

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1873. of the relationship and he

ALL CONTRACT By Elder ANKLIN D. RICHARDS. Delivered at Logan, Cache County,

entitled: "There is a good time com-ing, wait a little longer." It appears to me that we are now enjoying on of the good times in these precises interactions of life; and the man who couples that house and land can be Lord's and the funces thereof." The earth is obligation and position ? Let us be careful not to do so. Cache Valley also appreciate the same. If we can only preserve in ourselves that freedom of spirit which will enable us to comprehed the present, as it really is, we may re-joice indeed in knowing that the good time has overtaken us. It is not with us now as it has been, when scautiness and even hunger have been incident intitions. It is present, so far as the comforts of life are concerned, the people are enjoying a competency of food and raiment, house and home, kindred and friends. While these thing have come forward to us, the mean of advancement in every sphere of raiment, house and home, kindred and friends. While these things have come forward to us, the means of advancement in every sphere of

that we would with each other here on the earth.

Delivered at Logan, Cache County, Saturday Morning, June 29, 1873. REPROTED BY DAVID W. TANK WE used to sing and hear a song entitled: "There is a good time com-

when the bishop or his clerk goes round to settle up tithing he finds a class of persons who act as though they felt it their bounden duty to get the lowest possible scratch; and when they have done this they feel thankful that they have got off with paying so little, without any regard whatever to the figure they should the Saints have been enabled to do in any given time in the past is very small compared with the measure of good which they will be enabled to accomplish in the future. A little while ago it was not oftener than once in six months that we heard from the States. It is only a little while aince it took us three and four months to travel from the States to this place, now it is only a matter of as many days. Once it took

should keep correctly in our minds and understandings that which is ours and that which is the Lord's. When the sons of God shouled, and

We should consider and be careful to discharge. If there is any man amongst you who wants to take a wife, does he not have to obtain a certificate from his bishop that he pays his titbing? If any of you want to be baptized in the font in the house of the Lord for the generations of your dead, do you not need a certificate from your bishop hat you pay your titbing? And we want only your of the blessings necessary for our exaltation we shall find it so, and more so as we advance in the future. families, looking towards the patri-archal office and desiring to stand at the head of our generations for-ever, ought to think, not only about surstines, but about those who will ome after up if generation who will We ration in the future. that t

. The second is, how to combine the morning stars sang together for joy at having the earth prepared to come and dwell upon, to pass through this state of ordering order did we not then realize that it was being into words; how to properly accent.

The third thing is, how to articulate clearly, and pronounce with proper emphasis, tones and inflections of voice, written or i printed words, arranged in sentences; how optimice with the law of pur-tions how to modify the loude

imperfect, that it has effectually put it beyond the power of any human being to remember how to tional system. spell the one-tenth part of the ronds of our language. No human memory, however powerful, is no quate to the hopeless task.

Our dictionaries, it is true, inform us how to spell a hundred majority of these, the student is left wholly in the dark in regard to any law, dictating how th

The years wasted in acquiring an dementary branch so glaringly imperfect could be occupied on other useful branches of education. Reading, with the aid of a perfect alphabet, would become many-fold more simple, and progression in an ast iso all-important, would be rapidly accelerated. Thus' years of polisome labor might be happily dispased with, future generations be rescued from the galling yoke of mental slacery, a wastleners to the

account new which he have for para-uation how a modify a load have a condition of or intensity of the voice, according to the magnitude or condition of the audience, the nature of the building or other circumstances. A practical knowledge of these things is the art of reading.
When a tapil has haved to read, he holds a key to the immense treasury of human knowledge which has been accumulating for many loar accumulating for ready are seed.
But the difficulties to be encoun-tered, in learning to read, accord-ing to the present system of orthog-raphy, are simple means for the encoun-tered, in learning to read, accord-ing to the present system of orthog-raphy, are simple means to be encoun-ting to the present system of orthog-raphy, are simple means to read, accord-ing to the present system of orthog-raphy, are simple means to read, accord-ing to the present system of orthog-raphy, are simple means to read, accord-ing to the present system of orthog-raphy, are simple means to read, accord-ing to the present system of orthog-raphy, are simple means to read, accord-ing to the present system of orthog-raphy, are simple means the system of time and means. For the common tered, that it has effectually put it beyond the power of any
but it beyond the power of any
construction, found as soon as circum-stances will admit, it is no extremely instructions, it is to be received whill struct, it is bould be whill to or many letters, the fave is and as soon as circum-stances will admit, it is bould be whill to or many letters, the fave is and as soon as circum-stances will admit, it should be whill to or the, or even more, surplus characters, not reven more, surplus characters, not reven more,
comparatively harmles in com-stances will admit, it should be

