

EDITORIALS

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THIS great country, renowned for its ingenuity, and the invention of new and improved machines and processes is of common occurrence in the United States. A recent number of the *Leffell Mechanical News* gives an account of an invention by an Italian named Michela, which, if correct, goes to show that mechanical invention is not by any means the exclusive prerogative of the New World.

A little instrument has been devised by Michela called "The Phono-Stenographic Machine," its object being to report mechanically speeches, sermons, lectures, debates, etc., verbatim in any language.

Judging from an engraving representing it, it resembles a very small organ bisected centrally. It stands upon three legs and has twenty keys, which are like piano keys; there being twelve white and eight black ones, arranged as in an organ, excepting that the division in the middle for the paper scroll and machinery separates them into two divisions of ten on each side, which seem to cover nearly the whole of the upper surface.

So much for the appearance, now for the description of its work:

"Upon an endless band or strip of paper, which unrolls itself automatically as the instrument is operated, are printed in relief and in color at the same time, conventional signs, calculated and measured in such a manner as to produce by their combination a representation of all the sounds possible in the human language. The operator, the stenographer—we might almost say the pianist—performs a series of rapid touches with his fingers upon the keys. Each touch works a lever which communicates to the paper the desired conventional sign. Each sign takes its proper place in order as the sound which it represents is spoken. From time to time the operator, understanding the machine thoroughly, can, with the aid of the ten fingers, execute almost simultaneously the signs—this being a great advantage of speed over the most efficient stenographer, as by the old shorthand system only one sign can be made at a time. As the characters made by the machine are distinct, regular and correct in every case, there is no need for an excuse for what is known among professionals as 'bad writing.' Every sign is correctly formed as though made by the moulded type of the printing press. The reading and translation of the signs are said to be effected without any difficulty, fifteen days being sufficient to learn the signs so as to be able to translate them.

The test of the machine was made at the Palais Bourbon, in Paris, before the President of the Chamber of Deputies. Miss Guillo, who operated the apparatus, is an Italian lady, not particularly well versed in the French language. The trial commenced with a recital in Italian, which Mr. Michela delivered rapidly, and the reception and translation of which Miss Guillo accomplished with ease and rapidity. Then the President of the Chamber caused to be read rapidly, by one of the secretaries, a page of the official reports of the Chamber, and in order that no obstacles should be omitted, which might render the test more difficult, the President indulged in the malicious fun of interruptions spoken in the Latin language, and in gesticulations. All these interruptions and gesticulations were faithfully re-produced in the document."

A VOICE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The Scranton (Pa.) *Republican* of August 25th, has the following in relation to the anti-"Mormon" movement in Georgia and other matters of interest:

"The Mormons have been so successful in their proselyting operations in Georgia, that the Legislature of that State has found it necessary to enact a law, making it a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for any person, 'by persuasion or otherwise to attempt to mislead or influence others in the crime of bigamy or polygamy.' This is applying heroic treatment to a troublesome difficulty. On the other hand, the Mormons are about

taking the bull by the horns, figuratively speaking. In addition to their male missionaries, they are about to send out two of their most eloquent and persuasive women to advocate Mormon doctrines. The women are Mrs. Zina Young, one of the many widows of the late Brigham Young, and Mrs. Dr. E. B. Ferguson. They will declare themselves in all the large cities of the United States and are expected to disarm the constant criticism that no woman could be found to advocate Mormonism and all that the word implies."

ONLY A STROKE OF POLICY.

At the Presbyterian conclave, held a short time ago in Ogden City, no formal Resolutions were adopted in relation to "Mormonism," and for that some of the preachers and teachers in attendance claimed great credit, as showing a marked difference between their course and the intolerance and bigotry displayed in the false and murderous enunciations of the Methodist Conference.

But this was only a little stroke of policy. There were persons present on that occasion who are just as untruthful and malignant as any Methodist preacher can be. But they desire to obtain as much influence as possible among the "Mormons," so as to gain control over the youth, and therefore they see the importance of abstaining from declarations that would expose their true intent, while they weave their web to catch the feet of the children.

