DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. V. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1872. NO. 66.

Pioneer Paper of the Rocky Mountain Region.

THE EVENING NEWS.

[Published every evening except Sunday.]

One Copy, one year.....$10 00
" " six months.....5 50
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" " six months.....3 50
" " three months.....2 00

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[Published every Wednesday.]

Terms for the Weekly:

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" " six months.....3 00
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THE DIFFERENCE.

There was an old lady all dressed in silk,
Who lived upon lemons and buttermilk;
And, thinking this world was a sour old place
She carried its acid all over her face.

Another old lady, all dressed in patches,
Lived upon nothing but Lucifer matches;
So the world, it made her strangle and cough,
And sure as you rubbed her you set her off.

Another old lady, all sunny and neat,
Who lived upon sugar and everything sweet;
Declared, when she heard of their troubles, she "never!"
For the world was so nice she could live on forever.

MORAL.

Now, children, take your choice
Of the food your hearts shall eat;
There are scurvish thoughts, and brimstone thoughts,
And thoughts all good and sweet.
And whatever the heart feeds on,
Dear children, trust to me,
Is precisely what this queer old world
Will seem to you to be.

BREVITIES.

Judge Brady of New York says patent medicine venders can be held to a strict legal accountability for the assertions made in their advertisements.

"Hunting the tiger, gentlemen," observed an English officer, relating his East India experience to a friendly circle at a London club, "is capital sport—nothing better—except when the tiger takes it into his head to hunt you; then it is apt to become too exciting."

Smith and Jones were at the menagerie, and the conversation turned on Darwin's theory. "Look at the monkey," said Smith, "think of its being an undeveloped human!" "Human!" said Jones, contemptuously, "it's no more human than I am."

"What would you do if mamma should die?" asked a lady with whom we have the honor of an intimate acquaintance, of a little three-year old girl that we wouldn't take a hundred dollars for. "Well, mamma," was the melancholy response, "I 'spose I should have to spank myself."

A Florida man lately offered to fight an alligator with a butcher's knife for $500 a side. As the challenge has been open a month, and no alligator has come down with his money or an acceptance of the challenge, the man claims to be the champion alligatorist.

An ill-natured contemporary says that Pennsylvania should shake in her shoes at the news of the discovery of coal in Rhode Island; for should the same prove middling thick, and underlie the whole State, the product would be as much as seven bushels.

A Troy divine, while making his pastoral round recently, called to administer a little spiritual balm to a suffering parishioner. In the course of his stay he learned that the sick man had the smallpox, and he abruptly left off consoling to go home and plant his clothes.

A physician, in a very sensible article on bathing says:

"For the 'wind on the stomach' children are thought to have, for their tiresome crying, and for the restlessness and worrying at night with which they are afflicted, if the warm bath were resorted to oftener, and the dosing of soothing syrups and worse nostrums less, it would be better for the children."

A heated church and a dull sermon are almost sure to provoke sleep. There are few men whose powers are equal to the task of opposing the joint operation of two such potent influences. They act on the spirit like narcotics, and the person seems as if involved in a cloud of aconite or belladonna. The heat of the church might be resisted, but the sermon is irresistible.—*Physiology of Common Life.*

Really the most exciting State issue which is now up for discussion is fence or no fence. It is not many days since it came near leading to coffee and pistols for two. The great trouble about it is the difficulty of straddling it. There is no *juste au milieu* in it—no golden mean, no more than there is in the case of life and death. A man must be for the fence or against it. One circumstance is especially notable in connection with the struggle. Counties which have no direct interest in the matter are voting upon it, and probably controlling the result. San Francisco, for instance, takes a prominent place in the discussion.—*Alta California.*

If you wish to be happy and have peace in the family, never reprove your husband in company, even if that reproof be ever so light. If he be irritated speak not an angry word. Indifference will sometimes reduce unhappy consequences. Always feel an interest in what your husband undertakes; and if he is purplexed or discouraged, assist him by your smiles and happy words. If the wife is careful how she conducts, speaks and looks, a thousand happy hearths would clear and brighten her existence, when there is nothing but clouds of gloom, sorrow and discontent. The wife, above all others, should strive to please her husband and to make home attractive.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

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CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Pension Bill—Senators and the Treasury—Amnesty—Sumner's Bill.

Edmunds, from the committee on appropriations, reported with amendments the annual pension bill, which passed.

Chandler, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the committee on retrenchment to inquire whether any U.S. senator had received money, under cover of counsel fees or otherwise, from the treasury of the United States, in violation of law, and to report the result of the inquiry as early as practicable.

