

# DESERET NEWS.

## WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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### SCHOOL TAXES AND TUITION FEES.

We have received the following letter from the trustees of a southern school district, and reply to it to the best of our judgment and ability:

Editor Deseret News:

May I encroach on your valuable time sufficiently to ask a little information through the columns of your paper, on the following subject: We have had four separate and distinct schools held in this district the past winter, all of which have been managed under the supervision of our school trustees. One of the schools is graded and taught by a male teacher who receives \$16 per week, the others are primary and taught by female teachers at a much less salary per week. After giving each scholar entitled, the benefit of the public money equally, is it proper to class all the schools together and make an assessment on each scholar alike to defray the balance of teachers' wages, or should each school bear its own expenses, as regards the payment of teachers. You will readily perceive by making a grand average of the entire schools, the primary departments are appropriating liberally towards the graded school, which causes some speculation on the part of the citizens here, relative to the duties of trustees.

Respectfully,

SCHOOL TRUSTEE."

There is nothing in the school law to determine this question. We suppose from the letter of inquiry that the four schools referred to are included in one school district under one board of trustees. The distribution of the school fund was proper and regular. For though the present law does not make it obligatory on the trustees to pay out the tax money on the per capita principle, yet this is eminently just and according to the spirit of the present statute and the letter of the old one.

But it appears to us that the children who receive the higher grade of tuition for which the larger salary is paid, should, in justice, be charged a greater tuition fee. While we have this mixed system, we must have a mixed policy. If the whole business of school support was conducted on the taxation principle, there would be no room for any difficulty of this kind. Teachers would be paid out of the general, common fund, according to their respective duties and abilities, and that would be the end of the matter. But where schools are supported partly by taxation and partly by tuition fees, in the application of the latter regard must be had for the relative values of the benefits received. The children who go to the primary schools where the teachers are paid low salaries, should not, in our view, be compelled to pay as much as the advanced scholars who require the services of a more expensive teacher. We should say, after the distribution of the school taxes to the respective teachers, according to the numbers of their pupils, arrange the balance to make up their salaries for each school separately, each school thus bearing its own expenses.

But all this can be regulated by the people and the trustees together. The latter are the servants, not the lawgivers of the former. It is easy to find out the wishes of the people. When the trustees give in their financial report—on the first Monday in June in each year—they can ascertain by vote of the regular school meeting what policy is desired by the majority. Or if this meeting is too distant in time, a special meeting can be called to decide the matter. Harmony between the people and their trustees is very desirable, and by mutual agreement confidence will be promoted and the interests of the community will be subserved.

There will have to be a remodel-

ing of our school system, some time in the near future, and we shall have to determine, unitedly, whether the paternal or the State system of education shall prevail in Utah. Whether it is the province of the parents or of the State to educate the children. Whether our schools shall become secularized, or be conducted under moral and religious influences. Whether we shall leave our children during the whole week without public religious training, and confine it to the Sabbath schools, or adopt a plan by which "Mormon" children can be trained and educated in "Mormon" schools, leaving the people of every denomination to make their own scholastic arrangements.

The taxation system of education by the State involves the secularization of the public schools, for the simple reason that where there are people of different denominations paying taxes and sending their children to the common schools, objections will be made by each sect to instruction in religious tenets by teachers of another sect. It is true that we are in the majority and regard should be had, in justice, to the wishes of the majority. But in religious matters we ought to follow the golden rule, and if the Latter-day Saints do not wish their children taught Methodism, they must also understand that Methodists would not want their children taught "Mormonism."

The secularization of the public schools to our mind is the argument against the taxation policy. And as we see the absolute necessity and recognize the duty imposed upon us by our religion as well as our patriotism, to provide education for all our children so that no son or daughter of Zion shall grow up in ignorance, and as we perceive also the need of moral and religious training as a part of the regular education of the youth of our people, we hope for a system by which every child connected with our Church and people can receive a common education in the rudiments of learning, and at the same time instruction in the tenets and spirit of our faith, without encroachment upon the rights and liberties and beliefs or disbeliefs of others. There is a way in which this can be consistently done, and we may touch upon it at some future time.

