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## ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—TO THE YOUNG LADIES.

As individuals or communities pass from comparative poverty to comparative wealth, very marked changes take place, as a general thing, in their habits, education and mode of living. Some of these are highly beneficial in their tendency; others are as positively injurious and produce evil results of a serious nature. Among other things there is a strong disposition manifested, by nearly all who can afford it, to refrain from manual labor and hire the help of those who are compelled so to labor for a sustenance. This is well enough; it is right that those who have means should employ the labor of others, that they too may live by honest toil. But a feeling grows out of this too often that looks upon manual labor as a mark of poverty and servitude, as undignified, and beneath those who are, or wish to appear, wealthy enough to live without such labor. This is where the tendency is injurious, and where evil results begin to creep in.

In the world outside of us they have, to a great extent, lost those simple and correct ideas concerning labor, that prevailed in this nation before the vast wealth which has flowed in upon the people was enjoyed by them and their fathers. And the effects are more apparent and have taken deeper hold upon the women than upon the men. Hence women who aspire to be thought ladies of means, or who have wealth, look upon labor with contempt, and consider it beneath them to soil their fingers in performing any of those household duties, with which they should at least have sufficient practical acquaintance to know when they are well and properly done. Instead, their time is principally occupied, when young, in learning "accomplishments" which may be good enough in their way, but should never be allowed to usurp the place of those duties which must necessarily be understood by a woman, before she can be prepared to direct a household and superintend its duties with dignity, economy and wisdom.

As a community we are becoming wealthy enough for what are termed accomplishments to be sought after and acquired, as a part of womanly education; and the tendency we have alluded to will produce its usual results, if not guarded against. Learning to play the piano, to speak French, to thrum the guitar, to indulge in fancy needlework, is right enough, if mixed with a proper quantity of plain cookery, acquiring a knowledge of the mysteries of washing, ironing and clear starching, making pies and puddings, preserves and pickles, and learning how to keep a house neat and clean, with everything in its proper place, and the household matters cared for with wise economy and prudence. The man who has a wife that can make his home truly comfortable, whose meals are well cooked and seasonably served, whose linen is conspicuous for its whiteness and lustre, and whose children are directed, in his absence, by a firm yet gentle hand, has a treasure of inestimable worth, even if she cannot cheer his leisure hours with music from organ, piano or guitar. She

has a hold on his affections, on his care and attention, which will outweigh a thousand attractions outside his home.

Young ladies, think of this; and believe us when we say that no true man will hold a less opinion of a woman for knowing that she can do these things and seeing her do them. He will prize her the more, and estimate her worth higher, as he should do. It is no detraction from worth to be seen with your hands in the flour making pastry or bread, or at any other household duty; but increases that worth in the eyes of every man whose affections are worth having. A most pitiable sight of stunted powers and wasted time, of helpless incapacity and utter uselessness, is that of a woman whose education has been confined to these "accomplishments," and who understands nothing of the household duties which the responsibilities of a wife and a mother has placed upon her, unless her husband is rich enough to hire all the help she may fancy she needs; and then she can neither direct how anything should be done, nor tell when it is rightly done. She is truly, what some men call women, an "incumbrance," a "lovely incumbrance" it may be, a thing to toy with and amuse, but neither fitted to be a wife nor a mother.

If you would have good husbands and happy homes, while making yourselves attractive-looking to secure the good opinion of the first, acquire a knowledge of those solid accomplishments of mind and habits which will confirm that good opinion, and the second will follow. Good men will seek for you, love you and labor to make you happy, a consummation which your own acquirements of mind and hands will have a powerful influence in securing.

## AIMS AT REFORM.

The New York World, Nov. 3, mentions, at considerable length, a plan now being instituted to bring about the much needed reform in expenditures. The movement is said to have originated in Marseilles, France, the inauguration of which is noticed by a French paper, as follows:—

Six thousand single men, from 24 to 40 years of age, met on the common of Belle de Mai, and there, hand in hand, swore to not think of marrying until fresh orders, that is, until a radical change had taken place in our young ladies' ways and doings. No more ruinous dress, no more coquetry, no more expensive idleness, but a return to economical and homely life, to conduct becoming mothers of families, and the habits of modest wives."

