

life of daily hypocrisy. And the professors would find our declaration as difficult to meet as we find theirs. Is this "spiritual success" spoken of essential to actual Christian life? and does not health and prosperity interfere with it as radically as dancing? It is in sickness and distress that this spiritual success is most often made manifest. Yet health and prosperity are not declared against. It does seem to us that church discipline is too stringent when it prohibits moderate indulgence in rational and sinless pleasures, and especially so when it designates and pronounces against about the only general social enjoyment that is within the possibilities of people in these frontier communities. In more densely settled countries, where music, oratory and like rational entertainments give humanity an opportunity to meet in numbers occasionally, the situation is different from here. Except in attendance at church, and we might as well say it at once, where too frequently the pulpit utterances have not much "spiritual success" in them, very many of our people from a year's beginning to its end can be present at no other public assemblages but funerals and dances. Even in the half dozen larger towns the case is not much better, while in three-fourths of the little communities there is not preaching three times a year. How many public concerts, or lectures, or creditable exhibitions, or entertainments where people would care to go or be gratified in going will either Helena, or Virginia, or Bozeman, or Missoula, or Deer Lodge average per year? And if the people of the hundred lesser communities do not meet each other occasionally during the winter at social gatherings where music and the dance enliven, they must live like hermits six months in the year. Is there any harm in the mere fact of dancing? There is some scriptural proof to the contrary, we believe; but arguing outside of that we think not. It may be indulged in to excess; so may anything that is good. No worse associations need be formed than elsewhere in society, for it is an indisputable fact that the very best people we have in Montana, excepting the ministers, attend public as well as select dances. The love of music belongs to the better part of human nature. There is not more than one good man or woman in a hundred but keeps time with his or her heart to its cadences, and if it should happen their feet took up the measure and moved through set forms and figures to its inspiration, does the Devil necessarily get possession of them? It is hardly a logical or sensible inference. People, and young people especially, must have some recreations. The social dance is the only place where many men in this mountain country meet women and young ladies, and it is in default of the better influences of such associations that they oftentimes seek worse, and yield wholly to the temptations of strong drink and cards. While something may be said adversely, and truly, of the excesses of dancing, and of its distracting attention from study in the schools, we are sincere in believing, however heretical may be the belief, that in this country, as the conditions exist here, social dances, to a reasonable limit, are not only void of evil, but an actual means of grace. They inspire fraternity, brighten the hours of life, occasion and keep alive pleasant acquaintances, cultivate good manners and graceful bearing, and render participants happy. So, while admitting the province of the clergy to pronounce against dancing if they will, and acknowledging their spiritual authority over their flocks, we do believe that it were better for all if churches and pastors would reconsider the edict against dancing, and permit the consciences of their members to determine whether or not it is sinful that they shall participate in such assemblages. We are even half inclined to believe that it is only the rigorous and arbitrary discipline of the church, the righteousness and benefits of which they do not clearly see, that prevents many a minister from following the guileless and earnest promptings of his heart to at least look upon, and be the happier for having witnessed, the social dances of his people, and there are no participants who would not give them welcome. If any of our ministerial friends who disfavor dancing think they can show good cause for putting it

among the forbidden pleasures of life, we will accord them reasonable space to answer our heresy.—*New North-West.*

No Hope For the South from this Congress.

