

## BATCHES OF FALSEHOODS.

The following appears in the Sacramento *Record-Union*, the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and other western papers—

"Salt Lake, March 8th.—There have been published in this city for the last thirty days incessant attacks upon Governor Axtell, the newly appointed Governor, who has been in the Territory about that length of time. Also charges have been telegraphed to the press in regard to him, which he asserts are false in every particular. It is not believed there is any dissatisfaction among the public with regard to his course."

In reference to these charges, so falsely, maliciously, recklessly, and persistently uttered and circulated, we do not know that they have been uttered by anybody or anywhere in Utah, except by and in the *Daily Tin Pan*, in its Chinese gong fashion, and we do not know of a single reputable citizen who believes in the malicious and depreciatory charges in question, or who would believe in the disreputable utterers of them, were they upon oath. The sheet that originates them is generally regarded here as the vehicle of everything that is low, mean, base, and slanderous. Our contemporaries east and west might as well understand this now as at any time.

We have not heard a single citizen of good repute express any dissatisfaction with the course of the Governor, nor have we heard of any such citizen having done so. The Governor has not had much official business to do since he came, consequently there could have been comparatively little to express dissatisfaction about had he done everything ill. There is, however, a small but boisterous clique of persons, essentially bad in the grain, who would recklessly slander and vilify the very best federal officers that could be sent here, if they would not stultify themselves by adopting the narrow, selfish, undermining, rascally, ruinous policy of said clique. The public at large in this Territory is very easily satisfied as regards incumbents of office, not wishing official favor or partiality, but simply desiring official integrity and impartiality, that is, the faithful, unprejudiced, evenhanded discharge of official duties in a true republican spirit. This is what the people want, and any official who discharges his duties in this manner among them need never anticipate the first derogatory word from them.

## CHILDREN vs. TECHNICAL GRAMMAR.

At a recent meeting of the school principals of Cincinnati, the subject of English grammar was discussed. Mr. E. H. Prichard, principal of one of the intermediate schools, read a paper on "Composition and Grammar," in which he innovatively showed that under the best instructors children were not learning technical grammar, but a jumble of definitions and rules, which they were incapable of applying to any purpose; that previous to the twelfth year, pupils had not the maturity and strength of mind sufficient to understand the so-called principles of English grammar; that the "knowledge" which, by definition and rule, was being crammed into children under twelve years of age, was but memorized trumpery, the bulk of which retarded mental development, and the teaching of which was a squandering of time that might be put to better use.

He showed, by reading several compositions by pupils on a recent examination, that instruction in technical grammar was practically useless, as pupils who had been drilled and crammed with subordinate connectives, predicates, cases and conjunctions, did not speak or write any better than those who had learned the use of language by reading and writing without grammar drills.

Mr. P. concluded by moving a resolution to dispense with the present forms of method and matter of English grammar as taught in the schools.

The views presented were enthusiastically concurred in and approved by many present.

Mr. Peter H. Clark argued in favor of technical grammar in the right place, but admitted that the results in conversation and composition were anything but satisfactory.

The idea advocated by Mr. Prichard is in accordance with general observation, and is really to the effect that practice and not technical principle is the thing to set before the youthful mind. Technicalities are too strong meat for the young, belonging rather to the education of elder students.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.—The Salt Lake correspondent of the Sacramento *Record-Union* says—

"The resources of Utah are boundless, and there is within this Territory everything to build up a nation that would in a few years rival in grandeur any inland Kingdom in Europe. Its silver and its gold are the smallest considerations. The strength of old England—its coal beds and mountains of iron—is rivaled here.

"That shrewd financier and stock-manipulator, Jay Gould, was out here a few months back, and after being shown specimens of mineral wealth—especially of iron and coal—he said he never saw a country with so many and so abundant resources for great enterprises, and he showed his earnestness in its appreciation by entering into negotiations at once for the purchase of coal lands in San Pete valley, a hundred miles south of this city, to which Gould and his associates in the Union Pacific Railroad are at this moment constructing a branch railroad, to join the main line of the railroad from the north to the south of Utah, and with this magnificent San Pete coal Jay Gould and his party expect to supply the whole country between the Missouri and Sacramento."

"There is no lack of talent, genius and enterprise among the Mormons. There are no better mechanics and artists anywhere on this continent than here in this Territory."

TOUGHENING GLASS.—Perhaps, of all substances, malleable, or at least very tough ground or colored glass, resisting also extremes of temperature, would be the most desirable for roofs, as well as for many other purposes of great and general utility. Encouraging progress has been made in this direction by a fortunate Frenchman, judging by the following from an exchange—

"Considerable attention has lately been directed in France to a process invented by De la Bastie for strengthening glass so as to render it both hail and fire proof. A sheet of unprepared glass, a quarter of an inch thick, held in a wooden frame, was placed on the floor of a room, and a brass ball weighing about three ounces was let fall from a height which was gradually increased until the glass was broken by the shock. It was found that the unprepared glass was broken when the ball fell from a height of ten inches. A sheet of glass only half the thickness, but which had been prepared by the new process, was then placed in the frame, the same weight allowed to fall upon it from a gradually increasing height, but without any effect even when dropped from the ceiling of the room. An experiment to test the resistance of the glass to fire was also made with perfect success; the glass heated in the flame of a lamp and suddenly immersed in cold water not showing the slightest sign of disturbance."

