BRIGHAM YOUNG. BDITORS AND FUBLISHESS Tuesday, . . March 4, 1879.

MORALITY AND RELIGION IN duties that are necessary to a com-THE SCHOOLS.

peace, politeness, the exercise of the will, &c. It was placed on the calendar, and, when it came up in Its order, it was made the subject of masked ridicule, and the object of the ribald "wit" of the people's legislators. Grave and learned Senators winked and grinned, pretended not to hear, asked ridiculous questions with an air of profound interest, called for a re-reading of the bill and, as the reporters called it, "guyed" the old gentleman unmercifully. All this was food for fun both to the Senators and the newspapers.

Now we fail to see where the fun came in. But we do see where the folly and buffoonery of aged and experienced public men destroy- the Court will maintain its own ed their dignity, and showed their blindness to the need of a moral element in the system of popular education. Even such prominent Senators as Conkling States met yesterday morning. One and Edmunds joined' in the "guying," and the latter moved the Court is that of Caine vs. Jennings, postponement of the bill till next involving the title to the valuable day, which was Sunday, when no Eagle Emporium cerner in this city. business could be done. When in-formed of this he remarked that it and talented lady lawyer, was adwas a particularly appropriate day mitted to practice before the Court, to consider a bill of that kind.

This is in accord with the sentiment that would exclude all religious influences from the public schools, and with the view that education is simply a matter of in- BY TELEGRAPH tellectual stuffing. We regard this as an error involving the very gravest consequences to society. Information to the mind without Itrain- FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. ing the heart of humanity is not education in its true sense. Conduct is regulated far more by what

is called "the heart" than by the

THE EVENING NEWS. CONSIDERED DALLY, SURPAYS EXCEPTED, AT POSLISHED DALLY, SURPAYS EXCEPTED, AT RECREE Q. CANNON, BRIGHAM YOUNG, CANNON, BRIGHAM YOUNG,

ple education; and we look

Congress has adjourned without

anything being done towards throwing Utah open to the birds and beasts of prey that have been gloating over anticipated feasts. There will be gloon among the impecunious and rage among the radicals. So be it.

a great and deserved triumph, after

years of battling for the rights of hersex.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

of the majority. We regard the action of the United States Senate on the Burn-side bill as unworthy of so august an assembly, as well as hostile to the inculcation of principles and duties that are necessary to a com-ple education; and we look

surrender at the summons of the democrats. He should feel that congress entirely? er-I think that just at this abolial GENERAL BURNSIDE of Rhode Is-have some local effect, to stamp out the two parties were divided but time time he people would hail that with good deal of satisfaction. I think that we, on this side, have

GENERAL BURNETER of Rhode 1s-land, recently introduced a bill in the United States Senate requiring the school officers of the District of Columbia to provide as a part of the daily school exercises, some lessons in social and moral science; includ-ing the subjects of patience, purity, self-denial, conscience, patriotism, peace, politeness, the exercise of Garfield intimates that the gen-tleman from New York (Hewitt) had drawn on his imagination in the statement he mide that the liberties of the county were now intianger, or had ever been, from the egislation which it was probe called to nicet March 18th. It is hardly probable that our Delegate will be able to come home during the interim. posed to repeal. The gentleman talked as though these sections ceed to consider them on appropria-tion bills under durees and menace. Beck explained how the demo-crats had been prevented taking action for the repeal of these sec-tions before, and as to revolution-ary matters he thought those measures were as fair, as just, and as necessary as the election laws to which reference had been made. Thurman said no more important had been enacted in order to empower the army to interfere with freedom of action. On the contrary they were framed in an exactly op-posite direction. They were laws restrictive of military power. He saw no serious objection to letting them go; and yet, admitting that the State could call out its militia Thurman said no more important power to keep the peace at its own question in the time of peace was polls, it seemed to him that the ever brought before the American nation ought to have the same cals. So be it. The "returns" from Toole County, as cooked up by the can-vassing board, were presented to the Third District Court this morn-ing and placed on file. Now it re-mains to be seen whether or not the Court will maintain its own authority and see that its mandates are obeyed. The Supreme Court of the United States met yesterday morning. One of the cases immediately before the court is that of Caine vs. Jennings, the more bills, which grant the money of the cases immediately before the court is that of Caine vs. Jennings, the money bills, which grant the money of the cases immediately before the court is that of Caine vs. Jennings, the money bills, which grant the money of the cases immediately before the court is that of Caine vs. Jennings, the money bills, which grant the money of the cases immediately before the court is that of Caine vs. Jennings, the money bills, which grant the money of the cases immediately before the court is that of Caine vs. Jennings, the money bills, which grant the money of the propie. The Senate repre-sents the people. The Senate repre-sents the State. We represent the taypayers of the republic the taypayers of the republic the taypayers of the republic the taypayers of the senate repre-sents the people. The Senate repre-sents the people. The Senate repre-sents the state. We represent the taypayers of the repub-sents the people the Senate repre-sents the state. We represent the taypayers of the repub-sents the people the senate repre-sents the state. We represent the taypayers of the repub-sents the people the senate repre-sents the people the Senate repre-sents the state. We represent the taypayers of the repub-the the way a the two of these points, the House should yield one. this had been any led revolutionary, the the way a wor the tayled revolutionary. Commons established after a contest lasting two centuries. Now, this had been styled revolutionary, committee should meet again, and but he was not to be frightened that there might be tendered a profrom the consideration of these position to give up the first two points on the one hand and the other point here. He referred to an measures by unjust denunclation. Thurman then gave a brief resume of the struggles in Europe to make article in the Washington Post of this morning, stating that over the voice of the people heard, and pointed out that the contest in