### DISRAELI IS DEAD.

THE telegraph informs us of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, April 15th, at 5 a. m. His departure is a great loss to England. During the last forty-four years, Benjamin Disraeli has figured in British politics, and for the greater part of that period has occupied a prominent position before his country, and indeed before the world. His eminent abilities as a statesman have received general recognition, and he not only succeeded in achieving the success at which he aimed as a politician, but won his way to the peerage, and stood as near to the head of the Government of Great Britain as was possible for any man outside of the royal line. He was the practical ruler of the nation for several years, and secured the confidence of his Sovereign as well as the admiration of his colleagues and the fear as much as the enmity of his foes. He was one of the great men of the age and of the earth and his name will shine with lustre in the annals of the nations.

The deceased statesman was the son of the late Isaac Disraeli, an author and a scholar, and was born in London, Dec. 21, 1805; he was consequently in his 76th year. He first appeared before the public as an author, his "Vivian Grey" taking the literary world by storm, and his succeeding books—all works of fiction—being received with avidity. He was first returned to Parliament from Maidstone, in Kent, in 1837, having been defeated two or three years previously in a contest for the borough of Wycombe. In 1841 he was elected for Shrewsbury, and in 1847 for the County of Buckingham, where is situated his estate, Hughenden Manor. He kept the seat for Buckinghamshire until his death, and fought his way up from the ranks, and from the partial failure which occurred at his maiden effort at speech-making, until he reached the pinnacle of fame and a position of power that was felt throughout the continent of Europe.

The career of the distinguished writer, financier, orator, diplomat

and political leader is so well known that we need not particularize, but will merely add that his triumphs were a victory for his race, as he was a Jew by blood if not in religion. A Hebrew dictated the policy of the great British Empire and affected the fortunes and the fate of other strong nations. He will be mourned by the people whom he served, and among those who will remember him with respect and with admiration for his remarkable powers, will be his great political adversary, the eminent Gladstone.

Besides his political honors, Disraeli or Beaconsfield received many distinctions, chiefly for his literary achievements. His latest work, "Endymion," is understood to embody much of his own personal experience. He was married in 1869 to the widow of Wyndham Lewis, Esq., M. P., and daughter of John Evans, Esq., of Branceford Park, Devonshire, who preceded him to the world beyond the veil. It was his wish to be interred near the remains of his wife, but the British public will not be satisfied unless the honored dead repose within the shadows of the historic and classical Abbey of Westminster, where sleep Great Britain's most celebrated and illustrious sons.

### THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

FROM the *Millennial Star* of March 28th we glean the following particulars in relation to the work of the Lord in the European mission:

The total number of Latter-day Saints in that part of the world is 11,438, of whom there are in Great Britain 5,112, in Scandinavia 5,363, in Switzerland and Germany 895, in the Netherlands 68. During the year 1880 there were added by baptism 843 in Great Britain, 1,160 in Scandinavia, 244 in Switzerland and Germany, and 23 in the Netherlands, making a total of 2,270. The number of emigrants from Great Britain was 808, from Scandinavia 780, from Switzerland and Germany, 147, from the Netherlands 2, total 1737.

The fares for emigrants for the present year are announced as follows:

#### FROM LIVERPOOL TO

	£	s.	d.
Ogden, -	14	14	0
Brigham City, -	14	17	3
Logan, -	15	1	9
Franklin, -	15	5	0
Salt Lake City, -	14	18	2
Lehi, -	15	2	4
Provo, -	15	3	4
Santaquin, -	15	6	6
Nephi, -	15	8	7
Juab, -	15	9	7
Deseret, -	15	15	10
Milford, -	16	2	1

Children between 5 and 12 years, half the above rates; between 1 and 5 years, £2 2s. 6d.; under 1 year, £1 0s. 0d.

