

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 19.

Broken Bridge.—A gentleman from Mill Creek called in this morning to state that the bridge over a creek which crosses the street running past the Mill Creek Ward House, between the State Road and the upper county road, is in an impassable condition. There is a large hole in the centre of the bridge, and one end is almost washed away. A considerable amount of traffic is thus impeded, and the bridge should be promptly fixed.

Sudden Death.—The acquaintances of the family of Counselor James W. Phippen, of the 16th Ward, will doubtless be surprised to learn that his wife died during last night. Although she has been ailing for some time with rheumatic fever and sciatica, it was not generally thought that she was in immediate danger of dying; in fact, she seemed rather better yesterday than she had been, and retired about ten o'clock last evening, feeling that she was going to get some rest and sleep. She was soon asleep and continued so, apparently free from pain, until about twelve o'clock, when she was noticed by the watchers around her bedside to be breathing with some difficulty. The family were soon aroused and everything that could be done was done to revive her, but in vain. She died shortly afterwards.

Sister Phippen was an exemplary wife and mother, and was much respected by all who knew her. We sympathize with the bereaved family.

Selling Liquor on Sunday.—This afternoon James A. Fitzgerald, proprietor of the Horn Silver Fountain den, was tried before Justice Speirs, on the charge of selling liquor on Sunday, contrary to law.

Jos. Feeny testified that he was bartender for defendant; did not recollect having been told either to sell liquor on Sunday or not; had turned all the proceeds over to the defendant, who never made any inquiries as to whether the money was received from the sale of liquor or the proceeds of the lunch stand.

Mr. Bateman testified that on the 7th of June, 1886, he and Mr. Crow went to Fitzgerald's saloon; they found three or four persons there; Feeny was behind the bar as tender; did not see defendant there; witness called for drinks, and got a couple of glasses of sherry and one of beer, for which he paid 25 cents to Feeny, who placed the money in the till. Cross-examined: This was about 5 minutes to 11 a.m.; witness lived at West Jordan, and had been employed as a policeman; saw defendant first last Monday night to know him.

At the conclusion of this witness' testimony the defendant scowled fiercely at him.

Mr. Crow corroborated Mr. Bateman's testimony, and both sides rested.

The court adjudged the defendant guilty, and imposed a fine of \$50. An appeal was taken to the District Court, and the bond fixed at \$100.

At the close of the trial Fitzgerald was arrested on a similar charge, the offense having been committed on June 14th.

From the Australasian Mission.—We had the pleasure of greeting Elder Charles Heyborne, of Cedar City, this morning, who returned last evening from a mission to Australasia. He left here on the 1st of May, 1883, and on his arrival in New Zealand was assigned to labor among the Maories on the North Island, where he remained two months, after which he was transferred to Australia, and spent some little time with relatives in Sydney. There also he met Elder James Bastow, and in company with him went to Victoria, and in and about Melbourne spent ten months endeavoring, with but poor success, to awaken an interest in regard to the Gospel. The people of that region are generally in good circumstances, and their attention is so completely engrossed with business and pleasure that they pay little attention to religion, especially the religion of the Latter-day Saints, against which they are most terribly prejudiced. Mrs. Stenhouse has been through that country lecturing against the "Mormons" and selling her anti-"Mormon" book, and as a result the most exaggerated ideas prevail there in regard to the Saints, and few can be induced to investigate their doctrines. Those who did so in response to the appeals of the Elders generally admitted that they were both scriptural and reasonable, but they manifested little or no disposition to embrace them.

From there Elder Heyborne returned to New Zealand, and during the remainder of his stay labored in the South Land district among the white population. There he was more successful, and baptized seven persons. He found the climate of that region very bad, owing to the sudden and extreme variations of the temperature, and he suffered considerably in health from that or some other cause; indeed, he has not regained his health yet. As is generally understood, the southern part of New Zealand is the coldest. Where he labored the snow sometimes falls as much as five feet in depth, occasionally proving very destructive to the flocks of sheep which there abound. The winter weather was just setting in there when he left, last month. In the summer time it rains about three-fourths of the time, and during the excessively hot weather, when clothing of any kind is almost unbearable, a cold blast is liable to come from the southwest

at any hour almost chilling the marrow in the bones of the inhabitants, and rendering overcoats and warm wraps immediately necessary.