eighty democrats were pledged to fillibuster out the remaining ses-sion rather than let the legislative bill pass without repealing the elec-tion law. He hoped that both sides would strike hands on the proposi-tion he hed made pointed out that the contest in England was not against monarchy only, but against the House of Lords, and they established the rule that the House of Lords had no right to amend the money bill but must accept or reject it in toto. The Senate cannot be a representation he had made.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, 4.—Blaine said the only point of difference between the conference be

The republicans again declined to

EASTERN.

An Extra Session

President convenes an extra ses

FOR SALE,

H OUSE AND LOT, situated on the cor-ner of 6th East and 8th South Streets. The lot has a frontage on the street of 30 rods. House of four rooms, and an orch-ard of 50 trees. For full particulars inquire on the pre-mises of the owner, will som

JAS. T. WILSON, 682 tf 2nd Ward, Sait Lake City.

WANTED

Portable Engine,

Suitable for Saw Mill, or a

second-hand

Horse Power

SECOND HAND TWENTY

CHICAGO, 4 .- All the appropria-

tion bills passed, excepting the ar-my bill and legislative bill. The



Of latest importations and de-

signs at prices to satisfy all.

brain. The very things advocated of moral training which is the weakness of the public school sys- to repel armed enemies of the tem. Statistics show that the ma- United States. Blaine said that no weakness of the public school sysjority of convicted criminals are not charges had been made in any State that voters had been hinderignorant, if education consists in that kind of knowledge which gen-by United States soldiers, and he erally passes for it. And the class thought that, as one of the conof unconvicted criminals, there can ferees, he was representing the Senate when he said, that if the be no doubt, consists much more

A second consists of the source of the sourc opposition to Bible lessons in day schools? Can any person's educa-tion be said to be complete without including some knowledge of the Bible? To be ignorant of Mosaic law and Christian principle, of Isaiah and Ezskiel, of Peter and Dills framed in a day. The two the law allowing soldiers to go to the law allowing soldiers to go Paul, exhibits as little real culture as ignorance of English and Ameri-can history, of Shakespeare and Milton, of Byron and Seott, of Ten-nyson and Longfellow. Indeed, nyson and Longfellow. Indeed, that the United States government one unfamiliar with the text of the illustrious poets would pass much easier for a well informed person, than he who knows nothing of a Book which ranks above all others in Christendom, from which so one unfamillar with the text of the

in Christendom, from which so many illustrations are drawn, and to which so frequent allusion is made, by people of all nations and of every shade of belief or disbelief. We notice that the notion in re-gard to excluding religion in every shape from the schools obtains somewhat in Utah. We regard it as entirely fallacious and unfound-ed in reason. We would not have any child compelled to learn the doctrines and dogmas of any par-ticular sect or church. No finiter-day Saint would like his children to be forced to learn lessons in sec-tarian theology, or be trained to skepticism or infidelity. And we should treat others as we desire

sions were surr should treat others as we desire was ready to meet a would not be repea them to treat us, in all res-"But should we expects. be an extra a from our schools the He went on to show how the demo of principles which are crats of the House had plenty of study of principles which are vital to the welfare of mankind, opportunity and power to revok

