



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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## "TIGHT LACING."

WE notice an increasing tendency of late, especially among young ladies, to tight lacing. There are some who in walking through the streets look as if a moderately heavy shock would cause them to break in two—their waists are so reduced by lacing. This fashion can not be too strongly condemned, and parents are unfaithful to their trust, who suffer their daughters to adopt this health-destroying habit. Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, a doctor of medicine, recently delivered a lecture on "Tight Lacing," in Brooklyn, New York. She advanced some very excellent ideas on the subject, which should be made familiar to every lady.

One of the saddest sights she had seen, she said, in traveling in Europe and America, has been,

"In many of the first schools for young ladies, young and growing girls so laced and stiffened up with corsets that they could neither think clearly or act naturally, and I could scarcely forbear telling the learned professors who were trying to beat into their dull and aching heads and stupid brains some occult problem, that they had far better let science alone and turn their attention to the art of dressing their pupils healthfully—or at least give them some practical lessons in physiology, beginning by clipping their corset strings and putting shoulder-braces or suspenders to their skirts."

Not only headaches and backaches, but how many heartaches arise solely from a want of proper circulation of the blood? Death by strangulation will take place by compressing the waist as well as the neck, and although it is slower, it is more deliberate suicide. Free circulation of the blood is the primary principle of life! Why? The larger veins in the human body lie very near to the surface, and any undue pressure upon them immediately forces the blood into the smaller and interior veins, where, being gorged, congestion and inflammation ensue and aggravate numerous and fatal results. Pressure upon the abdomen is equally as pernicious as tight lacing. Men may legislate for the future generation, but women must first produce the children that must make up the generation."

## PATRIARCHAL MARRIAGE AND TAXATION.

NATAL, in South Africa, as is well known, is under British rule. Among the natives of that colony plurality of wives is customary; and carrying out its East Indian policy in this respect the British government does not attempt to suppress, at least by force, this custom among the natives of the colony, any more than among the Hindoos, although among the former the practice is shamefully abused, wives being brought and sold at auction like so many cattle. Instead of attempting coercive suppression, the government, it is said, taxes the possessor of more wives than one, at ten dollars per head for every additional wife. It has also fixed the price that may be paid for wives thus purchased, ten head of cattle being the maximum allowed by law.

An Eastern journal throws out a suggestion for this policy to be attempted with the Elders of the Mormon Church possessing a plurality of wives, every wife after the first to be taxed, and every successive wife to be taxed higher than her predecessor. Our cotemporary seems to think that this would answer better in suppressing the system than any force measures that might be attempted.

We have been asked by some of our cotemporaries for our opinion on the subject of a tax of this kind. Individually we should have no objection to the tax, if the proposition that Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker—which she has lately made at St. Louis, should first be carried out. She declares herself in favor of a law requiring men to marry before they reach the age of forty years. We admire this suggestion. There is good sense in it. Let a law be passed making

it obligatory for every man before he reaches the age of forty years to marry, or, in case of refusal, to pay a yearly tax or fine. If any man in the country ought to be taxed it is the one who does not marry. After the men are all married, or taxed, then if more taxes are needed, the men who have more than one wife can probably better afford to pay an additional tax than men who have but one wife.

We are of the opinion that the payment of taxes under such circumstances would not meet with very serious objections from our people. But while the men who do not marry, who do not sustain wives, who do not contribute children to strengthen the Republic, are suffered to go untaxed, an unjust and invidious distinction would be made if they, who enter into honorable wedlock, and provide and respectably sustain their wives, and raise, clothe and educate their children, were taxed.

## ANNA DICKINSON AND WENDELL PHILLIPS—BOSTON AND SALT LAKE CITY.

WE see, by the *Springfield Republican*, that Miss Anna Dickinson has been delivering an hour-and-a-half's lecture in that burg, on "Whited Sepulchres." We should judge this would be an excellent topic for the consideration of the people of that region. The keynote of her lecture, according to the *Republican*, was her remark that the discontent of women, and of society in its relation to marriage, grows out of the union of "the man of the present and the woman of the past." She thinks that the progress of civilization has not been equally great with women and with men, that the model woman of society and the pulpit and the press, is the woman of a period that is passing away, while men seek, and will not be content without, a companion in the thought and life of to-day. To change this the strong-minded Anna demands equality of rights, education, freedom and respect for women as for men, so that they may become truly the companions and not the mere possessions or incumbrances, of the men they marry.

