

# CACHE COUNTY EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Cache County Educational Convention met at Logan on the 7th inst. Supt. Roskelly stated that he had just arrived from his railroad work, but he felt an abiding and lively interest in the furtherance of the Cache County educational movement.

Supt. Campbell addressed the convention on the importance of establishing a well appointed normal school for the Territory, with a competent and efficient faculty where the more advanced students from every county could be qualified to become teachers.

He considered the most suitable site for such an institution would be in the country adjacent to railway communication and where board could be obtained cheap. He considered that every county should maintain a high school, the students from which should receive certificates to entitle them to enter the normal institution, or the university.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Professor G. G. Davis spoke on the benefits of normal school education to those intending to become professional teachers. He compared the courses of instruction and mental pabulum administered at Yale and Harvard colleges with the practical course pursued in normal colleges, the latter being pre-eminently adapted to qualify graduates to grapple with the actualities of a professional business life rather than its abstractions. He was in favor of a normal institution by all means for the Territory, believing that each county was not able independently to sustain such an institution for the present.

Supt. Campbell believed, as he had expressed himself last fall in Utah County, that whenever we put forth all the exertions in our power, compatible with our circumstances, a kind providence would supplement to our efforts all that was needed to make our educational condition reach a desirable standard.

He alluded to the benefits that would be derived from teachers holding Institutes in the counties throughout the Territory, closing the schools for a week at a time and meeting together, exhibiting to each other their respective systems of teaching, canvassing the best methods of imparting primary instruction, and lecturing upon educational and kindred topics.

He was aware that in a great many districts in Cache County, schools were sustained by taxation; where they were not, he recommended the Trustees to collect the tuition fees, as teachers were found from year to year abandoning the schoolroom in consequence of their inability to sustain themselves as well as they could in other business channels, and some had the misfortune to experience more difficulty and labor in collecting their pay than they had in earning it. Payment of teachers monthly in advance would probably do as much to woo teachers to engage and continue in their profession as the present method of remunerating had contributed to their abandonment of the same.

He read the following epitome of the provisions of a bill which had passed the House of Representatives last February—

That the proceeds of the public lands shall form a perpetual fund, to be called the "National Education fund," to be composed of half the revenue derived each year from the land sales, and invested in five per cent. United States bonds, the interest of this fund and half the proceeds of the land sales of the previous year to be distributed among the States and Territories, on the basis of population between the ages of four and twenty-one, but during the first ten years the distribution to be made in the ratio of the illiteracy of the various populations; that the local Legislatures must first pledge themselves, before receiving their share, to provide free education for their children between the ages of six and sixteen, and to apply all money received under the act in accordance with its conditions; that fifty per cent of the amount received the first year and ten per cent during subsequent years may be devoted to the establishment of normal schools; and that each State and Territory shall be entitled to every apportionment after the first, which shall have made the above provision for the education of its children, shall have applied the money already received in the prescribed manner, and shall have made a full report of the number of its schools, teachers, and school houses owned and hired, the daily attendance

at its schools, and the amounts appropriated for free schools by its legislature.

Passed Feb. 8th, 1872.

A committee of four were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Bishop L. H. Hatch addressed the convention on the responsibility which every good citizen was under in educating and cultivating the minds of the youth.

After the committee on resolutions had retired, Superintendent Roskelly and others addressed the meeting on the importance of Legislative aid, educational conventions and kindred topics.

Mr. Geo. Davis, chairman of committee on resolutions, reported the following which were read and adopted by unanimous vote,

Whereas, The teachers in Cache County, having met in convention to forward the educational interests of the county in pursuance of said object, offer the following:

Resolved, That we endorse the wisdom of the Territorial Legislature in allowing the counties to assess one quarter of one per cent. additional for County purposes, and that we respectfully petition the County Court of Cache County to use for furthering the educational interests of the county so much of this fund as in their wisdom may be necessary for this purpose.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the sentiments advanced in relation to the establishment of a Normal institution, either in connection with the Deseret University or as a separate institution, as the Board of Regents of the University of Deseret may determine; and that we consider it a necessary step in the educational progress of the Territory that a well appointed Normal College should be established at as early a day as is compatible with the financial interests of the counties.

