

Epitome of a Normal Lecture recently delivered by Dr. J. Park at the Deseret University.

Dr. Park referred to yesterday's lecture on the moral powers and the necessity and means of imparting moral instructions in our common schools. He said—

"There must be something more potent than a mere sense of duty to ourselves and to our fellow men to warn us against the tendency to evil in our natures.

"God, as a wise, benevolent, merciful and good being, should be ever held up before the minds of children. That he is a just and all-powerful God who loves to reward the good, and who will punish the wicked, should be daily taught in lessons from nature and from revelation.

"It is the nature of children, in their ignorance and dependence, to reverence power and authority, and while parents may for a while wholly occupy this relation to them, there soon comes a time, with increasing knowledge, when they must look beyond them for that overruling power. Then, for them not to know God and his will, is to be left without a guide or a purpose in life, to live like animals, live for their own selfish gratification, and to die without hope. I do not suggest instruction in incomprehensible theories and creeds, but that religion which is adapted to the comprehension of the minds instructed. For me to dictate how this instruction shall be given, beyond a recommendation of the truths and examples of nature and revelation, would, perhaps, transcend my duties. This must be left to each individual teacher, or to other authority than mine."

The Dr. then took up the subject of physical culture and argued inferentially that it should be a part of every general system of education, because of the close relation existing between the mind and the body, as evidenced by the fact that from the "first perception of the infant to the latest and greatest complex truth of nature made upon the mind of the most learned philosopher, all must reach the mind through the physical senses. The body is the medium of the mind. Unless the senses are perfect and acute, we can get but imperfect perceptions, and as perceptions are the beginning of all mental improvements, the first efforts of education must be, as they are, directed to the body. The chief attention of the mother for the first years of her child's life is directed to its physical condition. To insure mental capacity this care must be continued and taken up by the teacher and carried through the whole period of education. When exclusive attention is given to mental development there is always danger of deformity, disease and death, any one of which certainly defeats wholly, or in part, the ends of education. In childhood the organ of the mind, the brain, is exceedingly plastic and tender.

Excessive mental application has a tendency to irritate it, and often, I believe, by this means a chronic inflammation is induced, which, like all fevers, stimulates, and in this case excites the mind to unnatural activity, which, I believe, is generally the case in that condition of children and youth which is sometimes called precocity. This abnormal mental condition, in the majority of instances, is nothing else than chronic brain fever.

"In most cases these children die early, and invariably, I believe, of acute inflammation of the brain. Precocious children are always sent to school, and then by reason of their aptness and ability, are urged forward to increased mental application, thus aggravating the disease under which they suffer until they are relieved by death, when it is often said they were too intelligent for this world. Precocity should always be treated by restraining the child from books and excessive mental labor."

The attention of teachers was directed to the contraction of deformity in the schoolroom by the use of benches too high to support the feet, inducing curved limbs, and when without support for the back, causing curved spines and stooping shoulders.

"When school rooms are heated by stoves, evaporators should always be supplied. Many fatal diseases, I am satisfied, have had their origin in badly ventilated school-rooms. The evaporator answers the double purpose of moistening the

air and suppressing the irritating dust that must otherwise continually arise in every schoolroom."

The Doctor then treated on cleanliness, and as it was essential to health, to see to its observance was included in the duties of the teacher; referred to lengthy confinement in the school room, and showed the pernicious results thereof, because the bones of young children were but cartilage and that even a correct position in school, when long continued, tended to deformity; hence, the necessity of the introduction of calisthenic exercises. He argued that children would naturally, when out of doors and left to themselves, take the requisite amount of exercise to promote their health and insure their physical development. Military drill was beneficial and sometimes its knowledge was necessary.

The improvement of the sensibilities and the acuteness of the senses were treated upon; the eye should be made familiar with the various colors and tints and taught to readily distinguish them; it should also be exercised in frequently judging of distances, heights and dimensions; the ear should be made familiar with sounds and taught to distinguish them, singing and exercises on the scale should be frequently introduced, or rather be a regular part of the school exercises. The touch should be cultivated by the examination of cloths and fabrics of different kinds and thereby the texture and quality of the same be determined. Weights should be lifted and their heaviness estimated. Attention to these small matters gives the body development and the mind judgment. The subjects of anatomy, physiology and hygiene should be well understood by the teacher, that he may advise and direct his pupils in whatever concerns their health and physical well being, and that he may aid in securing health and comfort in his school room.

