

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

INTRODUCTORY.

At the session of the Territorial Teachers' Association, held last March, in this city, a motion to provide for the publication of an Educational Journal, to be the organ of the Association, was considered.

The motion was finally referred to a committee of six, with power to make all necessary arrangements for establishing and conducting such journal.

As a prudent introductory step in the matter, the committee have secured, through the liberality and public spirit of the editor of this paper, a limited space each week in the columns of the NEWS, as an Educational Department.

This department now opened will be conducted, subordinate to the leading management of the paper, by its own editor, and have for its objects the interests of home and school education in the Territory.

POPULAR EDUCATION AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

More attention is now paid to the education of the masses throughout the world, perhaps, than at any previous time.

Everywhere the means of diffusing intelligence, of making education accessible to all, and even obligatory upon all, are sought, efforts are made to perfect methods, normal schools are organized, school houses are multiplied, the position of the instructor is held in higher esteem, and there is hardly any disposition in general to shrink from the pecuniary sacrifices demanded by these improvements.

Nations as well as individuals begin to understand that their future depends upon their intelligence; and they have learned that "knowledge is power" in more ways than one. As a means of wealth it is especially true. It is the knowledge of natural laws that renders labor productive. The savage with acute senses, and a body inured to all kinds of fatigue, lives in misery and often dies of want. He is unacquainted with the forces of nature, and they prove too strong for him. The civilized man, after five thousand years of study and discovery, has penetrated their secrets; he makes them his servants, and henceforth with lightened labor, he reigns over conquered matter in the midst of plenty. In future, the richest nation, and consequently the most powerful, will be that which shall apply the most knowledge to labor.

While education is indispensable to the increase of wealth, it is no less needed to teach its proper use.

Hardly anywhere are the wages of the workman deemed sufficient to satisfy his reasonable wants, as he manifests by demands and strikes, and yet what a large portion does he devote to useless or even injurious objects! Incapable of fore-sight, his views limited to the present, he does not appreciate the value of economy.

He must acquire by education a taste for intellectual enjoyments before an increase of wages will really improve his condition. A nation must be intelligent to produce largely and dispose wisely of these multiplied productions. The historian, Macaulay, remarks that if in the eighteenth century Scotland, lately poor and ignorant, excelled the English in all departments, this superiority resulted from the fact that the parliament at Edinburgh had given to Scotland a system of national education which was wanting in England.

In the United States, manufacturers say that if they can compete with Europe, although they have to pay twice as high wages, it is because their workmen, being better educated, work faster and better, and know how to make more use of machinery.

To this economical reason in favor of popular education, may be added a second, derived from political considerations. Democracy is gaining, it is often repeated, by the friends of freedom with joy, by its foes with alarm. Equality is making progress in monarchies as well as in republics. The result is that either by revolution or reforms the number of those who by their votes have a share in the government of their country is continually increasing. Already universal suffrage has been established by several nations. Almost everywhere the impatient masses are demanding the ballot. This democratic movement depends upon causes so profound and so general

that no sovereign, no party, no coalition, can arrest it. We must then make the best of it, and to this end each extension of suffrage should be the consequence of an advance in public intelligence; men should administer the affairs of society only when they are capable of wisely managing their own. Give the ballot to an ignorant nation, and anarchy will result to-day, despotism to-morrow. An enlightened nation, on the contrary, will soon be a free nation, and will preserve its liberty by knowing how to use it. True freedom is insured by education, reaching to the remotest cottage of the remotest hamlet. Preceded or closely followed by the diffusion of education, universal suffrage is the exercise of a right, and a sure source of strength and greatness. Accompanied with persistent ignorance, it may be the source of incalculable evils.

Another consideration. A great danger may threaten modern civilization if, at the same time that a general desire for improving their condition pervades the people, intelligence and morality are diffused among all classes, so as to inspire justice on the one hand, and on the other the patience required by peaceful reforms, steady progress is insured; but if we maintain education, wealth and selfishness in one class, ignorance, poverty and envy in another class, we must expect bloody revolutions. Intelligence and morality, hand in hand, must pervade all classes.