Speculation is rife about the probable action of the Republican caucus committee of the House. They are now considering what to do to re-establish the lost ascendancy of their party at the South. It is said that a majority of the committee strongly favor the declaration of martial law in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, and the free use of the army as a partisan instrument. This may be true, but we doubt very much whether the committee will (for prudential reasons) report that recommendation to their brethren of the House, and if they do, it is highly improbable that the Republican members as a body will approve it. What is the need of asking for martial law at the South when it already exists there in sufficient force for partisan uses? The violent removal of five members from the Louisiana Legislature under an escort of federal bayonets, was an exercise of martial law as fully as if it had been proclaimed in advance from the house-tops. Martial law never appeared more haughty and oppressive than when Major Head with a squad of regulars, entered the office of Sheriff Flanagan at Vicksburg and forcibly ejected him. This case, by the way, has peculiar elements of wantonness and audacity wanting in the Louisiana outrage. The President was an avowed supporter of Kellogg, and had told Congress and the nation that he should go on recognizing and sustaining that man until Congress settled the troubles of Louisiana by legislation. It was expected that if occasion arose, the President or his representative at New Orleans would assist Kellogg with the army. The brutal raid upon the legislature was only the execution of a pledge by which the President held himself bound—a part of his announced policy. But in the affair at Vicksburg the President had not previously committed himself against Flanagan, and therefore cannot plead any prior obligation as an excuse. In the Louisiana case the President justifies the action of the military on the ground that it saved an outbreak and bloodshed. But he cannot say that of his interference at Vicksburg. Sheriff Flanagan, having been chosen at a special election December 31, was in peaceful possession of his office, and awaiting any legal proceedings which his adversary chose to commence. No appeal had been made to the law against him, and the business of his office was progressing to the general satisfaction, when the government steps in without the least provocation and pulls him out. What could the full sweep of martial law do more than this? There was here no pretence that a republican form of government was being subverted. Republican institutions were not in danger because Flanagan held the small office of sheriff. Neither the Governor nor the Legislature of Mississippi had asked for this intervention. It was, in its origin and performance, purely a Federal act, and was probably ordered from Washington, for it is not likely that in the present state of public opinion any subordinate officer would take such a step without sanction at head quarters. We may therefore fairly assume that the President, by these twin acts of usurpation—the one at New Orleans and the other at Vicksburg—merely illustrates the policy which he intends to pursue towards the South. If this is so, it is a waste of trouble for the republicans in Congress to recommend any further military domination in the Southern States. President Grant shows himself willing and ready to interfere in the South in the interests of his party to any extent, without a word of advice from Congress. His friends and accomplices in that body, knowing this, will, if they are shrewd, avoid the mistake of attempting to give the color of law to such outrages. There are good republicans in Congress, we are satisfied, who will never consent to put the South under martial law, and who will make open rupture with their party if it is seriously proposed. There are other republicans who are willing that somebody else—the President—should maintain martial law at the South, but are not candid

enough to vote for it themselves. Only the extremist radicals will stand up and boldly avow their determination to control Southern elections by the military arm, as the President has been doing of late. The great peril to the country will not come from the action of Congress in the adoption of new tyrannical measures toward the South, but from its inaction in permitting President Grant to go unchecked. The silence of this Congress, we fear, will give consent to the President's policy, and the South will remain under an undeclared martial law, and infamies like those of New Orleans and Vicksburg be frequently repeated, until a new Congress takes seat; and that Congress, we flatter ourselves, will have something to say about it.—*New York Journal of Commerce, Jan. 21.*

Relative Size of European Theatres.

The Royal Theatre, at Antwerp, contains 1,830 places, and the maximum of its receipts nightly is \$1,000. The Royal Opera, at Berlin, contains 1,736 places; maximum receipts, \$1,400. The Grand Theatre, at Bordeaux, 1,800 places; maximum receipts, \$750. The Theatre Royal, Copenhagen, 1,400 places; maximum receipts, \$790. Theatre Royal, Dublin, 2,490 places; maximum receipts, \$1,280. Theatre of the City of Frankfurt, 1,216 places; receipts, \$500. Theatre Carlo Felice, at Genoa, 2,000 places; receipts, \$640. Theatre of the City of Hamburg, 1,680 places; receipts, \$900. Theatre Royal of Hanover, 1,920 places; receipts, \$1,160. Theatre of San Carlo, at Lisbon, 2,000 places; receipts, \$1,100. Covent Garden Theatre, in London, 2,500 places; receipts, \$7,500. Theatre of Mayence, 1,675 places; receipts, \$735. Theatre of La Scala, at Milan, 3,000 places; receipts, \$1,800. Grand Theatre of Moscow, 1,840 seats; receipts, \$3,000. Theatre Royal, at Munich, 2,300 seats; receipts, \$1,075. Opera House, at Stockholm, 1,068 places; receipts, \$600. Theatre Royal, at Stuttgart, 1,900 seats; receipts, \$728. Theatre Royal, at Turin, 2,000 seats; receipts, \$888. Grand Theatre, at Warsaw, 1,118 seats; receipts, \$750. Theatre de la France, at Venice, 2,000 seats; receipts, \$1,728. New Opera House, at Vienna, 2,406 seats; receipts, \$2,700. The New Opera House, in Paris, contains 2,521 seats.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

