SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

(By S. W. Richards.)

As much is being said and done in this community relating to schools, teachers and education, permit me to offer a few words, suggestive or otherwise, upon these very popular subjects.

The importance of education I need not urge. It is the most valuable acquisition attainable; it is something that may be possessed without fear of thieves or moth, or even rust to corrupt, if systematically obtained and wisely stored.

The kind of education should be that best adapted to the individual, to the manner of life intended, and so thorough as to develope all the powers of the mind as well as the physical energies of the person. There are conflicting opinions upon questions that have the considered in connection with the educational interests of a community, and in some minds there seems only attainable by the exclusion of what is really necessary to the development of man's moral and spiritual nature. This part of his nature cannot safely be neglected, must be at some time and place properly and thoroughly cultivated for the safety and the perpetuity of society. And the question naturally arises, when and where shall these principles be taught that take hold of the affections, and regulate the heart in all its promptings, and create a conscience that will be an unerring guide in the judgment of right and wrong in the affairs of human life, and thereby lay a foundation for correct moral action that shall extend its influence and exercise control over the obligatory acts of man and the ethics of social life.

The history of education in other countries has disclosed the fact that it is not the number of schools alone that will secure the social safety and prosperity of any people, but that it depends very much upon the character of the schools. We say we say that knowledge is power and necessary to the development of free institutions, but experience has proven that knowledge which is merely mechanical and speculative, and blended with no moral influences, is a dangerous guest. This fact compels me to say that popular education, to answer its purpose, must be not only thorough and practical, but it must be moral or religious.

By practical education I do not mean only that which may be employed upon machinery, upon the soil and minerals of the earth, or other physical improvements, however important they may be. I mean that education which leads man into the mysteries of the human mind as being most truly practical, that which cultivates the human heart, that which brings forth the fruits of independence and virtue.

This truly practical end of all education, I think, is not sufficiently kept in view in the conduct of our common schools. Our teachers are examined as to letters and learning in the various branches of literature, history and science, to determine their qualifications; but why should they not be questioned as to their ability to rear up for society intelligent and virtuous men and women, and are they distinctively of that class themselves? The teachers of our youth, when entering upon the discharge of their duties, think they must make good readers and writers, good arithmeticians and grammarians, good scholars who shall do themselves credit at an examination. But this cannot not be the extent of their purpose and endeavors. It should be to make good members of society, on whom we can depend for good parents and children, good friends and associates, and the community wise and happy in their associations, as the result of their noble aims and effective labors. They should seek to impart upon the youthful mind that kind of knowledge and virtue without which they cannot be happy, nor useful, nor fitted for the greatest duties of life. Both the government and instruction of a school should be such as will constantly appeal to the good sense, the manliness, and self-respect of the pupils, and to all those qualities which will be demanded in after life.

Here I will use the language of an eminent writer which I fully endorse:

> A safe and equal popular education must be moral; must be religious; must take hold of the nobler part of human nature, and mould it to the service of human welfare. We say the nobler part; for it is but one and the same part, whether called morality or religion; the same principle, with different aspects in the one case having regard to society, in the other to the supreme Being; the same principle with different objects in the one case having regard to society, in the other to the supreme Being; the same principle of extension. For although it may be too much to say, strictly and theoretically speaking, that morality can be morality without religion, yet the practical truth does not fall far short of this; and it is of the last importance that men should feel that they are bound in the circle of their worldly duties by their allegiance to Him who made and governs the universe. There cannot, therefore, be a more fatal mistake, in educating the youth of a free country, than to begin religion out of the place to leave the moral culture of the mind to the influences of chance, or the inevitable results of neglect.

In a free country like ours where the powers of government are open to the ambition of every citizen, it is of the utmost importance that individual culture and responsibility be of a character to give stability to free institutions which must ever be under the guidance of both reason and conscience as developed under a strictly moral training. The experience we have lately in the exercise of governmental powers, by men who are all for the "constitution," but have never a thought or word for conscience in their solicitations, should teach us where the safeguards to our institutions must be found.

The object of all judicious education is to develop in the right direction the principles of human nature; and if one of them is the moral principle, why shall it not be put to school, so to speak, as well as reason, or memory or organization? Why shall there not be classes in every school in the rudiments of the science of morals as well as in the rudiments of geography, mathematics or history?