As evidence of the spirit which actuates the Presbyterians equally with the Methodists, there are the statements of one of the Ogden clergymen on his return to his own "stamping ground." Rev. F. J. Boyd delivered a lecture when he got back to Laramie, in which he made many misleading assertions and some positive untruths concerning the "Mormons," and manifested the same desires as the authors of the Methodist Resolutions. Said he:

"There is no common school system in the Territory, the Mormons dislike our form of educating our children.

One peculiarity of Mormon faith is that an unmarried woman cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven. At the funeral of an unmarried woman recently, the holy man who conducted the ceremonies said of the deceased: 'This poor woman was never married, and if not sealed to a husband will be doomed to wander about in the elysian fields of Paradise, and finally annihilated.' He called upon some man in the audience to take her as his celestial wife. No one responded (a dead woman for a wife is not a very desirable thing, even in Mormonland), and at last a brother of the deceased arose and said he would wed his deceased sister."

He asked:

"What will remove this great evil from our land? Schools will do much, but nothing but Christianity will effectually blot the terrible evil from the escutcheon of our country. If President Garfield lives he can and will rid Utah of this curse, more abominable than slavery ever was."

Returning direct from Utah, of course his remarks would be received as the result of his experience and observation while here. The statement about education is the old falsehood which preachers who have designs upon the pockets of the public delight in repeating. If they can succeed in creating the impression that the children in Utah have no opportunities for securing a common education, they have a very good chance of a pull at the purse strings of the benevolent, and money is sure to be forthcoming for the establishment of schools under the auspices of the sect or preacher that repeats the lie. There has been a common school system in Utah almost from the beginning of the Territory. Latterly the schools under that system have been called "district schools," instead of the former name of common schools. And though but few of them are entirely sustained by taxation making them what is popularly known as "free schools," yet they are all supported by a territorial tax, assessed upon property of all kinds, and distributed according to the school population in the various districts. Our schools, sustained partly by taxation and partly by tuition fee, and open to scholars without distinction of race or creed, are not claimed to be incapable of improvement, but they are above the average of many States which have the

advantage of government appropriations and the experience of many years. The effort continually made by professional Christian ministers to convey the idea to the country that the "Mormons" have no schools, but are opposed to education, cannot be too strongly condemned, and those who propagate the falsehood cannot be too intensely despised.

We have no antipathy whatever to the Presbyterian or Methodist manner of educating their children. What we object to is their manner of attempting to teach our children. They are gathering money from every possible source, with the avowed intention of leading "Mormon" children from the faith of their parents. They proclaim this to the world, while they deny or strive to conceal it in Utah. In order to obtain the means needful to accomplish their designs, they publish the lie that the "Mormons" are opposed to schools, and that there is no school system in Utah, conveying the idea that all the schooling the children in this Territory can get comes from their few sectarian establishments. The facts ought to be as widely distributed as their fictions. This would interfere with their scheme to collect money, out of which they gain fat pickings, but many charitable people would be saved from being victimized in the name of religion and education, and the deceiving rascals would have less financial power to back them in their schemes in this Territory.

The story about the scene at a funeral is sheer fiction. Whether it is the invention of E. J. Boyd or a romance told to him by some of his pious Presbyterian friends at Ogden, we do not pretend to say. But it is false in principle and in detail. The "Mormon" faith does not teach what he asserts, it knows nothing about "wandering about in elysian fields," and denies the doctrine of annihilation. Neither does it teach or permit the marriage of brothers and sisters. So much for the truthfulness of the funeral canard.

