

sibility of the introduction of the disease into the United States. The measures already taken by this government for preventing the importation of goods from the infected districts, except under proper precautions, are, for the present, considered sufficient for this purpose, especially if the ports of entry are kept free from the unsanitary conditions that favor the spread of epidemic disease.

### POLYGAMY AND MONOGAMY COMPARED.

"HISTORY and Philosophy of Marriage" is a work pretty well known in Utah. It is from the pen of a Christian missionary who has traveled a great deal, and is not bound up in the fetters of orthodoxy so tight that he is unable to move into the field of free investigation. He takes up the questions of monogamy and polygamy on their merits, and finding the vast preponderance of argument, facts and figures in favor of the latter, is not afraid to say so in unmistakable language. It is a well written work of very great interest to those who wish to study the subject impartially, and has the merit of having being denounced by Rev. Jos. Cook, who, being unable to refute its statements by argument, attacked it by throwing it on the floor and calling its learned author opprobrious names. This is a strong recommendation. It is published by James Campbell, of Boston, and a new shipment of the second edition of the work has lately been received by James Dwyer of this city. Price \$1.25.

### UTAH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

THE Territorial Superintendent of District Schools has compiled the reports of the County Superintendents for the year 1878, which have been furnished to him in accordance with the provisions of Section 605 of the Compiled Laws of Utah. On comparison of the figures with those for the years 1876 and 1877, which appear in the Biennial Report for those years, to the Legislature, we are gratified to note that they indicate a steady progress in the cause of education in this Territory.

The following totals, taken from the Territorial Superintendent's compilation and compared with the totals for the preceding years will tell the story better than it can be related without the figures:

No. of districts in counties, in 1876, 244; in 1877, 247; in 1878, 269.

No. of Districts reported in 1876, 213; in 1877, 220; in 1879, 243.

No. of schools in 1876, 310; in 1877, 327; in 1878, 346.

No. of male teachers in 1876, 215; in 1877, 232; in 1878, 254.

No. of female teachers in 1876, 234; in 1877, 238; in 1878, 235.

No. of children in counties, between the ages of 6 and 16 years, in 1876, 30,900; in 1877, 30,792; in 1878, 33,604.

No. of scholars enrolled in 1876, 19,886; in 1877, 19,779; in 1878, 21,710.

Percentage of names enrolled in 1876, 64; in 1877, 64; in 1878, 64.6.

Average daily attendance in 1876, 13,608; in 1877, 13,230; in 1878, 14,949.

Percentage of school population actually attending school in 1876, 44; in 1877, 43.5; in 1878, 44.5.

Amount paid to male teachers in 1876, \$56,929.29; in 1877, 50,846.33; in 1878, \$53,638.24.

Amount paid to female teachers in 1876, \$28,797.38; in 1877, \$26,208.10; in 1878, \$30,592.21.

Total paid to teachers in 1876, \$85,726.67; in 1877, \$77,054.43; in 1878, \$84,230.45.

No. of days school was taught during the year, in 1876, 143; in 1877, 146; in 1878, 137.

Amount of building fund raised in 1876, \$39,041.12; in 1877, \$30,717.26; in 1878, \$27,463.32.

Amount of taxes appropriated to the use of schools in 1876, \$18,229.23; 1877, \$323,202.89; 1878, \$382,112.90.

Real value of school property, in 1876, \$453,516.22; in 1877, \$323,202.89; in 1878, \$382,112.90.

Territorial appropriation, in 1876, \$20,000; in 1877, \$20,000; in 1878, \$63,480.90.

We invite the attention of those who imagine that no attention is paid to education in Utah to the

foregoing statistics, which may be depended upon as reliable. And we also challenge comparison with the school statistics of other Territories as well as of most of the States. Such an examination and comparison will show that Utah is ahead of many other parts of the Union, and equal to most in the proportion of her school population attending the District schools, and in the general interest manifested in common school affairs. It will be seen also that the cause of education is progressing in this Territory, and that the statements which are industriously circulated to the effect that the "Mormon" leaders are opposed to education are groundless and inexcusable. For President John Taylor is the Territorial Superintendent, the Legislature which so arranged the territorial finances that nearly \$64,000 was appropriated for 1878 for District Schools, was composed of leading "Mormons," and the great bulk of scholars attending, as well as the teachers who instruct them belong to the "Mormon" community.

