

## EDITORIALS.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

## WHAT SHALL WE TEACH?

Whatever opinions may exist in a community in regard to systems of education, or methods of instruction, the necessity of training children in some way for their future duties in life cannot be well overlooked. Education of some kind will be imparted, however indifferently the subject may be treated, and no father nor mother having innocent and dependent children to provide for can naturally be indifferent as to the way in which they may grow up.

Education is a preparation for life, and must, for the most part, be given while young, before independence is attained, or the duties and labors of motherhood begin. This is the period of parental responsibility, and it is a matter of no little concern to parents to know how such responsibility shall best be discharged. Home training has a powerful influence in determining the character of every individual in society, and what is good or bad in him is thought to be in some degree, at least, the result of his early education. Habits of thought and action formed in youth, follow us in our career through life, and we only seem to change with manhood, because we think and act under new circumstances. To know how to educate, then, impress a knowledge of how to live. It is with things of this life, as they are, that we have at present mainly to do, and he who ignores facts and their relations defeats his living as a man, his hopes for a better future and spurns the order and wisdom of his Creator. On the other hand, whoever lives most in accordance with the laws of this life, and makes the best of its inevitable circumstances, best fulfills the object of his creation.

All our systems of education, we believe, too much overlook the condition of man as an earthly being, subject to physical law, and the circumstances of mortality. A symmetrical manhood, with faculties and powers fully and equally developed, is, indeed, a fine ideal to contemplate, but such a state has never been attained by mortal man, and is inconsistent with the very nature of his circumstances. So long as different values are set upon different attainments, and success and even existence depend upon skill or qualification in particular pursuits, so long will there be a deviation from anything like uniform development in human powers. Life as it is inevitably at its best, is our true standard of attainment, and the limit of our ambitions for perfection. It is very well to have a high standard to aim at, and one perhaps that we may never be able to reach, but let it be consistent, and in our efforts to attain it let us press on to follow the natural road, and not attempt any short cuts by neglecting to provide for the real duties that we must unavoidably perform.

In any correct plan of education man's complex nature, and complex duties must be had in view. Man must be comprehended not only as moral, religious, and intellectual, but as a sentient, social, and mortal being. How to live completely, is the great question for us, who would be teachers of the young, to consider and to know. "Not how to live in the mere material sense only, but in the widest sense." The problem of life is thus stated by Herbert Spencer: "The right ruling of conduct in all directions and under all circumstances. In what way to treat the body; in what way to treat the mind; in what way to manage our affairs; in what way to bring up a family; in what way to behave as a citizen; in what way to utilize all those sources of happiness which nature supplies—how to use all our faculties to the greatest advantage for ourselves and others. And this being the great thing needful for us to learn, is, by consequence, the great thing which education has to teach. To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge; and the only rational mode of judging of any educational course is, to judge in what degree it discharges such function."

## DOES EDUCATION PAY?

A few weeks ago in the city of

New York, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on the subject of compulsory education. He set out with the general proposition that culture means moral strength, and proved by a natural process of reasoning, that the moral force which inheres in a cultivated society not only produces the highest development of intelligent methods, but also increases the material power of the community—in other words, that the wealth-producing power of the State grows in exact proportion to the educational facilities which the State furnishes. This wealth-producing power is of transcendent importance to the American, he must see it as an element in almost every enterprise in which he engages. We are glad to know that popular education, as an enterprise, will bear his most rigid and avaricious scrutiny. That it is a help to industry, that it tends to raise the standard of production in society, that it is a means of wealth, we have many facts and arguments to prove, we shall here give but one.

In 1870, the English Commissioners for Foreign Plantations addressed to the governors of the colonies a series of questions concerning the condition of the settlements under their charge. One of these questions related to the means of popular education. The answers of the two governors are preserved.

