

OPENING ADDRESS

By Superintendent R. L. Campbell, before the Utah Territorial Teachers' Association, in the Deseret University, April 3, 1873.

I take pleasure in congratulating the Teachers and friends of education in Utah on having the happy privilege of meeting together, under such favorable auspices. Can we contemplate a meeting the objects of which are more important to the rising generation? Shall good grow out of our thus assembling? I answer, assuredly, if we have met with single hearts, devoted of every selfish or otherwise wrong feeling and devoted to the cause we represent.

Do we understand how much depends on the course we pursue—upon how faithfully, how wisely, how unitedly we act? If we can answer affirmatively, and our actions are in accordance therewith, success will crown our efforts. Perhaps there is no association the meeting of which is more needed, more timely, or more important than this. To be sure, we do not claim to be laboring at the top of the tree, but amongst the roots. We are helping to lay the foundations of society; and that our work should be well done is a primary matter.

There is one subject which has been impressed on my mind lately, and to which I respectfully call your attention, and that is the subject of religious and moral training in our schools. I would ask, can any system of education be acceptable to this people, that ignores religion or morality, or that dwarfs these essential elements? Our schools should be opened by prayer to God. We were all born in lands favored with the Bible, we have been taught from our infancy that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," and shall our common schools be the first places to ignore this sentiment?

To reverence the Supreme Being should be one of the first lessons imparted by the parent to the child. The precept of the parent should be perpetuated and endorsed by the teacher, that the educational foundation may be laid aright. Man's nature is complex. That man has a religious nature is illustrated by the fact that where the true religion does not exist humanity will be found bowing down to idols. Man has an intellectual, a physical and a moral nature.

Are we not apt to be narrow in our educational ideas, and to give undue weight to intellectual culture? Cultivate the intellect and neglect the heart and you may usher into the world an intellectual monster. As has been frequently observed, some of the greatest scourges of our race have been men of powerful and cultivated intellects. That "knowledge is power" none will gainsay, and that it is equally potent for evil as for good all will readily admit. Where the intellectual qualities have been cultivated but to enable a mortal to inflict misery upon his fellows, ignorance would indeed have been bliss. Any educational system that fails to give due prominence to religious and moral training is defective. Education has been defined to mean the proper training of the whole man. If he were endowed with a physical nature only, all he would need would be physical training. On the other hand if he were a purely intellectual being, intellectual culture would comprehend all that could be included in a perfect education.

It has been truthfully said that "the exaltation of talent, as it is called, above virtue and religion, is the curse of the age." Education is now chiefly a stimulus to learning, and thus men acquire power without the principles which alone make it a good. Talent is worshipped; but if divorced from rectitude, it will prove more of a demon than a god.

Education essays to elevate the child to an honorable position in society, to assist in making him a competent, intelligent and virtuous citizen, a good patriot. If this be the aim, it is palpable that too little stress is often laid upon the moral and religious training of our youth. It is patent to us all that man is susceptible of fervent and permanent religious feelings. The child is influenced by hope and fear and early can be made to judge of that which leads to do evil and that which leads to do good. That he has a conscience—a heart susceptible of cultivation, is soon apparent. This

leads us to the conclusion that religious training should be a part of his education. "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." This is the counsel of the Almighty. Can we better it?

Dr. Humphrey has well said:—"A more Utopian dream never visited the brain of a sensible man than that which promises to usher in a new golden age by the diffusion and thoroughness of what is commonly understood by popular education. With all its funds, and improved school-houses, and able teachers, and grammars, and maps, and blackboards, such an education is essentially defective. Without moral principle at bottom to guide and control its energies, education is a sharp sword in the hands of a practiced and reckless fencer. I have no hesitation in saying, that if we could have but one, moral and religious culture is even more important than a knowledge of letters; and that the former can not be excluded from any system of popular education without infinite hazard. Happily, the two are so far from being hostile powers in the common domain, that they are natural allies, moving on harmoniously in the same right line, and mutually strengthening each other. The more virtue you can infuse into the hearts of your pupils, the better they will improve their time, and the more rapid will be their proficiency in their common studies. The most successful teachers have found the half hour devoted to moral and religious instruction more profitable to the scholar than any other half hour in the day, and there are no teachers who govern their schools with so much ease as this class. Though punishment is sometimes necessary where moral influence has done its utmost, the conscience is, in all ordinary cases, an infinitely better disciplinarian than the rod. When you can get a scholar to obey and to study because it is right, and from a conviction of accountability to God, you have gained a victory which is worth more than all the penal statutes in the world, but you can never gain such a victory without laying great stress upon religious principle in your daily instructions."