SIXTY BELOW.—During the Winter now almost past there was some pretty severe weather in Sweden, judging by the following from *Gallegans' Messenger*, Feb. 12—

"From further particulars of the severe cold lately experienced in various parts of Sweden, we learn that at Rattvik the quicksilver shrank quite into the ball of the thermometer, below any reading, indicating a degree of cold greater

than 40 degrees below Cent., that is, over 80 degrees of Fahr. of frost, or 48 degrees F. At Furudal, at the same time, a spirit thermometer recorded 46 degrees C., equivalent to 92 degrees F. of frost (60 degrees below zero), a severity unheard of in this district. The dwellers on the adjacent island crossed the Calmar Sound in their wagons, with all their goods, and betook themselves to the city. The ice between Farjestaden and Rohalla was nearly one foot thick."

RELIGION vs. INSANITY.—The New York *Herald* says, "according to foreign dispatches, a little Methodist religion in England is mistaken for insanity."

Is that what's the matter with Newman, McKean, Tin Pan et al?

## FRAUDULENT AND GROUND-LESS.

In the course of debate the other day in the U. S. House of Representatives upon the payment of contested elections, Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, in referring to the contestation of the delegateship for Utah to the Forty-third Congress, was impelled to say that of all the contests before the House, and there were thirty-four of them, this one was the most fraudulent and groundless, as the recognized member, Hon. George Q. Cannon had received 18,000 votes out of a total of 20,000.

Every intelligent and candid person in this Territory, or anywhere else, if conversant with the facts, in our opinion could not help but come to the same conclusion as did Mr. Speer. How could the contest be considered anything less than fraudulent and groundless, frivolous and impudent, when the votes, legal and illegal, for the contestant were but a tenth of the total vote, and there were only two candidates?

All the contested elections for Delegate for Utah have been of the same unworthy, ridiculous, farcical character. Hon. W. H. Hooper's seat was contested by one McGrorty with something over a paltry hundred votes for the latter. The delegateship from Utah to the Forty-fourth Congress is contested on similar grounds to those of these other contestations, and may as truly be considered fraudulent and groundless.

One thing about this contesting business, so far as it relates to Utah, ought to be everywhere known—it is all fraudulent and groundless, and, but for the bitter yet unjustifiable prejudice against the "Mormons," and the endless misrepresentations, lies, and slanders circulated against them, the pretences of these unblushing contestants would never be entertained, and the effrontery of the contestants would be a losing game. It simply wouldn't pay.

ALIMONY QUERIES.—Intelligent persons, those who are not blinded with prejudice, are asking a number of pertinent questions concerning a recent alimony decision in Utah. The Virginia, Nev., *Chronicle* has a few worth reproducing like the following—

"If it be not considered a contempt or an impertinence, we would like to ask the chief justice of the United States court (Utah branch) the following questions:

"Does the government of the United States recognize the validity of any marriage while the first wife is, or is presumed to be, living; and if it does not, could any attorney's fees or alimony be lawfully allowed? We presume the answer must be in the negative.

"Is it not a rule of law that what is notorious the courts will take judicial knowledge of; or, in other words, are not judges supposed to be men of ordinary intelligence?

"Do courts allow alimony or attorney's fees when the plaintiff is abundantly able to support herself and pay all her attorney's fees?"

Further questions from the same source are not more flattering, but are more pointedly personal, involving judicial motives, and sug-

gesting a forced construction of the law through judicial vindictiveness, if not from still more unworthy impulses. The *Chronicle* also goes on to say that a defendant adjudged to pay enormous and unjust alimony, whatever may be the opinions of different persons in regard to his morality, "is entitled to every legal right the laws give him," and adds, "We believe your order is unjust and partial and was actuated more by your personal feelings than by a regard for law."

Here is one more of the reasons indicated by our contemporary why the order is unjust and partial—

"From this order the chief justice allows no appeal. The money must be paid immediately, and should it chance to turn out on [ultimate] appeal that his honor was wrong there is no redress."

The fact is, the judicial opinions of some judges are always cut bias, as the women would say.

NO ENTHUSIASM FOR HIS EJECTION.—"Emma Jones" writes from Washington, March 8, to the Cleveland, O., *Herald*—

"Judge Smith also told me with regard to Cannon, the many-wived delegate from Utah, that he was so fair a man in all other respects, that the Committee on Elections (of which Judge S. was chairman), could never discover any enthusiasm on the part of the House for his ejection. He is a sedate, bald-headed saint, but no more bald than half the Congress, showing conclusively that one woman can pull as much hair out of a man's head as four, if she has the proper industry and spirit. Elder Cannon says, virtuously, that if the States would adopt the Mormon domestic tactics there would be no need of Beecher trials, and really, the present season has not seemed opportune, in all respects, for proceeding to extremities with our polygamous fellow-citizens."

