

EDITORIALS.

THE New York *Herald*, having received a dispatch from this city conveying the intelligence that "a number of well-known citizens, polygamists, are making arrangements to send away their plural wives should the decisions in the forthcoming trials for lascivious cohabitation go against the defendants," thus discourseth upon the statement:

A despatch from Salt Lake which we print this morning has it that a number of well known polygamists are making arrangements to send away their plural wives should the decision in the forthcoming trials go against the defendants. If it should come to this, we shall despise the Mormons even more than we have yet done. If they believe polygamy to be a Divine institution, let them stick to it and fight the fight like honorable men. If they are willing to abandon the Divine idea and go in for expediency, let them still be men. They cannot and they dare not dispose of their plural wives and their children in this easy way. The plural wives and their families are the inheritance, and therefore in a sense the property, of the nation, and the nation must and will see to it that they are cared for. Many of the Mormon leaders are now rich, and in the downfall and abandonment of polygamy Congress must see to it that the wives and children of the polygamous marriages have a fair share of the property of the husbands and fathers. In the settlement of this question care must be taken that the nation be not unnecessarily burdened and that fair play is made the rule.

This from the New York *Herald* is the most perfect illustration we ever witnessed of "Satan rebuking sin." What grand magnanimity and force there is in its sentence, that "the plural wives and their families are the inheritance, and therefore in a sense the property of the nation, and the nation must and will see to it that they are cared for." Wives of Utah, do you hear this? You and your children are, "in a sense," the property of the nation. The nation must and will see to it that you are cared for." So says the New York *Herald*. And when the New York *Herald* makes a statement of this kind, it should be reliable.

A picture of the beatific condition of affairs in the city where this powerful journal is published rises before us, as we read its sonorous sentences concerning what must be done for the polygamous wives and children of Utah. It requires but little imagination to picture to ourself a flourishing, prosperous city and a virtuous people, where all the men are brave and pure, the protectors and sustainers of the weaker sex, where all the women are chaste, modest and happy; a city within whose limits no wrong is practiced, where no "maids" bewail their loss of virtue, where no wives are jealous of their husbands, or have reason to suspect that they are untrue to their marriage vows, where no mistress mourns for the attentions and favors she once received, where no children born in or out of wedlock, are wretched because their fathers have deserted their mothers and them. This is New York city as we should imagine it to be from reading the above quoted article from the *Herald*. From its language we should never suspect, unless we knew better, that prostitution, seduction or any of their kindred evils existed in New York while the *Herald* had its thunders to launch at the heads of the guilty ones. Yet women perish by hundreds under the *Herald's* nose. Its writers cannot pass to and from its office without jostling scores of miserable degraded women, the seduced victims, the cast-off mistresses, the deserted children of some portion of its patrons. Hundreds of women die like dogs in the slums, the degraded quarters and the hospitals of New York; their earthly lives fraught with all the bitterness and wretchedness of hell, a hell to which they have been dragged down by the conduct of men; has the *Herald* any voice to proclaim against such iniquity, to say to the men who have wrought this ruin, "You cannot and dare not dispose of your wretched victims in this way?"

Not one word of this kind is heard; but it receives a dispatch from Utah to the effect that well-known polygamists are making arrangements to send away their wives, and how its righteous soul waxes indignant over the news! These women and children are the property of the nation, forsooth. Whose property, then, are the thousands of wretched

women who are prostituted to gratify the hellish lusts of men in New York city? Are they not the property of the nation?