To give point to her lecture, she had to give a description of the evils of Polygamy in Utah. Her pictures we understand of the institution, were highly colored. To carry out the programme assigned her by those who have her under control, they should be. Miss Dickinson certainly deserves good pay from her political managers for the devotion which she manifests in carrying out their plans, for she evidently tries to give them satisfaction.

But she might have found points to have dwelt upon nearer home; for the same evening on which she lectured in Springfield, Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in the neighboring city of Boston, in which he said, speaking of Boston:

"There are 3000 places where liquor is sold in this city, with \$50,000,000 behind them, representing at least 6000 votes; and when was the hour when 5000 votes would not carry Boston in any political struggle? Does not your experience show you that your mayor and aldermen have only been a standing committee on your grog-shops? You cannot find an independent ballot-box on a drunken people. It isn't possible. Republicanism in great cities is a sham."

He then drew a sad picture of the crime of Boston—a city, he said, in which every tenth person was a criminal and every seventh a pauper. We would respectfully suggest to the female *Quixote*, that in her future lectures, instead of meddling with Utah, where there are no paupers, and criminals are almost unknown, that she turn her attention to the condition of society in the modern Athens. Wendell Phillips is good authority, at least accepted as such, on most subjects by people of her school; and when he says that, in the principal city of Massachusetts every tenth person is a criminal and every seventh a pauper, he describes a condition of society before which even the highly colored pictures of Miss Dickinson, respecting Utah, pale and grow dim. If there were any of the class to which this lady belongs in existence in the days of Jesus, he must have referred to them when he said: "Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye."

## EX-GOVERNOR WOOD.

WE have met with an anecdote recently, of which Ex-Governor Wood, of Illinois, is the subject, that is very characteristic of the man who possessed the courage, when mobs threatened, to befriend the "Mor-

mons." It seems that when the *Sierra Nevada* was wrecked, Captain Bogert, having made arrangements to send the ladies and old men in the quarter boat to shore, turned to the Governor and said, in loud, sharp tones: "Now Governor, it's your turn, make haste!" To which the old gentleman replied: "No; nearly all here are young men, to whom life is of value. I am seventy-four years of age; I will wait."

Captain Bogert, in describing the scene, said: "When I received the answer, a lump rose in my throat as big as my fist; I could not speak for some seconds; as soon as I could, I took hold of the Governor, and said as loud and harshly as I could: 'Sir, I command you to go into that boat;' and in this manner the heroic old gentleman was almost per force passed into the boat."

In contrast with the heroism of ex-Governor Wood, an incident is related of a passenger of somewhat diminutive proportions, who came struggling and climbing along to where the Captain was assisting the passengers over the side. He had on no less than three life preservers blown out to an inordinate size. One was attached to each leg, and one around his waist. Said he to the Captain: "Stow me away in that boat, Sir," and, bursting into tears, added,—"I have a new wife, I have a new wife, Sir, and don't want to be lost." It is needless to say that his request was not granted; and he had to wait his turn.

## NEW ANÆSTHETIC.

THE New York Medical Society held a meeting on the evening of the 1st instant, and a paper was read before it by Dr. Jacoby on the new Anæsthetic invented by Dr. Leibright of Berlin, in July last, called "hydrate of chloral." He had experimented with the agent on a rabbit into which he had injected fifteen grains of the new substance. The rabbit was exhibited before the Society, and in the presence of that body he repeated the experiment and in ten minutes the animal was completely unconscious; its muscles relaxed, and yet its respiration went on regularly and quietly. He detailed the results of his practice with the new agent during the three weeks since he had brought it from Europe, and in every case it had been attended with perfect success, inducing, when the most powerful narcotics had failed, a long, peaceful and refreshing sleep, from which the patient had waked without headache, nausea or sickness of any kind, and always with increased appetite.

Another doctor confirmed the statement of Dr. Jacoby, and said that its effect was superior to chloroform, ether or morphia. He said it must be given with water, with mucilage or orange-peel; and in this form it was a pleasant medicine.

THE defeat of Horace Greeley, who ran as Comptroller of New York State on the Republican ticket, at the election on the 2nd inst., has disappointed his friends and party, who counted largely on his popularity. It is consoling, however, to him to know that he ran ahead of the ticket.

THE New York *World* comments on an article in the London *Economist*, respecting England's debt policy, and endorses the idea, which England has adopted, of preferring to reduce her taxes to reducing her debt. It says:

"England, in spite of her colossal debt, and in spite of her making no attempt to discharge it, has the most solid credit of any nation. No nation can borrow money at so low a rate of interest. The foundation of British credit is confidence in the national resources and their wise application. No holder of British Consols cares whether the Government ever pays them or not, so long as he can go into the market and readily convert them into money."