The following named Elders were released to return home with the *Wyoming* company, which sailed on the 16th inst.:

David C. Dunbar, President of, and Thomas Jack and James Low, Traveling Elders in the Glasgow Conference; W. W. Turner, Traveling Elder in the Birmingham; John M. Moody, jr., Traveling Elder in the Norwich; W. W. Willey, Traveling Elder in the London; John L. Jones, Traveling Elder in the Nottingham; and W. W. Jackson, President of the Southampton.

Appointments have been made to fill vacancies, in this wise:

James Finlayson, President of the Dundee Conference, is appointed to succeed David C. Dunbar in the Presidency of the Glasgow Conference; R. R. Irvine, Traveling Elder in the Dundee Conference, is appointed to succeed James Finlayson in the Presidency of that Conference; and James Burningham, Traveling Elder in the Southampton Conference, is appointed to succeed W. W. Jackson in the Presidency of that Conference. J. W. Vickers, Traveling Elder in the Liverpool Conference, is appointed Traveling Elder in the Norwich Conference.

Reports from the Elders in the missionary field, continue to be encouraging, much good seed is being sown and baptism is frequently administered.

Question.—"What is a counter irritant?" Answer by a Co-op. clerk: "A woman who is forever shopping and never finds anything she wants." Correct.

### PRACTICAL MEASURES FOR ZION'S PROGRESS.

WE publish to-day a circular from Zion's Central Board of Trade, to which we direct special attention. The objects held in view by this organization are certainly most laudable. Nineteen different industries are enumerated as subjects for discussion at the meeting of the Board in May, and each of them can be made successful in this Territory by judicious management and the co-operation of the people.

The necessity of home industries and the feasibility of their establishment and profitable operation, have been advocated almost from the first settlement of the Territory. President Young led out practically in this direction and, with his immediate associates, repeatedly urged the importance of industrial enterprises, not only as a measure of economy, but as a means of furnishing employment to the constantly arriving immigrants and the rapidly increasing juveniles.

Theories have been plentiful, and the want of such institutions is conceded. The time is at hand for practical measures. There is no need for the members of the Boards of Trade in the several States of Zion, nor for the Central Board to spend time in dilating upon the necessity of home industries, or the anticipated benefits to result from their establishment. Plans are wanted; methods by which the desired results can be achieved are called for; co-operative effort is required; something is to be done, not merely talked of. This, we understand to be the object of the meeting, announced in the circular.

The inauguration of the co-operative mercantile movement by our leaders was intended as the first step towards industrial co-operation. The opening measure has been successful in accomplishing much good. It has been the means, as a distributor of imported goods, of furnishing merchandise at remarkably low prices, thus bringing them within the reach of the masses; it has been a regulator of trade; it has prevented "corners" in any article in general demand; it has kept large supplies at a convenient point for dealers in the various parts of the Territory, by which the people could obtain comforts at all seasons of the year without difficulty; it has also been a repository for many articles of home manufacture, by which they have been brought to the attention and patronage of the public. The parent institution's sound, prosperous, vigorous and flourishing. It is eminently a commercial success.

But no matter how cheaply and easily we can obtain imports by means of Z. C. M. L., it is conceded that our true policy is to make, as far as possible, at least what we need for home consumption, with an eye to future exports of those articles which we can sell abroad at a profit. To determine what can be produced and manufactured to the best advantage, on sound business principles, in this Territory, and to devise measures by which those articles can be produced for the benefit of the community and the advantage of all engaged in the enterprises, will at once secure the attention of the Central Board of Trade.