We say to the New York *Herald* that the men of Utah need not be told by it that they must take care of their wives and children. That they have always done, and always will do. The exceptions to this are the *Herald's* own friends; we believe it numbers the apostate "Mormons" at least one or two of them, among its friends. For a man to put away his wives and children, he must become an apostate from the Latter-day Saints. The *Herald* cannot denounce too strongly to suit the Latter-day Saints the practice of putting away wives and children. The man who will do this is a poltroon, and unworthy of a wife. Yet this is the policy which the Federal Court of this district would force upon the people of Utah. It seeks to degrade the men and dishonor the women. If it were capable of creating fear in the breasts of those whom it assails, it would frighten them into an abandonment of their wives and children; this is the price which it asks for its favor. It would disrupt every tie, it would break up every family, it would brand the men as adulterers, the women as adulteresses and the children as bastards; where contentment and happiness now reign, it would introduce misery and strife. This peaceful society, where love has reigned, where wives have been honored and respected, children been cherished and educated, it would destroy or make the prey to anarchy; it would array husbands against wives, wives against husbands and against each other, and place a brand of shame upon children which it would have them bear through life. These are the results which the Federal court would, if it had the power, produce in this country. It has failed and will fail in accomplishing its designs. But has the *Herald*, which is so virtuously indignant at the mere report of an intention on the part of the polygamists to put away their wives and children, no thunder to launch at such a court?

Correspondence.

PROVO CITY, U. T., Nov. 18, 1871.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Agreeable to adjournment, the Educational Convention held at Spanish Fork, Oct. 27, 1871, met at the University Buildings at 11 a.m., on the 10th inst., W. N. Dusenberry presiding. A constitution was presented by the committee appointed to draft the same, and discussed the first day.

SECOND DAY—Thursday 16th.

Half an hour was occupied in making acquaintance, and in social and friendly interview. Addresses were delivered by G. W. Thurman, R. T. Booth, — Forbes, J. M. Daley and S. Thurman, on the condition of schools in their various fields of labor.

Afternoon Session.

The Committee on Constitution reported the following, which was adopted—

Constitution of the Utah County Teachers' Institute—Preamble.

It being the experience of all eminent Educators that the cause of Education is materially promoted by friendly and intimate relations existing among school-teachers, officers, and patrons of education, whereby an interchange of ideas is effected, and method in teaching is secured;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the teachers and friends of education of Utah County, organize an institute, and for this purpose do now adopt the following

Constitution, Name.

ART. 1. This organization shall be known as the Utah County Teachers' Institute.

Object.

ART. 2. The object of this organization shall be the improvement of its members in the science of teaching, the diffusing of information on the subject of education among the people generally, the imparting of efficiency to our school system and the furnishing of a practical basis for united action among those devoted to the cause in which we are engaged, thereby elevating the office of the teacher to its true rank among the professions.

Membership.

ART. 3. Any teacher or friend of education of good moral character may become a member of the Institute by

subscribing to this constitution and paying the initiation fee of one dollar. Honorary membership may be conferred upon any person who has given public encouragement and support to the cause of education.

Officers.

ART. 4. The officers of this Institute shall consist of President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected by a majority of votes present at the annual meetings.

Duties of Officers.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the president, and in his absence, the vice president, to preside at all meetings of the Institute; decide points of order; preserve due decorum, regulate the exercises according to the programme furnished by the executive committee, appoint sub-committees, and generally do and perform all other business necessary for the welfare of the Institute.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary to carry on all correspondence of the Institute, under the direction of the executive committee; of the recording secretary to keep a faithful record of all proceedings, audit the accounts of the treasurer, and issue certificates of membership.

ART. 7. The treasurer shall receive all funds paid, and disburse the same, on order of the president, furnish an annual report on the first day of the session, also a statement of accounts as often as required by the executive committee, and transmit to his successor in office all funds remaining in the treasury.

Executive Committee.

ART. 8. The executive committee shall consist of the president, vice president, and recording secretary.

Duty of the Executive Committee.

ART. 9. The duty of the executive committee shall be to enact by-laws, give notice of special meetings, secure lecturers, arrange the programme for each session, submit estimates of taxes, present an annual report of their doings, and attend to all other business for the successful management of the Institute.

Meetings.

ART. 10. There shall be a regular annual meeting of this Institute on the third Monday of September, at Provo City, and special meetings at such other times and places as the executive committee may direct.

Voting.

ART. 11. All voting shall be viva voce, and a majority shall elect, except in cases otherwise provided.

Expulsion.

ART. 12. Any member conducting in an ungentlemanly or unprofessional manner, may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting.

