

DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - AUGUST 16, 1876.

THE ELECTION.

The election passed off very quietly in this city, so far as we are informed, just as if this was not a modern "Christian" and "civilized" city. Drunken and fights and general rowdiness, so common in most of the cities of the country at elections, did not prevail in this city, much to the credit of the citizens. There was not a large vote polled, because of the hot weather, the weakness of the opposition, the natural lack of interest which many people, here and elsewhere, take in politics, even local politics, and perhaps of some other things. As usual the "People's Ticket" was elected with an overwhelming majority, notwithstanding the unscrupulous character of the opposition, and the very bad and incendiary advice so freely tendered to it by the ring organ to vote without any regard to the law upon the subject.

Staying away from the polls, however, is not a habit to be commended, for several reasons—

It is a neglect of duty, the suffrage being not only a privilege and a right, but its exercise a real duty and also an act of self-defence and self-preservation.

Those who would be free should carefully and constantly maintain their liberties, and be ever on the alert to preserve them free from encroachment.

Neglected duty and unguarded liberty may be neglected and left unguarded once too much. Constant vigilance is the price of safety, which even then is not always to be ensured.

The election of men to office is a matter that largely concerns the people, their peace and prosperity, whether they take an interest in it or not.

It is not prudent to underestimate the force of an enemy, especially an unscrupulous enemy, to whom all resorts and devices are fair that will bring victory.

THE WAR OF RACES—A NOTE OF WARNING.

The "war of races" has been much talked of, and the talk has been renewed with every outbreak between the blacks and the whites in the South. There are some out-cropping indications now and then that such a war is yet possible and perhaps probable. A public meeting, held in Charleston, S. C., recently, in which the colored citizens issued an address to the public, and in which they protested against the Hamburg massacre, and sounded the following note of warning to the perpetrators and their sympathizers—

"Remember that there are 80,000 black men in this state who can bear Winchester rifles and know how to use them, and that there are 200,000 women who can light a torch and use the knife, and that there are a hundred thousand boys and girls who have not known the lash of a white master, who have tasted freedom once, and forever, and that there is a deep determination never, so help them God, to submit to be shot down by lawless regulators for no crimes committed against society and law. There is a point of forbearance which ceases to be a virtue, cowards driven to desperation often destroy those who corner them. The negro in this country will not always be docile—he will not always be restrained by fear—the rising generation are as brave and daring as are white men; already that spirit is taking deep root in the minds of thousands who have nothing to lose in the contest, and who would rejoice in an opportunity to sacrifice their lives for their liberty."

The lower house of the Texas legislature has passed a bill making drunkenness in an official sufficient cause for removal from office. What havoc such a rule would make among some "loyal" officials hereabout

Normal Institute.—August 9th.

AFTERNOON.

Prof. Lewis took up the subject of arithmetic at the greatest common divisor and treated this in a clear manner, advocating the use of only one method in obtaining it, as a number of methods rather tend to confuse. Least common multiple was explained in a similar manner. Common fractions—their different kinds and the manner of reduction, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division as practised by the lecturer in his school were stated and illustrated.

Misses Miller, Hollingsworth and Culmer sang very sweetly.

Geography, Mr. Wright—was concluded. A number of the members acting as a class, he showed clearly to the Institute his method of teaching, and its advantages, and ended by eulogizing the study and showing the importance of knowledge of this branch in every walk in life.

Prof. Maeser, on Natural Science, concluded his lectures to the Institute, business calling him to Provo, much to the regret of all. He stated in a clear manner the method of introducing enough science in schools to make the pupils observe and understand the phenomena of nature, as wind, rain, hail, thunder, lightning, etc. He treated the subject in his usual able and interesting style.

A vote of thanks was given to Prof. Maeser and the meeting adjourned.

FORENOON, Aug. 10.

Opening exercises and roll call.

Prof. Monch continued on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, illustrating by example one of his methods of calisthenics. He gave an analysis on the board of the drill and promised to show other methods before the end of his series.

A recitation, "The Curfew must not ring To-night," was very effectively rendered by Miss Jessie Penrose.

