

SCHOOL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Institute met, pursuant to adjournment, at the 20th Ward Schoolhouse on Saturday last, January 30th, at nine o'clock a.m. Prayer was offered by the principal, Prof. Maeser, and the regular order of business taken up.

1st. Reading in the different classes, conducted by the Professor and his two assistants, all working with a zeal commendable in teachers who have the welfare of their pupils at heart, and who are keenly alive to the work of mental and moral culture. The pupils of this school seem to have caught inspiration from their teachers and are all workers, the result of thinking teachers everywhere and which we so sadly needed in this Territory of Utah. The same energy was displayed throughout the drill of classes, and we must say the school of the 20th Ward ought to be proud of everything, except the lack of proper recitation rooms and school furniture.

Much valuable time is lost by not having the proper appliances in school-rooms and this defect can be remedied, and doubtless will be in a short time, then with the naturally bright intellects of our children endowed with superior aspirations the schools of Utah will soon compare with, if not eclipse, those of any other Territory, State or country.

Professor Raeger, being called upon, gave a very practical address upon thorough education, replete with encouragement and enthusiasm, recommended competition between schools for proficiency, a decision to be rendered on the contest by impartial judges, and was followed by Bishop John Sharp of the 20th Ward, who heartily endorsed the work in which we are engaged, rendering us all the sympathy and encouragement in his power, and said he was in favor of a just and equitable school law, which would not fall back upon the people as a dead letter, and confidently was looking forward to the time, not far distant, when the people would remedy this defect; he encouraged young men to go to school at any age from early youth to forty-five years and over and not be ashamed, an apology being given in the exigencies of the past and lack of these advantages in the first settlement of these valleys.

Prof. Riggs closed the exercises of the forenoon by recommending punctuality in teachers as well as pupils, and, as usual, entered heartily into the mission to which he is called as Superintendent of Public Schools for the Territory of Utah.

Recess till 2 p.m.

Afternoon session:

House called to order by President O. H. Riggs. Secretary's report read and accepted. Address by R. Marshall on the duties of teachers, who plainly pointed out the position they should hold in society and their responsibilities, also spoke of their remuneration for services, and the ingratitude shown in many instances by patrons; in short, gave a good and pointed address, showing that he has sympathy with the cause and is willing to work.

Miscellaneous business being in order, a motion was made and carried, that the secretary be instructed by the president to give special invitations to all teachers in Salt Lake county, by letter, to join this Institute.

The members then proceeded to discuss the following question—"Resolved, that moral suasion is the only true method of governing a school."

Professor Taylor, of Utica, New York, being present, by invitation of President Riggs, spoke upon the question. He is in favor of the superiority of moral suasion over the physical, but cases might arise when physical punishment might be necessary.

After debating pro and con for some time the question was given to the house for decision, and lost by a large majority.

Committee reported the following programme for the next meeting:

The Institute will meet at the 6th Ward school-house, Feb. 13th, at 9 a.m. After the class exercise by the teacher; Mr. Kelson, and R. S. Horne will address the school. Recess till 2 p.m. Prof. K. G. Maeser will address the Association upon any subject he may select.

Class exercise in arithmetic by Capt. J. Witherell will follow. Adjourned.

O. H. RIGGS, Prest.
J. WITHERELL, Secretary.

The Utah Delegate.

In obedience to a resolution of the House passed on the 12th of May, 1874, instructing the Committee on Elections to investigate the charge that Geo. Q. Cannon, Delegate from the Territory of Utah, was living in a state of practical polygamy, in defiance of United States law, having married a fourth wife subsequent to the date of the passage of the prohibitory law, and report to the House the result of such investigations, "and recommend such action on the part of the House as shall seem meet and proper in the premises," reports that it requested the above-named George Q. Cannon to appear before the said committee, and was informed by him that he had no objections to the use of the testimony taken in the contest between George R. Maxwell and himself, and that he had no desire to submit any testimony or statement to the committee by way of controverting the same. The committee subsequently requested the said George Q. Cannon to appear before the committee on the occasion of taking the testimony of Miss Belle Kimball, hereinafter set forth. Mr. Cannon appeared, but declined to cross-examine said witness, and again indicated that he had no evidence or statement to submit.