What has just been said may seem commonplace, for scarcely anyone now boasts the advantages of ignorance. The pulpit and rostrum, books and journals, proclaim with one accord the absolute necessity of education; but it is doubtful whether men's minds are altogether prepared to meet the necessary sacrifices to accomplish the work. Too many men are yet insensible to any but immediate, tangible results. They need education itself to appreciate the advantages we realize to-day from the schools of the last two decades.

The common school, intelligent men of our country confess, is the foundation of the State, the true bond of the Union.

In general free to all, open to all, receiving the children of all classes and all faiths, it obliterates social distinctions, softens religious animosities, eradicates prejudices and antipathies, and inspires each heart with a love for the common country, and a regard for free institutions. It is the school which imprints upon the people the seal of the national manners, imparts to them the prevailing ideas, and renders them capable of exercising citizens' rights.

Without the public school the Union would, no doubt, long ago have ceased to exist, rent by factions, engulfed beneath the waves of ignorance continually flowing into it from foreign countries.

How often during the late civil war was it predicted that the West would separate from the Atlantic States, and that California would form an independent republic on the shores of the Pacific. In fact, the friends of the North were not without fear of this result. Those distant States might have deemed it an easy way of escaping the fearful sacrifice of blood and treasure demanded by the war, but they did not even think of it.

The schoolmasters of the country, imbued with the spirit of union, had already awakened the sentiment of nationality in these newly-settled communities, and the school was the strong bond that held together all parts of the state-ly structure. The school proved the salvation of American democracy. Adapted.

If the project for a home for discarded politicians should be carried into effect it is likely that within the next four years it would be one of the most populous institutions in the country.—[New York Sun. Is our diplomatic service to be dispensed with then?—Sacramento Union. And how about appointees to the Territories?

The decentralization committee of the National Assembly of France has hit upon a new idea by way of compelling men to marry, and intends recommending that the new electoral law shall give every married man two votes, instead of one; and a section of the right purposes moving an amendment which shall confer an extra vote for every child born in lawful wedlock.

Correspondence.

ALPINE, July 27th, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Herewith please receive a short report of two days' meetings at this place, which have probably been the largest held in Utah county this season. Our new meeting-house was so far finished as to allow meeting in it.

Meeting was called to order at 10 a. m., yesterday, by Brother T. J. McCullough. There were on the stand President A. O. Smoot, Bishops W. Miller, L. E. Harrington, T. J. McCullough, John Brown, Wm. Bringham, Thurber, Tanner, and Carson. Missionaries G. Holliday, T. Childe, S. Harvey, W. Jackson, J. W. Burzell, W. Winn, G. Kirkham, J. McNeil, W. Dusenberry, — Wilkins, J. B. Milner, Z. Coltrin, J. Coltrin, J. Glines, with quite a large number of Elders from all parts of the county. The choirs of Alpine, American Fork, Pleasant Grove and Lehi sang the first hymn, when prayer was offered by Bishop John Brown. The speakers were A. O. Smoot, A. K. Thurber, and T. Childe. Benediction by L. E. Harrington.

In the afternoon the speakers were Geo. Halliday, J. B. Milner and President Smoot.

In the evening there was a social gathering, when the joint choirs and American Fork brass band discoursed pleasant music, vocal and instrumental, interspersed with recitations, &c., which was kept up until about half past ten o'clock, when meeting was adjourned to Sunday morning at 10 a. m.

SUNDAY, July 27th.—At 10 a. m. there were on the stand, in addition to those present yesterday, R. F. Neslen, B. Driggs, Israel Evans, L. J. Nuttall, W. Chipman, R. B. Jones, E. Stephenson, and Bishop Walker, missionaries, also a number of Elders from various parts.

The meeting was called to order by Bp. T. J. McCullough. Singing, Prayer by J. B. Milner. The speakers were A. O. Smoot, R. F. Neslen, and Bp. Bringham. John Devey was added to the list of missionaries. Benediction by John Hindley.

