

## HALF AS OLD AS THE UNION.

THE Centennial of American Independence comes off next year, 1876, it being then just a hundred years since the original "Thirteen United States of America," with about three million people at their back, declared their independence of the government of Great Britain.

This, naturally and properly enough, is in everybody's mouth, for the wonderful progress of the country during the hundred years of its existence is a matter of pardonable pride to every American.

But there is one fact connected with the history of this country which is not so familiar to the general public, yet still is worthy of note and of thoughtful consideration, and that is, that "Mormonism," as it is popularly termed, is half as old as the United States, half as old as this glorious Union. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has completed its forty-fifth year, having been originally organized April 6, 1830, then consisting of six members.

Little more than halfway between the first and second centennials of the establishment of the Union, there will be a centennial celebration of the organization of this church, and soon after it may come to be popularly considered that the establishment of the United States, and the establishment of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints within the United States, were coeval, speaking in general terms, for, as the centuries roll along, a matter of fifty years in the past will appear as a very little thing.

## ON TEACHING.

BONAMY PRICE, Professor of Political Economy, who lately paid a visit to the United States, has an interesting article, in the *London Colonies* 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 wearer of them has the faculty of imparting his knowledge successfully to others. There are men of most extensive and varied intellectual attainments who are miracles of inefficiency 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 training 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 qualities as teachers deserve 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 method of hand-

ling young people, a more thorough sympathy between the minds of the teachers and of the taught, is nowhere in the world more brilliantly exhibited than amongst the lady teachers of such places as Boston and Cleveland."

## THE TROUBLE IN UTAH.

THE Montana *New North-West* comments in this strain upon matters connected with Utah—

"The trouble is that the controlling Gentile element of Utah is too extreme for any good to result therefrom, and a federal official who does not identify himself with it is assailed without stint. The result is that officers are forced to extreme acts which the opponents of Mormonism outside Utah cannot approve, or, if they do, they affiliate more with the Mormons than Gentiles. The remedy for this and the fierce hostility that results, is in the Gentile press divesting itself of its bitterness, and building up, by a better morality and civilization through the honest, impartial administration of the laws, and the establishment of an element of society so much purer, happier and worthier than Mormonism that the intelligence and virtue of the Mormon element will be acquired to it instead of being repelled from it. We are in sympathy with the effort to regenerate Utah, but believe sincerely that the Gentile element will be more successful and command the more earnest approval of the country if it is less bitter."

True enough, some of the Gentile element is excessively bitter against the "Mormons." We might rather say the purely Gentile element is excessively bitter, taking the term Gentile to properly apply to those who are opposed to God and justice, to truth and righteousness.

Nobody would be more pleased than the "Mormons" if the Gentiles could and would build up a better morality and civilization than they found here, but of the probability of that there exists a good deal of reasonable doubt. The multiplication of grogshops, the increase of smoking and liquor drinking, the use of profane language, the establishment and semi-official sanction of houses of prostitution, the general increase of crime, the multiplication of harassing and malicious litigation, and many other things of a similarly disreputable character, all of which were brought here by the Gentiles and which are indubitably due to their presence and influence, can hardly be taken as indications of that better morality and civilization, and that purer, happier, and worthier element of society, so much desired by our Montana contemporary. On the contrary, these are the particulars in which the need of regeneration, thorough and radical, is most painfully apparent in Utah.

THE N. P. R. R.—The *Montanian* of March 18 says that the N. P. R. R. is in the field for assistance from Montana, and that for a territorial subsidy of \$1,000,000 it will construct the road from the Missouri to the Yellowstone; for \$2,000,000 to Bozeman; for \$3,000,000 to the western boundary of Montana.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—The *New York Herald* has the following concerning that much abused term, the "liberty of the press"—

"There is some excitement in Chicago about sending an editor to jail for contempt of court. The reasons for the action of the Judge are not apparent, and until we hear them we cannot express an opinion. At the same time we cling to this wholesome rule—that an editor who libels a citizen should be punished; that when he outrages the law he should be subject to its penalties, and that there is no cant more pernicious and absurd than what we constantly hear about the 'liberty of the press.' The press does not want 'liberty,' but justice, and editors who ask for any special privileges or immunities are simply beggars, who claim what they do not deserve."

