

# **EVENING NEWS.** PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK. **DAVID O. CALDER,** EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. Wednesday, April 7, 1875.

## **NEWS OF THE DAY.**

Frost has done great damage to the fruit in California; in one section it is said that the grape crop is ruined.

It has been discovered that some of the clerks in the Post-Office Department at Washington, D.C., have, by means of straw bids and a forged stamp, obtained contracts to carry the U. S. mails in some parts of the southwestern States; the contracts are to be annulled and the culprits dismissed.

Fire did \$49,000 damage at Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday afternoon.

Two hundred men, well armed, have left Sioux City for the Black Hills.

The British government has a surplus of revenue of five and a half million dollars for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1875.

The Prussian Diet has passed the bill withdrawing state grants from the Catholic clergy.

The King of Italy gave the Emperor of Austria a dinner last evening, and they had a very loving time together.

Ingersoll is elected Governor of Connecticut by over nine thousand majority.

Belgium replies to Germany's complaints about the pastoral of the Belgian bishops and other matters, in a most dignified and independent tone, and indicates very clearly that she is not disposed to be snubbed, or to have her internal policy dictated, by Bismarck. For synopsis see telegraphic news to day.

## **ON TEACHING.**

BONAMY PRICE, Professor of Political Economy, who lately paid a visit to the United States, has an interesting article, in the *London Colonist* of March 6, on the "Choice of Teachers." The learned professor states that one formidable difficulty is that so few persons have the slightest conception of the meaning of the phrase—a good teacher. Ordinarily buyers have fairly definite ideas of what they wish to purchase, though they may be more or less deceived as to the precise quality of particular specimens. On the contrary, in regard to teaching, the main perplexity is, not as to the respective qualifications of individual teachers, but as to what real teaching is.

Professor Price maintains that mere attainment alone will not make a good teacher, nor will a long list of university honors guarantee that the teacher of them has the faculty of imparting his knowledge successfully to others. There are men of most extensive and varied intellectual attainments who are miserable failures in instructing others. It is a common thing to find a man of inferior mental strength and decidedly lower learning leave far behind an instructor altogether his superior in intellectual ability and attainments. The difficulty of obtaining the right persons for teachers is very great just now in England, compulsory education having multiplied the schools there lately. The company for the Higher Education of Women in that country is baffled by the want of good teachers. The special faculty of teaching should be combined with literary excellence, though the two frequently are not found together in one person.

The professor makes the following flattering remarks concerning education in this country:—"The United States of America furnish a most encouraging example in this matter. Their success in raising teachers of the highest order is often most remarkable. Whilst the promoters of the higher education of women are almost brought to a standstill in England for lack of efficient teachers, in America large public schools are conducted by women, whose qualifications as teachers are the greatest admiration. We speak from knowledge that better teaching, a more accurate conception of the nature of its functions, a more scientific and yet agreeable mode of handling young people, a more thorough sympathy between the minds of the teachers and the pupils, nowhere in the world more brilliantly exhibited than amongst the lady teachers of such places as Boston and Cleveland."

WINTER IN MONTANA.—The winter has been long and severe in Montana, and the length of it has been telling severely upon the cattle. The *New North-West* of March 25 says:—

"The long continuance of snow and the unusual amount of cold weather is beginning to tell on the herds of cattle. Feed is practically exhausted, and there is not much nutriment in the grass even where it is accessible. Many have exhausted his seven hundred tons of hay and has driven his herd down toward Lower Warm Springs. He had a few lighter sleighs, six head. The Belknap Brothers are losing a few head out of their bands, and from numerous herds we hear of losses. This is but the beginning. The prospect is not hopeful. Hay is only quoted at \$70 per ton, but none can be bought. Murphy & Beach this week hauled hay 30 miles for their cattle at the mill. Cattle are getting very thin and meat poor. We are informed there are less than 250 head of fat cattle in the valley, an amount insufficient to supply the camps of the county three weeks. Some stock men have fed out during the past six years and have about exhausted it. The hope is for an early spring, but early as it may come it is not now possible to prevent heavy losses."

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Landrum, of the firm of Landrum & Rodgers, breeders and importers of pure bred Angora goats and Cotswold sheep, presented us a few days ago with a fine specimen of an Angora goat, which had been bred by the firm of McCracken & Welch, of San Jose. This is the first success of a black dye on a goat or fur skin in America, without injury to the skin or fur. Hundreds of dyers and even thousands have tried it. Seal skins are sent to England to be dyed and returned to America with a duty of \$1, besides freights and interest. This dye stands without the strongest soap without

fading in the least. It has not yet been tested whether time will change it in a hot sun, but it is as brilliant jet black, and we think it will stand all the tests of weather and sun. Mr. McCracken is an old goat breeder, and well skilled in the business. This late discovery will make a demand for all the Angora pelts of this coast, for robes and furs to ship East to an unlimited market.—*Watsonville (Cal.) Pajaronian*, March 27th.