The committee then submits the affidavits of numerous witnesses to prove Cannon's polygamous life, among them Mrs. Emeline Smith, Sarah M. Pratt, wife of Orson Pratt, Dr. Forman, and many others. * * The committee, after presenting this evidence, recites the act of 1862 prohibiting polygamy, and the following act which passed the House at its last session, June 16, 1874—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, No person hereafter shall be a Delegate in the House of Representatives from any of the Territories of the United States who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the Territory in which he shall be chosen; and no such person who is guilty either of bigamy or of polygamy shall be eligible to a seat as such Delegate.

It then proceeds: Notwithstanding this fact the said Delegate was a candidate at the recent election, and was actually elected for the same Territory in the Forty-fourth Congress.

Your committee think the evidence, unchallenged as it is by the Delegate, establishes that at the date of his election, to wit: on the 5th day of August, 1872, and prior thereto the said Delegate was, and still is, openly living and cohabiting with four women as his wives, under the pretended sanction of a system of polygamy, which system he notoriously indorses and upholds in violation of the statute of the United States, approved July 1, 1862, above quoted.

The committee concludes by the recommendation that the following be adopted:

Resolved, That George Q. Cannon, Delegate from Utah, being, found, upon due consideration of the evidence submitted, and not contradicted by said Cannon, to be an actual polygamist, and to have married his fourth wife, having three other wives then living in the month of August, 1865, in open and notorious violation of the law of July 1, 1862, forbidding such marriage, and declaring the same to be a crime punishable both by fine and imprisonment; and it appearing that he still maintains his polygamous practices, in defiance of law, is deemed unworthy to occupy a seat in the House of Representatives as such Delegate, and that he be expelled therefrom.—*Washington National Republican, Jan. 22.*

The sheriffs of London recently applied for the privilege of driving, especially on State occasions, through St. James' and Green Parks, in order to shorten the distance between their private residences and the city. The answer they received was a polite expression of regret that an investigation of precedents by the authorities of the Home Office had resulted in the information that the rules of exclusion had not relaxed in favor of the city officials.

Speculations upon the coming spring bonnet begin to occupy the female mind.

