The Deseret Evening News of Jan. 22nd published the following article: telling of the concluding of the examination of pupils of the University of Deseret.

Magical—the examination of pupils of the University of Deseret which commenced at the beginning of the present week, concluded today. During the first semester, which has just expired, one hundred and twenty-three students attended the University, and the progress they have made and the genuine interest they have manifested have been not only remarkable but positively astonishing. The examinations have not been oral, but have been concluded in writing, which is a very good method for several reasons, one being that the answers to the various questions, being written, gives the student, in addition to the mental exercise of studying and understanding the subjects, practice in the art of composition and penmanship.

The following are the subjects in which the students were examined:

Preliminary Course—Reading and elocution, advanced arithmetic, advanced grammar, advanced geography, dictation, and pronunciation.

Scientific Courses—Natural philosophy, algebra, ancient history, chemistry, medieval history, inorganic chemistry, inorganic and organic chemistry, geology, political economy, organic chemistry, analytical geometry.

Classical preparatory course—Introductory Latin (Consort), Latin (Definitive), Introductory Greek.

We had the pleasure of examining a number of the answers handed in by students, and cannot help being surprised and exceedingly gratified at the manifestations of culture and mark that they exhibited.

We do not hesitate to say that the University of Deseret is gradually and steadily progressing as an educational institution, giving evidence that, with a due amount of encouragement from the public, and a necessary amount of enterprise and tact on the part of those having its supervision, it will, at no distant day, stand in the foremost rank among the colleges of the country, keeping pace with the material and general development of the Territory.

The principal, Dr. John B. Park, and Professor Joseph J. Bannister, E. M. Bishop and Karl O. Mason, who compose the faculty, are all gentlemen of broad education and culture, and great credit is due them for the wise manner in which they discharge the duties of their important positions.

One thing that any citizen of Utah cannot be otherwise than proud of is the fact, which is so magnificently manifested in the University, that bright and promising minds are prolific among the youth of Utah. It is a fact that good seeds are bound yet to yield a bright effluence in literature, science, mechanics, and art.
The following concerning further particulars of the Utah Delegate was published in the "Deseret Evening News" of this date:

Thomas Hyatt, Sheriff of Wisconsin, and others, present on the ground of their report, will be made public in the New York Tribune this morning.

Our correspondent says nothing of the vote by which the committee of inquiry on their report. It will be interesting to the people of this Territory to know who voted for the resolution and who voted against it. In the debate, people like to know who are their friends and who are their enemies—their friends, and that they may be held in honor and regard and their enemies, that they may not be held in contempt and disfavor.

The "Salt Lake Herald" gives still further particulars under this date:

DELEGATE CANNON'S CASE.

Following is Mrs. Sarah M. Pratt's testimony before the house committee on elections, in regard to the alleged polygamous relations of Delegate Cannon. We extract it from the committee's report, as published in the "National Republican," of the 2nd instant:

Sarah M. Pratt swore: Q. Name your name and place of residence. A. My name is Sarah M. Pratt; Salt Lake City, my residence.
Q. How long have you resided in Utah Territory? A. Twenty-one years; all but three of the time in Salt Lake City.
Q. Are you the wife of Orson Pratt? A. I am.
Q. Are you acquainted with George Q. Cannon and his family? A. I am.
Q. How many reputed wives has he? A. He has three reputed wives and one wife.
Q. What is his wife's name? A. Elizabeth Young, before her marriage.
Q. Were you acquainted with her before her marriage? A. I was; not particularly acquainted with her. I know her family.
Q. In his family? A. I haven't heard of her death. I presume she is living.
Q. What are the names of his reputed wives? A. The first one that he took into his house was Sarah Jane, the next was Eliza, the third was Martha, the fourth was Martha, the fifth was Martha, and I don't know the others.
Q. Has George Q. Cannon ever introduced any of his reputed wives to you as his wife? A. Yes.
Q. Who were they? A. Martha and the others.
Q. Has Martha any children? A. She has two, I believe, and one or two stillborn.
Q. Has Eliza any children? A. She has one. George Q. Cannon told me himself that Eliza had one. I saw him a few days after it was born, and he told me the child was dead.
Q. At the time George Q. Cannon told you that Eliza had a child did he acknowledge that he was the father? A. I don't know that he did.
Q. Have you ever seen George Q. Cannon in the presence of his children? A. Yes; I have on several occasions.
Q. Did he treat them as a father, and did he call them his children? A. He did.
Q. Were those children so treated by the children of his supposed wives?
A. After showing me these boys, he as a man would let proud of his children, told me one of them, to Sarah Jane and the others to his first wife.

Q. Was there any distinction made in the treatment of those children? A. I couldn't see that there was. As far as I know, the large house was built. Mrs. Cannon and her when it was building the house, was insisted on for them all.

Q. Did you ever hear Mrs. Cannon refer to any of the others or the treatment of these children? A. Yes, she was, as all that are wives are. Q. Is she reported to be dissatisfied with her husband's treatment of her? A. I have heard no. I don't know anything about that. If you want to tell you a little more about Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Cannon told me that George Q. took Martha contrary to her wishes (this was soon after he took her, and she said the cost of his loss had been spent with her, to the great distress or annoyance of her and the role of the family and the other woman. I mean, Sarah Jane told me that the same thing, as another fate.