Correspondence.

The Schools of Cache County.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Jan. 25, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Believing that many of the readers of your paper would like to learn something of the educational interests of Cache county, I take pleasure in giving you a short account of our visit to the schools of the various settlements.

Bishop Samuel Roskelly is county superintendent of common schools, and has held this office for the past four years. During this time he has labored zealously, and with great effect, to elevate the general character of the schools.

On the 6th inst., Messrs. Charles O. Card, Charles C. Hurst and Alvin Crockett, the Logan board of trustees, all of whom are alive to their duties and do not hesitate to perform them, commenced with supt. Roskelly and myself to visit the schools of Logan City. That city is divided into five wards, with a mixed school in each ward, in which are enrolled respectively, 1st 53, 2nd 56, 3rd 68, 4th 64, 5th 48 pupils. In each of these schools is taught only the usual branches that belong to our common school course, except in the third ward, where Mr. W. H. Apperley has started a small class in algebra. The teachers engaged in those wards are energetic workers in the school-room, and are doing much good, but in our examinations of the pupils we found that they lacked thoroughness—the classes were not sufficiently drilled. This, however, is not entirely the fault of the teachers, but doubtless they would work to much better advantage and benefit their pupils if they had a course of normal training.

The Cache County Academy is also established in Logan City, in a commodious building, furnished with Andrews' "Triumph" desks,

which are very comfortable and very satisfactory to all parties connected with the institution. There are 62 names of students enrolled now, and many others intend to enroll their names soon. The teacher, Mr. J. Z. Stewart, conducts his classes according to the most approved methods of instruction. He has classes of the third, fourth, and fifth readers, geography, grammar, mental and practical arithmetic, algebra, geometry and philosophy. With so efficient a teacher, live trustees, and a live superintendent, backed up by a determined bishop and people, who favor education, there can be no doubt that in a short time that institution will be one of which the country will be truly proud.

St. John's School has enrolled sixty pupils. It has the "Triumph" desks also, and a fine organ. The pupils range in studies from the first reader, to the Latin language. In consequence of the great diversity of recitations Mr. C. G. Davis, the very efficient teacher, labors under great disadvantage, but with his marked ability he will make his labors count to the very best possible advantage.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of Logan city, including the Cache county academy and St. John's school, is 411. There are 893 children between the ages of four and sixteen years. The ward school houses are in good condition, furnished with comfortable home-made seats and desks, call bells, blackboards and a few maps, and filled with pupils, almost, if not entirely, to their utmost capacity. This shows that about 487 of the children of Logan, who are legally entitled to the benefits to be derived from our common schools, cannot possibly be accommodated therein.

The principal school in Hyde Park has sixty pupils enrolled. The school house is comfortable and has good home-made seats and desks. The teacher, Mr. Frederick Turner, is a man of sterling worth in the schoolroom. He does not confine himself strictly to the text book, but teaches principles more than words, hence he has his classes well posted and drilled in the principles over which they have passed.