Resolved, That there be held in Cache County a teachers' institute, to continue one week, to which every teacher throughout the county be invited to attend, and that those who do so suffer no deduction of pay, and during which the schools of the county shall be closed at such time as the Territorial Superintendent and the Cache County Superintendent may agree upon, and that educators from Salt Lake and other Counties be invited to attend. The exercises to consist of addresses from school authorities, an exchange of ideas among teachers, illustrations of the best methods of imparting primary instruction, with lectures in the evening, when convenient, on education and kindred topics.

Resolved that the Trustees throughout the county, in districts where schools are not run by taxation, be solicited to make arrangements whereby teachers can be paid monthly.

Resolved that we view the establishment of a school teachers' library as an indispensable requisite in every county, and that we pledge ourselves to continue our efforts and contributions in this direction until the Cache County school teachers' library is as complete as may be desirable.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

ROBT. L. BYBEE,

Secretary.

## Wesley's Outdoor Preaching.

Almost inaccessible to weariness or physical pain, he made his way over hill, moor and arid mountains, often frozen by the chill blasts and thickening snows of the uplands, or shivering amidst the Scottish mists; yet storm and frost never checked his ardor; never would he forget or pass over his appointment to preach. He pressed on with the resolution of a Caesar over dangerous roads, inclement weather, and often rose, hoarse with cold and worn with travel, to speak to the anxious throngs who awaited his coming; yet he relates that as he spoke his physical pains would disappear, his vigor return and a genial ardor restore his feeble frame to unprecedented strength. Sometimes he preached while the fierce winds and the autumnal frost passed unnoticed over his attentive people; more than once the rain descended and the lightning played while he described the triumphs of faith. Over his immense audiences Wesley exerted a singular influence, that was almost unknown to Whitfield or his followers; his calm and thoughtful rhetoric produced results that might seem appropriate only to the most impassioned eloquence. Sobs and cries broke from the sternest breasts; strong men fell

down in convulsions of grief and despair. The room where he preached was often filled with loud outcries and wild exclamations; women fell into trances and grovelled in the dust, and these "stricken cases," as they were termed, formed so marked a trait of the new movement as to excite the reprobation of the cold and censorious, and startle the philosophical. But Wesley saw in these singular occurrences the natural struggle for a new life, and he, at least, was not appalled when his vast audience was shaken as if with a mighty wind, when wild sobs and shouts of agony passed over the startled throng, and they fell groveling on the earth; for he believed the Spirit of God was moving them to repentance. Nor in any period of strong religious excitement—when Savonarola preached and Bernard prayed—have similar traits of deep emotion been unobserved.—*Eugene Lawrence, in Harper's Magazine.*

## Territorial Officers.

Among other bills which have passed the House in relation to the Territories is one giving the governors practically absolute control over the Territorial officers. This was introduced by Mr. Clagett, probably at the instance of Governor Potts, who is aching to make an autocrat of himself in this respect. We have fully discussed this subject with our contemporaries, and the point has been fairly made that if any amendment to the Organic Act was passed, it should be to make these offices, as of right they ought to be, elective. From the repeated expressions of Mr. Clagett against curtailing the proper rights and privileges of the people of the Territories, we are extremely surprised to see him become the author of a measure which practically removes all control of the people over their financial officers. We think he would only have taken such a course from the persuasion of personal and partisan advisers, for he has repeatedly expressed his convictions that the people should have control of these offices. While we have no complaint to express of Governor Potts' appointments, yet we say this is a dangerous power to bestow on any man. No one can tell what scallawag may be appointed as Governor in the future, and the time may come when the authors of this amendment will bitterly regret it.—*Helena Gazette.*

## THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The French journals teem with reports of the numerous suicides and cases of insanity produced by the recent war. The Paris Morgue, ample as it is, is no longer able to contain the number of bodies daily fished up from the Seine, and each day the papers announce the perpetually recurring deaths by charcoal, not only in the lower quarters of the city, but also in the ranks of the more aristocratic inhabitants. The lunatic asylums are crowded, their unhappy inmates having been doubled in the course of last year, and the *Maisons de Sante*, or private establishments for the treatment of mental as well as physical diseases, cannot accommodate half of the overwhelming applications for admission. The political prisoners at Brest are equally affected by this afflicting malady, and the medical authorities, on instituting an investigation, have arrived at the conclusion that it has been almost entirely produced by the misfortunes that have lately befallen France—so true is the remark that, "were their subjects wise, war is a game which kings would seldom play at."—*N. Y. Star.*

## CALIFORNIA SILK CULTURE.

Why the Plantations at Sacramento have Failed—Conditions of Success.