Reading by Mr. Hardy was again taken up, the Word Reading method with the aid of phonetics and object lessons receiving particular attention. Many nice points on teaching primary reading were introduced.

Mr. Parsons sang a comic song very humorously.

Miss Ida Ione Cook stated the difficulty of teaching object lessons and the necessity of exercising much judgment. She then proceeded to give a method employed by her for instruction in lessons on animals, the subject being divided into series and steps corresponding to the pupils' development.

The forenoon session adjourned. The following additional members were in attendance—

Mary A. Dwyer, Rosabelle Hartwell, Lena Hardy, Ruth Reese, Salt Lake County; Mary Parrish, S. J. Parrish, Davis County.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 11.

Going Up Again.—Thermometer up to 90 in the shade this afternoon. No frost to-night.

Cooler.—We may have warm weather yet again this month, but the last two nights were not the hottest of the season by a long way.

Frost.—There was a frost at Goshen, Utah County, on the evening of the 9th, but not sufficiently intense to injure vegetation. On the same evening there was a slight frost in this city, which also did no hurt, so far as we have learned. The mercury was up in the nineties two days before.

To Order.—When Sam asked the midwife on Tuesday what it was, she answered "A daughter". "Oh! go and get me a son," said he. "All right," responded the old lady, and in a short time she reappeared and presented the son for his paternal admiration and blessing. Sam's cup of family bliss is full to the brim.—Ogden Junction, July 10.

School Trustees.—Last evening there was a meeting of the taxpayers of the Sixth School District, at the School-house, at which Samuel L. Evans was called to occupy the chair. The object of the gathering was to elect a board of three trustees for the ensuing term of two years. The old board, James T. Snarr, Jesse West and George D. Keator, were re-elected.

Homestead Patents.—The following homestead patents are published as having been received at the U. S. Land office in this City, up to August 10th, and as being ready for the persons named—

Franklin Neff, Wm. P. Mousley, Chas. Samuelson, Levi Openshaw, Lars A. Jensen, Thomas Prudy, Thomas Reed, Henry McMullin, James Lane, Sidney Tanner, Joseph Morgan, Reuben McBride, Henry Duncan, Robert Moss, James J. Steele, Howard Coray,

OLIVER A. PATTEN, Register.

Horse Thieves Captured.—The following is a special to the News—

PAYSON, Aug. 11th.

Editor Deseret News:

Yesterday officer Sparks, from Nephi, arrested two horse thieves here and took them back. They were followed from Beaver and their description sent by telegraph. Three of the most notorious thieves of the south were traveling together, but one of them turned off towards Tintic District and was not overtaken.

Ex-Mayor Simons and wife leave here to-morrow, to visit the Centennial Exhibition and their friends in the East.

Killed by Lightning.—The following special was received to-day:

"RICHFIELD, Aug. 11th, 1876.

"Deseret News:

"William Diamond, of this place, was found dead yesterday, a few miles below here and near the Sevier River. A coroner's inquest to-day revealed the fact that he was killed by lightning, probably on the 9th. He was engaged at adobe making, and was alone."

Deceased was formerly of Glasgow, Scotland.

Another Veteran Departed.—The funeral services of Father Jonathan Pugmire were held this morning in the 7th Ward New Meeting House, and were attended by a large number of relatives and friends of the deceased. Apostle John Taylor delivered a most excellent discourse, in which he showed how entirely dependent upon God are all human beings for the continuance and conditions of their every day existence. His remarks were replete with most excellent advice, the practice of which is essential to enable the living to qualify themselves for future excellence and glory. The speaker paid a just tribute to the memory of Father Pugmire, who he said was one of those simple, honest hearted souls upon whom mankind cannot look otherwise than with respect.

Elder Elias Smith followed with a few brief remarks.

Quite a large cortege followed the remains to the cemetery.

Weber County Election.—Commissioners to Locate University Lands—John Rowberry, 1471; Lewis S. Hills, 1474; John Van Cott, 1473; scattering, 6.

Representatives to the Legislative Assembly—Lorin Farr, 147; D. H. Peery, 1452; scattering, 34.

Probate Judge—F. D. Richards, 917; Aaron F. Farr, 562.