In the afternoon the speakers were Bp. Miller, W. N. Dusenberry, O. Smoot, E. Stephenson and L. J. Nuttall.

The teachings throughout the two days were such as will be long remembered by the people, and were calculated to do much good. The joint choirs sang during the time a number of anthems, the band played outside at the opening and closing of each meeting, and altogether it was one of the best times at Alpine there has been for some years. The meeting was closed by the entire congregation singing, "The Spirit of God like a Fire is Burning," and benediction by L. E. Harrington.

The Sunday school was visited by most of the missionaries and showed very creditably.

R. T. BOOTH, Clerk.

Arizona Mission.

JOHNSON'S, KANE CO., UTAH, July 14, 1873.

President F. D. Richards.

Dear Brother:—I wrote you from Mohave Springs on the 27th of June, giving you the details of our travel up to that time. On the morning of the 28th, our long looked for express arrived, bringing us letters from our friends, which were very acceptable. We also got word from Bishop Roundy (who had been down to the ferry) to move back to Navajo Springs and there wait an opportunity to cross the river, it being at that time very high.

Accordingly on the evening of the 30th the company started back, and on the morning of the 3d of July had all arrived at the springs. The waters of the river during the last few days had fallen several feet, so with the assistance of a little skiff that had outlived the high waters, we commenced crossing the train. The wagons were unloaded and the running gears taken apart. From two to three trips took over a wagon and load. The wagon-beds were flo ted behind the boat. Our animals swam the stream without much difficulty, a few of the weaker ones being assisted by men in the boat. We had an interesting time, and the circumstances developed the fact that we had a number of excellent boatmen in the company.

By the evening of the seventh ev-

erything pertaining to the expedition was safe on this side the Colorado. Some were disposed to think this a better and far cheaper mode of crossing than by the old arrangement called a ferry boat, that had cost us from four to five dollars per trip when on our way out. It was thought best to travel in small parties to the settlements. Before starting, the company, by a unanimous vote, expressed their satisfaction and confidence in Prest. Haight's judicious management of the expedition, and felt that all had been accomplished that appeared possible under existing circumstances.

During my associations with the expedition I have witnessed many evidences of the growth of faith and good works among the Latter-day Saints. The company had been called from different parts of the Territory, and were comparative strangers to each other. They traveled in peace and union, and were at all times ready to assist each other. They assembled morning and evening for prayers, asking the blessings of the Lord upon themselves and their teams; and upon the elements that surrounded them; and desired that they might be able to accomplish what they had started out for. Still we no doubt fall far short, as a people, of that degree of union and perfection the gospel will bring us to when we shall more fully live up to its laws and precepts. It will certainly require union and co-operation to successfully settle Arizona.

I cannot feel that our efforts this season will be altogether fruitless, although we did not succeed as we desired. Much good, in my opinion, will grow out of our visit to that country. Many of the Indians have but little confidence in white men; and if some of the stories they related were true, they have good cause to feel aggrieved. Their intercourse with the whites, to a great extent, has tended to sink them still lower and in many instances bring evils upon them for which they know no remedy. We learned from the Navajoes more particularly of the sad work some of these evils were making among their tribe. However, this is all in keeping with the civilizing tendency of that enlightenment (?) that is seeking to reform Utah. In our intercourse we endeavored to deal justly and set them a good example; and when we left they expressed themselves as feeling very sorry we could not stay in their country, and hoped we would find a place where we could make farms and build our houses.

They are a different class to our northern Indians, and appeared to be very industrious. I visited Tuby's place several times, and observed them working early and late. Their farming is on a very limited scale, as they have nothing better than their hoests to subdue the soil. Yet I saw corn, beans, melons, cotton, indigo, squashes and wheat looking quite promising. They would very readily learn all kinds of farm labor. They are very desirous to be able to till the earth as we do; and with just and proper treatment would soon be glad to exchange their present hard way of living for a better, and cultivate the arts of peace. Here is certainly a wide field for practical missionary labor; such a labor may have been reserved for the Latter-day Saints.