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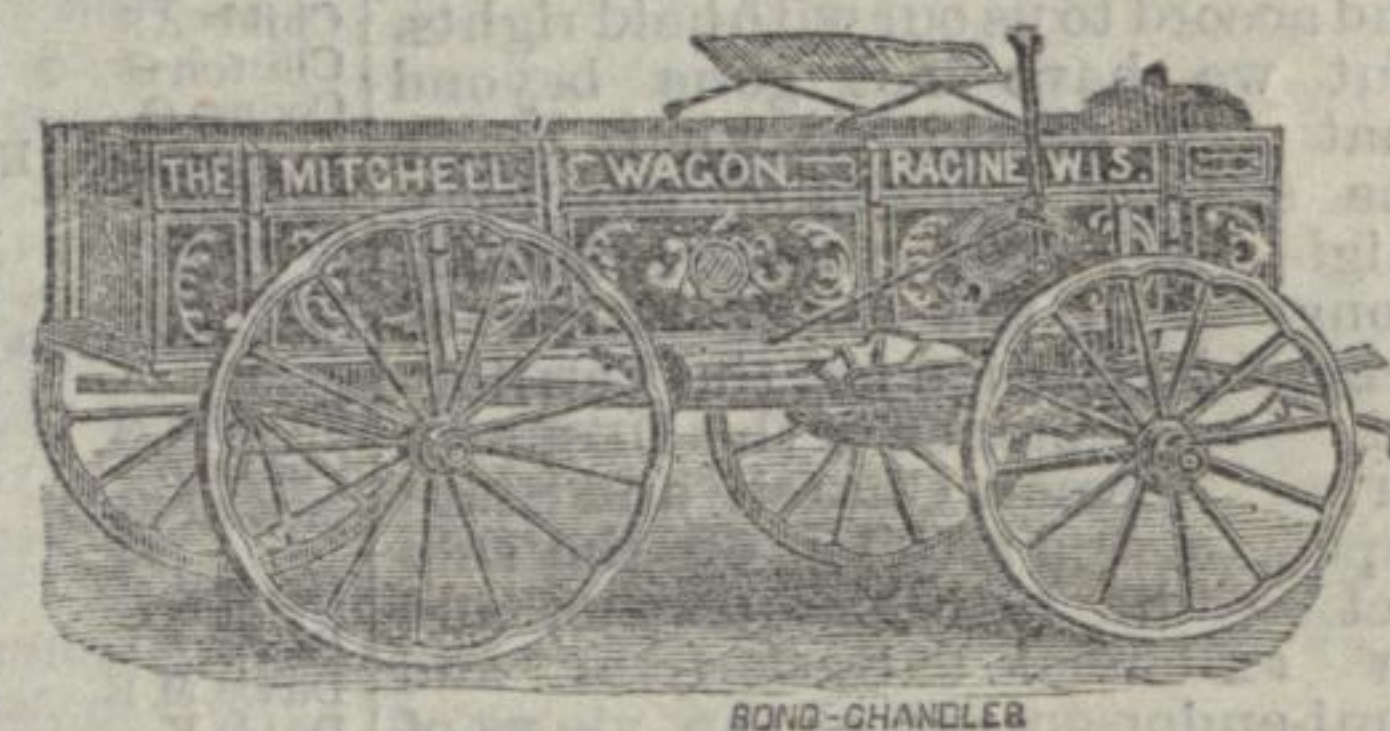
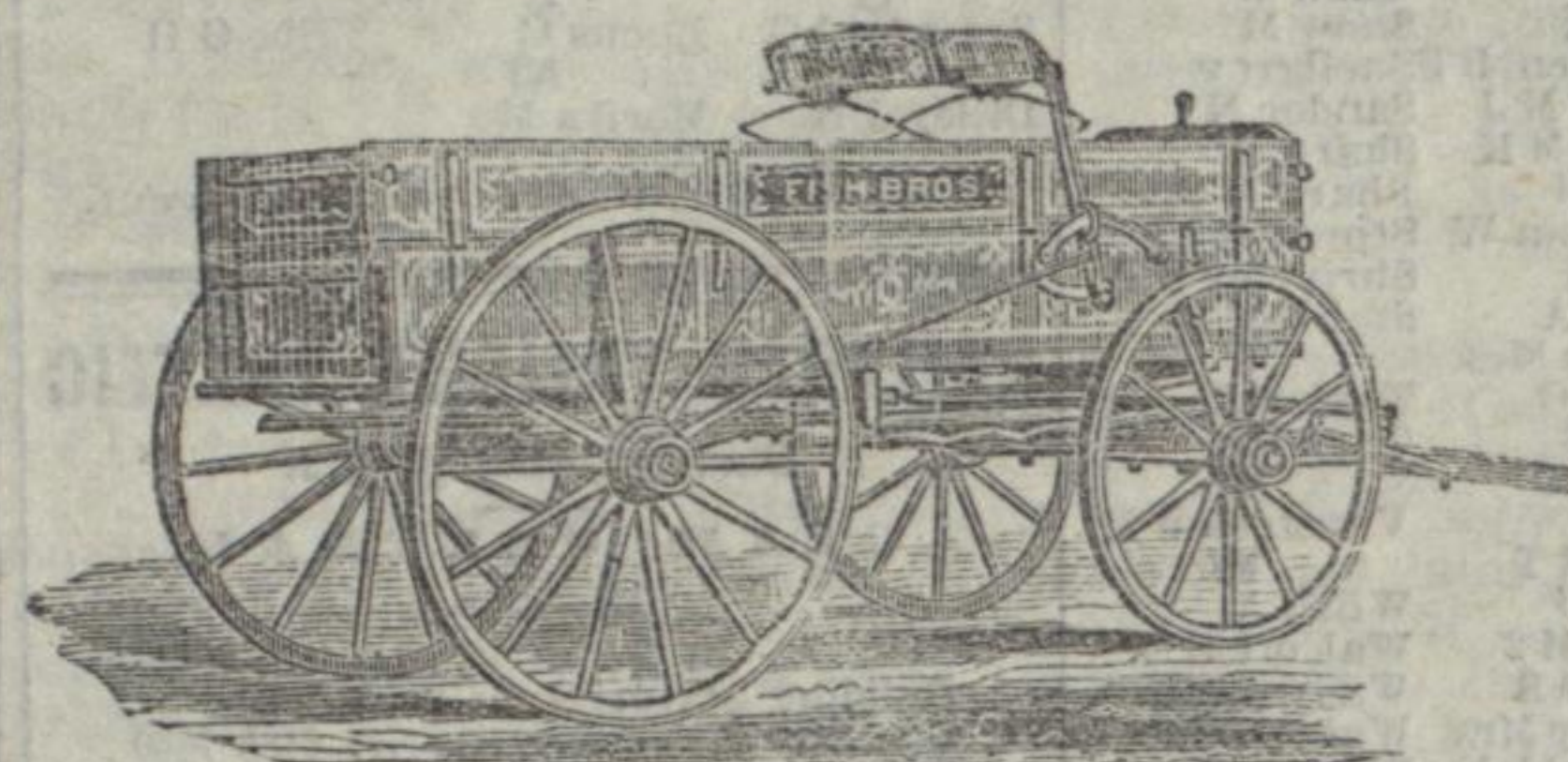
