

CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa,
April 8th, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

The condition of education in Utah having been much misrepresented, and often by those whose duty it has been to be better informed on the subject, I invite those who feel any interest in the matter to carefully examine the following statement.

It should require no argument to convince the reflecting that, as most of the States have had much more time, fewer drawbacks, and greater facilities than the Territory of Utah to perfect school systems and to accumulate school funds, their people should be far in advance of those of Utah in general intelligence and in the primary branches of education.

The following comparison between the condition of education in Utah, and in an average portion of the United States, is made up from the Educational Report of the Interior Department of the United States Government for the school year 1875-76.

Although Utah might more justly be compared with her sister Territories she is so nearly in the front with the older States of the Union in intellectual culture, that the former are not included in the following comparison from the Education Report.

The average duration of school days in Utah, in the years 1875-76 was 140. In the following twenty States—Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, the average duration of school days was only 105, for the same period. The highest was in Michigan, 138 days, two less than in Utah, the lowest was in North Carolina, fifty days, ninety less than in Utah.

Only twelve of the twenty States reported both a permanent school fund and the annual expense per capita of these school populations. These are Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. These twelve States have an aggregate annual income from permanent school funds of \$1,822,257, a fraction over 55 cents per capita of their school population, while Utah has no permanent school fund, and has not yet received one dollar from the public lands appropriated to school purposes within her limits.

The average expenditure, per capita, in these twelve States, was \$5.32 against \$5.15 in Utah. The highest was in Nebraska, \$7.73, the lowest in Virginia, \$1.93. Only ten of the above twelve States—Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia reported the average daily attendance of their school population, which was forty per cent., against thirty-eight per cent. in Utah; i. e., these ten States sent an average of forty out of each hundred of their school population to school 114 days in the year, that being the average duration of their school days, while Utah sent thirty-eight out of each hundred of her school population to school 140 days in the year.

The following comparison between the average illiteracy of the United States, and that of Utah, is made up from the compendium of the ninth or last census. All the Territories except Utah are included with the States in this statement. Of the population of the United States over ten years of age, 12.92 per cent could not read, and 2.96 per cent. who could read could not write, a total average illiteracy of nearly sixteen persons in each 100 of population. Of the population of Utah, over ten years of age, 2.90 per cent. could not read, and 5.62 per cent. who could read could not write, an average total illiteracy of eight and a half persons in each 100 of population.

The figures of the census report also show that Utah compares quite favorably, in this respect, with the enlightened old New England States, their average illiteracy being but three per cent. less. The 24th of July, 1877, will be the 30th anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers in Great Salt Lake Valley, under circumstances of extreme destitution and hardship. This was the first place where they

found peace and rest, after having been driven from their homes in Illinois. During the first twenty of these thirty years, communication with the outside world was slow and expensive, except by telegraph the latter part of the time. During this period the desert had to be redeemed from its unfruitful condition by cultivation and irrigation, the latter involving a vast amount of labor, in constructing water channels, unknown to pioneers in settling most other portions of the public domain. For ten years of this time, these isolated colonists were compelled to contend with myriads of migratory insects for scanty means of subsistence. For twenty years, with but little assistance from the general government, they bore the burden of feeding friendly Indians, and of fighting the aggressive and hostile.

During this period of almost superhuman effort to overcome the complicated difficulties of their situation, material progress was necessarily slow, and in the great struggle for existence education was of necessity a secondary consideration. Since the completion of the great continental railway, in 1869, Utah has had a rapid development, and public instruction has received its due share of attention, but facts prove that the people never forgot their duty to the rising generation under the most trying circumstances.

They might, with some reason, suspect they were not marching on to their great destiny, if misrepresentation and abuse were too generally succeeded by even just commendation. The foregoing facts show that their efforts to develop intellectual culture under difficulties are, so far, without a parallel in the history of the settlement of the continent.

JAMES A. LITTLE.

Preaching—Baptizing—Opposition—Accident.

BORRENHOLM, Denmark,

March 16, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

I left Utah May 6, 1876, and came to Denmark in company with Elder O. N. Liljenquist. I have since been traveling through Borrenholm, Syland, Laaland, Fassar, Man, Fro Island and Fifo Island. I have held a good many meetings and visited many of my relations and friends. I am generally kindly treated. On Borrenholm the people are very hospitable and often seemingly have a newly awakened desire to know more of the principles of the gospel. Seven persons have been baptized this winter. The Saints here manifest a great desire to emigrate to Utah, but they are mostly waiting for help from their friends in Utah.

The Gentile priests have united themselves to work against us. They met us at a farmer's house at a public meeting. There were present about ninety persons. We had a lively meeting. One priest got sick and left. At last one got up to preach against us, but it had no effect on the congregation.

Last night two of them met us again in a public meeting, threatening to break up the same, but we managed to get through all right. After meeting they got mad, and said they would never come again to a "Mormon" meeting.

There are some faithful Elders in Denmark, with Elder O. N. Liljenquist at the head. He is fatherly and kind, and gives good counsel to Saints and sinners. The *Skandinavian Star* is full of light and news.

On account of ill health I shall return to Utah with the first emigration of Saints from Denmark. Mads Fouk, at Narca, had his foot pulled off yesterday, by a rope on board the new steamer *Arren*, on its first trip to Copenhagen. It was built at Malmo.

Yours truly, JENS KELLER.

—The Boston Medical Journal cites the *Spectator* of May 24, 1712, that there was at that time a green glass mania. Then the glass maniacs were green, now they are blue.

—Paul Morphy, the famous chessplayer, is said to have become suddenly and thoroughly disgusted with chess just before the civil war and has not since played at it, but has subsequently led an idle, morose life. About a year ago he began to lose his mental control, and now is said to be hopelessly insane in a New Orleans asylum.