In addition to these District Schools above reported, there are a number of private schools not therein enumerated, some of them denominational, others secular, and these with the Deseret University, the Brigham Young Academy, and other High Schools, would help vastly, if reported, to swell the figures given above, and in vindicating Utah from the unjust aspersions cast upon her in regard to her interest in the education of her youth.

It should also be understood that much of the clamor about free schools is without foundation in reason. Under the Territorial statutes free schools supported by taxation may be established in any of the districts, by a two-thirds majority vote of the tax-payers having the right to vote. Three mills on the dollar is assessed by law on all the property in the Territory, to be used exclusively for the payment of teachers in the District Schools. Then, under the statute to which we have referred, local option can decide upon the raising of a local tax to the extent of three per cent. for school purposes. It is therefore within the power, under our laws, of the people in any school district to establish a free school therein if they so desire.

There are great differences of opinion in regard to school affairs all over the Union. Some consider the established system the best in the world, others, for various reasons which we do not now propose to discuss, consider it extremely defective. Our laws leave the matter in the hands of the people of each district to decide for themselves. The law is a good one and, though it may not be perfect, will answer the undesigned without change for some time to come.

We do not claim any extraordinary excellence for our methods of education in Utah. This is comparatively a new country, and was settled by a people who had been driven and plundered and persecuted for many years. They have done remarkably well considering the advantages under which they have labored, and a great deal better than most people would have done under similar circumstances. And each succeeding year shows an improvement which not only bespeaks a bright and glorious future for educational progress in Utah, but gives additional proof that her people and their leaders are devoted advocates and supporters of school interests, and that they have been as much maligned on this matter as in regard to their religious views and social customs.

### DEMOCRACY RAMPANT.

THE following extract from a Democratic paper of the 12th inst., published at Okolona, Miss., was telegraphed from Washington, today, where it is making quite a sensation:

"Thank God we have captured the Capitol and in 1880 our man will walk up the White House steps and take his seat in the presidential chair. Then will our glorious triumph be complete! Then will we proceed to tear your Amendments from the Constitution and trample them in the mire! Then will we break the shackles you have forged for the free, sovereign and independent commonwealths of the Union! Then will we recognize the right of secession, a right that

is not dead, but sleeping! Then will we decorate the Capitol with pictures of Davis and Lee and Stuart, and all the glorious leaders of a cause that is not lost, but living still! Yes, thank God! we have captured the Capitol and from that coigne of vantage we propose to rule the Republic in a way that will make your radical leaders forever odious in America!"

We do not regard the foregoing as an expression of the sentiments of leading Democrats. There is no doubt that the embers of hate and enmity fired by the war of secession still smoulder in the South, and that many who participated in the strife, or suffered by it in property and dear friends lost in death, cherish a spirit of revenge and a desire to revive the issues that were then decided. But the influential minds of the Democratic party accept the results of the war, and will be as much opposed to the inflammatory language of the above quotation as any of the Republicans. Indeed it is quite likely that the latter will be pleased at the unwise and inopportune exultations and anticipations of fire-eating southerners, and will use them to advantage in the coming campaign. The chiefs of the Democracy had better try and teach their followers discretion if they cannot quell the spirit that spread ruin and death during the four years fratricidal conflict.

### Correspondence.

SHADY GROVE,  
Hickman County, Tenn.,  
March 7th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

By suggestion of President Morgan, of the Southern Mission, Bro. Daniel Stuart and myself left here on horseback, (the animals being kindly furnished by Bro. Robert R. Church) on the 13th of December, for a pioneer missionary tour into East Tennessee, traveling as did the disciples of our Savior, entirely without purse or scrip. We penetrated as far east as Knoxville, within about 20 miles of the North Carolina line. And although we traveled without money, as the gospel requires, we made and found friends to feed, shelter and lodge us, etc. This is a hilly, rolling country, well timbered, with some fine little valleys and open lands; soil in many places good and productive; in other parts the soil is thin and produces but little. The country is dotted with villages and farm houses. The people, generally speaking, are in fair circumstances; but there are also thousands of families that are very poor, who find it difficult to obtain the common necessities of life. Fully one third of the people are outside the pales of any church.