Q. If it is a general, accepted, common report throughout the community and neighborhood, is George Q. Cannon living in polygamy? A. It is generally understood that he has at least two wives. Q. Did you ever see George Q. married to any one. No. Q. Do you know that he has more wives than one, except by general report? A. No. I do not except by the information I have received which is probably not an accurate, I believe.

Q. Did you ever see George Q. Cannon married to any one? No.

Kinkaid, hereinafter referred to as Joseph Kinkaid, was a witness, and declined to cross-examine said witness, and again indicated that he had no evidence or statement to submit.

The committees then submitted the affidavits of various witnesses to prove Cannon's polygamous life, among these Mrs. Eliza M. Kinney, Sarah M. Pratt, wife of Oronoc Pratt, Dr. George M. White, and many others.
The "Salt Lake Herald" of this date published the following:

"Court proceedings" by P. H. Bagley, et al., respondents, vs. John H. Carter, et al., appellants. R. H. Baring, Esq., for respondents, called up his motions for having the case continued in the name of the surviving parties, and that it be removed to the Third district court for a hearing de novo. So ordered.

The following communication from St. George written under the nom de plum "One Spicer" was published in the "Salt Lake Herald" of Jan. 31st:

**OUR ST. GEORGE LETTER.**

*One Spicer at the Bottom of Utah.*

He Thinks It a Good Country—To Be Let Alone.

It is returned, however, by the minerals in the hills.

Interesting Items of Southern News.

(Special Correspondence of the Herald.)

Jan. 23, 1877.

After days of tedious travel from Beaver, I find myself in this land of Dixie, among the cotton fields and vineyards of St. George. The scene that greets us on our way down are past, the climate has changed from winter to spring, and the little children are active in the morning, mingling their pleasures and laughing for women in a green grass is up to the rim of the streets with verdure, and the trees without, by breaking up the burnt ground. Near the springtime here, with warm sun and clear skies. No man has fallen in this valley this winter, and none have been laid to rest.

**THE TEMPLE**

It is progressing fast. The walls of the second story are now being laid; in fact, only about 15 feet remain to be laid to bring them up to the ceiling. Many hundred men, with tools and baskets, are at work on this huge edifice, and the walls begin to assume their proper proportions.

The construction of the temple is being carried on with great care and dispatch. The materials used are of the best quality, and the work is being done by a large force of experienced masons and carpenters. The temple is to be a place of worship for the people of this community, and it is expected that it will be completed in a short time.

The walls of the temple are built of stone, and the roof is covered with slate. The interior is spacious and well lighted, and the air is fresh and pure. The temple is to be a place of assembly for the people of this community, and it is expected that it will be completed in a short time.
isolated button great-coal sections red sandstone, hills, and clay the amount is as much on the up, central and red clay, brown lode the present, road the course, mountain, long, and red clay, broad lode strata, and the position, section, a bone another, until the river from a mountain that rises to the north, supporting a town and apparently small plains that seem to make the city, great plains, and a little ridge of white, yellow, and green, perhaps cutting the mountain forms, slight, rolling mountains of reek, sagged, cragged, and broken rocks, and the emerald rock, rising, rolling down to the ravines between the ridges, with sandstone and wind-driven sand hills, a little, village-forested practical, with the size of the virginian, more, are in the high plains, through the edges of looking back, will find there are raisin grapes, cotton and cotton and built temples, and all surrounded by high chains of mountains, are in the distance that seem like great walls, bars, with these and there a bush, all of the, are mixed, covered with snow, standing over the scanner below. This beautiful country for a native vegetation, supports both the small- and large-grain, that sandstone, young cedar, oaks, the very trees themselves, chopped, rather than, green wood and the country enlaments, for animal life, there are bears, cows, and rabbits.

All in all, you see I am not in love with this country. It is beautiful, picturesque, quaint and even delightful, topographically, but grading: it would indeed be worth a search, would not for the rains that these distant hills contain.

THE MINE is to me, the only redeeming feature; not far more, the hickory, grape, cotton, pasture, temple and everything else. The mines are, in fact, as I have seen on some of those lovely, close to the mountain. Some little geranium and evidence of life are found, and a few of the things are talked of, but they are all "away over yonder." Copper is a certainty, more a mesh in the ore abundantly in these hills.

The Amic Annex mine, though not far over the line in Arizona, on the side of the Colorado river, about forty miles distant from St. George on a direct line. This mine is certainly a wonder in its way. Of course, I have been told so, but I have seen abundance of the ore here, and saw the few tons of it that were in the Lake City iron mine, and only upon the surface given to the mine by reliable persons. It crops out about 400 feet in width, at least 900 feet of which is cold ore. The copper ores extend over the surface for a distance of about 1,500 feet, all the way up the hill, and on the ridge, five to five feet deep, with a drift from the bottom five feet in depth; from the surface of the ground, at that depth of at least 12 feet, solid and with no drift having work to come. The ore is a beautiful marble, with masses of some red cinders of iron pyrites, small white silicate, and 1 8 at times some grey silicate, and 1 at times some grey silicate.