Mineral Wealth of Utah.

SIR—I have been a resident of Utah for nearly twenty years, and during that time have been actively engaged in business which has caused me to travel over the mountains and through the settlements, and in portions of the adjoining territories. I have been careful in gathering information respecting the general wealth of the country, and I have no hesitation in saying that Utah and those portions of the territories adjoining through which I have passed contain an abundance of mineral wealth, consisting of silver, lead, copper, bismuth, and some cinnabar, iron, coal, and fireclay, also blacklead, native sulphur, alum, borax, nitrate of potash, sal ammoniac, carbonate of soda, and gypsum; but owing to the difficulty of conveying machinery across mountains in wagons to distances of from 100 to 400 miles, and the amount of capital required to erect suitable works for crushing, smelting, refining, &c., has made capitalists careful as to their investments in the business. And, further, the absence of railways has prevented men of moderate means having rock thoroughly tested before undertaking to build suitable works before working the mines; that is to say, if there had been railways running across the country, men of small capital could have conveyed the rock to mills to be crushed and tested, and thereby have known precisely what they were doing while developing the mines.

Copper ore is found in the Tintic district and vicinity of St. George, Southern Utah, also in the northern part of the Territory, all of which contains silver of various amounts, silver mixed with lead is found almost all over the Territory, coal mostly in the mountains east of Salt Lake City, Juab County, Sevier Valley, Iron, and Kane Counties. The other minerals are mostly found in the southern part of the Territory, commencing at Fillmore, about 150 miles south of Salt Lake City. Forty miles north-east of St. George is the town of Kanarra; east and west of the town are large beds of coal of good quality and variety, and very extensive. A few miles north and west are immense deposits of iron ore; on the top of the ground, still west, commences the desert, around and on which are the silver mines of Pinto, or Silver Belt, Clover Valley, Meadow Valley, Pioche, and Star districts, most of which, with the exception of Pioche, are undeveloped. This

part of the country is of volcanic nature, and many discoveries supposed to be good mines are, in my opinion, either blow-ups or slides from principal leads: yet there is no doubt of the quality of the mines being good, but it requires men of judgment to know the difference; inexperienced men frequently locate and work to great loss of time and money. Hitherto we have had a number of adventurers who have run all over the country to prospect, with a view of selling mines—or holes in the ground—and have tried to get rich at the expense of others without paying for value received. Such men are always a nuisance to honest residents of the country. And, again, Salt Lake City has been besieged by a set of broken-down politicians, whose friends in Congress have got them appointed as judges, secretaries, &c., for some purposes best known to themselves, who, together with a few lawyers of the same stamp, have all the time been trying to get interests in the mines, and in some instances these judges have, it is firmly believed, sat upon cases wherein they were interested, and to cover up their deed they have kept up the cry of "Brigham Young and the Mormons; they marry all the widows and maidens, and do not give us any chance. Let us hang Brigham Young and drive away the Mormons," with the idea, no doubt, that they would get all the farms and mines wherein the Mormons were interested for nothing; but, thanks to the Supreme Court of the United States, the actions of these carpet-baggers for the last two years have been disapproved, and their decisions set aside. They have now begun to quarrel among themselves, and a suit is in Court by one of them for the recovery of damages for the non-payment of a note given for the purchase of a judgeship. The Latter-day Saints were the first settlers of the valleys, and have with great labor made the land productive and desirable. They raise wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes and vegetables in general, butter, eggs, fruit, and beef, all of which they are willing to sell to the miners at fair prices, without which it would be difficult to work the mines to advantage, for if provisions had to be imported from the Eastern States it would cost too much to make it profitable to work in the mountains. The country is dry and healthy, and suitable for mining purposes, and when we have more railways, personal capitalists, and honest, business judges to supply the place of the class before referred to, we shall have one of the safest and best mining countries in the world. But, had the judges and lawyers before named succeeded in carrying out their object in driving away the Mormons, Utah would have soon become an unsafe place for English capital. But so long as they are undisturbed, and remain under the guidance of Brigham Young, Utah is one of the safest places in the world for investment.