Our Elders have been very successful in gathering the honest poor from the nations of the old world, and through the blessings of the Lord, have assisted them to find comfortable and happy homes in Utah. And should our missionary efforts be employed among these despised and down-trodden people, we should soon be able to prove that a peace policy is far the best.

My letter is already growing lengthy and I must conclude, but not without giving my humble opinion that we shall yet be able to find fertile spots in Arizona, and our people will make settlements there, we must find room somewhere, for Utah is already becoming too small for us. I remain your brother in the Gospel,

HENRY HOLMES.

—Ogden Junction.

Some boys in Baltimore covered a cat with tar and hemp, the other night, and set fire to it. Cholera infantum was invented expressly for the use of those boys, and it is to be regretted that it did not get the full benefit of it, says the Courier-Journal.

EASTERN NOTES.

One woman has set out 3,000 forest trees in Greeley, Colorado.

Professor Agassiz desires to throw open to women all the educational institutions and facilities under his control.

"Bitten by an alleged mad dog" is the mild way in which it is put in Baltimore to avoid hurting the dog's feelings should he merely be laboring under a temporary aberration.

Forty-one State prisons ornament our country, and furnish board and lodging to a few unfortunate gentlemen and ladies who tried to collect the living the world owed them.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "Some malignant disease appears to be raging among the cows, several valuable ones having died within the past few days. The disease resembles common cholera, but does not yield readily to treatment."

The costume of a young lady nowadays is a curious mixture of styles. The arrangement of the hair is Greek, the ruff is Elizabethian; the jacket probably Louis Quatorze, the fan represents the Trianon epoch, and the jewelry is probably Moorish or Etruscan.

Rev. Clarence Fowler, pastor of the Unitarian church at Laconia, N. H., was unable to preach, one Sunday morning, and Mrs. Fowler took his place. She is credited with conducting herself and the services "with the modesty of a blushing school girl, combined with the ease and dignity of a pulpit veteran."

An old man, crippled with rheumatism and accompanied by his family of four, arrived in Kansas City, Mo., on their way from Indiana to a town in Kansas State, and was immediately robbed. Whereupon the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald remarks: "If people going West will continue to go through such a wicked place, they deserve to be robbed."

THE SHAH AND THE BARON.—From the beginning we have thought that the objective point of the Shah's visit was England. We believe that his mission had exclusive reference to Great Britain, and that his desire was to come to some understanding, or form some alliance with the British Government. It now appears that one chief object of his visit was to see Baron Reuter, with whom he had before made a most notable contract. It will be remembered that Reuter was a poor German who came to London in 1851, and who in less than seven years had the telegraphic news service of the Metropolitan Press under his exclusive control. Now there is not a great city in the world where Reuter has not his news agent, and he may be regarded as the head of the great international telegraphic service of the world.

To this magnate the Shah has surrendered, by solemn contract, the exclusive right to build railroads, to make canals, and to work the mines—not of gold and silver and precious stones—in his empire. The terms of this contract virtually surrender the whole commercial interests of Persia in the hands of the Baron and his descendants for seventy years. It is said that some of Reuter's engineers have already been in the Shah's dominions, and that the first task will be to construct a railroad from Rescht, on the south shore of the Caspian, to Isfahan, the old capital of the empire. It is also hinted that the Shah regards the British people as his friends, and that his desire is to obtain from their Government some assurances that Baron Reuter will be protected from all outside interference in carrying out his remarkable contract.—Louisville Journal.

Senator Chandler is quite a humorist. He recently gave twenty volumes of the Congressional Globe and one volume of the United States Coast Survey to the library of his local high school.

The Tycoon knows how to start a newspaper. He does not offer big beets, nor prize squashes, nor order jewelry as premiums for subscribers. Having taken an interest in the publication of a new paper at a Japanese capital, he has issued an order that all men of certain social and political circles shall take it or be beheaded.