Selectman—F. A. Hammond, 1473; scattering, 4.

County Treasurer—Robert McQuarrie, 1470; scattering, 7.

Prosecuting Attorney—Franklin S. Richards, 1459; scattering, 7.

Sheriff—Wm. Brown, 1473; scattering, 3.

Coroner—Wm. S. Fife, 1472; scattering, 3.

County Superintendent of Common Schools—L. F. Monch, 1411; H. C. Wardleigh, 54; scattering, 6.—Ogden Junction.

The Election in Stockton.—A Tootle correspondent writes of the scenes of the election in Stockton on Monday, which appear to have shocked him considerably. He says—

"The polls were opened in a small house, originally an ice cream saloon, with one small window in front, through which the proposed voting was to be done. The judges' table and the ballot-box (a tea-caddy) were placed about three feet from the window, thereby causing the voter to throw his body half way into the room to be enabled to deposit his vote in the judges' hand and whisper his name in the judges' ear. The People's challengers, being in the minority, were excluded from this room, and compelled to stand in the hot sun, or otherwise desert the polls altogether."

Our correspondent goes on to describe the profanity, drunkenness, ribaldry, obscenity, and illegal voting, which made the place little less than a pandemonium, also the bogus ticket pushing, the voting early and often, the persistent repeating, the frauds of aliens and minors, the frauds being openly boasted of by the perpetrators.

He further says—

"Prominent men of the party publicly boasted that they would repeat the fraud as long as they could raise two hundred 'Liberals' in the county."

Many of the citizens manifested a great degree of apathy. According to our correspondent—

"About two-thirds of the legal voters of the county refused to come to the polls, thereby manifesting an apathy criminal in its object and ruinous in its results."

Our correspondent concludes thus—

"The election is won, 'stolen,' as a former 'Liberal' official termed it, and the people of this county, under their own action, have passed under the yoke. Already the dominant party have commenced to lay plans to remunerate themselves for their present outlay, by the removal of the county seat to Stockton, and the building of an expensive court house and other county buildings, which they think will, if the removal can be accomplished, be a fat thing for them."

The Complete County Vote.

The vote in Salt Lake County, according to the official returns of the County Clerk, is as follows—

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

Commissioners to Locate University Lands—John Van Cott, 2,993; L. S. Hills, 2,993; John Rowberry, 2,993.

Representatives to the Legislature—John Taylor, 2,993; A. P. Rockwood, 2,993; Archibald Gardner, 2,993; Orson Pratt, 2,994; Albert Carrington, 2,992; Jas. Sharp, 2,994.

Probate Judge—Elias Smith, 2,992.

Selectman—E. M. Weiler, 2,979.

Treasurer—E. W. East, 2,990.

Recorder—Angus M. Cannon, 2,971.

Surveyor—C. W. Hardy, 2,991.

Prosecuting Attorney—Z. Snow, 2,989.

Sheriff—Theodore McKean, 2,987.

Coroner—George J. Taylor, 2,991.

Supt. of Common Schools—M. H. Hardy, 2,990.

Justices of the Peace and Constables—1st Precinct, J. P., Adam Spiers, 358; Con., James Malin, 358.

2nd, J. P., George Crismon, 493; Con., R. T. Burton, Jr., 492.

3rd, J. P., A. H. Raleigh, 381; Con., Alfred Solomon, 381.

4th, J. P., W. L. N. Allen, 280; Con., B. Y. Hampton, 280.

5th, J. P., A. C. Pyper, 525; Con., C. H. Crow, 518.

Sugar House Precinct, J. P., Jacob Gibson, 80; Con., C. I. Robson, 24.

Mill Creek, J. P., John F. Sneider, 187; Con., E. F. M. Gnest, 187.

Big Cottonwood, J. P., B. B. Bitner, 59.

South Cottonwood, J. P., Silas Richards, 153; E. B. Tripp, 140; Con., R. Howe, 170; J. Maxfield, 141.

Draper, J. P., Joshua Terry, 80; Con., Joshua Fitzgerald, 80.

West Jordan, J. P., B. L. Cutler, 110; Con., Samuel Bateman, 110.

