

H. Bancroft, George Goss, Simon Bamberger, Jacob E. Bamberger and Charles W. Bennett. The business of the incorporation is to provide, establish, maintain, and carry on bathing resorts and establishments, and pleasure and summer resorts, and to establish hotels, etc., thereat. The company are at present making preparations on a large scale to open the new bathing resort west of Farmington on July 15th.

Cheap Rate to San Francisco.—On the 31st of August next the annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic commences in San Francisco. Special rates for the round trip have been made, and the Union Pacific Company announces a cheap rate, open to everybody wishing to visit California. The price of the ticket from Ogden to San Francisco and return, both ways over the Central Pacific, is \$35; going over the C. P. and returning via Portland, Oregon, on the Oregon Short Line and Uian & Northern, \$47.50. Tickets will be on sale from July 5th to July 30th, at all coupon offices on the U. P., and at the C. P. office, Ogden, and are good returning to October 27th. Proportionate rates will be given from all points either direction from Ogden, and will be open to all who apply.

It Did Not Carry.—A correspondent informs us that U. S. Deputy Marshal Haynes, of Goose Creek, Cassia County, Idaho, met W. C. Martindale, of Oakley, on the public highway, on the 15th day of June, and attempted to arrest him on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. The officer had no writ, however, and his proposed victim objected. He sent a person for the necessary paper. Mr. Martindale was about to start off, when Haynes tried to seize the lines of the team. Failing in this he seated himself in the wagon. In the meantime the lad who had been dispatched with the writ of arrest had accidentally fallen from his horse. The officer went to look after him, and Mr. Martindale discovered he had business elsewhere and did not linger for the return of Mr. Haynes, consequently the bottom fell out of the affair for the time being.

Equalizing School Taxes.—A number of inquiries have reached us in reference to the board of equalization for special district school taxes levied within districts. There seems to be an idea among some that the trustees of the district still act as such board. This is an error, as the county court performs that labor at the time of its sitting as a general board of equalization, from July 1st to July 10th. The following is the section of the law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, containing the provision: "Sec. 8. At the time of computing the tax in the county assessment roll, the county clerk shall compute the district school taxes of the county in which school taxes have been levied. The county court shall sit as a board of equalization of districts school taxes, and shall equalize in the same manner as now provided by law for equalizing Territorial and county taxes."

Released.—This morning two more of those confined in the penitentiary for conscience' sake were released, having served the full term to which they were sentenced and thirty days additional for the fine imposed. Bishop Culbert King, of Grass Valley, Garfield County, and Brother James E. Twincell, of Beaver County, were sentenced at Beaver December 22d, 1885, to the full penalty for cohabiting with their wives, and three days later were consigned to the penitentiary. To-day they were brought before Commissioner McKay, and after answering successfully all the questions propounded and subscribing to the required oath, were discharged.

Brother Nephi J. Bates, of Monroe, Sevier County, was also brought in to make arrangements for the payment of his fine. On April 14th he was sentenced to three months imprisonment and fined \$1 and costs—a total of \$295—upon his declining to make any promise as to his future conduct. His term of imprisonment will expire to-morrow.

On Wednesday all of these brethren will leave for their homes.

Cases Dismissed.—It will be remembered that a few months ago, the United States, through its agent in this Territory, entered three suits against Mr. David Eccles, the lumber merchant, of this city, for the recovery of the value of some timber alleged to have been unlawfully cut by that gentleman. A large quantity of manufactured lumber was also seized by the Government agent, but was afterwards released on the gentleman giving bonds to cover the value.

Mr. Eccles employed Hon. P. H. Emerson to defend him, and the cases are now disposed of, an advantageous and satisfactory settlement having been effected. In the First District Court yesterday the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney asked to have the cases dismissed, which was done forthwith.