Territorial School Teachers' Association.

THURSDAY, 3d.—The session of this association commenced on Thursday, April 3, at ten a.m., at the University buildings, Dr. John R. Park in the chair. After organizing the association was adjourned, until 7 p.m., to give the teachers from the country an opportunity of visiting the schools of this City.

7 p.m.—The association met, W. N. Dusenbury, President of the association, in the chair. Mr. Dusenbury being indisposed, Supt. Campbell was called upon to deliver the opening address, which will be found in another column.

On motion of Dr. Park, a committee was appointed to wait on the Superintendent to obtain a copy of his address for the press. A committee was appointed to ask the co-operation of the press in publishing the proceedings of the association.

FRIDAY, 4th, 2 p.m.—Opening exercises. After the transaction of miscellaneous business, Misses Emma Wells and Louise Ashby conducted primary class recitations, the former in geography, the latter in reading, which elicited interesting and profitable remarks.

Mr. Karl G. Maeser read a very appropriate paper on the subject of the payment of teachers, closing with a motion for the appointment of a committee to draft pertinent resolutions.

At the evening session, Dr. John R. Park delivered an able and lengthy address on the importance of education, and was followed by Mr. Charles Wright, who spoke on the condition of the schools in Utah as they were ten years ago and as they are now. Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, 5th, 10 a.m.—Opening exercises. Mr. O. H. Riggs read an excellent address on "The Special Qualifications of Teachers," and was followed by Mr. F. M. Bishop, who spoke on the subject of "Free Schools." The latter subject called forth the sentiments of many present, and the following resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved, that a system of free schools is felt to be an urgent necessity and that the future prosperity of the rising generation demands its early consideration by the Legislature of Utah."

Meeting adjourned until two p.m.

SATURDAY, April 5, 1873, 2 p.m.—Mr. Maeser spoke on the necessity of teachers maintaining their equilibrium in the school room, also the necessity of punctuality.

Mrs. Cobb read an interesting paper on the "Kindergarten," exhibiting some apparatus used in teaching by that system, which combines amusement with practical instruction for the young.

Mr. Rager followed with a class exercise in Elocution. His pupils read exceedingly well.

Chancellor Wells discoursed at some

length on the duties of Teachers in inculcating morality and faith in God and dispelling infidelity which had insidiously crept into the minds of many of the scientific and literary men of this generation. He disclaimed the idea that science should lead to disbelief in the true God. The finite had failed to find out the infinite and this was what revealed religion inculcated. The fool had said in his heart there was no God. The sentiment he wished to illustrate was that uttered by the poet.

"Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again."

He advised the association to get up a system for our common schools that would be adapted to the circumstances of this community and indicate the sources from which the means could be got to make the system successful.

Superintendent Campbell, and Professors Maeser and Riggs endorsed fully the sentiments advanced, and the Association unanimously tendered a vote of thanks to the chancellor for his remarks and the wise counsel dispensed.

Evening Session.—Superintendent Call of Davis County, reported the state of the schools under his superintendence. He was followed by a discussion on the necessity of some general organization for schools and teachers throughout the Territory, in which Messrs. Wright, Riggs, Maeser, Haskins, Campbell and Mouch participated.