The chief work now being done by the Elders in New Zealand is among the Maories, who are receiving the gospel in great numbers. About 1,000 of them have been baptized within the past two years, and the prospect for further work among them is very bright.

The Teacher's Institute.—The two day's session of the Teacher's Institute of this county commenced at 10 o'clock this morning, in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms.

After the usual opening exercises, Prof. T. B. Lewis gave an interesting address. He expressed great pleasure at seeing so many members of the Institute, and visitors from other counties, present. In choosing a subject to treat upon, his mind was in a quandary, but he thought that anything concerning schools would not be amiss.

He claimed that every county superintendent of schools, and as far as possible, every trustee should be a practical teacher and qualified for his position. The school-room is the best place to form a judgment of the condition of a community, and it also forms the only true basis of testing a teacher. A teacher's certificate is but a poor index to his abilities. His work should be his test.

The teacher's duty is to lead the mind of the child in the channel through which God ordained it should run. He should study both the physical and the mental natures of the child so that his growth may be healthy. When a teacher has instilled into the mind of the child the principles of self-government he has achieved one of his greatest objects and laid the foundation of success for that child. He should impress upon the minds of his pupils that there is no royal road to knowledge, and no amount of study will hurt him, provided proper hygienic laws are exercised.

Wendell Phillips had said with considerable truth that hard study is one of the lost arts, and the speaker urged strongly its restoration. The use of text books should be accompanied with other instructions, and the child should never be forced to commit to memory.

A death in the family caused the absence of Misses Kate and Clara Snedaker, so they took no part in the programme.

Mr. G. M. Ottinger on "How to read a picture" followed. He said, as familiar as we were with pictures we could not read them correctly. But one in a hundred actually reads a picture. It is true we look and see, but we must study it to read. The artist produces his pictures according to a geometrical rule, and supposes the spectator to read it in the same manner. For illustration, if an artist paints a picture he is guided by rule in his use of color, and in placing his objects at the proper distances. In order to read a picture we must learn the school of the artist, and compare his work with what you have seen in nature. He urged the necessity of drawing being taught in the district schools.

Miss Sadie Tripp recited "The Old Actor's Story."

Some exercises of a primary class by Mrs. C. F. Wilcox, were very interesting, and enjoyed much especially by the little ones who took part.

After singing, benediction was offered by Mr. D. R. Allen.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY JUNE 20

Y. M. M. I. A.—The Superintendency of the Y. M. M. I. A. of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, request the aids appointed in the several districts in the city as well as country, in the Stake, to visit all the associations in their districts that meet weekly or in monthly conjoint meetings, encourage them, urge them to observe all good resolutions and help them to keep up an interest in the good work.

From the South.—Brother Edward Stevenson, who has been on an extended trip to the southern country in company with President Gates, mainly to the interest of the Seventies, returned to this city last evening, Brother Gates having stopped off at Provo. They traveled 950 miles during their trip and organized two new quorums of Seventies, one at Kanab and one at Panguitch. The trip was a very enjoyable one, and the brethren return in good health and spirits.

A Brave Woman's Defense.—A lady who resides in Whitmore's Row, in the 14th Ward, was disturbed in her slumbers on Thursday night last by hearing a table fork, which she had stuck into the window frame to prevent the sash being raised, fall to the floor, through some one from the outside shaking the sash and trying to raise it. Hurriedly and quietly getting out of bed, she seized a large carving knife as the best weapon at hand, and seeing the window curtains protrude as if a head was being thrust in at the window, she struck a blow at the place with the knife. A shriek of pain and a sudden dropping of the window sash left her to conclude that some night prowler had received a gash on his head or arm, and that was the last she heard of him.