We notice that iron and coke occupy the first place in the list of subjects to be discussed. This is gratifying to all who know anything of the vast resources of Utah in this particular line, the amount of suitable labor, skilled and otherwise, ready to hand for embarking in the business of manufacture, and the great market which is open for these necessary products. Iron, no doubt, can be made in Utah to supply all this rapidly opening region with the most precious of metals, and the railroad facilities and prospects are such as to warrant not only large consumption of the invaluable article, but cheap and speedy transportation to the points of demand. Utah is bound at some time to be a great iron-producing and iron-consuming country.

All the different articles enumerated are worthy the attention of business minds as certain to prove of profitable production in Utah. Take one of them which everybody uses—salt. We have it here in mountains, and on the shores of the lake in almost unlimited quantities. In its crude state, if properly handled, it can be made a source of revenue to the manipulators. But we need works here by which it can be relieved of its chemical impurities and made as fit for table and curative uses as the finest that

is imported. We send to Liverpool for salt with thousands of tons of it right within our reach.

We ought not to import a single pound of soap, nor a piece of upper leather, nor a boot nor a shoe, nor an ounce of butter or cheese, nor a gallon of syrup, nor a box of matches, nor a piece of glue, nor a keg of white lead. These and many other things can be produced at home at paying prices, if the people of all peoples who should be united, will combine for the purpose of self-protection and mutual advantage.

Here is the grandest opportunity for the building up of a self-sustaining, industrial and powerful system of co-operative effort ever offered in the history of the world. A people gathered from all the leading nations; connected by the closest ties that bind the human heart; urged by motives that move to a common end; inspired by a spirit of faith, energy, temperance, peace, patience and unity; led by men of honor, experience, wisdom and unselfishness living in a region full of the elements needed for permanent wealth and prosperity; all the modern developments for the saving of labor and the utilization of its products brought within access; located in the heart of the richest portion of the most wonderful continent on the globe; and encouraged by the tens of a destiny vouchsafed to no other people since the beginning of the race!

What is needed? Practical co-operation. Union of capital and labor, mutual interest between consumer and producer. Not on paper or in speeches merely, but in acts and realities. In our co-operative associations let the worker and the buyer each have a pecuniary interest with the holder of large capital in the profits and losses, the risks and responsibilities of the institutions designed for the public good. Let us come closer together in our so-called temporal and material affairs. Discard jealousy and abuse of capital; give labor a part of the results of organized industry. Do not seek to level the rich to the plane of the poor, but gradually lift up the poor that they also may become rich. Seek not for sudden wealth by speculative methods, but let all combine for a reasonable and healthy and inter-dependent progress in all things that tend to the comfort and happiness and elevation of society.

Communism is not embodied in co-operation. The destruction of individual will, talent, enterprise, property or ambition is not desirable, nor is it requisite to co-operative effort. On the contrary, when properly arranged and carried out, it will offer the strongest incentives to personal exertion; while seeking the good of the whole it will have regard to the benefit of every part, and while aiming at the enrichment and advancement of the community, will secure the independence and protect the rights and accumulations of each individual.

We look with confidence to the accomplishment of something definite in this direction by the action of Zion's Central Board of Trade. But all must bear in mind that as Rome was not built in a day, so the desired results of home industry cannot be effected at once. Time, patience, experiment, improvement by experience, money, wisdom, faith, confidence and union are essentials in the work; let these be had, and the people of Zion will enter upon a career of prosperity which will prove a realization of the visions of the seers, and the hopes of the heaven-inspired humanitarians of all the ages.

### UTAH AND ITS PEOPLE.

THE *North American Review* for May contains an article with the above title from the able pen of Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon. It is a defence of the body of religionists who have settled this once desert waste, and a refutation of slanders which appeared in the March number of the *Review*, under the heading of "The Political Attitude of the Mormons."

The article occupies sixteen pages of the magazine, and is in the known, polished, yet simple and pleasant style of the cultured author. It presents the Latter-day Saints in their true light before the court as a society of believers in the Father as votaries of the faith of the Jesus Christ, as practical obeyers of the Divine commands, and as holders and defenders of chastity, honesty and truth. The absence of personal and