It would be useless for me to give you any account of the mines in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, as they are well known in your market. The people are actively engaged in building railroads and have already completed the Utah Central, distance about 40 miles, and about 40 miles of the Utah Northern, also about 35 or 40 miles of the Utah Southern; the two last named lines are intended to span the Territory; and the work to be continued until completed. In addition to these there are to be a number of side issues or branches running into the canyons, some of which are nearly completed.

J. B.

—London Mining Journal, June 28.

The Farmer's Home.

The Hon. D. W. Adams, Master of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, in closing his Fourth of July oration at Ottumwa, Iowa, gave the following as his idea of what the farmer's home should be:

Select the handsomest spot of all, and erect a house of neat and tasteful proportions and convenient arrangements. The size, finish, and expense will of course be governed by the means at command. Plant trees, both forest and fruit, in such a way as to break the sweep of the winter winds. Donate a reasonable patch of ground to small fruits and vegetables, sufficient to supply your table with abundance of all de-

sirable kinds all the year round. Make an acre or more of lawn in front and around the dwelling, interspersed here and there with some ornamental shade trees, evergreens, and flowering shrubs. Train an ivy over the porch, a honeysuckle on the window. Hide the sheds and outbuildings with a clump of trees or climbing vines.

Your wife and daughters will have some artistic flower beds cut in the lawn, and a rose bush by the door, while singing birds will build nests in the trees. Make the inside of the house attractive—a pleasant place to sit, with inducements sufficient to keep your sons from saloons and your daughters from the streets. Among the absolute necessities of life, I most decidedly and emphatically place amusements, sport, fun. A good ringing laugh is worth more to stir the liver, and promote digestion than a dose of calomel, and a deal pleasanter to take. If you ever come across a person, old or young, who cannot, on proper provocation, give out a good, ringing, noble, and hearty laugh, watch him! He is either after your pocketbook or the undertaker. Joy, fun, laughter, sterling, good, healthy, wide-awake happiness, are among the most desirable of human attributes. Nothing but men can laugh. Do not smother but cultivate this distinctive feature of humanity.

Especially youth must have amusements. It is no matter of convenience it is a dire necessity. The love of fun is born with their birth, and must have vent in some form or other. If it cannot be gratified at home—surrounded by its hallowed influences—it will seek for it abroad, among dangerous pitfalls and corrupting examples. You may evade the truth as much as you please, and feed the youth who is starving for fun, on good wholesome, moral precept, it will not satisfy the craving, and at some unlooked for moment nature will assert its rights and seize the delightful morsel, even though sodden and corrupted with bitterest sin. We must yield to the inevitable, especially when, as in this case, it is synonymous with the delightful, and provide amusements, healthful and mirthful, and if at the same time you can include instruction, all the better; but amusements for amusements' sake we must have. On the lawn have croquet, ball, leap-frog, hi-spy, dances, chase the squirrel, and other sports, in which boys, girls, parents and visitors can join. In doors, checkers, cards, backgammon, jackstraws, thumbs-up, dominoes, and other innocent games, should be always at command that the youth may not be compelled to seek them in the purlieus of vice, debauchery and drunkenness. Vice is not attractive; amusements are, and thousands of youth have been compelled to encounter the one to enable them to attain the other, which, with the best but mistaken motives, was denied them at home. Maps, books, agricultural and literary papers should be supplied in abundance, and this can annually be done with the money now spent for tobacco in its various forms.

In short, a farmers' home should equal or excel in beauty, attractiveness and comfort that of any other calling, and then, and not till then can we expect the talent, the energy, the ambition of our youth to seek a farmer's home. When this becomes a fixed fact, our girls, in both city and country, will not look with aversion upon the position of a farmer's wife, and seek alliance with a dainty youth who is engaged in the "manly and intellectual" business of measuring out molasses and tape.

A Negro Wedding.