As to what the President would do in relation to "Mormonism," the Laramie retailer of anti-"Mormon" rubbish would do much better in petitioning for the smitten sufferer's recovery than threatening what he would do if he should survive the assassin's bullet and the assaults of disease. The "Mormons" as well as Boyd and the President are in the hands of Providence, and He will have something to say in regard to the people who have gathered to Utah for the express purpose of serving God in the way they are convinced is right. "The wish was father to the thought" in the mind of Mr. Boyd. He would probably like to see "Mormonism" annihilated by the force of governmental authority, seeing that it cannot be overcome by Presbyterian propaganda and wholesale misrepresentation. But it is written in heaven that this work shall prevail over every foe, and One stronger than any earthly ruler holds in His power the issues of men's acts and the doings of potentates and nations. That which folks call "Mormonism" will never perish from the earth.

SAVAGE CIVILIZATION.

It is said of Solomon, whose wisdom is proverbial, that, toward the close of his mortal career, after a varied and extended experience, he summed up the substance of the result of all his researches after wisdom in three words, viz., "All is vanity." A more recent philosopher named Carlyle, restricting his observation to the inhabitants of *perfidie Albion*, said, "There are thirty millions of people in England—mostly fools." When we see the waste of time, waste of health and waste of strength exhibited by people of both sexes in various ways, we sometimes think that Carlyle was about half right, and that he might with perfect propriety have given greater scope to his remark, letting it even extend to the new world.

The good book says that "man was created upright, but he has sought out many inventions." One of the inventions referred to is undoubtedly the "plug" hat, and another of them is the high-heeled boot. The hat is unquestionably a prolific source of baldness, for the reason that most hats are entirely air-tight, and consequently when wearing such a one, especially during warm weather, the heat and perspiration accumulate until the top of the head

may be said to be parboiled, and yet the wearer wonders why it is that his hair falls off. We might ask, why does the hair come off a pig when it is immersed in boiling water? On another question, Did you ever see a bald-headed Indian? The fashionable boots now worn are open to the same objection that applies to the hats, viz.: they are air-tight, water-tight and ventilation and circulation tight; added to which is the fact that the high heel interferes with locomotion by crowding the ball of the foot forward into the narrow and inflexible toe, thereby preventing the natural play of the muscles, and, as a natural consequence, producing a full crop of corns, bunions and "tender-feet." As for the ladies' shoes, Miss Stone says, "They have pegs for heels half way under the foot on which they walk with a tottering, hobbling gait like Chinese women. Frills, fringes, cords, straps, buttons, pullbacks and flounces supposed to be ornamental, but which have no other use, burden and deform even our young girls," and she might with equal truth have added that the tight lacing practised by many, deforms their bodies, crushes out their vitality, and completely reverses the order of nature.

Some savages cut and carve their faces, tattoo their bodies, and slit their lips, ears and noses in order to appear beautiful, and conform to the imperious mandates of fashion; but it is reserved for modern civilization, in the enlightened nineteenth century, to out-Herod Herod by attacking the very citadel of life. This is not a new subject, it has been written upon repeatedly, and people cannot plead ignorance of the consequences of these and other abuses too numerous to mention here, but does the knowledge of the evil results check the pernicious practices? Not much. We expect them to go on to the end of the chapter, for it seems that Solomon and Carlyle were both pretty near right.

WHY TOWNSITES WERE LAID OUT FOR FARMERS.

THE Laramie Times reports that the Rev. J. E. Boyd, in a Sunday discourse upon the "Mormons," said:

"The town of Ogden, like Salt Lake City, and, in fact, all other Mormon towns in the Territory, was originally laid out in ten acre blocks, with broad streets, crossing each other at right angles. Brigham Young adopted this style of laying out towns, and provided for eight families to occupy each block, one on each corner and one on each side. The farms of these town-dwellers are from ten to fifteen miles out in the country—a very inconvenient arrangement, but one adopted by Brigham Young in order to bring the people more immediately under the influence of the Bishops of each district."

The plans in which ordinary people can see wisdom and behold desire for the moral and material benefit of the people, are distorted in the Presbyterian eyes to subtle designs for sinister purposes. The great good resulting from the method adopted in the beginning of the Territory, of arranging so that farmers could have a town residence instead of being scattered upon their lands, has been recognized by many other people besides those for whose benefit the measure was designed.