Weber and Silver Creek.—Fishing in the Weber river above its junction with Silver Creek is said to be excellent now, and sportsmen are already making their way to that stream from various quarters to engage in angling. Silver Creek used to abound with fish also, but the "slickens," or muddy deposit from the mines in and about Park

City has not only killed or banished the fish of that stream, but of the Weber also for a long distance below where the two form a junction. The name of Silver Creek now seems singularly inappropriate for it, as it is far from silvery in appearance. In color it is much like the Missouri river during the high water season and where "the meeting of the waters" occurs between that stream and the Weber, there is all the disparity of color noticeable that is to be seen above St. Louis, where the Mississippi and Missouri join.

From Coalville.—We learn from President W. W. Cluff, who is in from Coalville, that the mines of the Home Coal Co., at that place, which have been closed for five or six weeks, are again being operated, and are furnishing employment to quite a number of men. The reason for the stoppage of work in them, was that when the receiver appointed for the Utah Eastern made a demand upon the U. P. Railway for the property of the Utah Eastern in its possession, the train which had previously run on the Utah Eastern road between Echo and Coalville, and upon which the coal from these mines was being shipped, was stopped. Some satisfactory arrangement has probably been since made between the U. P. and the receiver for the operating of this part of the road, as coal trains have again been started over it, to the relief of the Home Coal Co., and the people of Coalville generally.

The crops in that part of the Weber Valley are looking very well and give promise of an abundant harvest.

Arrested for Unlawful Cohabitation.—About 9 o'clock this morning Deputy Marshals Greenman and Collins made their appearance in the Nineteenth Ward, serving a warrant of arrest on Charles L. White and subpoenaing as witnesses Mrs. Sarah White, Elizabeth A. Starkey, William Wyane and wife, Mrs. Connelly and George White. The complaint against the accused alleges that between July 1st, 1882, and June 19th, 1883, Charles L. White unlawfully cohabited with Sarah White and Elizabeth A. Starkey as his wives. He was taken before Commissioner McKay, where the District Attorney expressed his willingness to waive the preliminary examination if bonds were given. The Commissioner fixed the bail of the defendant at \$500, and that of each of the witnesses at \$100, and the case was adjourned until 1 p. m., to allow the defendant time to find sureties.

Before the time appointed the District Attorney had changed his mind, and decided to examine one of the witnesses, Elizabeth Ann Starkey. This witness testified that she was 17 years of age, and had known defendant two or three years; had lived some of the time at defendant's house; knew Mrs. White; witness' parents lived in Hooper, near Ogden; there were three rooms in Mr. White's, one used as a kitchen, and two as bed rooms; one of these was used as a workshop.

Q.—Have you ever occupied the same room as defendant?

A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Are you married to defendant?

A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you know the consequences of a refusal?

No answer.

By the Commissioner—Why do you decline to answer those questions?

Have you any reasons?

No answer.

After consultation of Messrs. Richards and Harkness, attorneys for the defense, the witness still refused to make any reply.

Mr. Dickson—Have you ever in this county, within the last two years, occupied the same bedroom with defendant?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Q.—Have you at any time, within three years past, entered into any marriage ceremony with this defendant?

A.—I decline to answer.

The Commissioner stated to the witness that he considered the questions proper, and did not desire to be harsh; he therefore advised her to act carefully, and to consult with her friends as to the course to pursue.

A continuance was taken until 4 p. m.

Teacher's Institute.—The Teacher's Institute met this morning in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms, to continue the session of yesterday.

After the usual opening exercises the Vice-President, T. B. Lewis, introduced Prof. J. T. Kingsbury, who announced that he had changed his subject as he would need practical experiments to deliver a lecture on chemistry. His new subject was "The cooling and solidification of the earth, and the erosion of water on its surface."

He said that at first the sun, and all solar systems were in a highly heated gaseous state. This gaseous body, by some means, was set in rotary motion. The elements we find united to-day were then in a free state. The earth continued to cool, after being detached from a nebulous mass. The elements by gradual cooling began to unite, forming substances, and began to grow towards the center of the earth; these were the more indecomposable by heat, and remained there. Others did the same, being less indecomposable. These changed first from the gaseous to the liquid state, then gradually cooled and finally became solid. This solidification commenced at the centre of the earth. The cooling down of the earth continued until it became solid, with the exception of the great body of water and gas composing air. After this, chemical

activity became less and continues to do so. The erosive power of water has been very great; in the ocean, stratified rock has been found 60,000 feet in thickness. Now, supposing the erosive power of water to be one foot in 5,000 years, it would occupy at least 10,000,000 years to wear away the earth.