Quorum.

ART. 13. Any ten members present, with a majority of the officers, shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Amendments.

ART. 14. This constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

The above being duly signed, the convention proceeded to the permanent organization of an institute, with the following result:

President, Warren N. Dusenberry; Vice-President, T. B. Lewis; Corresponding Secretary, C. D. Evans; Recording Secretary, Wilson H. Dusenberry; Assistant Secretary, J. E. Booth; Treasurer, S. S. Jones.

The Institute was then instructed by Prof. C. D. Evans on his method of teaching English Grammar.

EVENING SESSION.

Music by Smith's band.

Hon. J. B. Milner delivered an eloquent address on "The mission of the Teacher," followed by Prof. A. C. Gunter, of San Francisco, on the Chemistry of Common Things," accompanied with highly interesting and instructive experiments.

THIRD DAY—Friday, 17th, Morning Session.

Professor T. B. Lewis instructed the Institute on his method of teaching arithmetic; followed by a highly entertaining and instructive address on the science of school government from Pres. Dusenberry, in which he recommended teachers to pattern after the

government of God, love being the touchstone of success.

Afternoon Session.

The County Superintendent recommended that measures be at once adopted by which school districts, not now supplied with the National Readers at the introductory rates, can get the same. To accomplish which it was adopted that the teachers of the county report to the Superintendent the approximate number of Readers that are needed.

The National Speller, and Davis' Mathematics were adopted by unanimous vote, and their introduction recommended as speedily as practicable.

The following Resolutions were then presented by the President and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it being the verdict of history that all wholesome governments are established and perpetuated by the diffusion of knowledge; and,

Whereas, the property of the State is both protected and augmented thereby; and,

Whereas, a portion of the taxes of said property can be better applied in educating the child than in subsequently supporting the man as a criminal; and,

Whereas, The future liberties of our country can only be protected by moral, religious and secular enlightenment; Therefore, be it resolved

1st. That we call the attention of our Territorial Legislature to the propriety of passing, at their next session, a general free school law, authorizing and requiring the necessary tax to furnish every child in the Territory access to the schools without individual cost.

2nd. That the time is now when a united effort should be made to elevate the standard of public schools in Utah county; and to this end we pledge ourselves to use all legitimate means in our power.

3rd. That we hereby earnestly solicit the Hon. R. L. Campbell, Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools, to call a convention for the purpose of organizing a Territorial Association of School Teachers.

4th. That the situation of the teacher should be made desirable by adequate compensation, thereby enabling him to efficiently discharge his duties, and to have reasonable leisure for proper self culture.

5th. That no teacher is worthy the professional confidence of his fellow-teachers, or worthy a certificate, who will not identify himself with county institutes.

6th. That, in connection with our standard of qualification, we request the county Board of Examiners to consider the attendance or non-attendance at our County Institute as a prerequisite to receiving a certificate.

7th. That we request the County Board to require all persons who shall receive a certificate after this date to sign an agreement to attend said institute. And the trustees require such certificate from applicant.

8th. That we request that the teacher shall not lose the time he may devote to county institutes.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Hon. A. O. Smoot, for his untiring efforts in promoting the cause, and elevating the standard of the educational interests of Utah county; to Bishops M. Tanner of Provo, Wm. Bringham of Springville, and Joseph S. Tanner of Payson, for their attendance and assistance during the Institute; also to the citizens of Provo, who furnished entertainment to visitors.

On motion the secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the proceedings of the Institute to the *DESERET NEWS* and Salt Lake *Herald* for publication.

The Institute adjourned to its next session, subject to a call by the executive committee. A grand ball, in the evening, given by the members of the Institute, was the closing scene. Thus ended the first Teachers' Association of the county, with a profitable result and happy termination.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

IMPROVED FROM WATTS AND GLADSTONE.

Be you to others kind and true,

As you'd have others be to you,

And neither do or say to men

What'er you would not like again;

But if men do and say to you

That which is neither kind nor true,

Take a good stick and say to men:

"Don't say or do that same again."

—Pope.