Now it is all very well to ask women to be economical in dress, prudent in manners, industrious, and to conduct themselves as wives and mothers ought to; but is it courteous and fair, on the part of the men, who profess to be so gallant, after assiduously laboring for centuries to bring women to the present position of profligacy and extravagance, to now cast the burden of blame and reform upon them? It is very safe to guarantee that women will reform as fast as men lead the way by their examples, and it is not consistent to ask them to do so any faster. Man has been placed as the head, and it is mainly his fault if woman is not all she ought to be.

It is stated that a society, like that in Marseilles, has been formed in London, and that steps are being taken to form a similar one in New York. This attempt is like beginning to purify a stream below where it is fouled, and is asking woman to take the man's position and do more than he seems willing to do.

## TRADES.—TO YOUNG MEN AND THEIR PARENTS.

The scarcity of certain kinds of mechanics is beginning to be felt among us, and, unless the want be met, will be

more deeply felt as our community increases. The influx of mechanics with the immigration is not enough to meet the demand, and numbers commence working at trades with which they were totally unacquainted before they came here. The result is, workmanship of an inferior quality, for which in most instances the highest price has to be paid, these workers thinking themselves entitled to as much pay as good practical workmen in the same branches of trade.

On the other hand, there is a great number of growing boys and young men, who, as agriculture has been the principle occupation of our people in this Territory, are expert workers at all kinds of farm labor, know how to take care of stock, and can ride horses as wild as ever came off the range, yet they understand but little if anything of those mechanical kinds of labor the want of which is beginning to be felt.

Would it not be better policy for the labor of our young men and boys as they grow up, to be more divided than at present? Farmers are needed, and will continue to be needed; but blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, and a host of other trades are and will be needed as well; and it does seem that it would be better policy and wiser to have some more of the boys learn those trades, than to have so many of them engaged in farming, teaming and similar occupations.

The tastes and predilections of boys, as well as of men, differ; and the peculiar bent of the mind will manifest itself at an early age. By carefully watching the developing inclination of the child, it will be seen in what direction that inclination tends; and to carefully foster it so that it may develop itself, is to secure excellence in that particular branch of labor to which the talents and tastes of the growing youth are directed. One boy will whittle sticks into certain forms manifesting taste and design, and, if that inclination is fostered, may in after life excel as a worker in wood; another will draw lines or build little houses, which manifest incipient talent for future greatness as an architect or builder. These are the straws which show the direction in which the wind blows; and wise parents will study their course for the future prosperity of their children.

We need skilled workmen very much in various departments of mechanical labor. We are likely to need them more, unless a larger number of our young men are taught to work in those various branches. We need good clerks and book-keepers,—we say good clerks, not men who can simply write a good hand, but men who are well-trained in book-keeping. They are really scarce, though there are plenty willing to offer themselves for the purpose. If our young men will study their own inclinations, and learn, as they desire, to be good book-keepers, good cabinet-makers, joiners, blacksmiths, builders, painters, &c., they will be a greater blessing than now to the community and a still greater blessing to themselves and their families. Even if in after life some of them may not have to actually toil at the occupations they have learned, it will be of vast benefit to them as citizens and in their business transactions and relations with mechanics. A trade is easily carried, and costs the carrier nothing in either toil or means for bearing it about; while the benefits arising from having it are incalculable.

We would urge more of our young men to learn trades; they will be none the poorer, but all the richer for it; none the worse, but all the better, physically and morally: for the hands that are employed in useful labor are less liable to belong to a mind that follows evil thoughts, than those that are not so well and wisely occupied.

## HOME ITEMS.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Fifteenth Session of our Territorial Legislature convened on Monday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m. in the State House, in this city. The rooms occupied by the Council and House were neat and comfortably furnished and fitted up by Secretary Reed, betokening a care for the comfort and convenience of the Legislature on his part that merits commendation.