At the expiration of the morning hour the amnesty bill was taken up, the pending question being on Carpenter's substitute for Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill. Ferry, of Connecticut, argued against the proposed amendments, considering them the deadliest enemies to the amnesty bill. He further declared that Sumner's bill was not the proper one to secure civil rights, and that it struck down the very bulwark of civil rights throughout the country, and took away the foundation principle upon which the federal system rested, by striking at the principle of loyal self-government the most fatal blow it had ever received.

Carpenter's substitute was rejected: yeas 17, nays 35.

Sherman moved to strike out section seven of Sumner's bill, which repeals all laws, state or national, that discriminate against race or color by the use of the word white. Sumner finally, at the request of friends of the bill, consented, but Harlan objected without a vote, and the amendment was discussed without reaching a vote until the senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.

In considering the education bill, an amendment was offered by Hereford against mixed schools, and was agreed to, yeas 116, nays 80. The next amendment was by Saffe, providing that the bill shall not affect existing laws with regard to the adjustment and payment by States on their admission into the Union, of five per cent. of the net proceeds by the sale of public lands within their borders. Agreed to without division; as was also the amendment by Polland, that the act shall not impair or suspend our preemption or homestead law.

The house then proceeded to vote on the various substitutes offered to the bill, and all on which a vote was taken were rejected. A motion was made by Pierce to reconsider the vote by which Burchard's substitute was rejected. Pending that question the house adjourned, by 115 to 94, the democrats generally voting nay, preferring the original bill as amended on the subject of mixed schools.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

R. R. Accident—verdict—Deaths—Attorney Bates of Utah—Territorial Delegates.

CHICAGO, 7.—The total number of killed by the railroad accident near Alton, Ills., to-day, was 4; wounded 13; 5 seriously. All the killed were so jammed in the car that they were unable to extricate themselves, and were burned to death, as the cars caught fire almost instantly after the collision. The conductor of the freight train is blamed for the accident, as he was running off his time and fully aware of the fact.

NEW YORK, 7.—The jury in the case of the Panarmo murder in Brooklyn, rendered a verdict of "died from injuries inflicted by some person unknown," and recommended an increased police force, as they deem the present number inadequate.

Judge Barnard has refused to appoint a receiver for the third national bank, on the ground that it is perfectly sound.

Seven persons were taken to-day from one house on 31st Street to the hospital with small-pox.

Roswell H. Jerome, son of the alderman, died yesterday from an overdose of opium to quiet his nerves prostrated by liquor. His mother has become insane and his father is very ill.

The Treasury to-day paid $91,000 for five-twenties redeemed, and $560,000 on the January and February interest.

WASHINGTON, 7.—District attorney Bates of Utah, says he came here by permission of the attorney general, at his own expense; that he has asked Congress either to give money to prosecute criminals or order the prosecutions dismissed, nothing more. He wants money to go on, or orders to stop. He has not asked, suggested or had anything to do with the removal of Judge McKean.

The committee of Territorial delegates, this morning, unanimously resolved to ask the consent of the house of Representatives, that one day in each month, during the session, be devoted to the consideration and transaction of business relating to the Territories; and sub-committees were also appointed to confer with the house committee on Territories, so as to enable the legislatures to endow municipal corporations in the Territories, with power to enforce their ordinances; and in relation to the laws regulating the salaries of clerks of courts and marshals in Territories; and to urge the passage of a bill providing for appropriations from the United States revenue collected in Territories towards constructing capitols and other necessary public buildings in Territories, to avoid expending large sums annually in rentals for temporary accommodation.

Correspondence.

MT. PLEASANT, Feb. 5, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

The people of this good city are busy getting up a petition in favor and support of the bill now pending before the Legislature in relation to Common Schools. Certainly no question demands their attention more than this, notwithstanding the attack of the learned professor of Morgans College. His premises and deductions are radically wrong wherein he charges unjust taxes on the rich who may be childless, and the supineness of teachers who have a fixed place to receive his or her salary. The comparison is unjust to compare the loaded team to the unlettered youth whose parents are unfortunately poor. Which of the two are the best to the state—the rich farmer, childless, but very productive in cereals, &c., or he who has ten sons for the state, army, navy or any useful employ wherein the state is developed. My humble opinion is to tax the bachelor and childless for the education of the poorer child. Nor is it a gratuity or charity—it is a duty, for it is cheaper to build school houses than prisons, the everlasting concomitant of an ignorant people. As to the retrogression of Massachusetts because of her free schools—it is susceptible of much doubt. I hear no statistics. The professor gave none. I give none. We are equal.

Next in consideration, the feared supineness of the school teacher because of his salary fixed. I question if the Professor has ever been a poor, ill paid pedagogue, wondering where to get his next meal after he dismisses his school, but a well filled school, pay in advance, &c., preclude his seeing how we do here in the country. Besides, to argue that a teacher will not do his duty under the above consideration is also to say that men similarly situated as clerks in a store, &c., are liable to be supine and neglectful. If so, the power is in the hands of the employer to discharge, and hire new ones who will not be so forgetful.