To teach moral truths a book is not all the instructor's task. He should blend moral influences, as much as possible, with the whole course of education. He should be a man of high and pure moral sensibility that will reveal itself in the glowing countenance and the kindling eye when he speaks of it. He should feel that he has responsibilities to a holier sphere than that it is his business to make good men, as they are to make good scholars; that the fruit is committed to his care as truly as the understanding. He may do much to mould it rightly; he must do more to influence it. Let him see that his influence is in the right direction such as he shall in all good conscience be able to answer for to parents, to his fellow men, and to Him who is the fountain of all knowledge, and would have the children like Him in all that is virtuous and good.

STILL EQUALIZING.

The Board Disposed of the Thirteenth Ward Complaints Last Night.

The Board of Equalization were in session again last night. Mayor Scott presided. The following members were in attendance: Pickard, Pollard, Heath, Hyde, Hardy, Young, Tuddenham, Parsons, Anderson and Lyon. Complaints from the Thirteenth ward were disposed of, and work on the petitions of Fourteenth ward property-owners commenced.

[illegible]

CONTINUED.

F. S. Cliff, L. M. Cutcliffe, C. J. Gustavson, A. G. Amequrel, C. S. Long, John D. Wright, Elizabeth Williams, Co-op. Furniture Company, Holmes, Hood & Cay, Jane C. Erwin, Jesse J. Nutter, Thomas Lorimer, John L. Kimball, E. G. Weed, A. D. Campbell, Wilford Woodruff, Jr., Mrs. E. J. Sorenson, Ellen J. Fox, M. Y. and E. Y. Taylor, Ellen L. L. Harvey, James H. Hall, Sarah Rossiter, M. J. Harding, G. P. Pratt, J. W. Reed, F. D. Kimball confirmed as corrected; Nina Wieding.

OTHER PETITIONS.

Susan E. Smith petitioned for a reduction of her assessment. It was granted to the amount of $1200 on account of proximity to slaughter factory.

On petition of Samuel L. Taylor for reduction of tax to Jane Harrison the ground that the property was awarded to Mrs. Harris by probate court as her only means of support, entire taxes remitted.

T. E. Taylor petitioned for reductions on several pieces of property which were disposed of as follows: Assessment confirmed on lot 3, block 17, plat A, and lot 3, block 12, plat A, reduced $2,000 on lots 2 and 3, block 23, plat A, and on personal property, $500.

Hardy Young & Co. petitioned for a reduction of 60 per cent on improvements, because the building on which the improvements were made was not completed until July. A decision has been reached by several of the prominent attorneys in this city that the improvements made after January 1, should be listed. Accordingly a reduction of $5,000 was granted.

F. Auerbach & Bro. asked for a reduction of assessment on nine pieces of property assessed at $119,490. Clute's figures were confirmed in every case, although the valuation was much in excess of the county valuation for this year.

Sarah Husband asked for a correction of assessment, which was granted.

H. S. Biddle petitioned the board to reduce his assessment on the ground that it was excessive. The county assessor only valued the property at $13,430, while Clute put a value of $16,000 on it. The board confirmed Clute's assessment.

C. C. Cobb petitioned the board for a reduction of assessment on the ground of excessive valuation. A reduction of 10 per from last was granted.

J. Rooney petitioned for a reduction on the ground that the city valuation was $1,200 more than the county. A reduction of $400 was granted on lots 123 2-4 feet of lot 5, block 53, plat A, and the balance confirmed.

First District Court.

The following business was transacted in the First District court at Ogden yesterday:

John H. Voorhees vs. Interstate Land and Town company; on motion of L. R. Rhodes and by consent order publishing depositions.

John H. Voorhees vs. Interstate Land and Town company; trial, Kimball & Allison attorneys for plaintiff; L. R. Rhodes and J. Shafroth for defendant; pending.

Frank G. Luke vs. A. W. Weitz; on motion of W. Lowe order dismissing case at cost of plaintiff.

Ogden City vs. Waite Cameron; on motion of J. N. Kimball order dismissing case at cost of plaintiff.

The People, etc., vs. M. C. Mortensen and Lars Oseng; on motion of Nels Jensen, order dismissing appeal under rule 1, with costs and $5 attorney's fee.

SET AT LIBERTY.

A Man Charged with an Offense Which It Is Believed He Never Committed.