CALENDAR,
1877.

APRIL.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

MARRIED.

In Mantle City, Sanpete County, April 8th, 1877, by Bishop J. B. Maiben, James Chadwick Tooth and Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of Charles O. and Anna Luke.

DIED.

Also at Nephi, Juab County, March 5, 1877, MINNIE ALICE, daughter of John W. and Mary A. M. Ellison, aged 1 year, 9 months and 11 days, grandchild of the above James Ellison.

At Fillmore, Millard County, April 6th, 1877, of diphtheria, JAMES, son of Isabella and James King, aged 15 years, 1 month, and 25 days.

At Mona, Juab County, Utah, March 28, 1877, of diphtheria, NANCY ALTHEA, daughter of John and Nancy Harrison, aged 3 years, 2 months and 6 days.

Millennial Star, please copy.

At Bountiful, Davis County, April 5th, of general debility, DAN GEORGE, son of George and Jane Beddo, aged 26 years and 10 months.

Deceased was a native of Victoria, Monmouthshire, South Wales. He died in full faith of the gospel, and was respected by all acquainted with him.

Millennial Star, please copy.

In Sugar House Ward, April 13th, of convulsions, MORONI, infant son of Job and Charlotte Hensley, aged 11 days.

Millennial Star, please copy.

In Randolph, Rich Co., March 30th, 1877, of inflammation of the bowels, JANE LORIMER, wife of Wm. John Smith, aged thirty-eight years and five months.

Deceased was born in Horn Hill, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, October 15, 1838; joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1868; in the same year emigrated to Utah; she died as she had lived, faithful and true to the Gospel, much respected by all that knew her. She was a loving wife and a kind mother, charitable to those in need. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss.

The funeral services took place in the Randolph meeting-house. The audience was addressed by Bishop R. H. Stewart and Elder Wm. Tyson. The body was followed to the grave by thirty carriages containing relatives and friends.—[Com.]

A woman was caught with five smuggled violins under her pulchritudinous skirts, in Philadelphia, as she was disembarking from a steamer, and she was immediately pulled back by the officials.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!
THE FOE OF PAIN
TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

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LINIMENT.

Which has stood the test of 40 years.

There is no sore it will not heal, no lameness it will not cure, no ache, no pain, that afflicts the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

For Men, it will cure

Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Frost-bites, Swellings, Contracted Cords, Pain in the Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Chilblains, Strains, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Sore Nipples, Eruptions, Pains, Wounds, Ulcers.

For Animals, it will cure

Spavin, Galls and Sores, Swiney, Ring Bone, Windgalls, Big Head, Poll E., Humors and Scurf, Lameness, Swellings, Scratches, Distemper, Stiffness, Strains, Soreness, Open Sores.

C. J. GUSTAVESON. O. H. MARTIN.

TO St. GEORGE.

ALL persons fitting out for St. George or elsewhere, will do well to call at the Co-op. Harness Shop, Second South Street, one door west of State Road, where they will find it to their advantage to buy SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.

C. J. GUSTAVESON & Co.

C. J. Gustaveson, wishes to say to his friends and old customers, that having returned from his mission to Europe, he can now be found at his old shop, doing business and will be pleased to have their patronage.

MOUNTAIN WARBLER!

HERE being several hundred copies of the above Song Book remaining unsold, they can be obtained at the Deseret News Office for 25 cents per copy.

WM. WILLES.

S. L. City, March 31st, 1876.



Having secured the agency of the celebrated Engines, I am prepared to furnish Engines and Saw Mills of the best quality at low prices and on liberal terms.

The Ames' Engines are made of the best material, in the best manner and with late improvements and fully warranted in every respect.

Parties wishing to buy are invited to call and see Sample Engines.

Turbine Wheels of the best pattern furnished at Manufacturers Prices and Freight.

Also, on hand a full stock Schettler Wagons and latest improved Farm Machinery.

All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

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"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose one dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

For Cutaneous Disorders, and all eruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS invariably cure the following diseases—

Disorder of the Kidneys.—In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions; and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs Out of Order.—No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of scum—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

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Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

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The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies.

Physicians recommend, and Farriers declare that no such remedies have ever before been in use. Words are cheap, but the proprietors of these articles will present trial bottles to meritorious men, gratis, and will guarantee more rapid and satisfactory results than have ever before been obtained.

The Centaur Liniment, white Wrapper, will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary

FLESH, BONE OR MUSCLE AFFECTION.

It will extract the poison of bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds without a scar. Lock-jaw, Palsy, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Karache, Toothache, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions readily yield to its treatment.

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

James Hurd, of Zanesville, O., says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia." Alfred Tush, of Newark, writes: Send me one dozen bottles by express. The Liniment has saved my leg. I want to distribute it, &c."

The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly.

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow

Wrapper, is for the tough skin, flesh and muscles of

HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS.

We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweny, Ring-bone, Wind-gall, Scratches, or Pol-Evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefit, and we never saw but a few cases which it would not cure. It will cure when anything can. It is folly to spend \$20, for a Farrier, when one dollar's worth of Centaur Liniment will do better. The following is a sample of the testimony produced.

"JEFFERSON, Mo., Nov. 10, 1873.

"Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used with such success that in two days the horse was active and nearly well. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment beats anything I ever used."

"A. J. McCARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

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Centaur Almanac, containing hundreds of

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Mothers.

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The Castoria destroys worms, regulates the stomach, cures Wind Colic, and permits of natural healthy sleep. It is very efficacious in Croup, and for Teething Children. Honey is not pleasant to the taste, and Castor Oil is not so certain in its effects. It costs but 35 cents, in large bottles.

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