unusual amount of stormy weather has prevailed. The elements have been somewhat demoralized on land also. The visitation of heat and humidity in the east and the scorching drought in the west, with cyclonic disturbances all around, furnish food for scientific reflection as well as ground for popular dissatisfaction.

A TRIP TO NAUVOO.

Present Condition of the Former Home of the Saints.

SCOTT COUNTY, Illinois.
August 13th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Elder R. S. Gibby of Farmer's Ward, Salt Lake County, and myself, of Fairview, Sanpete County, were called on a mission to the Northwestern States, in connection with others, to labor under the direction of President Wm. M. Palmer. We left home April 14th, 1886, and when we arrived in Council Bluffs the Elders were divided. Some were assigned to Minnesota and some to the southern part of Illinois, and it fell to our lot to go to Illinois, where we have been laboring ever since, with the exception that Elder Gibby went home with Elder W. D. Grover, who was sick. He left Illinois with Elder Grover July 14th, 1886, and remained home till Sept. 15th. Since that time he has been laboring in the southern part of Illinois, but he and I have only been laboring together since June the first. At that time we were appointed to labor in Jefferson County. We have had good health all the time with the exception that I had the chills and fever for about two weeks, and that happened in July, 1886.

WE STARTED FOR NAUVOO

by way of Springfield on the first of July last. The distance is about 250 miles, and we held meetings along the road wherever we could get the opportunity. We held eighteen meetings in that distance. Several school-houses and churches were refused us.

At Springfield, which is the capital of Illinois, is a very fine State House. We had a very good time while we were there; we stopped with a family by the name of Binney. The family belonged to our Church, but are "Josephites" now. They treated us very kindly. We had the privilege of viewing the State House both inside and out and I went to the top of the dome, which is 365 feet high. The building cost over \$4,000,000. It contains the statues of Abraham Lincoln, Walter A. Wood and Stephen A. Douglass. We also saw the Lincoln monument, which is a very fine piece of art; it is one hundred feet high. We also saw the watch factory here which furnishes employment for about 800 hands and completes 350 watches daily. We also visited the large rolling mills where iron is made and shaped. They turnish employment for about 2,000 men; 1,000 at day and 1,000 at night, so we were told.

We left Springfield, July 25th, for Nauvoo. Nothing occurred worth mentioning until we reached Carthage.

WE WENT TO THE JAIL

as soon as we arrived in Carthage. The family that is now occupying the jail as a residence was very kind to us. They told us how it all happened in the killing of Joseph and Hyrum, and showed us all through the jail. It is fitted up so that it makes a very fine dwelling house. The stairway is there just the same as it was when the murder was committed, the same door to the room that the mob broke into is there yet, with one bullet hole through it which, it is supposed, was the one made by the ball that killed Hyrum. There is also a dark stain on the floor which is supposed to be the blood of Hyrum. The room is very nicely fitted up with carpet on the floor and wallpaper on the walls and ceiling. The wall that Joseph was placed against has been filled up and Mrs. Browning, the lady of the house, has some nice flowers growing on the spot, called the

"LILY OF THE VALLEY."

We were told that most of the business men of Carthage were anti-"Mormons." We heard of some old-time "Mormons" at a little town called Webster, and when we found them they were "Josephites," and most of them were apostates, and you may know they did not treat us with much respect. There are a number of them living in Hancock County. We went from Webster to Nauvoo, and our first introduction to that city was a meeting with an old apostate who had been to Salt Lake City, and he told us so many stories that we could not believe him,

and because we could not be ordered us out of his house.

We called on Mr. Bidamore, the husband of the late Emma Smith, and had a very interesting chat with him. He belongs to no religious society, but he thought Joseph Smith was a smart man. We then took a view of the city. The Nauvoo Mansion is yet standing. I think it belongs to Mr. Bidamore. He is living in part of the Nauvoo House, which never was completed. Many of the residences of the Saints are yet remaining, but they look rather dilapidated. Many of the buildings have been torn down and moved away. There is not a sign of the Temple left where it once stood. The postoffice is built of the rock of the temple. The well that supplied the font is there yet and in use.

THE POPULATION OF NAUVOO

is from twelve to fifteen hundred, but it is not much of a business place. There is a store here and there through the city. There is a large Catholic Church about thirty yards north of where the Temple stood. The face that was cut in the rock on the front of the Temple is now in Springfield. It is kept there for a relic. While viewing the city we had many serious reflections. To know that it was once the home of the Saints, and then to have it fall into the hands of a wicked and licentious people, caused us to mourn, and we did not feel like holding a meeting in all Hancock County. So we passed through without. We found that the inhabitants had a bitter hatred towards our people yet, and if it were in their power they would wipe them out of existence.

Well, before we close our letter, we would like to say a word or two to the

WOMEN OF UTAH,

that are under oppression and in bondage; that is if there are any. We were born and raised in Utah and we did not know that there were any women of that order there, but the people out here say there are. They have not been there, but they know all about it, and they say all the Christian people out here are praying for their deliverance. Don't you feel the effects of their prayers? If you do not it is because they are not very earnest.

Well, we both feel well in our labors and are endeavoring to help forward the work of God.

Your brother in the cause of truth,
C. A. TERRY.

BANNOCK STAKE CONFERENCE.

Stake and Ward Officers Chosen—An Interesting Occasion.

REXBURG, BINGHAM CO.,
1. T., August 22nd, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The Bannock Stake Quarterly Conference convened here on Saturday and Sunday the 20th and 21st inst., and the good news of Apostle Lorenzo Suway being present on the occasion, created a great desire in the hearts of the people to congregate together to be instructed in the plan of life and salvation. The result was that our meeting house which has recently been so enlarged as to hold more than twice the number that it formerly would, was crowded to its utmost capacity, many being obliged to seek seats on the outside of the building.

EVERY WARD

in the Stake was represented by the respective Bishops who reported them in a very fair condition spiritually, and better financially than ever before. Statistics of crops show that there were under cultivation in the Bannock Stake nearly 6,000 acres of land, which will yield far better and larger crops than any previous year, since its settlement.

The general authorities of the Church were all presented and sustained in their respective positions.

Presidents R. L. Bybee and James E. Fogg who have been acting temporarily in the Bannock Stake Presidency, were honorably released, and a vote of thanks extended them for their services.

THE STAKE OFFICERS

were then presented and unanimously sustained as follows:

Thomas E. Ricks, President; Wm. F. Rigby, First Counselor, Francis C. Guannell, Second Counselor.

Patriarchs—Thomas S. Smith and Arza E. Hunkley.

High Council—Austin G. Green, David Robison, A. N. Stephens, James H. Mason, Brigham Ricks, Heber Ricks, Phineas Tempest, Wm. Troop, James Pincock, Thomas Brown, Geo. D. Black and James E. Fogg. Alternates—Andrew A. Andersen, Wm. J. Young, Chas. Keppner and Edmund Paul.

Presidency of the High Priests' Quorum—Henry Flamm, President; Joseph R. Poole, First Counselor and Andrew A. Andersen, Second Counselor.

Bishop's Agent—Thomas E. Ricks, Jr.

Presidency of the First Elders' Quorum—Fred Smith, President; Robert Archibald, First Counselor; James G. Stuart, Second Counselor.

Rexburg Bishopric, First Ward—Thomas E. Ricks, Jr., Bishop; Jno. L. Roberts and Andrew S. Andersen, Counselors, and Joseph Morris and Christian Ayling, Acting Counselors.

Rexburg Second Ward Bishopric—Casper Steiner, Bishop. Counselors not chosen yet.