The bride and groom, answering to the names of Andrew and Susy, were field hands of unspeakably pure Guinea blood, and both had passed the first half century of life. Their dress, however, showed that they had not entirely eschewed the follies of their youth, for though rude and cheap, as became their condition, it was nevertheless not unembellished with those bits of gewgaws and glaring finery of bright colored ribbons and ties in which the negro delights.

With the most decorous gravity the preacher began:

"Andrew, duz you lub dis yer woman?"

"I duz so," was the emphatic reply.

"Will you promise to stick close to her froo time and 'tarnity, re-

nouncing all oders an' cleabin' to her for eber an' eber an' amen?"

"I will dat."

"Will you lub, honor an' 'bey—" "Hold on dar, Ole Jack!"—here interrupted the groom, with no little show of indignation—"taint no use talkin' to dis nigger 'bout 'beying de wimmin. Can't promise to 'bey no wimmin folks en'y cept ole missis!"

"Silence dar! you owdumptyous nigger!" roared the wrathful preacher; "what fur you go fur spile the ceremony? You done spilt all de grabbity of de 'casion. Dis yer's on'y matter of form, an' 'ispensable to de 'casion. Now don't you go fur to open your black mouf till the time for you to speak. Will you promise to lub, honor an' 'bey?"—Andrew still shaking his head ominously at the obnoxious word—"dis yere nigger Susy, furnishin' her with all tings needful for her comfort and happiness, cherishin' and pertectin' her from all sufferin' and sorrer an' makin' smooove the path of all her precedin' days to come?"

"I s'pose I must say yes to dat," said Andrew meekly.

"Den I pronounce dese yer two couples to be man and wife; an' whom de Lord had joined together let no man go for to put them asunder." Here an uproar arose among the blacks, betokening a dilemma entirely unforeseen by Old Jack. For inasmuch as he had forgotten to require the usual vows of Susy, they insisted that however firmly Andrew might be bound by the bonds of matrimony, Susy was still single, and the pair were but half married. The matter was at last adjusted by the preacher commencing the ceremony *de novo*, by which means the couple was finally united, to the satisfaction of all.

—Minister Bancroft, at Berlin, and Minister Schenck, at London, have both had interviews with the Persian monarch. When his manners are mentioned they merely say, "Oh, Shah!"

—A Vermont school-mistress, fifteen years old, who could not answer one question in her examination, has a salary of \$1.50 per week, which is scarcely an inducement to know anything more.

—A Cincinnati policeman was seen eating green apples the other day, and the *Times* congratulates the public on an improvement in the police force, and suggests that the hucksters "bring in more green apples."

—Pete Harris, ham thief, was shot dead at Canton, Mississippi, on the 3d, by a spring gun in a smoke-house belonging to J. C. Troutman. The raising of a window pulled a string that fired the gun that killed the thief that broke in the house that Troutman built.

—That mules can count at least as far as five is supposed to be proved by the experience of a short line of omnibuses in New Orleans, in which each mule makes the journey five successive times before resting, and though keeping silent at the end of the first four trips, utters a neigh of delight at the end of the fifth.

—It is very doubtful if there is a single possible disease in which the patient should not have cold water *ad libitum*. Oh, how babies often suffer for cold water! A nursing baby is given, no matter how thirsty, nothing but milk. The little lips are dry and cracked, and the little tongue so parched it can scarcely nurse, and yet it has nothing but milk to assuage its craving thirst. Try it yourself, mother, when you have a fever, and we are sure that ever after, when your darling is dying with thirst, the teaspoon and tumbler of cold water will be in constant use. Deny it milk and give it plenty of cold water, and it has a chance of steady recovery.

—Very timid people have a habit of looking under the bed before they get into it. Mrs. Smith, landlady of the Stafford Hotel, Westbourne-villas, England, heard a scraping noise beneath her couch. Naturally she awoke Mr. Smith, who, on lighting a candle and making a search, found below the couch Alfred Cracknell with a loaded six-barreled revolver, a dark lantern, two large knives, and a pair of false whiskers—rather a volcanic and miscellaneous assortment to sleep over. Mr. Cracknell was committed for trial.