An editor, as a citizen and resi-

dent, is amenable to the law, just as much as any other citizen, and resident, and he is entitled to the same common rights, privileges, and liberties. But he has no right, as is sometimes done, to abuse those liberties and presume them into licence. If he does do so, he should be as strictly accountable to the law, and as punishable thereby, as any other citizen or resident. An editor has no right whatever to wittingly insult, abuse, slander, or libel any person, and when he does it he should be held strictly responsible for the offence, both morally and legally.

THE MAN SEEKS THE OFFICE.—A Washington paper thus speaks of the increasing rush for office at the national capital—

"Cabinet officers agree in saying that the rush for office has never been greater within their experience than at the present time. The civil service rules having been abrogated and the bars let down as it were, hundreds of persons are daily making application for appointments, most of them laboring under the fallacious notion that they have only to knock at the doors of the executive departments and be admitted at once, and never dreaming that their qualifications for the positions they seek must be tested by an examination."

The theoretical perfectional idea of the office seeking the man and not the man the office seems to have become obsolete in these United States, the offices suffering violence, and the violent (office-seekers) taking them by force.

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 26 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. Mr. Heath has exhausted his seven hundred tons of hay and has driven his herd down toward Lower Warm Springs. He lost, a few nights since, six head. The Beilenberg 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 & Roach 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 this winter the surplus hay put up 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."

REFORM IN WEIGHTS.—It is suggested to hold a general meeting of all the canned goods packers of the country to consider various questions pertaining to the trade, the principal being the establishment of a uniform standard of weights. The *St. Louis Trade Journal* endorses the suggestion in this way—

"We are of the opinion that such a convention could be made of great benefit to the trade at large, and the public generally. The extent to which the practices of short weights and adulterations are carried is a disgrace to the packing fraternity, not only packers of canned goods, but of manufacturers very generally. Anything which will tend to the abolition of the system of short weights and adulteration cannot but be vastly beneficial to everybody. When the fraud has been carried to such an extent that a can of meats marked

1 lb. weighs, package and contents, but 10 or 11 ounces, and a 2 lb. can but 22 or 23 ounces, it is certainly time to prepare for a reform."

## A REMINISCENCE OF NAUVOO TIMES.

RECENTLY, there were in the newspapers some paragraphs relating to members of the family of Thomas Ford, Governor of the State of Illinois from 1842 to 1846. A friend of ours the other day came across the following note, addressed to Governor Ford, nearly 31 years ago which may prove interesting to our readers, and recall many reminiscences of scenes and events in times long past—

"Head Quarters Nauvoo Legion, Sept. 28, 1844."

"His Excellency  
"Thomas Ford,  
"Governor and Commander in Chief."

"Sir—The review of the Nauvoo Legion will take place this day at 12 noon, at which time the Commander-in-Chief, with his Staff, is respectfully solicited to accept an escort from the Legion, and be present at the review."

"BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
"Lieut. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.  
"By E. H. DERBY, Sect."

OUT OF CASH.—The Pennsylvania State Treasury is empty of cash, this being the first time in many years that it has not been able to meet drafts for ordinary expenses. Holders of warrants call daily at the treasury, and are received by the subordinate officers with the smiling reply, "The treasurer is not here, and we have no money."

The *Pittsburgh Post* says, "Both the city and State Treasuries are empty, and yet the people paid twice as much taxes last year as they ever did before. These are two facts that ought to commend themselves to every voter."

When the New York and Erie Railroad pays certain back and due taxes, the State Treasury will be in luck and funds again, and drafts will be paid over the counter as usual.