from the fathers, ought no longer to be considered a part of educa-tion. The memories of youthful students ought no longer to be over. would be a very great reduction the size of our written and p words; and hence, much could, be condensed, within str science, when laws comprehending ening the simplicity of the ortho-such facts are accessible. Facts graphical construction. It is cerscience, when laws comprehending such facts are accessible. Facts may be useful in illustrating laws: but laws show why the facts exist. He therefore is truly educated in a science, who has understand-ingly acquired a knowledge of the laws on which the individual facts A reformation, in the right direc-tion, has already commenced. A new alphabet has been devised by Ptiman and other, founded upon the laws of sound. Its capabilities are fully adequate to the grand object he had in view, namely, a perfect system of orthography, By happily retaining the letters of the old alphabet, and adding there-to the requisite number of new char-acters he has made it comparatively eavy for good readers in the old method to understand, without much effort, how to read in the new. The advantages of this can-not be over-estimated. For it all the books in the English language A reformation, in the right direcmuch effort, how to read in the new. The advantages of this can-not be over estimated. For if all the books in the English language were suddenly transformed into the phonotype of Pitman, the mil-lions of readers of the old orthog-raphy would scarcely perceive the happy change. A few hours' effort, if most would emable them to read with the same fluency as before. It is not contended that Pitman's system, in all respects, is perfect. It is not contended that Pitman's system, in all respects, is perfect. The form of the characters may, perhaps, need remodeling, so as to have, as far as possible, a resem-blance between the written and printed reharacters without and as the short, that he would stand as an ignorant, untutored barbarian, as a comparative idiot, in the mids of an intelligent, educated generation. Certainly these objections are well founded, and would increasarily The rest of the rest is addition should learn the phonetic well founded, and would increases arily prove first to all reconstructed in the rest is addition should learn the phonetic and printed form. With the addition should learn the phonetic and printed form. With the addition should learn the phonetic and printed form. With the addition should learn the phonetic and printed form. With the addition should learn the phonetic and printed form. With the addition should learn the phonetic are the orthography would be greatly linear well for reading, according to Pliman, the forms and pointes farmed and find the sounds of the fewerty-line study, the reader receiving no benefit, as in Pliman, the forms and pointes farmed and have the schools of our Territory. If we have twenty thousand school for any fewerty-line study the schools of our Territory. If we have twenty thousand school forms in the sounds of the fewer remaining new listers are generally already known, and the sounds of the position forms there are uo letters is uniform, there are uo letters low there distance consists of association formation, far beyond their event for the abstract; if we have twenty meagree and limiter of association are world consider their moving of association of parallelograms, the set is an and the sounds of the position for the performation, far beyond their educational series. A library of a should consider their knowledge of but liftle value, unless they could extend their researches after useful information, far beyond their educational series. A library of a should consider their knowledge of but liftle value, unless they could extend their researches after useful information, far beyond their educational series. A library of a should consider their knowledge of but liftle answer for a begins and for the paracters without the series and their educational series. A library of a should consider their knowledge of but liftle answer for a begins and the series and the series and the series and their educational series. A librar ters is uniform; there are no seture projecting above as below their file lows; this renders each word an ex-act parallelogram. A sentence con-sits of a succession of parallelograms, varying, in their outlines, only in length. This uniformity is beau-tiful, indeed, in the abstract; if we glance at a line or a page, without reading, we greatly admire the un-varying geometrical form pervading the whole. But this very uniform-ity is destructive of simplicity in reading; for the expert reader does not stop to spell each syllable in a word before he pronounces it. He becomes so familiar with the ex-terior outlines and shapes of words,

dispensed with, future generations be rescued from the galling yoke of mental slavery, so wearisome to the youthful mind, and so detrimental to its proper development. This is emphatically a day of progression. Mind is struggling with almost superhuman effort to free itself from the darkness of past ages. King-craft, priest-craft, and avery other craft, priest-craft, and