## **ANNUAL GENERAL CONFERENCE.**

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

The choir sang—

Come, we that love the Lord,  
 And let our joys be known.  
 Prayer by Elder B. YOUNG, JUNR.

Choir sang the following

TEMPLE SONG.

Tune—"Hold the Fort."

Let a Temple, long expected, in St. George  
 Soon stand;

By God's faithful Saluta erected here in  
 Dale Land.

CHORUS:—

Hallelujah hallelujah! let our praises ring;  
 Heaven shall echo back our praises; Christ  
 shall reign as King.

The noble task we hail with pleasure,  
 Consecrating to our Lord,  
 Brings salvation, life eternal, for our  
 kindred dead.

CHORUS:—

Holy and Eternal Father, give us strength,  
 We pray,  
 To Thy Name to build this Temple in the  
 Latter-day.

CHORUS:—

Oh! how anxious friends are waiting,  
 Watching every move  
 Made by us for their redemption, with a  
 holy love.

CHORUS:—

Long they've hoped through weary ages  
 For the everlasting gospel, with its truth  
 sublime.

CHORUS:—

Let the prison doors be open, millions hail  
 the way,  
 Praying, hoping for baptism, in the  
 appointed way.

CHORUS:—

Glory! Glory! hallelujah, let the structure  
 rear;  
 Rear aloft those noble towers, pointing to  
 the skies.

CHORUS:—

Hail may rage and Satan tremble, still that  
 house we'll rear;  
 Heaven will aid us, angels guard us, we're  
 not to fear.

CHORUS:—

The chorus was taken up by several  
 thousands of Sunday school  
 children, after every two lines sung  
 by the choir.

Notwithstanding the inclemency  
 of the weather the children came  
 pouring into the Tabernacle from  
 all parts of the city, and by 2 o'clock  
 they were comfortably seated, and  
 their united voices filled the vast  
 house with melody.

Elder ORSON HYDE was delighted  
 to witness such a pleasing sight,  
 and listen to the voices of the  
 voices singing the praises of God.

He dwelt on the duties of parents  
 towards their children, to take a  
 proper and judicious watchcare  
 over them, more than during the  
 Sabbath-day, and during the darkness  
 of night. He also advocated the  
 necessity of parents giving their  
 children a good education, being  
 willing to pay their school bills, and  
 placing them under the best of  
 teachers. He bore testimony that  
 what is called "Mormonism" was the  
 truth of God, and he would bear it  
 off. He then spoke of the policy of  
 the Latter-day Saints in these valleys,  
 in instructing the Indians to lay  
 aside their murders, and their savage  
 and barbarous customs, and turn  
 towards peaceful and industrious  
 pursuits, and all seemingly to  
 fill the minds of the Indians with  
 themselves say, they have been  
 visited by three persons, who  
 instructed them to go to the  
 Latter-day Saints to be baptized,  
 and then learn to cultivate the  
 earth, and cease to rob, plunder,  
 and murder. These persons told  
 them they were more than those  
 said snows old, which exactly  
 agrees with what we find in the  
 Book of Mormon.

Zion is Growing.

was then sung by the Sunday  
 School children.

ELDER GEORGE Q. CANNON was  
 much pleased to be present  
 on this interesting occasion,  
 and to listen to the instructions  
 that have been imparted. The  
 address before him, of several thou-  
 sands of children, was calculated to  
 fill the minds of the greatest  
 minds of the world with serious and im-  
 portant reflections. It was delig-  
 htful to listen to their united and har-  
 monious voices, and it would be  
 well if we were all of the same  
 good course given us by Elder  
 Orson Hyde.

He then spoke of education. We  
 had been very poor people for  
 some years after we came into  
 these valleys, and for several years  
 most of our crops were eaten up by  
 grasshoppers and crickets, and yet  
 our parent government had never  
 appropriated a dollar to aid us in  
 the education of our children.

He then spoke of "free schools,"  
 popular in the minds of many in  
 this country, and so strongly ad-  
 vocated. He begged respectfully to  
 differ upon that principle of educa-  
 tion. He believed it was a species  
 of pauperism, which was not good  
 and wholesome to inculcate in so-  
 ciety. Let us learn to be self-  
 sustaining, and not depend upon  
 others for our education. He then  
 had the means of procuring what  
 we needed by our own exertions.  
 Those who were unable to aid them-  
 selves would receive what assistance  
 they required. It was more blessed  
 to give than to receive.