Judge Zane yesterday directed the release of a man named John Peterson on his own recognizance. The circumstances of the case are singular: One night in the early part of August one George Drew laid down and went to sleep near Eagle Gate, and on passing by, Peterson, seeing the man, at first took him to be a friend of his. While Peterson was sleeping over the sleeper Watchman Cunningham came up and summarily arrested him as a highway robber. When charged in the police court with the offense of "attempted highway robbery" the magistrate set the case around, and Peterson has ever since remained in the county jail. The accused's attorney (Mr. Morris) thought there was something wrong, and closely questioned the watchman, with the result that Cunningham went before Assistant United States Attorney Stephens and modified his original statement. The case was then presented to Judge Zane, who, after hearing the facts, did not hesitate to set Peterson at liberty.

LANDS IN TOOELE COUNTY.

A Restraining Order Granted to the Buffalo Park Land Company.

An order has been issued by the Third District court in favor of the Buffalo Park Land company restraining Nephen D. Clinton and Lucinda Clinton, residing in Bella, Montana, from selling or disposing of in any manner certain notes and mortgages given by plaintiffs in part payment of certain lands situated in Tooele county. The complaint alleges that on December 24, 1889, the defendants granted to William Glassman for $[illegible] certain lands in Tooele county, and on June 20, 1889, the defendants in consideration of $12,000 granted other certain lands in the same county to Bella L. Lynch. On March 28, 1889, Bella L. Lynch conveyed the same to William Glassman, who on May 28, 1891, conveyed the same for a consideration of $1 to the Buffalo Land Park company. The further allegation is made that the defendants had at the time of the execution of the deeds to Glassman and Bella L. Lynch, nay have they since had a good and sufficient title to said premises, or any right to the plaintiff, or any right to sell or convey a fee simple title thereto or any thereto, nor were the said defendants the lawful owners thereof at the time of making their deed to Glassman and Bella L. Lynch, whereby the plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of $10,000.

The plaintiff further says that on December 24, 1889, Bella L. Lynch and William Glassman executed to the defendants two promissory notes for $1,000 each, payable, respectively, in eighteen and twenty-four months, and on June 20, 1889, Bella L. Lynch executed to defendants two promissory notes, each calling for $2,000, payable one in whole one or two years after date. The notes dated December 24, 1889, were secured by a mortgage deed, signed by William Glassman and Bella L. Lynch, and the other dated June 20, 1889, and signed by Bella L. Lynch, were secured to a like amount. The sum of $5000 and over is now due and unpaid on them, and the defendants are now threatening and endeavoring to sell and negotiate the same and the mortgages with intent to defeat and prevent the defendants from satisfaction of any judgment plaintiff may obtain against them in the damage suit of $10,000.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Three More of Them are Filed With the County Clerk.

The first in that of the Union Pharmacal Company, whose principal place of business is to be in Salt Lake City, but it may have branches in any part of the Territory. The purpose is to engage in the trade of drugs. The capital stock is placed at $[illegible], divided into [illegible] shares of the par value of $10 each. Following are the names of the incorporators and the amount of stock taken:

Frank A. Druehl 100 shares, W. A. Nelson 100, Albert A. Smith 100, John H. Farlow 100, William E. Webber 100.

Frank A. Druehl is president, W. A. Nelson vice-president, A. C. Smith treasurer, and John H. Farlow assistant secretary; these, with William E. Webber, form the board of directors.

As to the articles of incorporation of the Electric Confectionery company, the company's purpose is to manufacture and deal in confectionery. The principal place of business is Salt Lake City. The capital stock of the company is placed at $25,000, divided into [illegible] shares of the par value of $[illegible]. Following are the incorporators, with the amount of stock each has subscribed for: J. M. Paulsen, [illegible] shares; A. W. Ray, 25; Harry Brown, 25; S. M. Harlow, 25; C. O. Whittemore, 25; J. M. Eastman is president, S. H. Harlow vice president, Harry W. Ray secretary and treasurer, and these, together with A. W. Ray and C. O. Whittemore, form the board of directors.

The object of the Midland Live Stock Company is to raise and deal in live stock. The principal place of business will be in Salt Lake City. The capital stock of the company is placed at $50,000, divided into [illegible] shares of the par value of $[illegible]. The following are the incorporators and the amount of stock subscribed for: George Romney, president, 80; W. H. Rowe, vice-president, 80; Rudolph Mayer, 80; Joseph Summerhays, 80; George Romney, Jr., secretary, 80; George H. Emery, treasurer, 80. These gentlemen compose a board of six directors.

A Ladies' Auxiliary.

Last evening the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, division 222, was organized in the A. O. U. W. hall. Sixteen ladies, the wives of Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western engineers, enrolled themselves as charter members, with the following officers: President, Mrs. J. F. Bolen; vice-president, Mrs. C. L. Stanton; secretary, Mrs. H. E. Jones; treasurer, E. E. Bartlett; chaplain, Mrs. J. Foster; guide, Mrs. P. B. Hasler; sentinel, Mr. H. U. Vinson; members, Mrs. H. Simpson, Mrs. A. N. Russell, Mrs. E. F. Blake, Mrs. S. J. Kendall, Mrs. Fred King, Mrs. L. W. Kesler, Mrs. C. U. Hickman, Mrs. L. S. McLain, Mrs. W. A. Murdock, kind protectress of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the United States and Canada, left for this city yesterday for Evanston, Wyo., to organize a division there.

THE BULLION BECK SUIT.

A Demurrer to the Complaint Filed by the Defendants.

The defendants have filed a demurrer in the important mining suit of Alexander Bullion, R. J. Davis and Isaac Trumbo vs. Moses Thatcher, John Beck, A. H. Hyde, W. H. Dyer, Richard Taylor and the Bullion Beck and Champion Mining company, in which the plaintiffs sue for $[illegible], in this it is set up that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action; that there is a misjoinder of plaintiff, in that it appears that the plaintiffs bring suit on behalf of other stockholders in the corporation who are not joined as plaintiffs, and no reason is given for not joining them; because there is a misjoinder of parties defendant, in that the plaintiffs allege that they appear in behalf of said Bullion-Beck and Champion Mining company, and have, nevertheless, made the company one of the parties defendant; because there is a misjoinder of defendants and because none of said defendants can be proper parties, and, finally, for the reason that the complaint shows that all the defendants other than the corporation are stockholders, and plaintiffs allege that as such plaintiffs they appear for all the stockholders of said defendant corporation; because such reason for demurrer is ambiguous and unintelligible and uncertain, in that it cannot be said from the complaint who are defendants and who are plaintiffs. For the second cause of action, it is alleged that the defendant permitted John Beck to extend a large amount of valuable ores from the Bullion-Beck mine; defendants specify as an additional ground of demurrer "that the said plaintiffs have not the legal capacity to sue, for the reason that the said should have been in the name of said corporation and not in their names."

The plaintiffs have filed an amended complaint. The prayer is substantially the same as in the original complaint.

The case stands No. 15[illegible] on the law and motion calendar for the coming term of the Third District Court.

THE CHORAL SOCIETY.

A Splendid Programme Prepared by It for the Irrigation Congress.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Choral Society was held last evening and the following interesting programme prepared for the Tabernacle concert to be given in honor of the Irrigation Congress on Wednesday evening next:

[illegible]

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

[illegible]

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my doctor, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my absent one above. My husband went and got Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles, it cured me and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free of A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. Regular size, 50c. and $1.00.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.
Agents Provo Woolen Mills.
Home Made Woolen Goods,
Wholesale and Retail.
[illegible] Main Street.

UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The first term of the academic year 1891-92 of the University of Deseret will begin at 9 a. m. Monday, September 14th, 1891.

All the courses have been changed and some of them have been extended.

A Mining Department, Military Science and Tactics, and Post-graduate courses have been added.

Students of both sexes, over fourteen years of age, are admitted without charge for tuition to any course they are prepared to pursue. There is an annual admission fee of five dollars for residents of the Territory, and twenty-five dollars for non-residents.

Students may receive from the President permits for reduced fare over the railways in Utah.

For further information apply to
JOHN R. PARK, M.D., President.
[illegible]

Best Quality Baking, 50c per pound at P. E. Coop.

Dollars are big as cart wheels these days, you can save a good many by buying beds and shoes of us.
ALDER & SON,
No. 50 E. First South.

To Housekeepers.
Don't buy imported Lard; get it pure at the Globe Market, opposite T.A.M.I. Robert Sheckson.

White Blankets 50c pair at P. E. Coop.

[illegible]

Tor P. E. Coop give a complete household treasure, containing 100 Needles with every pair of Shoes sold during their two weeks sale. Prices are extremely low.

GARFIELD BEACH.
New Time Card.
On and after Aug. 23th trains will run as follows:

[illegible]

Orchestra Band in attendance every day.
Fare for round trip, 50c.
D. E. BURLEY,
Genl. Agt. Passg. Dept.