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carded; and as soon as circum-stances will admit, it should be wholly removed from our educa-tional system. Vague speculations, wild hypoth-esses, romance, fiction, and every other kindred curse, handed down from the fathers, ought no longer to be considered a part of educa-tion. mor

matter of as many days. Once it took all of six months to hear from the old countries, say from London; now we hear that, "yeaterday, President George A. Smith atten-ded conference with the Saints in London."

By these things we can see that we have come upon times when, if we are up to the scratch, we live very fast. It is no wain, untrue or very hat. It is no wain, untrue or humorous saying that we are living in a fast age. In matters of intelli-gence and business transactions we live weeks in a day, if we wisely direct our time and energy, when compared with those who have pre-

compared with those who have pre-ceded us. When we contemplate this, and the rapidity with which Divine Providence is rolling on the events of the latter dispersention, encoding upon our attention the great labors and considerations of this latter-day work, it certainly does seem necessary that we preserve in ourday work, it certainly does seem necessary that we preserve in our-selves that life and activity that we can come up to the standard of his readiness to direct and dispose of us, that we may be able to receive his word and the councils of his ser-

that we may be able to receive his word and the councils of his ser-vants and execute and carry them out. I am very sure that the good people of this county do not think they are likely to get out of business since President Young told them, yesterday, that they might soon see a temple close by here on the bench. The good work seems to be advance ing upon the mands of the Bains, mills, railroads and telegraphs, are coming to our relief and aid. I should like to say a few words upon the subject of tithing, and I believe I will just touch upon h. It is a subject that was talked about yesterday interest to my mind for cometime back. Teopleof all denomi-nations are very ready to say that the "earth is the Lord's and the ful-ness thereof," and I do not suppose we could find a Baint ic all israel, or in these valleys of the mounwe could find a Saint 16 an inter, or in these valleys of the moun-tains at any rate, but what would utter that sentiment and think he did it with nei good Christian for-ability. Thus when recome to consider the matter as it really is, we ind that our feelings and actions do not after all exactly coincide with this expression. I heard a man say, but a few days ago, "I bought and a size of hand, a paid for it, and it is mine." I wonder it that man, just then, thought the earth was the Lord's? I do not think he thought that particular paid was at the me thing for m to consider in our hearts, that the earth is the Lord's and the fulnes thereof but it is quite another thing for m to realize and so place of melve

The matter of that the churches of taken up as well as the Church of English that its members ing. They have lear the church of the livi institution of tithing

the church of the living text. The institution of tithing is one which is emphatically binding upon us, and is as essential to our salvation and exalination in the kingdom of God so far as temporal things are concerned, as the ordinance of bap-tism for the remission of sing, and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost are in the spiritual met of the remulation in the spiritual

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the Taying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost are in the spiritual part of the gospel. Take it into a count and consider it when and how you may, and you will find that the man or men, who consider tithing of no moment, and who think they have obtained a blessing in shirking the payment thereof, will dry up and taper off in their faith, and before they know it they and their household will be antier-ing in the darkness of the world, in sin and transgression. The law of Tithing is an obliga-tion laid upon all the people of God. It has been so in every age, and we have no account of the prosperity and progress of God's people with-out fithing being a standing law in their midst, which they contin-ually observed. That is not all, my brethren. The church of the Lord had this among them before ever the Genteles they what it was to assess and collect taxes, and it is from this that they have no do so. The law of tithing was in the household of faith, the church of God on the earth, before the old Babyloniah nations were founded. God on the earth, before the ol Babylonish nations were founded Babylonish nations were founded, and they as well as the sectarians have learned pretty much all they know from the people of God at one time or another. Tithing is an institution which has prevailed from the beginning, and it looks to me as though it was the considera-tion required by the Lord-the Cre-ator of the earth, from men who dwell upon it, as a material some-thing by which they may acknow-ledge to him, in deed and in truth, that the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, and by means of which they can restor to him, in the order of fils appointment, that which is his.