Superintendent Campbell introduced the subject of financial aid to support our schools. He regretted the absence of so many of the county Superintendents, as he wished the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the Territorial Superintendents and Territorial Delegates, to enable the Territories to secure favorable Congressional legislation in aid of the schools. There was no opposition to the bill favoring education in the Territories, but not enough influence brought to bear to secure its passage. This matter was given into the hands of the Executive Committee.

Miscellaneous business was then considered, and a committee of six appointed to report at the October session of the Association a plan for the organization of our common schools, to be presented to the Legislature.

The Association then adjourned until Wednesday, April 9th, at 7 p. m.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 4.

CATALOGUE OF WORKS.—We have just issued a catalogue of works published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, all of which are for sale at this office, which is the general repository. Copies of the catalogue can be had by those desirous of obtaining them.

REPAIRS.—Some repairs have recently been made on South Temple Street, parallel with the Temple Block, an improvement that will be appreciated by persons who will attend Conference, especially if there should be a touch of wet weather any time during the next few days after to-morrow.

INTERESTING.—A lecture of a most interesting and amusing character was delivered before the members of the 20th Ward Young Men's Institute last night, by Mr. Geo. Ottlinger. The subject was "the personal experience and adventures of the lecturer while on a whaling expedition." He will deliver another lecture next Thursday, in the same connection, being a continuation of the narrative of incidents of travel by sea and land.

SANPETE.—W. P. Mousley writes from Moroni, March 29, that the people generally were in good health and fine spirits. Smallpox was on the decrease, there being no new cases for eight days. People were busy putting in crops, and prospects were good. There was only one case of smallpox in Mantli, Ephraim was clear of it and he heard of no cases in Spring City, though there were some in Fountain Green.

SURPRISE PARTY.—Yesterday evening a company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the residence of President F. D. Richards to celebrate his 52nd birthday. It was a surprise party in the fullest sense of the word, as President Richards knew nothing of the intention of his visitors until they were gathered under his roof to do him honor. Of course his family were in the plot and the greatest deceivers were they of his own household. President Richards has been sick for some time past, but is beginning to recover, and hopes to be able to attend Conference. His visitors yesterday spent a pleasant evening with him, and we mingle our good wishes with theirs, hoping that as the years roll on his health, peace and usefulness may continually increase.—Ogden Junction, April 3.

WAGON AND MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.—The farming season has commenced and now is the time for farmers to purchase machinery and agricultural implements, with which the Wagon and Machinery department of Z. C. M. I., of which Mr. H. W. Naibitt has charge, is well supplied. There can be obtained the "Champion," Woods, "Excelsior" and "World" reapers and mowers combined. The reapers and mowers can also be purchased separately, as the buyer may desire. Threshing machines are also on hand, and anything that may not be in stock can readily be obtained according to order. There are also wagons and wagon timber in abundance. Z. C. M. I. have the agency of the "Whitewater" wagon for this Territory, and of the "Studebaker" and "Bain" wagons for all the places north of this City, and also sell those wagons in this City. Mr. S. W. Sears being agent for the "Studebaker" and Messrs. Seabee and Robinson of the "Bain" for this City and so on. It is a question worthy the consideration

of farmers whether it would not be cheaper for them to combine in the settlements to purchase labor saving machinery than to be compelled to employ high priced manual labor.

FIRE.—At five minutes to eight o'clock this morning the fire alarm was rung at the City Hall, and firemen and others could be seen running towards that building from all directions. In a few seconds after the first stroke of the bell two small boys came out upon the street with a hose carriage, which was immediately followed by another hose carriage, then came the steam fire engine and after it the hook and ladder truck. The alacrity with which the whole apparatus was brought out was really astonishing. The firemen proceeded down First East Street and then westward along Second South Street, the engine stopping at the tank near the Walker corner.

The fire was in a building on Third South Street, next door but one west of the Methodist Church, belonging to Mr. Nicholas H. Groesbeck, and rented by Mrs. Deubalter, a boarding house keeper, the house being full of boarders at the time the fire commenced, among whom were Judge Hawley and wife, and Mr. Henry Walker, Clerk of the District Court, and wife.