Next followed a quartette by Messrs. A. S. Geddes, R. S. Horne, J. B. Stewart, and A. M. Woolley.

Reading of the paper by Mr. Sondra Sanders. The contributors to it were C. F. Wilcox, Rachel Edwards, D. R. Allen and Emma Finch, and the editor and contributors deserve great credit for the interesting articles which it contained.

Miss Nellie Ripley followed with a recitation, "A Tale of '98," rendered in the lady's usual good style.

A lecture on "Individuality," by Mr. Wm. Stewart, was next in order. The great Creator has endowed every one with a mind, an intellect and reason, with which he is guided through life. God has created no duplicate in nature, even the flowers differ. The object of our existence is growth, and proper growth. Sin is weakness; truth is strength. A day has at last come when the individuality of mankind should and will be brought out. There may be set principles, but the applications of these same principles must differ. Many of our schools are mere machines, in which the individuality of each pupil is destroyed. Some teachers give instructions always in the same manner, and others use certain methods because his neighbor or his teacher did so and so. Education consists in working systematically and putting your brains in your work. Trustees can test the individuality and ability of the teacher by noticing the means with which he provides himself to impart instruction to the children committed to his care. The school-room is a miniature republic, and if the teacher understands this, in order to be successful, he will bring out the individuality of his pupils. There is no greater obstacle in the way of education than self-conceit.

Supt. Brimhall, of Utah Co., addressed the Association. He said he had not come here to talk, but would endeavor to represent his county. Education is the teaching of the child to think properly and to apply his thoughts correctly. Utah ranks well with the States and Territories of the United States, in facts and figures, but in spite of this there is a wall of prejudice between us and them.

Supt. Jones, of Weber Co., said he thought that re-unions of different Associations would be productive of much good and would aid in the general improvement of the teachers. Our schools are great improvements on what we had a few years ago, and in this respect the teachers and parents have great cause to rejoice.

The choir sang, "Fleeting Years."

Benediction was pronounced by J. D. Cummings.

The members of the Teachers' Institute are spending this afternoon at Calder's Farm.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 22.

Third Company.—By telegram from James H. Hart, New York, we learn that the company of Saints which left Liverpool per S. S. Wisconsin on Saturday last, numbers five hundred and forty-one souls.

Primary Conference.—The Primary Association of this Stake will hold a conference in the Assembly Hall on Saturday next, June 27th, commencing at 10 a. m. A full attendance is desired, and it is requested that the children bring their hymn books with them.

Barrell—Bouton.—Mr. Elihu Barrell and Miss Lillie Bouton have gone to Logan. The object of their visit to the Queen City of Northern Utah is told by a neat invitation card, which is herewith politely acknowledged. The reception is to be held at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Bouton, the prospective bride's mother, on Thursday evening. We wish the happy couple, in advance, unalloyed happiness and prosperity.

Killed By Lightning.—By special telegram just received we learn that Bishop Benjamin F. Stewart, of Benjamin, Utah County, while sitting in his carriage, close by his house, in that place, at ten minutes past twelve to-day, was struck by lightning, and instantly killed. The house was also struck at the same time, and more or less injured.

Brother Stewart, who was one of the very earliest settlers of this country, was widely known and greatly respected as a man of sterling integrity and worth; a man of considerable influence, which has invariably been exerted in the right direction.

While we may not wish to spare such men, we must acknowledge that God knows best, and bow to His decrees.

Fined for Erecting a Firetrap.—This morning the first case of prosecution under the ordinance forbidding the erection of other than fireproof buildings within the fire limits, was brought before Justice Speirs. John Heil, Jr., the accused, erected a shed on his premises on Second South Street, and the officers notified him of this violation of the ordinance. Instead of removing the building, as requested, he subsequently added another section, and the officers again warned him. He, however, paid no attention, and the case being tried in the Justice's Court, Heil was fined \$10 and ordered to remove the structure within twenty days. In the event of a failure to comply with this order, a fine of \$5 was imposed for each day, the shed

should remain after the expiration of the time allowed. The defendant was given until 2 p. m. to decide whether or not he would take an appeal.