This ore should average for 40 to 50 per cent, not even at that figure, with the total surface of the country in sight or near the surface, the little exposure of mining and the country, with small mesas and 80 per cent, some of the rains will render a 50 per cent yield of 100 to 125 pints of copper, from Lake Superior, and from Lakeview and from the copper mines in Ticaboo, is very over at the mines working at this time with a view of getting up, however, and I am the very man to do it. The owners of this Adams mine will be fortunate if they cease the services of John Williams to erect a furnace and turn their ore into ingots.

The nearer days were in a most beautiful condition when I came down; never saw such beautiful light and air even in Colorado.

Mr. Young's health is quite good; he was out today inspecting the temple.

Mr. Smith is as busy as an ant, looking after and keeping things moving about the temple.

It is a very pretty place; many good new buildings are being erected, and is the beginning of a city of much future importance.

A number of men from this place have gone over to the base of the temple.

The Le family visit around occasionally. It is quite warm weather here; one saw a young brave chopping wood in full summer costume, consisting of a gray coat and a check shirt. That's the Indian. The weather was a No. 6, and the storm a No. 8, but it was comfortable wood-chopping suit.

St. George is sometimes as highly "nightly" as East Temple street tonight.

Some of the Indians have been out for a few days ago, and while the result of some of them being brought in at the request of the Bar Council.

(Dec. Hist. 86)

The "Salt Lake Herald" of this date publishes the following article from the Helena Daily Independent.

THE UTAH NORTHERN RAIL ROAD.

Mean that the general superintendents of the Utah Northern railroad, recently developed as a road from the Idaho region, have given the railroad to the Union Pacific, which was given in regard to the cost of the road from Idaho to the Utah Northern, at Snake river or some other point, as we believe that the same will be done by the Union Pacific Company, with the agreement of the two companies on the route of the road, to be chartered to the Union Pacific Company, and the said route shall be chartered to the Union Pacific Company.

Two thousand dollars, cash, per mile, will grade, fill and bridge a three foot road. The grade, bridge, and rolling stock, will cost $1,000 per mile, and are all included in this same. These statements are made by a person who knows where he is going, and are written with care. This estimate was made upon such a road as that from Butte to Helena. It is 150 feet across the mountains, at the cost of about $1,500 per mile, and the entire cost will probably be $10,000 per mile. We intend, however, to bring the line the whole distance to Helena, and we believe that the Union Pacific Company will do the same.

The route of the road will be through Helena, and the railroad will be chartered to the Union Pacific Company. This road will be chartered to the Union Pacific Company.
The following was published in the "Salt Lake Herald" of Jan. 30th 1874.

from the "Chicago Tribune:"

Report of the Minority:

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D.C., Jan. 29. - Sixty-one excesses as the constitutional lawyers can find for prohibiting the Mormon elders, Cannon, to retain his seat, are set forth in the report of the minority of the selection committee, an analysis of which follows. It is not as able to as comprehensive as the minority report of last year in the case. It is presented to contain more plausible points. The majority of the committee are earnestly in favor of expulsion. Cannon himself has been able to secure the support of the ablest lawyers on the constitutional side, and of some on the republican. There is not as much enthusiasm upon the subject of devoting polygamy by the minority, as there would be if he was not already re-elected to the next house, where his democratic majority will be very certain to do him in again. The report recommends that the committees by the chambered from the further consideration of the subject. The paper goes at length into a statement of the privileges of the delegate to the house, and argues that he has all the rights and privileges of a member. Neither a member nor a delegate should be exposed to this for a good cause, and they by some thousands of the house. It is considered that the house should not be exposed for political reasons, or any account of the existence of certain positions in the territory by anyone. Nor should he be punished for alleged indecision in most practices, except after trial in a court of justice. Mormonism lad its seat in Utah Territory when it was organized. The United States asserted it was the Monroe and polygamous position. Cena and other sectional officers had been appointed by the president, confirmed by the senate, and delegates to represent that people had been exceedingly admitted to complete. Even it is charged against Mr. Cannon that he is the first delegate whom has been actually guilty of polygamous intermarriage.

Admitting this to be a fact, if it is intended to stir a blow at Mormonism, it is not good policy to strike this blow in this way, and by expelling a delegate, as the fact that the house has repeatedly admitted delegates representing Mormonism should be left Mr. Cannon's future. As to the charge that Mr. Cannon had married his wife with license to the passage of the act of July, 1862, which declared polygamy a felony, the minority say it is false to malign, because Mr. Cannon has not been convicted of any other than that act or under what is known as the Amherst law of 1863. The house should not be forced into advance of the notice of the courts. The house disapproves the power to expel arbitrarily, but it would be far to follow the English precedent and wait a trial before expulsion.