The *World* then proceeds to argue that the credit system is one of the chief agents of modern prosperity, and that if it can be used to advantage by individuals it can also be used with equal advantage by nations. A people can borrow in their national capacity at a much lower rate of interest than individuals can in their individual capacity. English statesmen have deliberately settled down into the conviction that the money required to pay off the national debt is worth more to taxpayers, and is earning more in their hands, than it would in that of bondholders; therefore they judge it to be the better policy to reduce the taxes instead of the national debt; and the *World* says if this reasoning is unsound, as applied to America, let its fallacy be exposed, leaving the inference to be drawn that it is in favor of the maintenance of the national debt.

THE Chicago *Tribune* evidently endorses the above idea of the *World's* in an article on "What the North west needs." It says it feels no satisfaction whatever in reading that the Secretary of the Treasury is adding eight millions more to his hoard for the last month. It wishes he had added less and that the people had the difference. It does not seem to be pleased with the way the Secretary manages the income.

It says he styles the accumulation "a reduction of the debt;" but it adds, "the bonds are still in the hands of the country's creditors, and the money to pay them with is still in the Treasury." It asks: "Can we stand it? to go on reducing the debt by a process which hoards all the gold in the country, and leaves the debt in the hands of the bond-holders?" It describes the evils under which the North west is groaning, and declares that the rate of taxation is one of the chief causes; and in mentioning taxation it includes "the taxes which are laid by individuals upon each other in the name of 'protection to home industry.'" It styles it "oppression," and is of the opinion that it cannot long be borne by any people.

The *Tribune* says: "The North west is pining under the grinding load of taxes, and the first duty of Congress must be to 'let up' on us."

We repeat that the North west needs a solid, well-understood financial policy in Congress. Monthly reports that the Secretary's hoard is increasing, that the debt is diminishing, do not cover the ground. The question needs to be considered whether a rate of taxation which renders it impossible to produce anything for export, except bonds, is an evidence of political wisdom? Does the present condition of the producing interests of the country justify the existing rates and amount and modes of taxation?"

THERE is a man in New Jersey who insists on having his marriage ceremony repeated every year, going through the whole ceremony of new dress for his wife, dinner to his friends, &c. We know a number of husbands, and wives, too, in this country who, willing to dispense with the repetition of the marriage ceremony, would have no objection to the dinner to the friends, or the new dress for the wife. But what dining out there would be!

THE exclusion of the Bible from the common schools of Cincinnati, calls forth from the *Cincinnati Evening Chronicle* severe strictures on the members of the Board who voted in favor of the measure. It publishes their names—twenty-two in number—and says that the issue should be made for once, and at the election next April every anti-Bible member of the Board, whose term then expires, must be ousted from his place. It says emphatically, "The Bible must be restored to its place in the schools."

There were two resolutions adopted by the Board, the first of which declares that "religious instruction and the reading of religious books, including the Holy Bible, are prohibited in the Common Schools of Cincinnati." To this is appended the explanation that "the true object and intent of this rule is to allow children of the parents of all sects and opinions in matters of faith and worship, to enjoy alike the benefit of the Common School Fund. 'Appropriate singing' is also proscribed in the schools."

A CHICAGO paper says that Chicago sends forth to her sister States the glad news of a thorough and complete renovation in the branches of her local government. She has had a victory of honesty over chicanery; of wisdom over reckless waste; of accountability over irresponsible; of retrenchment over extortionate salaries and expenditures, and of the taxpayers over the tax-consumers; and she therefore sends greetings to the country.

We are glad to hear the news, and hope, as the paper says, "that once more the prosperity, the growth and the credit of Chicago have been confirmed and assured by the independence and sagacity of her citizens."

THE people of Omaha want to build a hotel and they think they require \$150,000 for the purpose. The *Herald* of that city, while congratulating the citizens on \$100,000 being already raised, says that though the project would seem to be almost beyond the reach of possible failure, success can only be made a certainty by such further action on the part of citizens as shall secure the full complement of subscriptions. This accomplished, and, it thinks, Omaha in 1870 will exhibit such a degree of growth and prosperity as it has never known in its always remarkable rapid history.

THE San Francisco *Call* says that, since the absorption of the *Times* by the *Alta* and the suspension of the *Herald*, the air has been full of rumors of new papers to be started and old ones to be revived.

Four of the late *Times'* printers are said to have combined their capital and interest to bring out a dramatic journal. There is also a rumor that John Nugent will revive the *Herald*, and another that somebody else intends to start a cheap paper.