The brethren sometimes say-"I pay my tithing. This is mine, I have given so much." Yours, is it? How is it yours? Was it not read here to us yesterday--"Will a man rob God?. Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thes? In tithes and offer-ings." If we have withheld and kept back any portion of our tithing, then have we robted God, for that full tenth is not ours in any same of the word, it is the Lord's, and if we keep it from him we rob The brethren sometimes say-

pay our utiling, our posterity cha come to the house of the Lord and ask, as a right, for the blessings they need for themselves or their dead. one have even idea y tith-

I think if we will all cons this matter in the light in which the Scriptures, the revelations of divine truth hold it, and the light

the Scriptures, the revelations of divine truth hold it, and the light in which modern revelation and the teachings of the plastic odd hold it, we shall iscove in the law of tithing an immedia and eternal weight of blessing and glo-ry, and instead of wishing to avoid, ahirk and narrow it down to the least admissible figure, we shall de-the toged to and milate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and pulate f, that is may be for to and more, all the day long in the principles of the gospel. I desire to be more and more useful in helping to promul-gate them is the cause of truth. I rejoice exceedingly in the ad-and realize that we have to be wide awake in order to keep track of, and along with the purposes, plans, devices and providences of God, that we may work with and through us in bringing to pass his purposes, and the great and glorious events con-nected with his work in the last days. That we may so live as to be able

days. That we may so live as to be able and pliant instruments in his hands, ready to every good word and work in bringing again Zion, es-tablishing again and truth in the earth and assuming the day for the return therete of the pres-ence and glory of God, is my desire in the name of Jesus, Amen.



Friday Evening, October 8d, 1973.

Mr President, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Teachers' Associ-

ation. One of ation, so far as I understand, is to determine what ought to be taught in the common schools of our Territory.

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their composition. The same latter has frequently from two to half a dozen different sounds. The same combination of letters is often pro nounced in three or four differen nounced in three or four different ways. The same sound, occurring in different syllables and words, is not unfrequently represented first, by one letter, then by another, and so on untill system and the are com-pletely annihilated, and inextri-tion contains submently reigns. Where no law extent system is Where to law existe system is ignored; an arbitrary custom beignored; an arbitrary custom be-comes the standard; memory is overtaxed; years of youthful vigor are water is rainly striving to grap an impossibility. A far hav years of even neutral above a feet among the more detained a feet lows, surfett their memories with a knowledge how to spell a few thou-sand words, while the overwhelm-ing balance, yet unspelled, towers up like mountains, bidding defiance to the most giant intellects to scale to the most giant intellects to scale its giddy heights. Such is modern orthography; such the ab-surdities perpetuated in learned in-stitutions under the name of edu-

cation.

Shall we, in this enlightened Territory, follow in the same old beaten track of error? Shall we beaten track of error? Shall we rivet the chains of mental slavery upon our children? Shall we per-petuate, without check or limit, an orthography so utterly unadapted to the high state of civilization to which we so ardently aspire? Shall we take no initial steps to gradually arrest, and finally remove, this wide-spread curse from our com-non schemes. Shall we suffer this association to be afformed with-due inquiring that can be done 'to remedy, in some measure, this long standing evil, foisted upon us through the apathy and sanction of through the apathy and sanction of

past ages! An alphabet, containing about forty characters, would be amply suf-ficient, to clearly and distinctly spell, in accordance with an invari-able law, every word in the English language. This law is simple, natural easily understood, difficult to be protected from the foremettics hitting with unergoing prediction how course syllable, there word, whose pronorciation is known, must be spelled, and this too, with-out the aid of dictionaries. Any child, from four to six years past agos

out the aid of dictionaries. Any child, from four to six years of age, of ordinary ability, and dil-ligent application, will easily learn such an alphabet in ten days; and in the days there he will incrough-y the there of apel may so as to be able, with a little practice, to spell correctly every word in our language. Thus, in less than one month, a child can easily accom-plish more than any human being n the common schools of our Ter-itory. It is admitted by all civilized nar raphy, in a thousand years.

greatest objection One of the

TRANK BAULINE