COUNCIL.—In the Council, Councilor Smith was elected President pro tem, who appointed Councilors Cannon and Richards a committee on credentials. The members of the Council for the places named were reported by them as follows:—Great Salt Lake, Tooele, Summit and Green River counties, Wilford Woodruff, Albert Carrington, George Q. Cannon and Joseph A. Young; Davis and Morgan counties, Franklin D. Richards; Weber and Box Elder counties, Lorenzo Snow; Cache and Richland counties, Ezra T. Benson; Utah and Wasatch counties, L. E. Harrington and Aaron Johnson; Sanpete and Sevier counties, Orson Hyde; Millard and Juab counties, Amasa M. Lyman; Iron, Beaver and Piute counties, George A. Smith; Washington and Kane counties, Erastus Snow.

The Council was organized with the following officers:—George A. Smith, President; Patrick Lynch, Secretary; Samuel Pitchforth, Assistant Secretary; John Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms; Wm. D. Brown, Messenger; Joseph Busby, Foreman; Joseph Young, Senr., Chaplain.

Secretary Reed qualified the members and officers by administering the oath.

HOUSE.—In the House, John Taylor having been elected Speaker pro tem, and Messrs. Rockwood and Maughan appointed a committee on credentials, the following gentlemen were reported as members elect for the places named:—Great Salt Lake county, John Taylor, Albert P. Rockwood, Edwin D. Woolley, John Van Cohl, William Jennings and Joseph F. Smith; Utah county, Benjamin F. Johnson, William B. Pace and David Evans; Davis and Morgan counties, J. W. Hess and Chas. S. Peterson; Weber county, Lorin Farr and C. W. West; Box Elder county, Jonathan C. Wright; Richland and Cache counties, Charles C. Rich and Peter Maughan; Tooele county, John Rowberry; Juab county, George Kendall; Sanpete and Sevier counties, Warren S. Snow and George Peacock; Millard county, Thomas Callister; Beaver and Piute counties, William J. Fox; Iron county, Silas S. Smith; Washington and Kane counties, Jacob Gates; Summit and Green River counties, William W. Cluff; Wasatch county, Joseph S. Murdock.

Secretary Reed, having been introduced, administered the oath to the members, when the House organized, electing the following officers:—John Taylor, Speaker; Thomas Rockwood, Chief Clerk; Robert L. Campbell, Assistant Clerk; Joseph C. Rich, Sergeant-at-Arms; Franklin S. Richards, Messenger; George W. Slade, Foreman; W. W. Phelps, Chaplain.

The oath was administered to the officers by Secretary Reed. In the Council a committee of two was appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor and inform him that the Assembly was fully organized and ready to proceed to business. Councilor Young moved that the House be notified that the Council will meet with them in the Representative's Hall at 3 o'clock p.m., to-morrow.

Concurrent motions passed the House. Tuesday, 12th.—Council and House met in their respective Halls pursuant to adjournment and went into Joint Session in the Representatives' Hall. Henry McEwan, Esq., was elected Public Printer. His Excellency Governor Durkee, having arrived, presented his Message and the Reports of the Treasurer and Auditor, (for Message see another part of this issue,) which were read by the Chief Clerk of the House. One thousand copies of these documents were ordered to be printed. After some other business the Joint Session adjourned.

COUNCIL.—The Council resumed session, and agreed that the Hon. Secretary Reed be requested to furnish each member and officer of the Council with a copy of the Weekly and Semi-weekly DESERET NEWS, also the Daily and Semi-weekly Telegraph.

Standing committees were then appointed, after which, out of respect to the memory of the late Governor Doty, to whom touching allusion had been made in the Message of his Excellency Governor Durkee, the Council adjourned until 1 p.m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.—After Joint Session the House resumed its sitting and appointed standing committees. On motion of Mr. Farr the freedom of the House was extended to his Excellency Governor Durkee, Hon. Secretary Reed, Ex-Governor Brigham Young, Hons. H. C. Kimball and D. H. Wells, Judge Elias Smith, Hon. A. O. Smoot, Mayor of G. S. L. City, F. B. Head, Esq., private secretary to the Governor, and to the ex-members of the Legislative Assembly. The minutes were read, and the House adjourned until 1 p.m. to-morrow.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Bishop David Evans reasoned on the heaven which the Saints look forward to, its certainty and the reality of its glory and happiness, contrasting it with the vague, uncertain and intangible heaven believed in by the various sects of Christendom.

Elder Geo. Q. Cannon followed on the same subject, elaborating it more fully.