Parties who have on their premises fire-traps of the class above referred to should take warning and remove this source of danger before they are compelled to take action by the vigorous enforcement of the law.

Obsequies.—The funeral services over the remains of the late John Pearson Smith, of this city, who died at his residence in the Seventh Ward on Saturday last, were held at the meeting house in that Ward yesterday afternoon, at 4.30, Bishop Wm. Thorn officiating. After the usual opening exercises suitable and consoling remarks were made by Elders Thomas H. Woodbury, Charles Lambert, John S. Gabbott, David James and Bishop Wm. Thorn. The addresses were full of sympathy and valuable instruction for the bereaved family and friends, and set forth the many virtues and good works performed by the deceased while in the flesh.

Brother Smith was a native of Pennsylvania, and was 72 years and 10 months old when he died. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1840, and emigrated to Utah in 1852. He was extensively known and respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, many of whom will be pained at being prevented from paying the last tribute of respect to his memory in consequence of the short notice given of the time and place for the funeral services. Deceased has lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Elder Panter's Labors.—Elder Wm. Panter, of Taylorsville, called upon us on Saturday, to report, as is the custom with returning missionaries, his labors during the mission from which he returned on the 2nd inst. He left here on the 10th of April, 1883, and on his arrival in England, to which nation he had been called to go, he was assigned to labor in the Bristol Conference, which included in its scope the place of his birth, the home of most of his relatives and the scenes of his childhood days. His relatives received him kindly, and he had the pleasure of baptizing his father and sister into the Church and bringing the latter home with him on his return. His field was very large, extending from Gloucester on the north to Land's End—the extreme southern limit of England—on the south, and he traveled a great deal. Though quite modest himself as to the results of his labors, we are able to say from information received from other sources, that Brother Panter was a very efficient Elder, who carried into his work not only a goodly degree of zeal, but wisdom also, and that the result of the good accomplished by him is not to be estimated by the 19 baptisms effected by him, for doubtless many who have heard his testimony and warning without yielding obedience to the Gospel while he was there, will be influenced thereby to do so hereafter. The Bristol Conference is a hard field to labor in. What few Saints there are in that region are nearly all very poor, and during his absence, he had to bear his own expenses about three-fourths of the time. He has no regrets, though, on that score; in fact, he feels thankful that he went upon his mission and for the experience that he gained. He also mentions with gratitude the kindness of his brethren of Taylorsville during his absence. They turned out last spring in force and plowed and planted some fifteen or sixteen acres of grain for him.

The following appeared in the editorial columns of the Salem (Mass.) Observer, and was written by one of the proprietors of that journal:

"The writer desires the attention of the readers of the Observer to an article known as 'Compound Oxygen,' manufactured and sold by Drs. Starkey & Palen, of Philadelphia. He speaks from personal knowledge, having sought relief from nervous prostration for a number of years by the methods ordinarily employed. Temporary relief was sometimes obtained, but nothing permanent was effected until he was induced to try 'Compound Oxygen.' The relief afforded by this remedy was so unconscious and effectual in its operation that even now it excites a feeling of wonder and mystery. The appetite was improved, sound and restful sleep was induced, and a general toning up of the whole system was the result, until my weight was greater than ever before, and where work had been for months a heavy burden it is now accomplished with comparative ease and pleasure. These results continue after a long abstinence from the use of Compound Oxygen.

"This is not a paid notice. It is written without the advice or knowledge of any one, in the interest of any reader of the Observer who may have been unable to obtain relief by the use of ordinary remedies. And further information will be cheerfully given by the writer, or may be secured by addressing Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, who will send their treatise on Compound Oxygen free.

"F. A. FIELDEN."

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Grand Duke of Weimar has given 200,000 marks for the formation of a Goethe museum and has promised another 120,000 marks towards publishing Goethe's posthumous works.