The report also sets forth the fact that Mr. Cannon is now under indictment in the courts of Utah for polygamy, and contends that it would be an act of great injustice to prejudice the case. Besides, it is a serious question whether the subject of expiation on moral or immoral grounds should be entertained, Mr. Harrison in the very first paragraph of the report, if the lawyers is to have into the moral fitness of men, whose will be guilty of polygamy? This report is argued only by Mr. Harrison. More other members of the committee, Messrs. Spier, Sturer, Crockett, Thomas, express in the recommendations that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject, in that it is having all of Mr. Cannon's laws.

(See Hist. 83)
The following item from St. George was published in the "Deseret Evening News" of this date:

From St. George—A private dispatch from St. George states that the weather in that part of the Territory is beautiful and the roads are excellent. The health of President Young and Geo. A. Smith continues good.

(Doc. News 23:22l)  (Doc. Hist. 91)

The "Salt Lake Herald" of Jan. 26th published the following article:

KING KALAKAHA

The King Met at Ogden by the Mayor and a Delegation from Salt Lake

Not to be behind the great men of the nation in showing proper respect and paying appropriate attention to the nation's royal visitors, from the Band, many of the citizens, and the council, met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

The king's party arrived in Ogden on the 26th of December, and the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 27th of December, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 28th of December, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 29th of December, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 30th of December, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 31st of December, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 1st of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 2nd of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 3rd of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 4th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 5th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 6th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 7th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 8th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 9th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 10th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 11th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 12th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 13th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 14th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 15th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 16th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 17th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 18th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 19th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 20th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 21st of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 22nd of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 23rd of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 24th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 25th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

On the 26th of January, the mayor and council met at the court house to bestow on the king the same courtesies as were due the great man of the situation.

The mayor and the delegation of chiefs referred to consisting of the following:


The mayor met the royal party at the court house, and was answered as follows:

"Ogden, Jan. 31.

Mr. Daniel H. Wells, Mayor Salt Lake City.

His Excellency, the Mayor of this city, has extended to the royal party the most cordial welcome, and has requested them to remain a few days in the city, and to use all the comforts and conveniences of the city as their home.

Wm. M. Witherington.

Breeder.

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Wm. M. Witherington.

Breeder.
23 Jan. 1875.

Dear Sir,

We have been pleased to have the honor of esteeming you as one of our colleagues. We appreciate the cooperative spirit that has characterized our interactions. It is our hope that this letter serves to reinforce the strong bonds that exist between our organizations.

In appreciation of your efforts and contributions, we would like to extend our gratitude. Your dedication and commitment to our shared objectives have not gone unnoticed.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us. We are here to support you and ensure that our collaboration continues to be successful.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Organizational Name]
The following item concerning the committee on elections on Delegate Cannon was published in the "Salt Lake Herald" of Jan. 24th:

Five of the eleven members of the committee of elections are opposed to the resolution of the majority to exclude Delegate Cannon from his seat.

(Doc. Yst. 91)
Sunday, Jan 24.

Wilford Woodruff preached at Pariex, Idaho, in the morning and in the afternoon he and Elder Charles C. Rich preached at St. Charles.

(Des. Hist., 98)

The following communication was published in the Deseret Evening News:

Correspondence.

M. Morgan, Jan. 21, 1873.

Editors Deseret News:

We had a grand time yesterday with the members of our Sunday school, a day which I think will be long remembered by them. The program of the performance was as follows:

At two o'clock, p.m., the teacher called children, to the number of about 160, assembled in the meeting house, where we enjoyed ourselves in a grand style, after which we commended drawing for the prizes, which had been purchased for the occasion, and which consisted of apples, candy, gooseberries, oranges, handkerchiefs, handkerchief, etc., which were hung in a small pine tree, situated in the center of the hall. Each prize was numbered. Then there were other numbers placed in a small box, which corresponded with the number between the prizes, and each drew the number he had drawn. I can truly say it was a pleasing sight to see them weaving their way to the little pine tree. They were all much delighted with this part of the program. I will have some that there were just as many prizes as there were scholars present, so that it was no blanks, unlike most of the lotteries of the day.

After we had enjoyed ourselves in this style for two or three hours, we all retired to our homes to do our chores and prepare ourselves for the dance, which commenced punctually at six o'clock, each, and it was amusing to see the little ones dance to the light, fantastic tune. In this delightful amusement, we enjoyed ourselves until about eleven o'clock, when we retired to our homes, each perfectly satisfied with the amusements of the day, and with a fixed determination that this shall not be the last day of the kind.

I am pleased to tell you we have a good looking Sunday school under the able management of Elder John Donnellon, superintendent, Isaac Sorenson, assistant, and a good team of assistants.

The United Order is progressing favorably. The majority of the people have been able to carry it out. Some of the brethren have been able to get the land, to build a store, which I think will be in operation sometime next summer, with brother Andrew Brown as superintendant.

[Signature]

Cor. Secretary.

(Des. News 24: 20)
The following was published in the "Deseret Evening News" of January 29th:

**Correspondence.**

The Schools of Cache County.

**SAINT LUCY CITY.**

**Editor, Deseret News:**

Believing that many of the residents of Cache Valley are interested in the schools of Cache County, and in the progress of their educational interests, I am writing to give you some brief notes of our visit to the schools during the past winter.