LET BROTHERLY LOVE CONTINUE.—North Carolina intends to go to the Centennial. The Legislature of that State has resolved that "at this most proper time to bury the animosity of past years, and in brotherly kindness to commence the work of another century, North Carolina, present at the birth, ought not to be absent from the manhood festival of freedom," and further, "that we recommend to the people to fill up the North Carolina department in this great exhibition with a beautiful supply of her rich and varied products, and go themselves to this peaceful re-union of a reconciled people, and assist in the opening of a new century of prosperity and peace."

## NEWS NOTES.

"Civil rights villainy" is what the *Wilmington (N. C.) Journal* calls it.

The little province of Nova Scotia, last year, saved \$40,000 on a revenue of \$788,000.

"Snuff-dipping" has become so prevalent in Providence, R. I., that the stores advertise by placards "Snuff for Dipping."

The Oregon *Granger* predicts that in twenty years the export of prunes from Oregon will be greater in value than the exports of wheat.

Two colored men in Alabama went to law about an old rooster. Results: Costs \$43, exclusive of lawyers' fees, and case not settled yet.

Philadelphia has 10,000 Jews in her midst, but only one in her prisons, and that for a trivial offense; which the *Jewish Messenger* thinks should be made a note of.

A London chemist has discovered means for producing carbonic acid in a liquid form at a very low cost; which, he thinks, renders practicable the long-talked-of engine in which this acid, in a gaseous form, shall be motor.

## REMARKS

BY

## PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG,

DELIVERED

At the Annual General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Wednesday Afternoon, April 7th 1875.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

THERE is a little matter of some importance to lay before the Conference, concerning those little insects that have done so much injury to our fruit the last two years. I mean what are called the codling moths. We had better go to work and see whether we can destroy them; and when we have done all we can, perhaps we may have faith that the Lord will rebuke the devourer. We wish to recommend the people who have orchards, in this county and throughout the valleys of the mountains, to meet together and enter into some arrangements and adopt such measures as will enable us to destroy these little pests. I recommend that Brother Woodruff give out an appointment for a meeting of all who are engaged in raising fruit. Brother Woodruff is the President of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, and I should like for him and all interested in this subject to confer together and adopt such plans as they may think necessary and best to kill, not only the millers, but the worms before they become millers. They put me in mind of what I heard Brother Kimball say, some years ago, at the time the revelation on celestial marriage was published. Brother Kimball got to talking upon celestial marriage, and he made a comparison; said he—"The cat is out of the bag; and that is not all—this cat is going to have kittens; and that is not all, those kittens are going to have cats." Well, these worms make millers, and the millers make worms, and if we wish to get rid of them we must go to work and kill both of them off. I want to have arrangements made for destroying these insects before Conference adjourns, while the brethren are assembled here from the various parts of the Territory.

There is another item I wish to bring before this Conference, and especially before the brethren and sisters who have stock in Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. There was quite a number of them together on Monday last, and the desire universally expressed on that occasion was in favor of continuing the business. If we do, I have some propositions to make; and, as I suppose there are as many of the stockholders here this afternoon as were together on Monday, and perhaps a good many more, I will make them now. I propose to the brethren and sisters that we build a house to do our trading in, and that we own it and pay no rent. I also propose that we get clerks who will wait upon the people and do right; and then I propose that we go to that place and do our trading; and if we want a cent's worth of candy, get it; if we want a dollar's worth of maple sugar, and they have it, get it; and if we want five yards of calico, have clerks who will cut it off for the person who wants it and will pay for it.

Our brethren who are engaged in the retail trade may say—"You are going to make a retail store of this." Yes, for ourselves and for all who will patronize it.

My proposition is that we build this store independent of the capital stock; we have none too much of that, and would rather add to it than not; and we will get our business settled up just as quickly as possible, and as fast as possible do our purchasing abroad upon a ready cash principle, without asking credit.

I have said, not only to my brethren here, but to our creditors in the city of New York, "If you have any dexterity or fears with regard to crediting this Institution, I am very much obliged to you for having them, and I hope and pray that you will never trust it any more." I do not wish to injure the credit of the Institution, but I wish that we could not get anybody to trust us, but that we would do our trading altogether upon the ready money principle. We are perfectly able to do it, and could have done it from the beginning, if we had taken the course that we