The winter being unusually severe for this section of the country, the thermometer falling several times below zero, we were only able to hold a few public meetings, 13 in all, during an absence of 80 days. At our public gatherings we had an average attendance of about 77 strangers. We had good meetings and attentive hearers. We also taught the truth by the fire side to at least 150 families, many of whom would keep us up till a late hour at night, answering questions and explaining to them the principles of eternal truth. We have been instruments in the hands of God of breaking down much prejudice, and here and there we found a person or family who were favorably and deeply impressed with the truth; and quite a number of persons who promised to send for copies of the Book of Mormon and Voice of Warning and continue their investigations. We had with us a few of C. R. Savage's fine views of Salt Lake City, the Great Salt Lake, our mountain scenery, etc., which we showed to many families. They were viewed with interest by all classes of people.

As usual we found priests and editors, with but few exceptions, hostile and bitter in their denunciations against us; but the masses of the people were willing to hear, and some anxious to investigate the subject of the gospel. Near the Clinch River, on this side of Knoxville, we found a worthy family of six souls by the name of Harris, who had been prepared by dreams for our coming, who received us kindly and believed our testimonies in regard to the great latter-day work. They have not yet been

baptized, but will be, the first favorable opportunity. They are of Welsh descent and a family of standing and character. They have already sold out their farm, and are winding up their business preparatory to emigration. Mr. H. accompanied us three miles on our return, and, when taking leave of us, he was affected to tears.

To-day we mail to 15 families, (friends) copies of the NEWS, and several copies of the "Mormon" women's pamphlets on Plural Marriage. Permit us here to say that there are thousands of people in this country who are now exulting over the late decision of the Supreme Court in regard to plural marriage. We have said to gentlemen, while conversing up this subject, that the decision of the "court of last resort," was an absurd and wicked one. If Congress or the Supreme Court has a right to legislate against our doctrine of plural marriage, which is a Bible doctrine, or proscribe us in its practice, why have they not the right to pass a law compelling the Catholic priest to marry? Why not legislate against our mode of baptism, etc. Their object is to break us up as a people; but as sure as there is a God in heaven, the blow aimed at us will fall upon their own heads, unless they repent, and they will be broken to pieces like a potter's vessel. And all men, whether high or low, who violate the sacred constitution and their oath of office will be covered with shame and obloquy.

While absent we traveled about 600 miles, and enjoyed the spirit of our mission, and return feeling well satisfied with our winters work. We have sown the seeds of truth in the hearts of many, and believe that the fruits of our labors will be like bread cast upon the waters to be seen after many days. We returned on the 3rd inst., and were welcomed back by Elder Joseph Argyle and the Saints of this Conference.

Your Brethren in the gospel,  
P. P. PRATT,  
D. STUART.

### A Veteran Salut.

HEBRON, Utah,  
March, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

In my old age I wish to communicate a few words to my many friends, through the oldest paper published in our mountain home. My health is good, I attend to my housework and a little garden, with my own hands, and am generally able to attend meeting.

A little incident in my life, I wish to mention, which came along last Sunday, the 2nd of March. On going to our Relief Society meeting, which comes on the first Sunday of each month, at 3 o'clock, I expected to see a few sisters and perhaps the Bishop and two or three of the brethren, but as I stepped into the hall I was surprised beyond expression, I saw the great table loaded with cakes, pies, cheese, and good things to eat, and the seats well filled with people, nearly every family of our town being present. I was informed by the President of the Society that this was a little token of respect and good feelings for me on my 80th birthday. All this feast had been prepared beforehand and brought together without my knowledge. I said truly you can keep a secret. A blessing was asked upon the dinner, and all seemed full of joy as they feasted together, as their looks and expressions of sentiment showed that it was good to be here.