The children sang—

Our own Sunday School.

The choir sang the anthem—

Daughter of Zion.

Conference adjourned till to-  
 morrow morning at 10 a. m.

Benediction by ELDER WILFORD  
 WOODRUFF.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday morning, 10 a. m.  
 October 7, 1875.

The choir sang—

God moves in a mysterious way  
 His wonders to perform;

Prayer by Elder Z. COLLEMAN.

The choir sang—

An angel from on high,  
 The long, long silence broke;

PRER. B. YOUNG felt thankful  
 to be present at this conference,  
 with improved health, to what it  
 was six months ago, though the  
 weather was very cold and unprop-  
 itious for our meeting together in  
 the Tabernacle. However, the  
 brethren and sisters would wrap  
 up well and be prepared to spend  
 a little time in the Tabernacle, as  
 house, until we got through. He  
 then spoke on the gospel and the  
 proper training of children.

The conference was adjourned to  
 2 o'clock p. m.

The choir sang—

Jerusalem, my glorious home.

Benediction by ELDER JOHN  
 TAYLOR.

# **Correspondence.**

Visits in Box Elder, Weber, Summit,  
 and Morgan Counties, and to  
 West Jordan—A Model Quaker  
 Town—A Remarkable Postman—  
 Coalville Court-house—Quaker  
 Postal Matter.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
 April 5th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:—

Since my last letter to you, which  
 I wrote from Ogden on the 15th of  
 last month, I have visited Willard  
 and Brigham cities, Box Elder Co.,  
 Echo and Coalville, Summit Co.,  
 Morgan City, Richville, Port-  
 ville, Lytleton, Milton, Porters-  
 ville, and Enterprise, Morgan Co., also  
 Taylorville and West Jordan, Salt  
 Lake Co. In all of these places I  
 found the Quakers generally enjoying  
 the peace and plenty of the country,  
 many inquiries about co-operation,  
 and how it was working in other set-  
 tlements, evidently with the mind,  
 spirit and intent of more fully en-  
 lightening the people, and making  
 particular settlement. My visit to  
 Brigham City and the knowledge I  
 gained there, through the kind  
 courtesies of President Snow, and  
 Snow, and other brethren there,  
 came well to my aid in diffusing  
 information as to the working of  
 the Order in that settlement, which  
 is, in my opinion, the most ad-  
 vanced in co-operation of any settle-  
 ment I have as yet visited in this  
 Territory. For the information of  
 the numerous readers of the *Des-  
 eret News* I give a few of the items  
 I noted during my stay in Brigham  
 City.

There are twenty-five depart-  
 ments of manufacture in full opera-  
 tion, most of which I visited, ac-  
 companied by President Snow, who  
 is the principal head or superinten-  
 dent of the whole of this busy and  
 industrious settlement. He is well  
 supported by good and efficient as-  
 sistants in every branch of indus-  
 try. Each department has its own  
 superintendent, who is responsible  
 for the manipulation of labor in his  
 own particular branch, the whole  
 working harmoniously together as  
 one great manufacturing and indus-  
 trial institution. During the past  
 year the tannery turned out work  
 to the amount of \$5,000, the boot  
 and shoe department \$20,000, the  
 harness makers' department \$3,000,  
 the hat and cap department \$2,500.  
 The furs used in this last depart-  
 ment were mostly purchased from  
 and prepared by Indians.

The woolen factory turned out  
 fabrics to the amount of \$37,000. A  
 portion of the wool was furnished  
 from the institution's own sheep-  
 herd, which numbers between  
 three and four thousand sheep.

The butcher's shop furnished  
 meat to the employees to the value  
 of \$10,000. In connection with this  
 department are the sheep-herd,  
 horned stock, pigs, and dairy cattle.

The dairy comprises 300 cows, 100  
 of which belong to the institution,  
 the remainder being taken from  
 shares, half of their produce going  
 to their owners. From cheese, but-  
 ter, and pork, \$10,000 was real-  
 ized.

The cabinet shop, which has only  
 been in operation six months, em-  
 ploys nineteen hands, and turns  
 out \$500 worth of furniture per  
 week.

The blacksmith shop and wagon  
 repairing shops did work to the  
 amount of \$9,000.