South Jordan, J. P., John W. Windrand, 75; Con., H. Beckstead, 75.

North Jordan, J. P., John Benning, 74; Con., W. Harker, 74.

Fort Herriman, Con., James Tempest, 70.

Brighton, Con., Nathan Hanson, 10.

Pleasant Green, J. P., F. Kesler; Con., Peter Le Chemmant, 17.

THE OPPOSITION TICKET.

Representatives to the Legislature—J. R. McBride, 1067; Joseph C. Hemingray, 1066; B. A. M. Froiseth, 1063; Isaac N. Merrill, 1062; Gustave Beeson, 1065; Louis Cohn, 1053.

Probate Judge—Henry Simons, 1060.

Selectman—Andrew Cahoon, 1075.

Recorder—Alexander Rogers, 1071.

Surveyor—Frank Hoffman, 1055. Sheriff—A. K. Smith, 1055. Supt. of Common Schools—J. M. Coyner, 1056.

Justices of the Peace and Constables—2nd Precinct, Salt Lake City, J. P., C. P. Huey, 103; 5th, J. P., Elliot Hartwell, 201; Sandy, J. P., L. B. Kinney, 111; Granite, Con., Hans N. Chlarson, 34; Little Cottonwood, Con., E. H. Mitchell, 197.

Besides the foregoing there were scattering votes cast, for various offices, but not in sufficient number to be of importance.

Normal Institute.

AFTERNOON, AUGUST 10TH.

Prof. Lewis proceeded with Arithmetic, first, however, excusing himself for some remarks which might infringe upon the subject of Theory and Practice. It cannot be held that in schools or even colleges an education is completed. On the contrary it is only begun, for the teacher, in the short time allotted to him, can do no more than lay the foundation for the education to be secured only by the student himself. So in arithmetic we only teach that which by subsequent practice will be better understood. He also showed the necessity of making arithmetic practical otherwise than in name.

The difficulty of understanding decimal fractions he believed to be caused by not understanding the decimal point. He considered this merely as a mark of convenience, the unit itself being the true dividing point, as we find tens on its left and tenths on its right. Ratio and Proportion should be fully explained, in order that their difference may be fully appreciated. Cause and Effect, the true method of Proportion, according to the lecturer's experience, was not fully enough explained in our textbooks.

Miss Peery sang.

Mr. Wright commenced his lecture on Oral Arithmetic, illustrating his method by a class of the members. Some objections were made to the addition, but these the lecturer stated would probably be removed in his subsequent remarks.

Prof. Bishop, on "Civil Government in our Common Schools," would state the objects of governments; also the different kinds, modes of evading laws and of their administration; entering, finally, into a close consideration of our own government. Under the last, the duties of a citizen, nature of election, responsibility of public office, departments and powers of government, election of representatives, civil and military appointments, election of President and Vice-President, &c., should be treated. He would take up these different subjects in successive lectures. Nothing can be of more importance to every citizen.

FORENOON, Aug. 11th.

Prof. Monch entered upon the sub-division of calisthenics again, as a part of theory and practice.

Illustration was again resorted to, the lecturer drilling the volunteer class in a satisfactory manner. He illustrated a few common gestures by a number of his pupils who were present and who went through the commands very gracefully. During the fifteen minutes discussion a slight misunderstanding sometimes occurs. Every teacher should remember that, in the Institute, all personal feelings should be laid aside, and those remarks advanced which are not only of a pleasant nature, but bear upon the point at issue.

Prof. M. H. Hardy was pleased to state the subject of the Word Method would be illustrated by Miss Ida Ione Cook. The lady arose and proceeded to show her method, by words written upon the board. Experience has taught that better readers can be made by this way in less time than by the other methods. Some ideas were then given on the substitution of words and correction of errors in reading, after which Mr. Hardy resumed, giving a summary of the different methods advanced, and stating their advantages and faults concisely. The Word Method, from all this comparison, still continued to be the favorite. He showed the necessity of teaching composition at an early age, but not in such a manner as to cause a dislike for the exercise, but rather to induce pupils to express on paper those little ideas which every child has and is willing to talk about.