In early times, the citizens here in many places were in danger of assaults from roving bands of Indians and in some instances had to "fort up" for protection, coming much more closely together than eight families to a ten-acre block. The town system also tended to neatness of buildings, fences and surroundings, and emulation among the people in those improvements that denote civilization and culture. It brought them within the sphere of each other's help, in sickness or in labor, enabled them to consult each other and co-operate for mutual assistance in farming, constructing irrigating canals, and every measure necessary for the public welfare. But one of the chief reasons for the town system was the establishment of schools for the children, which could not have been maintained if the people had been scattered on their farms, and which this same Boyd falsely stated had no existence in Utah. The people also were enabled to congregate on Sundays for public worship without inconvenience, and as often as they pleased for any public purpose.

If the settlers in this Territory had

built no towns, the beauties which visitors now praise so much would not be in existence, and Brigham Young would have been derided for his lack of foresight and judgment in making no provisions for manufacturing and commercial centres. But the wisdom of the town system for the cultivators of the soil, even if they should have to drive a team ten or fifteen miles to their farms, ought to be palpable to any one but a Presbyterian bigot, who pretended to be friendly to the "Mormons" while in Utah, and then proceeded to vilify and misrepresent them at the first opportunity when he got away.

And we will say for his information that the "influence of the Bishops" among our people has been for their material as well as spiritual and moral advantage, as those officers generally labor gratuitously for the public good, and aid the settlers to advance in all possible ways, out of a pure love for truth, morality, faith and progress, instead of whining to the public once a week for a stipend, preaching for hire and giving opinions for money, an occupation with which Mr. Boyd and other Presbyterian hypocrites are not at all unfamiliar.

A PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Ogden Herald of the 7th inst., publishes a notice of dissolution of the partnership between Messrs. F. S. Richards and R. K. Williams, the well known attorneys of the junction city. The firm of Richards and Williams has maintained for more than three years an unexcelled reputation in Weber County, and recognition wherever known as possessing eminent legal ability. Mr. Richards has been for many years the Attorney for Weber County and also for Ogden City; has figured with unvarying success in many prominent and important cases; is gentlemanly, prudent, studious, progressive, well read in the law, fluent at the bar, and earnestly devoted to the interest of any case that he undertakes. Indeed he has seriously injured his health by too close attention to his profession and too great anxiety for his clients. Judge Williams, who formerly occupied the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, is an able lawyer of long experience and extensive practice, who has established himself in Utah and gained many staunch friends by his consistent course. The firm was a strong one. It is dissolved in consequence of the failing health of Mr. Richards, whose constitution is not vigorous enough to bear the strain to which it has been subjected. He is yet a young man, and by taking proper rest and exercising prudence he will, no doubt recuperate, and achieve that distinction which his friends have always predicted for him. He retains his position as Prosecuting Attorney for Weber County, and will undertake such private business as his physical strength will admit. Judge Williams will conduct a general law business. The late partners are greatly attached to each other, and both regret the necessity for this dissolution. We wish Mr. Richards, who has been reared and educated in Utah, permanent recovery, and both gentlemen continued success.

THE SEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

LYMAN ABBOT, discoursing in the *Christian Union* on the Ten Commandments, makes this comment on the seventh principle of the Mosaic code:

"One of the evils which grow out of the refusal to women of all political power in a Republican State is the fact that crimes against womanhood have either no punishment or one utterly inadequate. It is because the State does not punish the betrayal of woman that when a husband or a brother takes the office of 'avenger' upon himself the community practically justifies him, and no jury can be found to convict him of a crime. This is not the place to discuss at length this subject, and I must therefore content myself with saying that so long as the community punishes the violation of woman's chastity with penalty less severe than is inflicted for stealing her purse, and betrayal and adultery not at all, and encourages free divorce and promotes experimental marriages, it cannot cast the first