The abandonment of the culture of the mulberry as food for the silkworm in this neighborhood is not a matter of as much significance as persons unacquainted with our State and the silk business might infer. If some of our once enthusiastic silk advocates have pulled up their mulberry plantations and are going to devote the soil to something else, it does not necessarily follow that silk cannot be cultivated in the country, or that it cannot be raised profitably. It only proves one of a few things—that the soil around Sacramento is not favorable for the growth of food for the silkworm, or can more profitably be tilled with something else; that our amateurs are not skilled at the business, or labor commands too

high a price to make silk-growing profitable. It is implied that we have made an experiment and a mistake, which we, perhaps, would not have done had we thoroughly understood all the conditions favorable to the business. It is quite probable that if we had paid due attention to the fact that hillside plantations in other parts of the world have been long regarded as the best, we would not have ventured on any costly experiment on lands sometimes submerged, or at best soaked in water several months in the year, inducing a rank and luxuriant growth of leaf, but at the expense of that quality essential for maintaining healthy worms and producing good silk. The report of F. O. Adams, Secretary to the British Legation in Japan, who has twice visited the principal silk districts in that empire, shows that the mulberry plantations are on hill lands, or on plains, where the soil is sandy and dry or full of stones, and the universal opinion of the Japanese is that the parasites and diseases to which the worm is subject come from the leaf or imperfect food. A wet season induces too luxuriant a growth of leaf or sours it, so that it becomes unhealthy for the worms, and diseases follow. Our valley lands are too moist, it is said, at just the time when healthy food is required for the young worms, which is very probable. It is possible that it may have an excess or deficiency in some of its constituents to produce the mulberry in its perfection. Other parts of the State, in the hilly regions, where the soil is strong in mineral qualities, but has no excess of vegetable mould, where the air is lighter, clearer, and without any malarious influences, are more successful in the growth of the mulberry and in the raising of healthy worms. The size of the cocoons and quality of the silk attest the value of localities as silk districts. But, after all, the question is not yet practically solved if silk-growing in California can be made, during the present generation, a paying industry. It may be that the best districts may have to follow suit with those that are practically abandoning the cultivation of food for silkworms. There are strong grounds for hope of success, the cheapness of land, labor-saving machinery, and the strength of the soil that enables the plants to spare their limbs repeatedly without subjecting the silk-grower to pluck the leaves, leaf by leaf, may compensate for the cheap labor of other countries. If, as Prevost claims, on account of climate, freedom from disease, and the other enumerated advantages, one person can produce as many cocoons as eight in France, silk-growing in the foothills of the middle region and in the southern part of the State ought to be a prominent branch of industry. *Sacramento Union.*

UNHEALTHY WOMEN. — The New York *Standard* tells us that it is come to be "the fashion" for women to be "invalids," as if a physician ought to be an indispensable attendant in every well-regulated establishment. The editor fears it is too soon to expect an era of good sense to ring in that of perfect health, or to convince women that it is criminal to enjoy bad health. Notoriously, women place their trust in their physicians. \* \* To enter one of their houses designated for patients is to fancy we have entered a fashionable boarding-house. We behold pale, haggard women in the glory of elegant toilets, point lace and diamonds, with all the make-up necessary to a public reception. When they go to drive for their health they leave wearied with the fatigues of an elaborate toilet. They are under the doctor's constant care, but they still keep up in dress and manner the life of a fashionable lady. Such health-seeking is a mockery and sin, although unconsciously performed. Somebody is to blame. Relief is but temporary so long as the cause of ill health is not removed.

The worst of it is, women who bring their sufferings upon themselves cannot keep them on their own shoulders, as even children of seven, eight and nine years old are treated for general debility and weakness, and often for seated diseases. Lilly has her physician now as well as mamma. The greatest danger is that feeble health is becoming an accepted fact with the present generation, and that sound health is regarded as abnormal.

Archbishop Manning, of London, has forbidden the employment of female vocalists in Roman Catholic churches under his jurisdiction after September next.