Mr. Eccles is to be congratulated upon his success in the matter, for it was one which materially affected the lumber interests of the Territory. The amount involved in the three suits was \$23,000.—*Ogden Herald, 26th.*

Missionary Work.—One of the brethren connected with the Northwestern States Mission, now in town, informs us that the work of proselyting is prospering in that section. Since April 14th President William M. Palmer has personally baptized 23 new members, besides those inducted by other Elders. Three new branches have been organized—only of them at

Council Bluffs, where a Sunday School has also been established. The work has opened up marvelously in Pennsylvania, where there are likely to be several hundred additions before long.

The crusade against the Saints is having a marked effect. It causes the honest among men to inquire about the people and their principles. They seek out the Elders instead of the Elders finding them, sending them requests for reading matter and to visit them.

A very efficient method has been adopted by the brethren in that field that would probably work equally well elsewhere. The Elders distribute the "Articles of Faith," with their addresses on one side of the card. Ten conversions have been traced to the application of this system. That is to say, the cards falling into the hands of that number of persons was the starting point of their becoming acquainted with the Gospel.

Election Judges.—The following judges of election have been appointed by the Utah Commission:

GARFIELD COUNTY.

Panguitch precinct—Benj. Cameron, George Underwood, Hyrum Pratt. Hillsdale precinct—George H. Wilson, Jos. S. Wilson, James F. Johnson.

Escalante precinct—Wm. Alvey, Edwin Twitchell, Lewis Dnel.

Coyote precinct—J. C. Jones, C. L. King, S. W. Collins.

Cannonville precinct—Wm. Lewman, Wm. J. Henderson, Joshua Jones.

MILLARD COUNTY.

Fillmore precinct—George C. Velle, Edwin Bartholomew, James A. Melville.

Deseret precinct—Wm. A. Ray, Edward Webb, Marcellus Webb.

Kanosh precinct—Geo. Chesley, Peter Robison, Geo. Crane.

Meadow precinct—Jos. Adams, Abraham Greenhalgh, John Nield.

Holden precinct—Nicholas Paul, Enoch Dodge, A. S. Harrison.

Scipio precinct—P. C. Neilson, Sam'l Rowley, Orville Thompson.

Oak Creek precinct—George Finlison, Ole Jacobsen, Henry Roper.

Leamington precinct—John Wilson, John Strange, Christian Oveson.

Snake Creek precinct—Charles Rowland, Dan Samlson, Brigham Young.

Conference at Provo.—The Relief Society Conference of Utah Stake was held in the meeting house at Provo, Friday, June 25th, Sister Mary John presiding, assisted by her Counselors Sisters H. H. Cluff and M. M. Daniels. There was a good attendance from other parts of the county. The minutes of the previous Conference were read. Excellent verbal reports were given by the Presidents of the several Wards and settlements represented. During the Conference a written report of the Utah Silk Association was presented; this organization has been a very active one, and the former president, Mrs. H. A. Beebe (now deceased) was an untiring laborer in that interest. At present, the Association has no president, but the sisters are anxious to continue their efforts in silk culture. Sister Agnes Douglas made some appropriate and practical remarks on the subject.

Addresses were made by the President, Sister Mary John, Sisters Rachel R. Grant and E. B. Wells of this city, Sister M. S. Hyde, President of Sanpete Stake Relief Societies, and by Sisters Lucy B. Young who had recently returned from the Sandwich Islands. Sister Young gave an interesting account of her trip, of the manner in which meetings were conducted among the natives over there, and some other matters connected with life on the islands. Remarks were also made by Sister B. J. Simons of Payson, which were quite eloquent and effective. The singing was excellent and the spirit of the meeting good throughout. President David John, Brother Daniel Graves and other brethren attended the afternoon session.

Home Again.—We are pleased to welcome home Elder F. M. Lyman, Jr., of Tooele County, who returned from his mission on the 18th instant. On the 16th of October, 1883, Elder Lyman left this city, and proceeded to the headquarters of the Swiss and German mission. He was there appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the South German Conference, which duty he energetically performed. Several months later he was made president of the conference, and it was while discharging the functions of that office that he was arrested, in October, 1885. The charge made against him—that of being a "Mormon" missionary—was of course easily substantiated, as he made no denial of the facts, and he was banished from Bavaria. He then went to Wurttemberg, in the duchy of Baden, where his missionary labors attracted the attention of the Government authorities, and his arrest there was again followed by banishment. He was next appointed to labor in Bern, Switzerland, and a few months later was released to return home. When he got to London, however, on his homeward trip, he was recalled and sent to preside over the North German Conference. After remaining there about three months he made a tour through Germany and Scandinavia and visited Palestine. When he was again released from his missionary labors, he started for Liverpool, but reached there too late to join the May company of Saints. He came on alone, the pleasant voyage over the ocean being made on the steamer *Alaska*. In the missionary field Elder Lyman was a faithful, earnest worker, and performed an excellent labor. His treatment by the pro-

ple was generally kind and respectful, and he bore testimony of the Gospel to a large number of persons.

CENTREVILLE NOTES.

CENTREVILLE, June 23, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

A reunion of the North District Sabbath school of this place was given to the teachers and pupils of this school by Supt. G. O. Chase and his assistants, at which were present the superintendency of Davis Stake Sunday school, the bishopric of the ward and the more aged people of the settlement in general. The exercises consisted of speeches, songs, recitations, instrumental pieces, etc. A table about 150 feet long was spread with a bounteous repast. Over 150 partook of the feast and enjoyed themselves as only a gathering of Latter-day Saints can.

A fire started this evening in a cow shed, the animals narrowly escaped the flames. A small boy and a match were the cause. Crops are looking well, and will be passably fair, but will not reach our usual standard by 25 per cent. The health of the community is not as good as usual. Respectfully,

1886.

OGDEN ITEMS.

OGDEN CITY, Utah, June 24th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

After mailing my hurriedly written note this morning I made further inquiries in relation to the

LYNNE CONFLAGRATION,

and learned that in addition to what I have already stated, four animals of the equine kind fell victims to the flames—three horses and a colt. A fifth—a fine stallion—was burned, but not fatally, got free and escaped. It belongs to a gentleman named John Davis. It was brought into this city and placed in the stable of Mr. Wm. Carroll. The property destroyed

WAS NOT INSURED,

and the loss sustained will be considerably more than \$3,000. The late employe of Cardon's to whom I said suspicion pointed as being an incendiary, and who was suspected of firing the buildings, has been arrested. He is an Italian named Lingi Levere. His examination has been set for Saturday.

I dropped into the

FEDERAL COURT HOUSE

for a short time to-day. There was not much business on hand. The most interesting event to our community, and indeed to many other parties, was the case of the United States against Wm. H. Pidcock, charged with violating the Edmunds law. There were five counts against the defendant. He pleaded "guilty" to three of them. The fourth went over for the term; the fifth was defective, and at the instance of the prosecution was dismissed, but was

RE-SUBMITTED TO THE GRAND JURY

for their further consideration. Sentence in Mr. Pidcock's case is set for the 30th inst.

It is not likely that there will be much more business in the First District Court of great importance in Ogden for the remainder of this term, as the petit jury has been dismissed to come together again at the call of the Court.

Ice cream and

STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS

are now in vogue in this city, and the cougealed waters and luscious fruit are in great demand just now. The festivals generally finish up with tripping the light fantastic toe, and have been indulged in freely in several wards of this town. Strawberries have been plentiful and cheap this season, much more so than was expected at one time, as it was feared that this delicious berry was injured by the frosts which visited us late in the spring. They have found ready sale, as they have been and still are in great demand.

THE HEATED TERM

is upon us, and old Sol sends out his almost red hot, piercing rays, which render the weather almost unendurable during the day time; but the nights for some time past have been cooler, and we have been favored by the brisk breezes from the mountains and Cañons. To-day it has been very sultry—the mosquitoes in many places have been very vicious and indulged in phlebotomy *ad libitum*. But this evening the clouds loomed up dark and ominously. The thunders roared—the lightning flashed—their broad sheets spread a glare over the city, and soon a small cloud broke open, and for a few moments the rain poured down heavily, then ceased, and tranquillity was again restored as though nothing had happened. But thanks to these brief disturbances of the atmosphere, resulting in cooling it after "the clouds rolled by."

The first crop of lucern for the season has been cut, and the yield is good generally. It has not been much retarded in its growth. But

THE GRAIN CROPS

in many places are not only backward, but look very unpromising; and as some of the Yankee grangers say, the stand is "powerful weak." The yield of wheat from all appearances will be light. The drouth which immediately

succeeded the rains in the spring has continued, and scores of acres of grain in various parts of this country did not germinate, and now the seed either lies dry, buried beneath the soil, or it has rotted and much of the labor of the husbandman has been lost. Much of garden stuffs have shared a similar fate to that of the field crops. Of the

FRUIT CROPS

it is not easy to speculate at present. In many places plums are a failure, and some of the trees are blighted—killed. The gooseberries have suffered much from mildew, and are unfit for use, but the wild and English currants are doing well.

The peaches look very fair, and the apples look much better than I have seen them for several years past. I have heard but little complaint of the codling moth, and if they are free from this pestiferous insect, the yield will be plentiful and profitable. Oh, I fear I can say but little, generally or specifically, but this much I know: that some of the pear trees are denuded of fruit.

We are making preparations to

CELEBRATE THE GLORIOUS FOURTH of July on a mammoth scale. A grand programme is being arranged, in which it is expected that "Mormons" and non-"Mormons," Jews and "Gentiles" will unite, to make it a day long to be remembered. It is expected this forthcoming celebration of Independence Day in this city will far outvie anything of the kind that has ever been witnessed before, in the Junction City. Orations, speeches, addresses, songs, toasts, sentiments, music, vocal and instrumental, pyrotechnical displays, processions and numerous athletic exercises, etc., to say nothing of the refreshments for the interior department, will be among the characteristics of the grand occasion. I hope that all will pass off peacefully, harmoniously and satisfactorily to all who participate in the commemoration of the auspicious day.

The health of the community is much better than I have known it to be formerly at this season of the year. I hear of but little sickness, and of but a few deaths. Business has improved somewhat, and the Ogden merchants look more cheerful and feel more hopeful than they did a few months ago.

WEBER.

ATTACKED BY CATTLE THIEVES.

A COW BOY KILLED BY ONE OF THEM.

BLUFF, San Juan County, Utah, June 16, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

A short time ago, as one of our boys was on the range he noticed four men driving some horses, and started to go to them. They drew a gun telling him not to come any nearer.

He immediately came to town and told of the affair. A small party was chosen to follow after them and see if they had any of our horses, as we well knew that something was wrong. Just as the party was about to start, four cow boys from Blue Mountains rode in inquiring for stolen horses, when it became quite evident whose horses were gone.

The two parties joined and were soon on the trail of the thieves, caught up with them just as they were breaking camp. drew their guns, and were about to fire on them, but some overruled in favor of letting them start, fearing they would kill some of the horses. They trailed them till next day, when our party was ambushed and fired into, killing one of the cowboys (Wm. Ball) and our horse and wounding another horse.

The chase was then given up, the man buried and the rest returned home.

The Cattle Association around Blue Mountains offered a reward of \$500 for each of the thieves, when two parties, composed of the best men on the range, including the farmers, organized and started after the fugitives. One party of 23 men, well mounted and equipped, passed through this place en route for the Colorado River, near Brown's or Brinkerhoff's Ferry, the supposed rendezvous of the thieves. A guide was furnished them from this place. The other party crossed Grand and Green Rivers via Moub. They will go to Rabbit Valley and get more help, thence to Colorado River, where both crowds will meet on the same day.

It is very much hoped that they will capture the thieves, as they are a bad lot and have been a great pest to this part of the country.

Crops here look well, but are late. The high water has been a great hindrance, in keeping the water out, but peace and plenty prevails and there is room for more good people.

Respectfully,

L. H. REDD, JR.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

Professor Evan Stephens continued his talks on the subject of "vocal music," and showed how it is possible for a teacher that can't sing to teach singing to his pupils. He considered that singing should be taught in the primary departments of our schools. The children should not be allowed to sing in a key too high for them; and they should understand that shouting is not singing.

The discussion on "How many pupils he made self-reliant?" was opened by Mr. Louis Howell, followed by Messrs. Pack, Mikegell and J. B. Stewart.

"Arithmetic" was continued by Mr. C. C. Crapo. The gentleman in a clear and lucid manner explained his methods of teaching notation, numeration, the uses of the signs, compound numbers, and fractions. Some very good hints were thrown out, which if observed by teachers would enable them to teach arithmetic better.

Prof. C. E. Wilcox concluded his remarks on "Grammar and Letter Writing." He said that we should not only give a child ideas, but that he should receive a training that will enable him to express those ideas. He gave his pupils drill in writing newspaper paragraphs, carrying on a business correspondence, reproducing stories, etc. He required the pupils to write down the important parts to be remembered, which served as an orthography and punctuation exercise.

In the afternoon the Institute had the pleasure of listening to a lecture on "School Government" by Prof. T. B. Lewis. The gentleman said that he did not propose to offer anything new on the subject; that he had consulted reliable authors on this subject and all expressed his views—that the school should have as little government as possible i. e. the least number of prescribed rules. A person must be able to govern himself and be subject to government before he can expect to govern others. When children first enter school they are not prepared to govern themselves, so the teacher must govern them, but at the same time he should prepare the children for the period of self-government. The teacher stands not as a staffer, not to compel his pupils to grow, but to remove the obstacles from that growth, that they may become fully developed human beings as God designed they should be.

The Professor showed the evil effects of some of the incentives to study used by teachers, and said the teacher should bring his school up to that level where it could be governed by love—the highest and noblest incentive.

Mr. D. R. Allen, on the continuance of the subject of "Geography," showed the importance of a proper course of lessons on all the natural objects around him, commencing almost as soon as the child enters school, and continuing until he has formed sufficient knowledge and acquired strength of mind sufficient to enable him to go abroad to learn of objects that he cannot see. As the child proceeds, the new knowledge he acquires must be built upon what he already knows, and compared with his previous knowledge. Specimens of the products and minerals and pictures of the animals of the countries studied should be collected and brought before the children so as to make the instruction as real as possible. The pupils should first mould the continent in sand or clay, then draw a map from the molded form, and tell what they know about it. The teacher should see that the child's mind does not stick on the surface of the map or in the moulded forms of the continents. The surface of the earth should be fixed in the mind of the child so that he can mentally travel over any part of it, then he has a fixed basis upon which to place the ever-changing vegetable and animal kingdoms.

"The Village Blacksmith" was sung with good effect by Prof. Evan Stephens.

"School appliances," Supt. Wm. M. Stewart. While visiting the schools of the County, the gentleman was impressed with the necessity of something being said on this subject. He said the school buildings and school grounds were often much neglected. They do not look much like places of education and culture. The school room should be supplied with furniture suitable for the children. There should be library and cloak rooms for their use. Mr. Stewart then showed the use and importance of the school library and cabinet. The teacher should be supplied with books on his profession. The school Journal should be taken by every teacher. Other works of importance were named.

The gentleman took up each branch taught in the district schools, naming the appliances and books that might be used by the teachers to advantage in each particular branch. He spoke of the object and character of the examination of teachers.

A hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was given to all those who had taken part in the exercises, thus helping to make the Institute a success.

The Salt Lake County Teachers' Summer Institute adjourned until June 20, 1887, unless otherwise ordered by the County Superintendent.

The teachers, with their relatives and friends, will leave the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms at 8 o'clock next Saturday morning, to spend the day at Calder's Fair.

Somebody's Trunk.—There is a trunk at the General Titling office with the following address on it: Maria Pack, Logan, Utah." It can be obtained by the owner, on application.

Tonic, Alterative and Cathartic.

Simmons Liver Regulator cures malaria, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation and piles. It is most effective in starting the secretions of the liver, causing the bile to act as a purge. When there is an excess of bile in the stomach, the Regulator is an active purge; after the removal of the bile it will regulate the bowels and impart vigor and health to the whole system.