One of them, the governor of Connecticut, ruled a territory to which nature had not been specially propitious. Its climate was bleak, its coast rockbound, its soil blest with only ordinary fertility. The other territory, Virginia, had an extraordinary amount of natural advantages. It had fine harbors, numerous navigable streams, a climate more temperate by several degrees than its rival, the soil in its low lands and valleys unsurpassed in any of the plantations for its capacity to produce wheat, corn, and tobacco, its mountains filled with untold treasures of lime, iron, and coal, and, it seems with petroleum also, and with all that wonderful variety of natural resources which seem best suited to stimulate and reward the productive industry of its inhabitants.

The governor of the less favored colony replied to the Royal Commissioners as follows:

"One-fourth of the annual revenue of the colony is laid out in maintaining free schools for the education of our children."

The policy thus early impressed upon the colony has been maintained with steadfast and almost proverbial consistency to this day, that region being known the world over as the land of school-masters. The governor of the other colony replied, "I thank God, there are no free schools, nor printing, and I hope we shall not have those hundred years." To this policy she also has until lately only too faithfully adhered. Now what is the result? By referring to the tables accompanying the census of 1860, we take it before the war, we find the following significant facts:

1. The average cash value of land was not quite \$12 an acre in one commonwealth (Virginia), and a little over \$36 an acre in the other.
2. One commonwealth sustained only five inhabitants to every hundred acres of her soil, the other sustained eighteen inhabitants to every hundred acres.
3. The value of all property, real and personal, averaged by the population, was in one commonwealth \$496 to every inhabitant, in the other \$935 to every inhabitant.
4. The value of all property, real and personal, averaged by the acre, was in one commonwealth less than \$26 to the acre, in the other more than \$177 to the acre.

## THE FOURTH.

MILTON, MORGAN CO.

The 4th of July was duly observed by firing of thirteen guns and raising the flag at sunrise; next a procession marching through the principal streets, consisting of silver grays and six ladies in white and six gentlemen in black, then the Female Relief Society with our Infantry in arms, and the balance of the citizens taking up the rear. The procession started from the school-house at half past nine and returned at ten. A meeting was commenced at 11 o'clock, called to order by Mr. H. M. Phelps, Marshall of the Day, singing by the choir, prayer by the chaplain, Mr. J. Hanson, the reading of the Dec-

laration of Independence by J. Parkinson, a fourth of July song by the choir, an oration from Mr. H. M. Phelps, firing of two guns, then recitations, songs and toasts by several of the ladies and gentlemen, singing by the choir and the meeting brought to a close with prayer by the chaplain. At three o'clock a dance commenced for the school-children, which was closed at six. At half past seven a dance for the people in general, which wound up the doings of the day.

J. Parkinson, C. Hanson, A. F. Poulson—Committee.

A. F. POULSON,  
Recorder of the Day.

## Correspondence.

MANTI, June 29, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

We have just closed one of the most interesting two days' meeting ever held in Manti. Prest. Orson Hyde was with us and seemed filled with love and affection for the Saints. During the two days, he spoke several times, giving fatherly advice, counsel and instruction well calculated to do the Saints good and promote their temporal and spiritual welfare, if properly attended to. He was in robust health and felt well during the entire meeting. There were several "Home Missionaries" present from the different settlements, all of whom, at different times, addressed the congregation for a short time, speaking words of wisdom and comfort that caused the Saints to feel well.

Bishop Moffit, who had been absent at Salt Lake City, did not return in time for the forenoon services on Saturday, but was at the remainder of the meetings and appeared to make up in enjoyment what he had lost by his absence.

Too much praise cannot be accorded the Manti Choir for the very able manner in which they rendered several pieces of new music, which tended greatly to enhance the interest of the occasion.

This choir, under the able leadership of Bro. James C. Brown, has made splendid progress in the science of music in the last three months, and is not surpassed by any choir of a like number in the Territory. We were also favored by the presence of the Ephraim choir, which, under the direction of Bro. James Stevens, its leader, discoursed some most excellent music, and we take this occasion to thank them for their attendance. The Manti brass band was out in force and while the congregation was collecting and dispersing played some very beautiful airs. The members of the band, under the instruction of Capt. Hans. Westenskow, have improved very much in the last six months.