THE UTAH RING AT A DISCOUNT.—The Washington *Star* has the following sensible paragraph—

"Congress declined to play into the hands of the ring of speculators, including some U. S. officials, at Salt Lake, who have sought to induce congressional interference in Utah affairs, enabling them to reap some profit. For this prudent course on the part of Congress the people of Utah are largely indebted to their able delegate, Hon. George Q. Cannon, who, by his intelligence and urbanity, prepossessed all with whom he was associated, both in his own favor and that of his constituents."

A LONDON WOMAN LECTURER.—Mrs. Anna Besant has been lecturing in London on "Civil and Religious Liberty." Mrs. Besant is a radical writer and speaker, a religious free thinker and republican reformer. She was the wife of a high church clergyman, who could not agree with her, and the two separated. Mrs. B. is thus movingly described—

"She has the highest culture, and is acquainted not only with the various European languages, but with the bearings of their literature on the subjects on which she is particularly interested. She is what may fairly be described as beautiful, being less than thirty years of age, and with the soft clear eyes, rich brown hair, delicate oval face, and refined features, which make the best type of English beauty. She is rather under the average size, and dresses with a taste which can only be ascribed to the influence of education in Paris acting upon a mind naturally endowed with a fine artistic sense. She stood on the platform habited in a rich black silk skirt and black velvet basque, with a white lace ruffle around the neck."

Cold Weather.—Of late the weather in Utah County and other places south of there has been as cold as at any time during the Winter.

## The Curse of a Licentious Press.

The following extract from a publication by Noah Webster, the venerable American lexicographer, is as applicable to the present time as it was in 1836, when he wrote it:

"The press, when judiciously managed, is one of the greatest blessings of a civilized people; when abused, it is the most powerful instrument of mischief. Probably no civil privilege in this country is so much perverted and abused. In no country is reputation held so cheap. Slander, like the scythe of death, levels all worth and distinctions; the press, one of the noblest instruments of improvement, is converted into an instrument of deception, and the means of making citizens hate and oppress each other. The moral effect of this abuse is lamentable; for it seems to have become a ruling belief of partisans that a man has a right to defame those who differ from him in opinion.

"If such is to be permanently the effect of popular elections, we shall pay dear for the privilege in the loss of morals. At present, no reputation is safe, especially that of a man in public life, or one who appears before the public for the most laudable purpose. The scrambling for office keeps the public mind in continual agitation; generating evil passions and enmities among citizens, who, even when they are wrong in their opinions, are entitled to the enjoyment of their reputation and their social rights. What a noble improvement in our public prints shall we witness, when facts shall be carefully collected, judiciously selected, and fairly published, without conjectural inference; and when principles shall be discussed with ability, and candor, without assailing character and motives!"

"NOAH WEBSTER."

A PRINTING AND BINDING MACHINE.—The "Victory" Printing Machine Company have invented a machine which can turn out of hand, ready for the reader's use, no less than six thousand copies of a work, containing in all 24 pages of printed matter, pasted and bound together, without the aid of the manipulative art of folding, stitching, and binding. The machine in question has been made for an American firm, and has cost between three and four thousand pounds. The operation of "feeding" is entirely dispensed with; the machine, which measures but 27ft. in length, regulates its own supply, and in very little more than a second a sheet of clean paper passes in at one end, and comes out at the other in the form of a well cut, and solidly bound book. At one end is placed a continuous roll of paper, measuring about four miles in length, and this having been attached to the machine, is first of all pasted right along the back, which has to fit into the cover, by means of two small boxes at the top. The sheet then passes down between one pair of cylinders and receives the first impression; then it moves in a backward direction, is pasted on the reverse side, cut at the exact length, and after making in all some thirteen movements, travels towards the extreme end of the machine, where it meets the cover, which has been printed simultaneously with the book, and is thrown off, as before stated, as a complete bound volume at the rate of 6,000 an hour. The machine is described as simple in its operation, and comparatively quiet. — *Central News Circular*.

Remedy for Croup.—An exchange has the following, which, if true, is worth preserving—

"Spirits of turpentine is a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it and place it on the throat and chest, and send for your family physician. If the case be very urgent, and the child in great distress, and the distance to the doctor's residence be very great, drop 3 drops of the turpentine on a lump of sugar and give internally. Or a good emetic of tincture of blood root, or lobelia, or both combined, should be given. Every family should keep a bottle of spirits of turpentine in the house."

READ the advt. of John Reading, who has on sale a choice collection of trees, seeds, and greenhouse and bedding plants, including black mulberries and walnuts, apples, pears, plums, etc.