The molasses mills manufactured  
 near \$4,000 worth of molasses. The  
 sorghum was raised on the co-opera-  
 tive farm belonging to the settle-  
 ment; \$15,000 was realized from the  
 sale of the produce. The saw mill,  
 lath and shingle mills, did a good  
 business, also the broom manufac-  
 tory, the broom being raised on the  
 co-operative farm. There is a cotton  
 farm down in Southern Utah, be-  
 longing to this settlement, worked  
 by thirteen hands, whose wants  
 are supplied from the settlement.

There are 420 stock-holders. Each  
 employee can take shares with his  
 or her labor. The employees  
 throughout all the departments  
 number 175. The co-operative in-  
 stitution of Brigham City is now in  
 its tenth year.

The total value of work turned  
 out by the whole of the depart-  
 ments was, for the year 1873, \$190,  
 000, for the past year, 1874, \$190,  
 000, nearly double that of the pre-  
 vious year.

This settlement lies some four or  
 five miles from the head of the  
 Great Salt Lake, in a beautiful  
 bend of the Jordan river, the water  
 level of the lake. The site is on a  
 gentle slope of bench land with a  
 good supply of water all the year  
 round from the melting snows in  
 the stupendous mountains in the  
 background, the water being raised  
 to an altitude of 5,000 feet above  
 the level of the lake. The streets  
 are broad and clean, and the houses  
 mostly good and substantial.

Taking the city as a whole, it is a  
 beautiful, orderly settlement, with-  
 out drinking saloons or rowdyism,  
 and without any of the evils of such  
 a Quaker town I once visited  
 in the north of Ireland, called  
 Bessbrook, near Newry, which  
 was a pattern of cleanliness,  
 order, and industry. The settle-  
 ment contained about 2,000 inhabitants,  
 most of whom were employed in  
 the manufacture of cotton goods,  
 and in the raising of cattle and  
 sheep.

In all my travels for twenty-four  
 years through a great many of the  
 other "model towns" of the world,  
 I never saw a city, town or village  
 equal to that of the Territory of  
 Utah. My Zion grew and in-  
 creased until righteousness covered  
 the whole earth as the waters of  
 the sea. The settlement was the  
 charnel of the great deep, and the  
 honest-in-heart from all nations  
 shall come forward and obey the  
 Gospel and learn to be self-sustaining  
 and walk in her paths. For out of Zion  
 shall go forth the law.

The Brigham City Woolen Fac-  
 tory runs eleven months out of  
 the year. The building is 45 feet  
 long, with dye house, carding and  
 dressing machinery. This season  
 they are going to double the num-  
 ber of looms. The new course  
 erection "Social Hall" 35x35 feet,  
 of brickwork, 15 feet high from floor  
 to ceiling, with dressing rooms for  
 ladies and gentlemen, and band  
 and orchestra. The settlement  
 boasts of a good dramatic society,  
 which gives entertainments in the  
 Theatre every Saturday.

The pottery, a building recently  
 erected, had just burnt its first  
 kiln of goods, which were very  
 creditable. This building is 20 x  
 30 feet. A piece of ground in and  
 around the woolen factory, pottery,  
 etc., has been laid out with the  
 view of having all the manufactur-  
 ing departments together, covering  
 a space of ten acres. A line of  
 rail will be laid from the settle-  
 ment to the Utah Northern Railway, a distance  
 of about a mile. When these im-  
 provements are completed, Brigham  
 City manufactures will be more  
 extensively thrown into the  
 market.

While in this city I was intro-  
 duced to a very remarkable paper  
 and letter deliverer, Brother Orson  
 Jones, who is totally blind,  
 having lost his sight a number of  
 years ago while at work in Wales, of

this country, he is a native. He  
 has a great number of books in  
 his clothes, and a very retentive  
 memory. The postmaster sorts the  
 letters and papers, reading the  
 names to him, when he deposits  
 them in his several pockets, and  
 away he starts through the city,  
 with the *Deseret News*, *Ogden  
 Journal*, *Salt Lake Herald*,  
*Juvenile Instructor*, *Woman's Ex-  
 ponent*, States and foreign news-  
 papers and letters, delivering them at  
 the various houses and workshops,  
 and I was told that he very rarely  
 makes a mistake, which is very  
 marvellous. I have seen blind  
 people engaged at various occupa-  
 tions, but never in the postal de-  
 partment before.