During the meeting Prest. Hyde called the following named brethren to operate as home missionaries in this county, in connection with those formerly called—Edward Cliff, Mt. Pleasant; Philip Hurst, Fairview; Aaron Hardy, Moroni; James Woodard, Ft. Green; James A. Allred and Lars Larsen, Spring City; Antoine H. Lund, Ephraim; W. T. Reid, Foster R. Kenner and Franklin Spencer, Manti.

Prest. Hyde thought that the labor to be performed required an additional force and made the call, subject, however, to the approval or disapproval of the first Presidency.

This was about the business transacted at the meeting, the time being occupied chiefly in teaching, advising and counseling the Saints, all of whom appeared to be well pleased with the teachings and to enjoy them-elves in an eminent degree. Taken all in all, the past two days will long be remembered by all who were so fortunate as to be present with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness.

F. R. KENNER, Reporter.

—The Chicago *Advance* "would labor on with renewed zeal if it were sure that one Chicago adult had a hope of heaven."

—The Saxon band of 40 pieces, which has recently arrived from Dresden, receives lame praise from the New York papers, which gives it credit for more noise than music.

—New York has over a thousand underground residences. Some of the citizens are anxious to provide the Board of Health with a few.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

WORCESTER, Mass., 7.—Dr. Fontaine, of Spencer, was held in \$2,000 bonds this a.m. for manslaughter, in causing the death of a child by using smallpox virus for vaccination, instead of vaccine matter.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The *Republican* says that Vice-President Wilson has passed into that stage of health which Chase so long occupied, that of a paralytic invalid, to whom life is of the most uncertain duration. The nature of his disease may not utterly destroy his usefulness as a man and public servant, but it will undoubtedly limit his attention and activity, but with careful nursing and cessation from exercising toil he may yet enjoy for many years a kind of honorary post in the public councils.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Governor Davis of Texas, is here, and this morning he had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian affairs, in relation to the release of Satanta and Big Tree, whom he holds in the Texas penitentiary. Without coming to any conclusion the whole matter was postponed for a further conference in August, to take place in Texas, between the Indians, Governor Davis, and the Commissioner of Indian affairs.

CHARLESTON, 7.—Advices have been received of the destruction by fire on Sunday of the business portion of the village of Frog Level, in Newbury Co.; loss \$60,000, insurance very small.

NEW YORK, 7.—A fatal case of cholera is reported in Jersey City to-day. Dr. W. King, of No. 109 Grand Street, died at two a.m. today, of what is described as sporadic cholera. A German emigrant died in the same city last week of cholera, but the report of the fact was suppressed.

The *Herald's* cable special says O'Kelly is still confined in the national prison at Santander, but the colonial minister has ordered his transfer to Madrid, and there is good reason to believe that his release will soon follow.

HARTFORD, Conn., 7.—Sixty-two defendants in the Credit Mobilier suits, to-day entered their personal appearances in the U. S. District Court, before Judge Shysman, in this city. They moved that the bill be dismissed as regaras them, on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the court, the said defendants residing in the Southern district of New York. The motion to dismiss will probably be argued at the September term. Eighty-seven other defendants appeared by counsel.

A dispatch from Stanley's Yellowstone expedition, dated seventy miles west of Bismarck, Dak., June 30, states that the health of the whole command is good. The Indians were offering no serious resistance to the location of the railroad through their hunting grounds. Abundance of coal, of good quality, had been found twenty-seven miles west of the Missouri river. The surveyed line of the road, and the country thus far traversed by the expeditionary force, is an excellent one, well grassed and watered.

NEW YORK.—An evening telegram says that the law under which Rosenzweig, the abortionist, was convicted, with its penalty of seven years imprisonment, was legislated out of existence by the passage of the new law, making malpractice attended by fatal result punishable with death. Rosenzweig has lain for months in the Tombs awaiting a new trial, but he has not been reindicted, and it is believed that he cannot be.

Stokes, Simmons and King will, it is supposed, escape the death penalty though the new law requiring proof of deliberate intent to kill for conviction of murder in the first degree.