The Bishop's secretary, Mr. Joseph F. Smith, has been active in the work of the schools, and has held the office for the past four years. During this time he has prepared reports and held meetings with the teachers, and with great success, has started a school in Cache Valley. The school is under the direction of Mr. John A. Smith, who is a teacher of considerable experience.

On the 6th inst., Mr. C. E. Clark, the Logan missionary, visited the school. He is a man of great ability and has done much to promote the work of the church in Cache Valley. Mr. Clark has been in Cache County for several years, and has been very active in the work of the schools. He is a man of great ability and has done much to promote the work of the church in Cache Valley.

The school is located in a handsome building, and is well equipped with desks, chairs, and other necessary supplies. The rooms are large and well lighted, and the pupils are well cared for. The teacher of the school is a man of great ability, and has done much to promote the work of the church in Cache Valley.

The teachers are all men of great ability, and have done much to promote the work of the church in Cache Valley. The school is a credit to the church, and is doing much to promote the work of the church in Cache Valley.

The schools in Cache Valley are well equipped with desks, chairs, and other necessary supplies. The rooms are large and well lighted, and the pupils are well cared for. The teacher of the school is a man of great ability, and has done much to promote the work of the church in Cache Valley.

The educational system in Cache Valley is very good, and the schools are well equipped with desks, chairs, and other necessary supplies. The rooms are large and well lighted, and the pupils are well cared for. The teacher of the school is a man of great ability, and has done much to promote the work of the church in Cache Valley.

The schools in Cache Valley are well equipped with desks, chairs, and other necessary supplies. The rooms are large and well lighted, and the pupils are well cared for. The teacher of the school is a man of great ability, and has done much to promote the work of the church in Cache Valley.
which should be initiated by every settlement in Cache County. They have employed to teach their schools, Mr. Joseph B. Hyde, whose heart is in the cause of education, and who is one of the ablest and best teachers in the Territory, being well qualified to coax and minister to the plastic minds that are placed under his tuition.

Of the schools of Millville, Hyrum and Wellsville, a little can be said. In those three settlements there are 258 children of school age, and we found but 50 enrolled in school. Their school houses are in a state of miserable existence and full for want of meeting the actual demands of the children. The people of Hyrum and Wellsville each have in contemplation the building of a large central school-house of a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate the children, and establishing the graded system, which is certainly the only way they can accomplish what they desire. In consequence of the heavy snow storms we were unable to visit the schools of Charleston, Newton, Meriton and Fontanelle.

There are 258 children in Cache County between the ages of 4 and 10 years, and by our canvass of the several schools not visited, we have found that there are now enrolled in her schools only 148 children.

This shows that a majority of the children are not attending the schools, and the time for the realisation of the essential principles of education is drawing near. The time has arrived when the parents should be called upon to co-operate in the success of our schools.

Yours truly,

C. H. ROGERS
Res. Sup't of Education 36th Prec. 1875.

(Des Jems 24:37)
(Dec. 1st, 39)
Tuesday, Jan. 26.

26 Jan. 1875.

The following news item appeared in the "Salt Lake Herald" of this date:

PERSONAL.

Hon. Moses Thatcher, superintendent, and Mr. Charles Nibley, ticket and freight agent of the Utah Northern railroad, have gone east on business for the road.

Mr. A. H. Earl, Union Pacific agent at Ogden, was in Salt Lake yesterday.

Mr. J. Longmaid came in from Ogden on Sunday.

(Doc. Hist., 115)

The "Deseret Evening News" published the following under this date concerning the Muddy Mission:

The Muddy—We met a gentleman yesterday who had never been on the Muddy, although over a week ago. He says that the once sturdy Mormon settlement, has now a peculiarly desolate appearance, which brings vividly to mind Oliver Cowdery's mysterious prophetic description of the "Deserted Village." This gentleman states that when the "morning" hit this part of the south, when the boundary line dividing Utah from Nevada was declared to be to the northward of it, they left 400 acres, from which possibly the neighborhood of 5,000 bushels of wheat were reaped by a party who settled there at the time and who agreed to indemnify the owners for the same, but utterly failed to comply with his part of the compact.

What has made the place look even more desolate than it would have been is in that this same party has torn down a great many of the houses and other buildings, he hearing that some of the old settlers intended returning to their old homes, and he took this means to prevent them doing so.

(Desi News 24:7)  
(Doc. Hist., 104)

The "Millennial Star" published the following:

THE PHYSIO FACTORY—This Institution has not been running since last Thursday, Dec. 3, having stopped for the holidays, besides having some repairs to do, but will be in full blast again at once Monday, Jan. 4. We are informed that during the past six or seven weeks the Factory have manufactured and sold about $59,000 worth of goods, and sell now sufficient wool on hand to last till the middle of February and more coming. This is indeed a very satisfactory showing and reflects great credit on the Superintendent, Mr. James Dunn. The people throughout Utah County, feel proud of the Factory, and every family too— as they have all directly or indirectly been benefited by it, and with an increase of machinery and the present energy displayed in the management, we predict a brilliant and successful future.

(Mill. Star 37:234)  
(Doc. Hist., 114)
The following concerning actions of the Senate was published in the "Desert Evening News" of Feb. 15th:

Assignment of Territorial Judges.

Senator, January 26th.

Mr. COMMANDE. I have it in hand to move to strike out the following:

That the power under the constitution of the United States, as therein provided, was to be exercised by the President and by the judges of the Supreme Court, and not by the judges of the Territorial courts.

Mr. SARGENT. I offer the following amendment, which I think is in the spirit of the bill:

That the power under the constitution of the United States, as therein provided, was to be exercised by the President and by the judges of the Supreme Court, and not by the judges of the Territorial courts.

Mr. PRESIDENT. I call the attention of the Senate to the amendment in the original bill, as I understand.

Mr. FOAD. I think my amendment is a good one. I have made two other amendments, one after the exacting clause of the bill and another in the original bill, as I understand.

Mr. WIGHT. As an amendment to the original bill?

Mr. PRESIDENT. As an amendment to the original bill?

Mr. WIGHT. Yes, as an amendment to the original bill.

Mr. PRESIDENT. As an amendment to the original bill?

Mr. WIGHT. Yes, as an amendment to the original bill.

The Senate at 10 o'clock adjourned.
The Desert Evening News of this date published the following:

**Improvement Association** - A Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association was organized in the West Ward on Monday, with the following officers:

President: John Smith; 2nd Vice President: Robert S. Reid; 3rd Vice President: Joseph A. Young; Secretary: Reuben M. Love; Treasurer: Samuel A. Olin.

In Arizona - Our friends and others busy in the Arizona railroad work say that the citizens of this territory are setting up a new and grander railroad system, which will be completed within a year. The line will run from Phoenix to Tucson, a distance of 250 miles.

**Removed** - The office of the Desert Evening News is now removed to the new premises recently occupied by the Farmers and Merchants Bank, in the same building as the Deseret Gymnasium.

**New Office** - The new offices of the Deseret Evening News are now open for business. The new premises are larger and more convenient than the old ones.

**Winter Sports** - Winter sports are now in full swing here. The citizens are enjoying the snow and ice, and the public parks are filled with people.

**Winter Weather** - The winter weather has been mild and pleasant. The snow has caused some inconvenience, but the people are not disturbed.

**Winter Travel** - Winter travel is now in full swing. The roads are improved, and the weather is favorable for travel.

**Winter Sports** - Winter sports continue to be popular. The citizens are enjoying the snow and ice, and the public parks are filled with people.

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this was the last dispensation, and
the last time that the Lord would
establish this Order on the earth,
and it would not prove a failure,
only by the perjury of man.

Brother Joseph Scovel, with
his corps of builders, is busily en-
gaged in placer the large beams
and joists of the first floor, and it
looks as if he will ere long be able
to take his men in their work. His
work has been somewhat hindered,
in consequence of not getting those
large beams, 40 ft. long, 2 ft. wide,
and 1 ft. thick, but they are all
waxed and placed in the building.

Under the superintendent of
Brother Edward L. Parry the
work on the temple moves
forward, and if every person
here will do his duty, and the
weaker prove favorable, we will
have the walls up by April 1st.
We are up into the last story, I may
say about 40 ft., and ready to turn
some of the arches over the wind-
ows. About 19 ft. has yet to be
built. Brother Parry has men
cutting hugging for the basement
of the temple, and 143 the foot
enough nut hard black rock.
The lumber comes in lively from
Mount Timpanogos. Teams of horses
and mules from Beaver and other
places, and one large ox team from
Salt Lake, under the direction of
wagon masters. Broadhead, Harvev
and others, bring lumber this way.

Prosphith A. Smith has given
very interesting letters on buggy-
riding to his travels in Egypt,
Italy and other countries, and has
invited other brethren to continue
the letters every Thursday evening
during the winter months. The
youth people enjoy themselves in
the dances once or twice in the
week, not forgetting their daily
exercises in the temple.

The Tabernacle here is under-
going a finishing touch, such as
painting, heavy curtains, coverings,
etc., by able and skilled work-
krs, and they look well.

"Peace be still, every one, and
the people are going on nicely.
I'm ready to sell our own business."

In addition to the foregoing, a
special dispatch from St. George,
dated to-day, states that the first
arch of the windows in the upper
story was turned yesterday, the
timbers of the first floor are all in
and the joists laid. The weather
was favorable and the workmen
espoused.

(Des Moines 24:19)
The following, continuing on the subject of the foregoing article was published in the "Salt Lake Herald of Jan. 26th:

Assemblment of thrice-again.

The "Millennial Star" published the following editorial:

"OBEY THE LAW."

The Latter-day Saints are frequently reminded by public proceedings of the passage in the Doctrine and Covenants, page 144, section 5, "Let no man break the laws of the land, for he that breaketh the laws of God hath no need to break the laws of the land," and are accused of being open to violators of the law of 1869 against polygamy. The revelation in which is contained the passage cited was given in 1831, and the revelation on Colonial Marriage, in 1832. The Latter-day Saints believe that the law of 1869 is a violation of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees the full exercise of religion, and the federal authorities in Utah have abundantly proved the advantage of being in constitutional law, by asking for the opportunity for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court to test its constitutionality.

Good, wholesome laws, passed by uncorrupted and unbiased legislators for the regulation, government and well-being of a community—laws which prevent crime and immorality, and protect wives and husbands from the injustices of a society—neatly prepared to do the will of God—there are not members of the Constitution, in support of which we can quote the best authorities, showing how foreign to the laws of God, and the Constitution of the United States is the law just referred to. We are not told, but he was not ordered to this, and the law of God is no longer in force. The World is not better than the ones who observe and prohibit the free worshipping of God and the increase of sin.

The latter-day Saints, now known as Mormons, have been in open violation and defiance of laws that were so designed and prohibited by the free worshipping of God and the increase of sin. The latter-day Saints, now known as MORMONS, have been in open violation and defiance of laws that were so designed and prohibited by the free worshipping of God and the increase of sin. The latter-day Saints, now known as MORMONS, have been in open violation and defiance of laws that were so designed and prohibited by the free worshipping of God and the increase of sin.
**Wednesday, Jan. 27.**

The following items were published in the "Desert Evening News" of this date:

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**Railroad**

We understand that something in May the construction of another twenty-five miles of road on the northern end of the Utah Northern will be commenced.

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**House Material and Workmen**

The Utah Western Railroad Company have decided to build the manufacture of flat cars, and the material will be built here, which will be used for the construction of the railroad.

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**Second Ward Institute**

The members of the 2nd Ward Institute and the officers were present at the meeting held on the evening of Wednesday, the following the work being submitted.

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**President**

W. W. Hall, President, John Sterling, 1st Vice President, and O. L. McLaughlin, 2nd Vice President, were present at the meeting. W. L. Hart, 3rd Vice President, and A. A. Mitchell, clerk, were present. The association has existed one year, and has resulted as money and the young people of the Ward.

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**Des News 241**

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The following article was published in the "Desert Evening News" of this date:

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**DANCING.**

This Methodist preacher of Montana, is opposed to dancing. They want it in their churches, and he won't have the laws made by dancing. A district conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was held at Benicia, commencing Jan. 5th. On the following day the resolutions were unanimously adopted by the conferees as the report in the Benicia Express.

...Among the greatest hindrances to our church work is dancing and attendance on dancing parties. Hitherto materially with the spiritual success of Christianity. Our discipline, however, is very strict on this subject, and can be only ruled by the interest of the religious life of the church.

Resolved, therefore, that we are opposed to all such dances of any kind in any church, and that any person who attends any such dance be expelled from the church.

Resolved, that we cannot consistently receive funds given by such means for church enterprises.

The presidents present are: Rev. T. C. Haff, of Benicia; Rev. Mr. W. B. Gifford, of Benicia; Rev. Mr. C. F. Andersen, of Benicia; Rev. Mr. B. G. Bridger, of Benicia; Rev. Mr. E. W. H. Smith, of Benicia; Rev. Mr. T. L. Braddock, of Benicia.

Elsewhere in the newspapers may be found someSrcs perusal of the discourses delivered by prominent Methodists upon the above detailed action of the conference, which will be worth reading by those who take an interest in the subject.

Some of our readers, perhaps many of them, who were brought up with religious views, may feel the emotions of a religious character, and should be carefully guarded against indulging in anything in the nature of dance.

Dancing has been and is practised as religious, secular, and social, and by some is considered as a form of religious worship.

Dancing was customary in public exercises in Christendom until the 18th century, and in Spain until the 17th, the church.dancing with the children in the churches. Later on, by the 18th century, the dance became a regular and popular form of entertainment, and dancing became a regular and popular form of entertainment.

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**The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives**
A correspondent signing himself "Zanarm" wrote under this date as follows to the "Deseret News:"

Correspondence.

Total Accident—A Meeting Dead Men.

OGDEN, UT., Jan. 7, 1878.

Editor Deseret News:

A fearful and fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the railroad depot in this city. Charles Jones was greater in the employ of the Union Pacific company at this place. At the time above mentioned he had been throwing the wheel of the cars of a freight train bound for the east. Having got through with the work, he is supposed to have stood on the track watching another train in motion, when an engine belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad company came rushing to couple up to some of the cars, and Larson, the engineer, not having a "black scuff" to stop the speed with which the train was approaching him, ran over and killed him. The first person who saw him after the accident was Mr. James Myers, who heard something lying on the track, which he thought resembled a man. He pointed out the object to Mr. J. Myers, and together they went to it, where Mr. Myers was horrified to discover that it was the body of his brother-in-law, which was cut and mixed in a fearful manner. Larson spared it once after he was discovered. He died in a few minutes afterwards. It appears that his body must have been rolled under the engine and dragged back a distance both ways and that his body was completely crushed. Between the places where the oil was spilled and where the body was found, there were a number of poems of brotherhood and donated hair attached to some of the spike heads. Mr. Myers was seated between the face and the limbs. The body was entirely stripped off it, and the feet were torn to pieces. He also had a large, deep, ghastly cut in the head, and was likewise bruised in other places. After he was finished, he raised a four-foot long stick.

Coopers Williams and a jury held an inquest over the body, and a searching investigation was made as to the cause of Lamont's death, and nothing was discovered that would possibly convict any one in charge of engines or signals of negligence to give the proper signals of their approach, as the engineer, and others who were present, declared positively that the bell was rung all the time they were on the move on this occasion. The jury therefore had to give their verdict in accordance with the statement made on the investigation, which was to the effect that deceased came to his death by being run over by the engine while he was working to couple some cars.

There has been a very mystifying and terrible surmise about Mr. Jones's death. It is very strange that if the engine, worked three or four times, was rung, it did not hear it, and now out of the way and near him, and from such a fearful, cruel, and lingering death. And it was the engineer, fireman, or yard-master seen, deceased in such danger, they would surely have sustained some nerves and used their utmost efforts to have prevented the catastrophe.

Charles Jones was about forty years of age, and by birth a Southerner. When he left his native state he emigrated to Oregon. About five years ago he came to this place where he settled and remained up to the time of his death. He was a man of iron-provable character and much respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral took place this afternoon, when his remains were followed to the cemetery by a large procession. Twenty-five carriages conveyed the body and many others of his numerous friends, and forty members of the sickly company, to which he belonged, preceded the hearse to the church.

A subscription list has been circulated and arrangements made for the benefit of his family. What the C. E. P. and C. E. P. B. Co. will do in the matter of course I cannot say.

Last night a "Noble Red Man" was seen dancing about on the platform of the depot, under the influence of opium. After performing various evolutions, he tipped over and fell to the ground near the junction hotel. The police came and gathered a crowd, picked up the Tobacco, and conveyed him to the City Hall, where he has been lying for some time of the past 1128 part to-day. He has been here several days and is quite drunk. It is probable we should have little to record another fatal accident at the R. K. depot at this place.

Wetters pleasant over head.

Mackay correspondent.

(Des. News 24:1)
27 Jan. 1875.

The "Salt Lake Herald" published the following article under this date:

THE SALT LAKE AND BINGHAM CARON RAILROAD.

A voluntary bill has been introduced by Representative Negley in Congress, the Salt Lake and Bingham Canon railroad company, for the purpose of constructing a railroad and telegraph line from Salt Lake to Bingham Canon, Utah.

The incorporators and proposed line.

The incorporators are as follows: Charles W. Scott, Jr., of New York; William Eyre, Charles Lockhart and Benjamin W. Morgan, of Pennsylvania; Dr. M. McNeely, George Hoag and Alphonso Williams, of Michigan; Geo. E. White, C. H. McBoy, and W. W. Torr, of Ohio; and W. A. Wells, Hugh White, John M. Hackett, and James Cameron, of Utah. The bill authorizes them to lay, build, construct, maintain and equip a continuous railroad and telegraph, with appearances, from Salt Lake city to Bingham City, in Bingham City, by such a route as the majority of the incorporators may determine upon.

The capital stock of the company will consist of 100,000 shares of the value of $250 each, and a majority of the stockholders will have the power to increase the capital stock to such an amount as they may agree upon, provided it be not more than $5,000.

The company may borrow money to an amount not exceeding one-half the amount of their capital stock, and may issue therefor their bonds, with interest not exceeding six per cent, providing for the payment of principal to the bondholders, and for the collection of interest, the incorporators shall be empowered to execute a mortgage upon their road and property, including the corporate rights and franchises granted by the act, and may enter into any agreement with any other corporation or person for the purpose of securing the payment of the bonds.

Any mortgage executed under the provisions of the said shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the territory of Washington, and upon failure to comply with the terms of the bond, as to payment of principal and interest, within one year after they are due and payable, any bondholder may issue a receipt for, or file a bill of distraint for, the benefit of all the bondholders, in the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York, at New York City.

The company will have the right to establish stock offices in their respective states. The incorporators are appointed stockholders, and will hold their first meeting at Salt Lake, where the books of subscription will be opened and a cash payment of ten per cent paid in on all subscriptions. All persons paying subscription shall be in good standing, and shall hold such shares as the directors of the company may direct.

The directors shall have power to appoint such agents, servants and other employees as they may deem necessary, to carry on the business of the company. The directors shall have power to make all acts and things necessary to secure the location and construction of the road and telegraph. The directors may require payment of subscription to the capital stock, after this notice, at such times and places as they may direct.

The bill provides for a right of way through the public lands, to the extent of two hundred feet on each side of the railroad, including all necessary grounds for stations, etc. They shall not take any lands within three miles of any city or town, nor any lands which are necessary for the use of the railroad, including the necessary ground for stations, etc. They shall not take any lands which are necessary for the use of the railroad, including the necessary ground for stations, etc. They shall not take any lands which are necessary for the use of the railroad, including the necessary ground for stations, etc. They shall not take any lands which are necessary for the use of the railroad, including the necessary ground for stations, etc.

C. A. W.

(Doc. Hist., No.)