In every way that I can see the professor's deductions, I see a stab at a scheme which has been instrumental in causing the United States to be held up as the most beneficent government in the world and which older ones have been proud to follow.

You have but to look through our dilapidated school houses, so far as the appliances and comforts for learning are concerned, the ill-assorted books, the lack of wood-piles, &c., to be convinced that it is time the State took it in hand to provide all these and salary to give stability to one of the greatest boons—free education.

For should the examination and qualification of teachers be overlooked in these days of quackery and "men must live through the winter." Men are willing to work cheap even for board who have no idea of a teacher's duty and are an impediment to progress. Urge free schools, uniformity of books bought by the State, well-paid, qualified teachers, clean, sweet school houses, good wood-piles, comfortable arrangements and no dances in school-houses to destroy said desks, benches, &c., and my word for it we shall not retrograde "like Massachusetts." Let the school houses be sacred to the object for which they were built, and if people must dance let them build houses therefor, not turn out at night the benches and desks to be broken or covered with filth, and to be carried and cleaned by the teacher next morning. Let the state educate the poor child, that he or she may do the state some service. If we do not wake up to this important question, we shall find ourselves overslaughed by an element we do not like.

Great men, good men, kings, rulers, and potentates of centuries ago could see the importance of this and endowed schools whose goodness is now remembered. Let us not be behind the dark ages.

Though I differ materially with the Professor, yet in what I have written I intend no ill will.

ITEM.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 6th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

The education of the young as every intelligent person knows must begin at home: the maxim that practice speaks louder than precept being true; it is there that children receives those first impressions which mould their conduct more or less in after life, so that whatever disposition parents wish their children to have, they must try to cultivate in themselves. But apart from this, there is a school education absolutely essential to our mature well-being, which is the primary object of this letter.

I think that no one who is acquainted with what a school ought to be and what the ward schools in this city are, will deny the fact that they are eminently defective. I say this, believing that a strong educational sentiment exists in the minds of every one concerned in their present management, and also that there is no lack of teachers at present engaged to meet the educational requirements of the entire city, but unfortunately their operations are in a great measure fruitless, because there exists no unity of action, and no proper school organization to assign to each his proper sphere, and to classify the scholars so that each class may have continual attention during school hours.

At present each ward attempts to keep a school, and to engage only one teacher; children of all ages and grades of attainments are expected to attend. It is well known that out of so small a number as forty or fifty children who may attend school, there will be some who can read and some who cannot; and there will also be some who can read but not write, so that they must be classified for convenience of management. Now one teacher can only efficiently attend to one class at a time; so that it follows as an inevitable consequence that the children in the other classes must be left to grope out knowledge by themselves, or as is more usually the case, to play and idle away the time until it comes to the turn of the class they are in to be attended to by the teacher again. The idea that one teacher can properly conduct a school unless the scholars are all of one grade is ridiculous. What therefore I propose to improve the educational status of this city is, that each school district should comprise at least four wards. Let the school teachers of every adjacent four wards meet, and unite their respective wards for the purposes of education, and let a common school house be erected in one of the wards for the whole district; the trustees could decide by voting in which of the four wards it should be built. By thus co-operating, these four wards would be enabled to erect a school house two hundred or three hundred feet square; in such a building even at the present rate of attendance two hundred and fifty scholars at least would in all probability be found: among such a number the children could be divided into four or five classes, and each child could then find a class suited to his condition, and when sufficiently advanced could be promoted. Thus the four or five ward teachers, who are now laboring under very great disadvantage, in a confused muddle with four or five classes, which ought to be attended to all at the same time, but in the very nature of things cannot so long as the present isolated system continues, would have a class of forty or fifty, which would be carried through a proper course of instruction in a sensible manner; and their attention being continually engaged, there would be no opportunity for disorder in consequence of neglect.

The present school houses are neither commodious nor convenient, but all that can be desired could be attained by co-operation. The advantages of this system are obvious, for it is easy for one teacher to attend to fifty children all of one grade during the whole of the school hours, while it is impossible for him to do so with that number of children in different classes. Believing that benefits would accrue to all concerned if the school trustees would make it possible for several teachers to be united in their operation, I remain yours respectfully,

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The Singer	127,833	Florence	17,[illegible]
Wheeler & Wilson	82,738	Gold Medal	8,912
Howe	75,156	Ætna	5,[illegible]
Grover & Baker	57,602	Empire	4,[illegible]
Weed	35,032	Finkle & Lyon	2,430
Wilcox & Gibbs	29,820	Parham	1,700
American Buttonhole & Overseaming	14,573	Wilson	500

And several other companies who sold a few Machines.

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