NASHVILLE, 7.—There were no deaths from cholera to-day.

MEMPHIS, 7.—Only three deaths from cholera to-day.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—The heaviest rain storm ever known in this region began about 12 o'clock last night, and continued till 5 o'clock this p. m. Twelve and a quarter inches of water fell during the storm. All the streams rose to an unprecedented height. Bridges were swept away, and great damage done to crops.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Herald's* cable special dated London, 7, says

the *Herald's* correspondent at Khartoum telegraphs via Alexandria, a confirmation of the arrival of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker and party, all the details of which are known from previous dispatches. He adds that Sir Samuel Baker succeeded in organizing a district government, appointing superintendents, and making Fatiko chief of the station of the Gondokoro. He also established eight other principal posts, which form a connected chain from Nubia to Nyanzo, and obtained one thousand additional troops to complete the garrison of communication. An important geographical discovery is said to have been made, which will astonish the scientific world, as it pretends that lakes Tanganyka and Albert Nyanza prove to be one and the same water, and form a magnificent sea 700 miles in length. It is further announced that vessels can be launched above the falls named after Sir Roderick Murchison, and sail to Ujiji. Sir Samuel Baker and party are in excellent health, and will leave at once for Souakin en route to Suez. The above narrative is direct from the explorer's lips.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—Advices from Tucson, Arizona, state that a sergeant from San Carlos brought information to Camp Grant, that Eskinavzin and a large number of Apaches were at San Carlos and had robbed the sutler's store and taken the war path in the mountains. A man was dispatched to Sonora to employ some Mexicans, who had been held in captivity many years by the Apaches, as trailers. Major Brown at once sent a messenger to Camp Grant, but before his arrival eight of the ten Apaches stationed at that post as soldiers had deserted, taking their arms and ammunition, showing that the Apaches had facilities of conveying information quicker than the military. Signal fires were visible at several points north and east of Camp Grant, and the probability is that death and destruction have commenced again.

FORT KLAMATH, 3.—The commission for the trial of Capt. Jack, and other Modocs accessory to the murder of citizens, and implicated in the assassination of the peace commissioners will convene on the 5th inst. The following is an extract from field orders No. 1: "Should any officers named in the detail be unable to attend, the commission will nevertheless proceed to and continue the business before it, provided that the number present be not less than the number prescribed by law. Signed,

J. C. DAVIS, Brevet Maj. Gen."

Gen. Davis' troops B and H 1st cavalry, left this post yesterday a. m. for Camp Warner, and thence to Camp Harney, then to Walla Walla. After reaching Walla Walla, Lieut. Bacon will proceed to Camp Halleck, on official business.

SAN ANDREAS, 7.—At Hunter's ranch on Saturday night, a dog brought in a human arm and hand, which is supposed to belong to the body of some one murdered in the neighborhood. Parties are scouring the adjacent country for the rest of the remains.

On Sunday evening, about dark, near Gibson's ranch, George Merritt, the township collector, while on his way to San Andreas, was stopped by two highwaymen and robbed of \$400.

MONTREAL.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Canada Pacific railroad company, on Saturday, the terms proposed by Sir Hugh Allan for the construction of the road were accepted.

HALIFAX, 7.—The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, June 24, via Queenstown 23, for New York struck on Gull rock bar, Port Sebar, seventy miles west of Sambro, at two p. m. on Saturday, in a dense fog. All the passengers and crew were landed safely. The ship has about fifteen feet of water in her hold, and is likely to become a total wreck. The passengers' baggage and the spare stores were saved.

By direction of the sheriff, young Walworth was removed from the quarters in the Tombs, which he has hitherto occupied, to a cell on murderer's row. It is said that when the friends of Walworth learned of this action, they were very much annoyed, and yesterday a deputation, including Mrs. Walworth, General Hardin and Thurlow Weed, waited upon Sheriff Brennan in order to ascertain if it was possible to place Walworth in some other cell not in the neighborhood of convicted felons. The sheriff informed the deputa-