Owing to the length of the hose between the engine and the fire, over one block, there was a delay of a few minutes before the water reached the burning building. In the meantime firemen and citizens removed all of the furniture from the building, and with the exception of a very few articles, everything was saved, with but little damage.

The hook and ladder company worked hard to check the flames by cutting away as much as possible of the roof. At first glance it seemed next to impossible to save the building, which is constructed of frame from being entirely destroyed, the whole of the east side being enveloped in flames, and, at one time, it appeared as if there would be great difficulty in keeping the next house east, also a frame one, from catching fire. The inmates of this latter building commenced removing their effects out upon the lot. If it had caught the Methodist Church would likely have taken fire also, as the two buildings are close together.

As soon as the powerful stream of water from the hose of the steamer was brought to bear on the roof, the flames began to gradually diminish, and when Wasatch No. 2 engine came along, from the 20th Ward, and commenced playing upon the fire also, and doing fine execution, it could be seen the fire would soon be subdued. In a little more than half an hour the fire was being got under, and about half past nine o'clock it was completely extinguished.

The whole of the roof of the building was destroyed or injured so as to be useless, and also the ceiling of the upper storey and the plaster work of the ceilings of the first floor. The damage to Mr. Groesbeck amounts to about one thousand dollars. The building was not covered by insurance.

The Fire Brigade did excellent work. Of course there were some persons who stood around with their hands in their pockets, but who found a good deal of fault. There is always a class of persons who never exert themselves in any other way on such occasions but in fault finding. If those individuals had relieved the members of Wasatch Company No. 2, who pumped at the hand engine till they were about to drop from sheer exhaustion, they would have manifested much more good sense than they did.

The exertions of the Fire Brigade as a whole were worthy of praise, and the result of their efforts are self evident. They were the means of saving a building constructed of inflammable materials, from destruction after the roof was nearly enveloped in flames, and also preventing the fire from communicating with contiguous buildings.

Ole Hammer, a member of the hook and ladder company, formerly a sailor, slid twice down the roof of the building, and fell to the ground, but each time alighted on his feet and was unhurt. His fall was caused by the shingles becoming slippery through being wet.

There were 100 members of the Fire Brigade out assisting at the fire, and one evil which needs correcting, and with which they had to contend, was the confusion produced by the interference and jabbering of parties not connected with the Brigade. We presume that measures will be adopted to keep the crowd at a necessary distance from burning buildings in case of fires in the future.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 5.

PLANK.—A new, substantial plank sidewalk has been laid in front of the stores of C. R. Savage and C. W. Stayner.

COOL.—The weather was quite cold last night and has been rather chilly to-day. Ice was from one-eighth to a quarter of an inch thick this morning.

APPROACHING COMPLETION.—The new house, in the General Fitting Office yard, designed for a temporary home for emigrants, is so far advanced that it is about ready for the plasterers to commence work. It is a very respectable looking building.

MEETINGS IN UTAH COUNTY.—Bro. Geo. Halliday reports that Elder Orson Pratt held meeting at Pleasant Grove on Thursday evening, and at American Fork on Friday afternoon. On both occasions the houses were crowded, much interest was manifested, and a great flow of the good spirit was enjoyed. The principal subject dilated upon was temporal inequality, showing the necessity of the practice of the higher principles of the gospel, revealed in the early days of the Church in regard to consecration, etc.

BEAVER CITY.—Elders Jonathan Crosby and John L. Smith, of Beaver City, called this morning, and represented their section of country, having left home a week last Wednesday to attend Conference in this city. Improvement is the order at Beaver, there being many good buildings now going up there. Among those in course of erection is one, of stone, for the Z. C. M. Institution, which will cost about ten thousand dollars. During the past winter there was considerable sickness among the people, but the general health is improving. Sunday school is flourishing, and meetings better attended now than for years, there being a general awakening among the Saints, and a determination manifested by them to live their religion. A theological class is well attended by the young folks of the city, who have shown great interest in lectures for their benefit by Bishop Fotheringham and his assistants.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 7.