Liebig Company's
FOR DISTINGUISHED ECONOMIC COOKING
and as a delicious beverage
WITH THE Liebig SIGNATURE
is genuine Liebig in Vase.
Accept no substitute or imitation.
MAKES THE BEST BEEF TEA.
Extract of Beef

DEEP WARM
Burns nothing but good coal. We take orders for the best, and that is the Peacock Coal, mined near Rock Springs. It always gives good satisfaction. Give us a trial before buying your winter's supply.
J. C. WARNER & BRO., 30 Main.

FOR SALE
PIGS - PERRINE'S THE BEST SODA DRINK in the country. J. C. H. J. Drug Department, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
MONDAY & TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 14TH AND 15TH,
MR. CHAS. DICKSON,
INCOG!
A ∴ SHRIEKING ∴ SUCCESS!
WONDERLAND
Venus, Flora, Hebe, Hallie Graham, Kittie Fitzgerald, Kittie Fitzgerald, Mamie Mooney & Valdean, Dancing Girls & Boys (Novelties), Chas. Carville, Comedian.
10c. ADMISSION. 10c.

LOST OR STOLEN
[illegible]

WANTED.
[illegible]

SHORTHAND.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.
[illegible]

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
[illegible]

AUTHORIZED CITY AGENTS
FOR THE

Deposit Stamp System
OF THE
UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK.
32 and 34 E. First South Street.
[illegible]

R. K. THOMAS
26, 28, 30, 32 East, FIRST SOUTH ST.
A
BLACK SILK DRESS
Within the Reach of All.
WE HAVE SELECTED FROM OUR SILK DEPARTMENT ALL THE ENDS OF BLACK SILKS FROM 20 YARDS AND DOWN, AND HAVE MARKED THEM AS BELOW.
If you have not time to come and see them, send for any one described in the list. We will guarantee you will be satisfied wi your bargain.
13½ yards Handsome Brocade Silk for $17.75
REGULAR PRICE $2.25 Per Yard.
11½ yds. Lovely Brocade Silk for - 16.75
REGULAR PRICE $2.00 Per Yard.
10 yds. Very Nice Brocade Silk for - 14.75
REGULAR PRICE $2.00. An Elegant Tea Gown.
12½ yds. Brocade Silk for - - 17.75
REGULAR PRICE $2.50 Per Yard.
15 yds. Faille Francaise for - 19.50
REGULAR PRICE $2.00 Per Yard.
12½ yds Brocade Stripe Silk for - 17.50
REGULAR PRICE $2.25. per Yard.
10½ yds. Brocade Stripe. - - 12.50
REGULAR PRICE $2.00 Per Yard.
11½ yds. Brocade Stripe, - - - 15.75
REGULAR PRICE $2.25 Per Yard.
16½ yds. the Best Jersey Silk for - 21.00
REGULAR PRICE $1.75 Per Yard.
14½ yds. Fine Jersey Silk for - - 16.75
REGULAR PRICE $1.50 Per Yard.
15½ yds. Nice Gros Grain Silk for - 14.75
REGULAR PRICE $1.25.
9½ Nice Gros Grain Silk for - - 11.50
REGULAR PRICE $2.25.
15½ yds. Very Fine Gros Grain Silk for 15.75
REGULAR PRICE $1.50 Per Yard.
14½ yds. Very Fine Gros Grain Silk for - 14.75
REGULAR PRICE $1.50 Per Yard.
13½ yds. Very Fine Gros Grain Silk for 16.75
REGULAR PRICE $1.75 Per Yard.
15½ yds. Rich Ottoman Silk for - 19.50
REGULAR PRICE $2.00 Per Yard.
13 yds. Rich Ottoman Silk for - - 17.50
REGULAR PRICE $1.75 Per Yard.
9½ yds. Rich Ottoman Silk for - 11.75
REGULAR PRICE $2.00 Per Yard.
17 yds. Rich Ottoman Silk for - - 25.00
REGULAR PRICE $2.25 Per Yard.
12 yds. Rich Ottoman Silk for - - 19.75
REGULAR PRICE $2.75 Per Yard.
12½ yds. Rich Ottoman Silk for - 17.50
REGULAR PRICE $2.25 Per Yard.
REMEMBER! The day has gone when it took a whole bolt of cloth to make a dress. Most of the lengths quoted above are enough nowadays.
We also have a lot of such pieces in COLORED SILKS at the same Low Prices.
—AND—
About 100 pieces of Assorted Fancy Silks at 75c. per yard, original price $1.50 per yard.
R.K. THOMAS