The feasting being over the meeting was given into my hands to manage as I thought proper. I asked Bishop Terry to preside, wished the hymn "There's a feast of fat things," sung, which was done; prayer by my son John, singing, and remarks by a number of our oldest sisters, expressing their joy in the latter-day work, and the Lord's blessing which has enabled them to endure the persecutions they have passed through. In my remarks I referred to the condition of the world when I first heard the true gospel preached in the State of New York, in Jan., 1832. So upwards of 47 years of my life has been passed in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

I received a blessing under the hands of Father Joseph Smith, the first Patriarch of this dispensation. He predicted that as I had left all my father's family for the sake of the gospel, I should have a hundredfold in this world, and in the

next, everlasting life, and also that I should be the means of redeeming and saving my kindred. These predictions are very fast being fulfilled, as I now have 56 grand-children and 75 great-grand-children. I look for all these promises to be fulfilled in their time. I have been with the Church through the persecutions, to the present, and witnessed the Lord's power in our deliverance. I feel unworthy the honor conferred on me. I thank my children and my sisters of the Hebron Relief Society. I feel to urge you and all Saints to live by every word that comes from the Lord. Be united, and you will have strength to endure the trying times of the future. I ask the Lord to bless you all for ever.

MARY PULSIPHER,  
Wife of the late Zerah Pulsipher.

### Items from Cache.

FRANKLIN, Idaho,  
March 12, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Among other advantages, Cache Valley has its Paradise, a snug little village, tucked securely away in the southeastern corner, and though not yet in a condition to rival its glorious namesake, gives evidences of thrift and enterprise which any repentant thief may view with satisfaction, or any newspaper correspondent either. Bishop Orson Smith, active in the discharge of duties temporal and spiritual, doing all he can to win the love and confidence of the people over whom he presides. A few miles to the north brings us to Hyrum, a beautiful and prosperous settlement, thriving in a co-operative system which embraces nearly the whole population, engaged in various pursuits, and manufacturing much of that which they consume. The name and nature of Bishop O. N. Liljenquist is too well known to require comment. The same fatherly, kind-hearted man as ever, he is held in high esteem by the people of Hyrum and all who know him.

Millville is a small settlement north of Hyrum, presided over by our jovial friend, Brother George Pitkin, whose generous nature, keen sense of the humorous, and frank, open style of address make him very agreeable as an acquaintance. The people are farmers, generally, and the settlement is out of debt.

Next is Providence, which we have not yet visited, and then comes the beautiful city of Logan, whose immediate communication with her sister cities of the south renders extended description unnecessary. Improvements are steadily going forward, and enterprises are steadily at work which, aided by many natural advantages, will carve out for Logan a bright and enviable future. The phenomenon of a February spring amazes the people here (as it must everywhere it makes its appearance) who are not without the apprehension concerning the result, the scarcity of snow in the mountains, and the unusually small streams now flowing, predicting a summer of more than ordinary heat and drouth, and the consequent injury of the season's crops. O. F. W.

Even the most religious man, who would scorn to worship an idol, takes a peculiar delight in being worshiped as an idol himself.

A compliment for Quackenboss: Quack—"So you prefer my medicines to those of Dr. Pillsbury?" Mrs. Mulligan—"Och, indade, doctor, dear, ye're a deal better than the other old 'umbug.'"—Harvard Lampoon.

Notwithstanding the extreme length of this season's ulsters, we have failed to see any young man reach after his trail with that desperate clutch so much admired in the opposite sex.—New Haven Register.

The elder Rothschild was a man of great independence of character, and had very little patience with the overbearing manners of the nobility. One day the Duc de Grammont called on him when he was writing. The millionaire lifted his head, nodded, and asked the visitor to take a chair. The Duc was not accustomed to such a reception, and said with hauteur, "Monsieur, I am the Duc de Grammont." Rothschild lifted his eyes once more from his writing, and replied, "Ah, is that so? Then please take two chairs."