where so large a majority of the

the conferees on the army bill was grant supplies is more likely to The discussion was further con-the fifty-first section which, at his grow than diminish. No danger is tinued by Townsend, of Ills., and by Senator Burnside are an impera-tive necessity. Many learned men amend the Revised Statutes so that now asked that a mode be adopted likely to result from it. The House Southard, the latter argued that the and women exhibit the great lack no army or naval officials shall by which a fair and not-partisan (Foster and Garfield) was really in yielding nothing, as the republi-At this point Dorsey, from the conference committee on the post-office appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to. held, unless such force be necessary Blaine said the bill to repeal sec. 820 of the revised statutes passed the Senate on the 30th of December, but for some cause or other, could not be passed in the army interfered in such a manner,

or other, could not be passed in the House, and this was the reason as-signed for placing it in this bill. Garland remarked that, as the section in question was repealed by the republican Congress, but found its way into the revised statutes, placed there by a republican revi-ser, why did not a republican Con-gress hasten to repeat the section? Why did not a republican Congress hasten to repeat it at once? Matthews protested against the

stitution of the country. Thurman made reply to Mat-thews and Hoar, in the course of which he referred to the election in Hamilton County. Ohio, as showing whether this law, so lauded by the other side, was an instrument to the number of the ment of wrong made in the letter instrument to the purity of elec- was without even the semblance of tions or an instrument of fraud and truth. I bribery. He agreed that the hum-blest citizen should be protected, but he did not think any man, rich or poor, should be protected by means of a packed jury. He deni-ed that the House was attempting to coerce the Senate and requested

to coerce the Senate any more than the Senate was trying to coerce the House. There was no inclination on either side.

A vote was then taken upon the motion that the conference com-mittee recede from its position re-lative to the legislative bill, and was lost. The vote was 30 nays, 26

dered, He for

yeas. Thurman moved that the Senate strike out from the amendment to the House bill that part relating to jurors. The President ruled the motion out of order, and Thurman took an appeal, which appeal was laid on the tatle. The Senate amendment to the bill was then sustained—ayes 29, nays 24.

Another committee of conference on the legitlative appropriation bill was asked of the House, and a mo-tion made that the Senate still urther insist on its amendments to

be army bill. The customary thanks of the Sen-ate were tendered to Vice-President Wheeler, and a recess was taken till 10 o'clock. from the

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 4. - Hewitt, of New York, reported that the con-ference committee on the army ap-

ssion was further conwill give the Ladies a to inspect the leading

proposition made by his colleagues SPRING FASHIONS of 1879 (roster and tarneld) was really in yielding nothing, as the republi-cans had said all along that they did not care for the two points which they now offered to yield. Finally a vote was taken on the Our MR. FRED. AUERBACH who is now in New York will motion of the House to insist on its endeavor to ship to this disagreements, and it was agreed Market the



OF THE SEASON.

A LARGER STOCK THAN EVEN

MARTER BOODS

Blankets, Furs, Felt Skirts, Hosiery

and particulary Dress Goods and

No Boasting but a Fact

Value. This is





FOR SALE. 200 ACRES OF LAND, nearly all fenced, five miles north of Salt Lake City, can be bought at a bargain, on tenms to suit the purchaser. Apply to COOPER & DARL, Under T. R. Jones' Bank.

WANTED

BOOTS, SHOES & CLOGS. JAMES TURNER, two blocks west of Deseret News Printing Office, begs leave to inform his many friends and the public generally that he will make to order Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs, at prices very reasonable. Just the place to get a good easy fit. Repairing neatly excended on short notice. HENKX WHITTAKER, d78 Manager.

Departments.

PHAETONS.

We extend an invitation to the PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS Ladies of Utah to call and inspect the AND NOVELTIES FARM WAGONS

> H. B. CLAWSON Has just received a complete

Trouble to Show Goods Farm Wagons, light and heavy Side and End Spring Wagons,

> Assorted sizes Platform Spring Wagons, jus the thing for Farmers.

Express Wagons, new style. Halt Spring Wagons, very cheap

Reductions in every Department Phaetons, of the celebrated Our winter steck consisting of Studebaker Manufacture. Cloaks, Shawls, White and Colored

All of the above of the very best quality with the latest improve-ments, and at prices that cannot fail to meet the wants of customers. all other goods at Half their real

Parties wishing to purchase a good reliable durable Farm Wagon, Spring or Half Spring Wagon, Ex-press Wagon, or a First Class Phaston, should give me a call be-fore purchasing elsewhere; also kept constantly on hand



GREAT REDUCTION

(0) (5) (1) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0)

GENERAL U

HENRY SNELL MANUFACTURER OF

TOILET, BATH & LAUNDRY SOAP.