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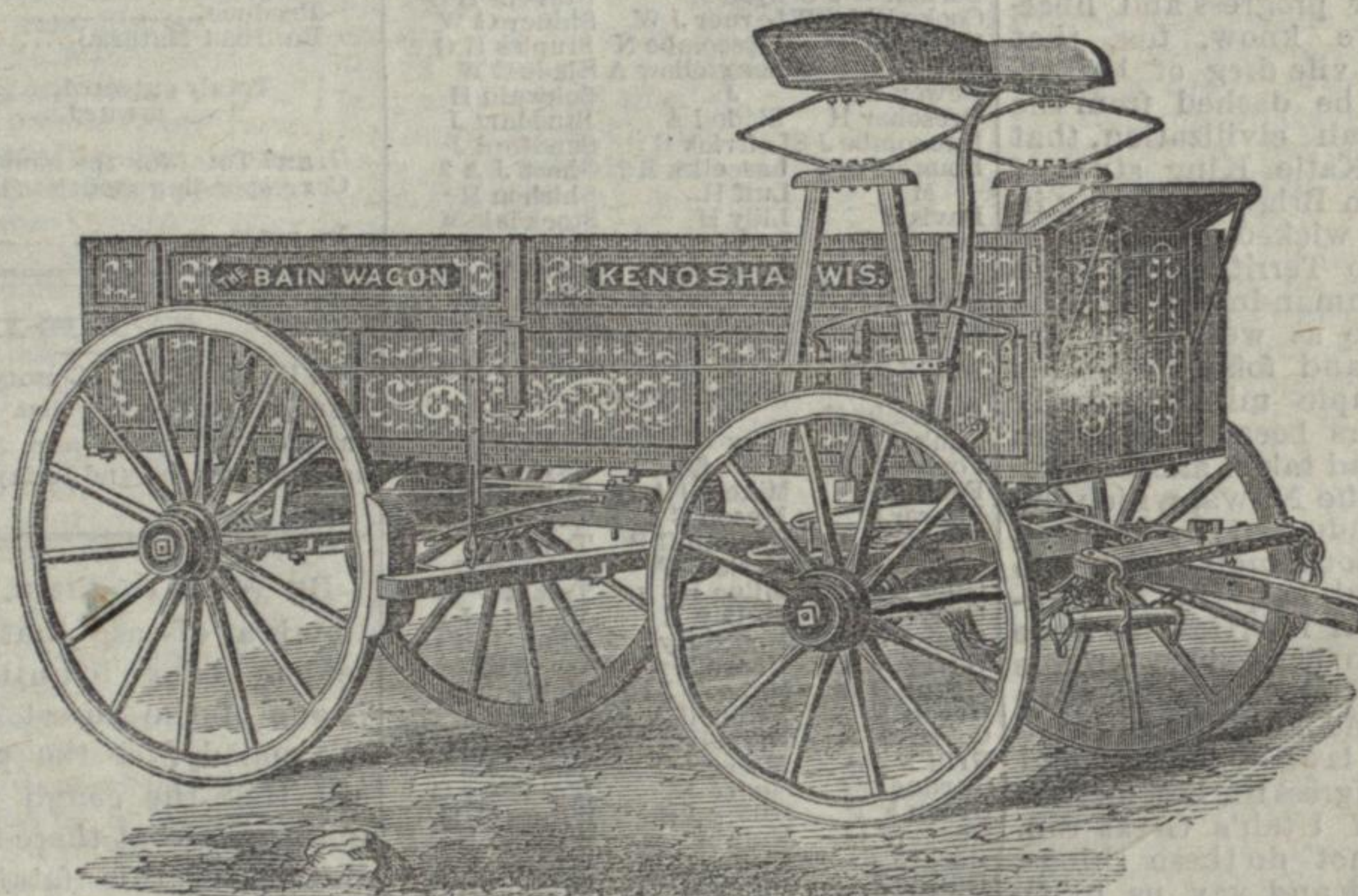
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