Per Deseret Telegraph.

FRANKLIN, U. T., April 7.—Elder Wm. Woodward, who left Salt Lake City January 22d, arrived at Liverpool on February 11th per steamship *Minnesota*, visited Scotland, London, Litchfield and other parts, enjoyed himself on his brief mission, returned per steamship *Nevada* and arrived at Logan, April 2d, 21 days from Liverpool, in good health and spirits.

W. WOODWARD.

SUMMIT COUNTY NARROW GAUGE.—This rail road is now completed between Echo and Coalville, and by next Saturday it is expected it will be finished from the last named point to the Crismon, Robinson and Wasatch coal mines. Extensive shipments of coal will not be sent over the line to Echo until a dump has been constructed at that place. When that is done it is probable that coal will be cheaper in this market.

THE BRITISH MISSION.—In the Ogden Junction is a letter from Elder John I. Hart to Elder F. D. Richards, dated Nottingham, March 2, of which the following are extracts:

I feel happy to say that my health is good, nothing ailing only a little hoarseness; this I attribute to having to talk so much to the people. The Lord is with me in my labors. I have taken my old plan in preaching to the people. I take my Bible and visit their houses, then invite them to our meetings. I find in taking this course we get our meeting-rooms, as a general thing, well attended, and I must say that they listen with great attention, and some of them obey the Gospel and rejoice in the Lord our God.

To-day being Sunday, some twelve persons were baptized this morning, and confirmed this afternoon. We had an excellent meeting; the Saints felt full of the good spirit and think that the work is only commenced. I preached this afternoon and evening to crowded houses in Nottingham. Some of those that had been baptized walked eight miles. After the evening meeting three persons gave in their names for baptism. This will make forty-five individuals that have been added to our numbers in this Conference by baptism since my arrival in this country.

When I enter the habitations and meeting-rooms of the Saints I see their countenances shine and their eyes sparkle with joy. Truly the Lord is with me all the day long, and I feel the power of his Spirit enabling me to discharge my duties as a servant of the living God. I try so to live before the Lord that I can get his smiles and approbation day by day, and to do this I see that it stands me in hand to fast and pray from time to time, so that I may have the bread of life to feed to the people. The Saints feel well here in this Conference, and they are a good people.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 1, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

I have just returned from a short Northern tour, having held meetings last Sabbath at Willard City, and North Ogden in the evening. Although the country shows the effects of a long winter, the farmers are bestirring themselves, repairing fences and seeding largely. As spring is showing its green mantle, the plowmen in large numbers contrast the upturned, black alluvial soil with the green fields and meadows, already showing signs of life and vigor; and the bleating of the calf and lamb with the cackle of the fowls is musical and elevating to the lover of nature.

A large stone meeting and school house adds to the appearance of Willard, and speaks well for the enterprise of her citizens. A splendid Sabbath school and day schools well attended exist, and the ward prospers under Bishop Ward, by whom I was hospitably entertained. The former President, Holmes, of North Ogden, emigrates south, and his counselor, Brother Garner for the present governs there. We had very full and lively meetings.

Ogden City, under the presidency of Elder F. D. Richards, is looking up and forward to business.

Passing Ogden River bridge I perceived an eye had been given to the expected Spring flood by the construction of a defence of brush and stone forming a barricade to turn the roaring flood westward to the Great Salt Lake, and preserve Ogden City from overflow.

The first apricot bloom of the season I discovered to-day on the South wall of Brother Morris' house, 17th Ward.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

MEADOW, Millard Co., U. T., April 1st, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

The mails to this place are very regular, bringing the ever-welcome NEWS.

Our town is in a prosperous condition and growing by the addition of new settlers. General good health is the rule, a spirit of peace and contentment pervades our settlement and union is on the increase among us. Our meetings have been well attended through