The principal school in Smithfield has 147 pupils enrolled, in one room. The seats are regular back and constitution breakers. Very little interest has been manifested in their school either by trustees or people. The principal teacher, Mr. Wm. A. Noble, although a good teacher, can accomplish but very little in the present condition of their school affairs.

The educational sentiment in Richmond is not very healthy. There are 333 children of legal school age in that town, and only 158 reported as attending school. Their leading school has 78 pupils enrolled, all from the Third to the Fifth Readers. The school house and furniture are in middling good condition. Mr. Henry Bair, the teacher, is a man of considerable energy, and although he labors under many disadvantages, he is accomplishing some good.

Providence is wide awake in educational matters. There are 180 children of school age in that settlement, 154 of whom are enrolled, and the remaining 26 would doubtless be in school if they could be admitted. Their school accommodations are inadequate to the demand, which the bishop, trustees and people fully realize. They already have considerable material on the ground for building a school house, which they intend to build after the modern improved plan of graded schools. If they erect a building containing about six school-rooms, (each large enough for fifty pupils), with a large hall, in which to assemble each morning for the opening exercises of prayer and singing, and which will also answer for public examinations, exhibitions, etc., they will do that which should be imitated by every settlement in Cache County. They have employed to teach their schools, Mr. Joseph E. 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 mould and fashion 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 928 children of school age, and we found but 263 enrolled in school. Their school houses are but miserable excuses and fall far short 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 storm we were unable to visit the schools of Clarkston, Newton, Mendon and Paradise.

There are 3385 children in Cache County between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and by our examining the reports of schools not visited, we have found that there are now enrolled in her schools only 1,633 pupils. This shows that a majority of the children are not admitted into these nurseries of the public mind, but they are left a prey to the negative influences of society, which "prepares the crime which the criminal commits." This is not only true of Cache County, but much worse in other counties according to report. Many of the settlements in this county, have, within the past few years, supported their schools by taxation, which has entirely spoiled them for supporting their schools in any other way. But in consequence of the inequality and injustice of the present law of taxation, they have abandoned it, and of necessity have fallen back into the old rate bill system. The appropriation, by the Legislature, for the last two years, has done a great deal of good, and given them new encouragement, but the above figures show conclusively that it does not fill the bill, by any means, but they are looking forward to the next session of the Legislature with, at least, a faint hope, that a system of general taxation that will work equally and justly to all parties in the Territory, may be established.

Yours truly,
O. H. RIGGS,
Ter. Supt. of Common Schools.

Peace, Health, and Plenty—Schools and School Festival.

MANTUA, Box Elder Co.,
January 26, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

All is peaceable and quiet here in Mantua, no saloons or any such marks of modern civilization, to mar the peace or disturb the quiet of the inhabitants of our snug and beautiful little valley.

There has been considerable sickness among the children of late and some cases of death have occurred; but at present tolerably good health exists, for which we feel thankful to the Almighty, and the people generally enjoy themselves better. There is no poor, all have plenty to eat and to wear, and feel desirous to live their religion.

We have in operation a well attended day and Sunday school under the superintendency of Elder P. Jensen, doing very well. Yesterday being a fine day, the children had a celebration of their own, under the management of Elder P. Olson, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning by sledge riding through town on a train of sledges, accompanied by a band of music, till all seemed satisfied of that kind of enjoyment. At 1 o'clock they gathered in the school-house to further enjoy themselves, and it seemed there would be no space left for dancing exercises in the house. However all was carried out merrily for a few hours, and after some wholesome words of instruction by Elder L. Anderson all retired to their homes chattering over the amusements through the day.

In the evening our choir had a party, which was kept up till a late hour.
L. H.

Miss Fay, of Baltimore, who with thin slippers on her feet walked a block to attend a New Year's Eve hop, made a leap into eternity in four days thereafter.

Kentucky has always been famous for her beautiful women, and there is some talk of sending a few to the Centennial as specimens of what the State produces in that line.

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