While at Coalville, Summit Co.,  
 through the courtesy of Bishop W.  
 W. Cuff, I visited, in company  
 with him, the new Court House,  
 now near completion, which is a  
 beautiful building, reflecting great  
 credit on the architect. It is built of  
 brick, and is 40 feet square, the  
 basement is 12 feet clear in height  
 and contains seven cells. The first  
 floor contains four fine rooms for  
 offices. The court room, which is  
 above the offices, is 38 feet square, 17  
 feet from floor to ceiling. The total  
 height of the building is 75 feet.  
 It stands on a very prominent rise  
 of ground as you enter Coalville  
 from Echo. While passing through  
 Ogden on my return to this city,  
 Mr. Reid, the courteous and gen-  
 tlemanly mail agent on the Central  
 Pacific Railway, informed me that  
 the first mail had just been receiv-  
 ed from Japan, under the new  
 postal arrangements, which have  
 been established in that country  
 by American postal officials sent  
 there to reorganize the postal de-  
 partment of Japan. The names of  
 the gentlemen selected for this  
 duty are Wm. Bryan, Esq., from  
 Washington, Wm. Carr, Esq., from  
 the Central Pacific Railroad,  
 Parr, Esq., from the Union Pacific  
 Railroad, and J. W. Clark, Esq., from  
 the Central Pacific Railroad. The  
 orderly and business manner in  
 which the mail has been received is  
 not only a very great improve-  
 ment, but reflects great credit on  
 the above gentlemen.

Business in West Jordan dis-  
 trict is very dull just now, owing  
 to the most of the smelters having  
 temporarily stopped work.

The farming population of Salt  
 Lake Co. I found very busy, plough-  
 ing and sowing.

Respectfully yours,

T. G.

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Plucky Little Belgium.

LONDON, 7.53 a. m.—The *Times*  
 Paris special says that the Prussian  
 note to Belgium concerning the  
 pastoral of the Bishops and other  
 matters, which has been published,  
 gives the cause of the complaint, adds  
 that it is scarcely possible that the  
 laws of Belgium cannot enable the  
 government to stop such undertak-  
 ings which might alter its relations  
 with neighboring States. Neutral States  
 which wish to preserve the advan-  
 tage of their position should care-  
 fully not to do anything which might  
 alter that principle of neutrality  
 which is the basis of their exist-  
 ence. If the Belgian laws do not  
 contain the authority necessary to  
 stop such legislative undertakings  
 claimed by the German govern-  
 ment, the latter hopes that Bel-  
 gium will supply the deficiency by  
 fresh legislation. The *Belgium  
 Times* correspondent gives the sub-  
 stance of Belgium's answer, which  
 refutes the claims put forward, and  
 reminds Germany that the pastoral  
 system complained of was published  
 at the beginning of the struggle  
 in Germany against the Pope, and  
 was not a part of the dispute. The  
 address of sympathy to the im-  
 prisoned Bishop of Paderborn, another  
 grievance alleged by Germany,  
 Belgium insists was an act of in-  
 dividuallity and not of an organized  
 society. The answer continues:—  
 "Germany previously thanked the  
 Belgian authorities for their con-  
 duct in the matter of the Duesse-  
 ples, an investigation into which  
 is still proceeding. The Belgian  
 laws are sufficient for the suppres-  
 sion of the kind of legislative enact-  
 ment of intention cannot be re-  
 pressed. The liberty enjoyed by Belgium is  
 drawn from the very vitals of the  
 nation; the attitude of this people  
 has always excited general admira-  
 tion, and they have given a speci-  
 ple of liberty allied to order. Inde-  
 pendent and neutral Belgium has  
 never done anything to justify a  
 standing incessant intercourse be-  
 tween the two countries, that could  
 alter its relations with a friendly  
 nation which guarantees her inde-  
 pendence."

A Diplomatic Note.

The *Times* Paris correspondent  
 states that Russia has sent a note  
 to the other powers on the subject  
 of the correspondence with Bel-  
 gium, and has declared that she  
 does not intend to withdraw from the  
 Duesse investigation.

THE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES!

The *AMERICAN* is not the Machine of twenty years  
 but the Machine of to-day, therefore we must expect  
 Improvements over the old styles!

We give a runner's 10 or 15 per cent. to sell our Machines,  
 but give our Customers that benefit.

The American is the Highest-Priced Machine  
 made, yet our prices are LOWER than those of other  
 makers.

CAN BE HAD ON MONTHLY INSTALMENTS!

Call and see them, and at the same time hear the sweet tones of the

BY ORGANS.

DAYNES & SON.

THE

UNITED ORDER OF TAILORS

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

HOME-MADE CLOTHS!

Which they offer by the Yard, or

Will Make Up in Suits to Order in the Best Styles

AT LOWEST RATES.

TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE PUBLIC, they have also on hand a

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BROADCLOTH, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, &c.

Of Foreign Manufacture.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE

QUALITY AND PRICES OF GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING