

## EDITORIALS.

## LONDON AND NEW YORK.

The New York *Herald* of July 10, commenting upon the reporter's interview with President Grant, a portion of which appears in another column, and particularly of the comparison he makes of London and New York as to their municipal government, says—

"The criticism is just. But in London there are no political parties struggling over a yearly election of aldermen, a biennial election of Mayor, and intriguing and combining every year and at all seasons to secure appointments as heads of departments. The English metropolis does not enjoy the glorious privileges of universal suffrage and the ballot in selecting its chief executive officer and its Common Council. Neither can it boast a Tammany Hall standing behind its municipal officials and directing their public acts. New York is burdened with debt, hampered with taxation, has miserably paved and dirty streets, an inefficient police and such artificial plague spots as the Harlem flats, simply because the city government is a government of the politicians, by the politicians and for the politicians. London has rapid transit throughout her length and breadth, because when steam transportation was found to be a public necessity it was secured at once, and no person stopped to consider how the interests of the omnibus lines, the cab companies, or any other rival modes of transportation would be affected by it. New York has no rapid transit, because the horse car corporations have sufficient political and financial influence to prevent it. London has admirably paved and cleaned streets, because the work of paving, repairing, and cleaning is done in a business-like, efficient manner when it is needed. Before the pavements of New York can be improved the work must be authorized by the Common Council, even if an appropriation for the purpose has been secured. The Aldermen refuse to pass the necessary ordinances unless the Commissioner of Public Works will consent to use some worthless pavement in which they have an interest, or to employ by day work such 'laborers' on the job as they choose to designate. So the streets of New York remain in a condition described by Mr. Walter, of the London *Times*, as worse than those of Constantinople. New York reeks with filth because the street cleaning money is squandered on gangs of idle rascals who are appointed at the bidding of the politicians and who neglect all work except that of drawing their pay.

"There is no reason why New York should not be as well paved, as well cleaned, as well policed and as economically governed as London. But to accomplish this the government must be taken out of the hands of the politicians and brought up to the lamented Lincoln's standard of a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

## THE PRIDE OF PROVO.

PROVO rejoices in a very creditable brick Court House, a good meeting-house, the B. Y. Academy, superintended by Professor Karl G. Maeser, two co-operative stores, superintended respectively by Messrs. S. S. Jones and R. Kirkwood, the Beebe flour mill, and other establishments. But the pride of Provo, in a material way, is its woolen factory, the largest and most complete in the Territory, and indeed in this whole mountain country, we believe. It is a credit to that city and county and to the Territory also, and speaks well for the spirit and energy of those who originated and have sustained the enterprise, and those who have brought it up to its present state of perfection. The building is a large one, so large as to surprise most if not all visitors at first sight. Within the establishment are carried on all the different processes whereby the crude wool is converted, from its raw state, as delivered by the sheep-raiser, into the various fabrics of men's and women's wear, of unde-

nably excellent quality as to texture, appearance and durability.

Through the courtesy of Mr. James Dunn, the intelligent and able superintendent of the factory, we are enabled to give some particulars concerning the size and capacities of the establishment.

The factory handles in one way or another about 500,000 lbs. of wool during the year, which is purchased for cash or cloth, or both, as ordered, washed, carded, spun, dyed, woven, picked, pulled, shaved, etc., finished, and baled, ready for market, on the premises. The establishment appears to be very complete for the classes of goods manufactured there.

After being assorted, the wool goes into the improved self-acting washer, which is capable of washing a ton of wool a day; then into the centrifugal dryer, of similar capacity, the drying being finished out of doors. Then comes the process of carding, spinning, dyeing, weaving, etc.

The factory contains eight sets of carding machines, three machines to a set; four self-acting mules of 720 spindles each, making a total of 2,880 spindles; 62 power looms, single and double width; three washers; two fulling mills; two presses; three shears; and numerous other contrivances necessary in the manufacture of woven cloth. The factory has contrivances for making its own soap, of which it uses a large amount.

At present the establishment employs 140 hands, pays out from forty to sixty thousand dollars per annum for wages, and turns out from 1,200 to 1,500 yards of cloth daily.

The factory hands are on the piece work system, perhaps the only instance in a factory in Utah. This system is found to be the best, as by it the hands receive according to their merit, being paid in proportion to the work they do.

The goods made comprise, blankets, white and grey; flannels, plain and twilled, white and of various colors; black broadcloth; tweeds; jeans; sheetings; linsey; carpet; and other kinds of cloth, more especially for men's and women's wearing apparel, light and heavy, from summer wear to thick overcoat cloth for winter.

The machinery of the factory is driven by water-power operating upon a large turbine wheel, Provo being abundantly blessed with water, both for mill-power and for irrigation. The factory also has a fifty horse-power boiler, made in this city, for supplying jets of steam in the process of manufacture and for warming the building.

The Provo Manufacturing Company purchases from \$100,000 to \$130,000 worth of wool per annum, paying cash when preferred, for all it can obtain. As there is no worsted machinery in the factories of the Territory, there is a considerable amount of wool produced that the machinery at present in operation is not suited to work. Consequently the Provo factory grades the wool it buys and ships that which it cannot work up to the eastern markets, which amounts to considerable in the course of the year, the establishment having previously selected from the whole stock that which is best adapted to the cloth and flannel trade.

The business of the company, we understand, is rapidly increasing, both as to purchases of wool and the manufacture and sale of cloth.

This factory is a great benefit to Provo and to Utah county, as well as to the Territory at large, causing the remunerative employment of a large amount of labor, and disbursing a corresponding amount of means among the people for said labor, as well as saving thousands of dollars to the Territory, which otherwise would be sent away to purchase goods now manufactured here. In fact, the Provo people feel that they would hardly know how to get along without the factory. Similar things, in a greater or less degree, may be said of the woolen mills in Salt Lake, Weber, Box Elder and Beaver counties. They are all commendable enterprises, worthy of encouragement, and the nearer they meet the exigencies of the times, and the just requirements of the public, the more they will deserve public encouragement and support, and in all probability the more they will receive the same.

One of the attendants in the British Museum was recently frightened into convulsions because he thought an Egyptian mummy, four thousand years old, spoke to him.—*Ex.*

## ORTHOGRAPHICAL REFORM.

The absurdities of English orthography have caused much discussion as well as ridicule, and for many years students and professors of philology have endeavored to introduce spelling reforms. Little however has been accomplished, in consequence of the immense difficulties which stand in the way. No sudden change in the principles of orthography can possibly be effected. A few only of the millions who speak the English language are sufficiently interested in the subject to take an active part in any proposed reformation. Those who see and feel the necessity of a change, have not yet fully agreed upon a common method. The literature of the world is in the old styles of orthography, necessitating their continuance for a long period even if an improved system were inaugurated. The spirit of conservatism which opposes a solid front against all innovations, is hostile to any movement of this character. And the learning of the age combines its forces to throw obstacles in the path of reform and make its way as slow and weary as possible.

But the subject is one of so much importance that it cannot be smothered. It comes up again and again, and will certainly attract the attention, finally, of all who take any interest whatever in human progress and enlightenment.

The phonetic system has obtained the most support and the strongest advocates of any plan yet suggested for the simplification of orthography. It has many claims to public consideration. If adopted it would make reading far easier to children and the uneducated, facilitate the learning of our language by foreigners, and pave the way for the introduction of a universal alphabet and ultimately perhaps of a universal tongue.

The Philological Association have recently been holding meetings in Baltimore at which the subject of orthographical reform received much consideration. It was decided that the work of transition to a phonetic system must be gradual; that vowels were more easily changed than consonants; and long words than short; also that the suppression of the silent e was the easiest change of all.

Following is an extract from an address by Professor Haldeman delivered at the Centennial, before the International Convention for Reform in the English language—

"The question which the Convention is called to discuss are of great importance. They have exercised strong minds of philosophers and philanthropists for a long time past. There are many difficulties in the way of a revision of our orthography—more than a superficial observer would suppose. Upon what basis shall we build our system of spelling? Shall we find out the original power of the letters so far as we can, and endeavor to bring the spelling into harmony with those powers? or 'what shall these combinations spell?' Take for instance, the sound of v. What is it in other languages?"

The system proposes to leave out all silent letters in the written word; z is substituted for the soft s; v is used instead of f where f is sounded like v, and s is put in the place of soft c, &c. An alphabet is arranged in which all the letters have a settled or fixed sound, and new or modified vowels are made to represent sounds not now expressed arbitrarily by any vowel now in use. Various "skeemz" have been suggested upon which to base a uniform system, among them the following specimen by W. George Waring, of Tyrone, Pa., is given:—"Bie the fonetic alfabet may be taut the art ov reading wel both in fonetic and in ordinary buks in three months, ay, ofn in twenty ourz ov thero instracsun—a task which is rarely accomplished in three years ov toi. bie the old alfabet. What fathier or teacher wil not gladly hael and earnestly work for this great boon to eduekashun—this powerful masheen for the difueghun of nolej?"

This is a subject worthy the attention and investigation of every progressive mind. It cannot be denied that if a phonetic system were once adopted in all English speaking nations, the advantages would be immense. No reform can be effected in a moment. Like the changes that have taken place in

the physical structure of the globe, the intellectual development of the race and the formation and conditions of society, reform in spelling will be a work of time and slow but successive processes.

It must be introduced by earnest minds, determined to persevere, who will work unselfishly to accomplish the object in view, and who will display the same devotion in their work as has inspired the enthusiast in religion, the votary at the shrine of science, the explorer, the microscopist, the colonizer, the men of mind who have moved the world by the force of their genius, and written their names in unfading letters upon the records of human advancement. It cannot be accomplished by anything less than persistent, plodding energy, the union of all engaged in the cause, a vast amount of patience and the toils and struggles of very many years.

## IN THE COUNTRY.

For several days past the weather has been hot enough, and not particularly inviting for either business or pleasure, work or play. Still, as long as one lives one must do something, and doing something, if not too hard labor nor too much of it, engages the mind, and diverts it from unpleasant thoughts, even of the oppressiveness of the roasting temperature. Besides, the country is still there—mountain and valley, lake and river, field and wood, and also desert unlimited. Further, the landscape, whether of mountain or valley, is highly inviting just now, possibly as much so as at any time. Perhaps the most attractive and pleasant places in hot weather are in the mountains and cañons, but everybody can't go there. It is not always convenient to do so. If one takes a run up the valley on the Utah Southern, there is much to be seen to gratify the eye and the mind. The fields are getting white unto harvest, the hay is being cut and carried, and the earlier small grain is falling under the keen edge of the cradle or the biting teeth of the harvester. The amount of land in crops is comparatively great, and increases every year as more and more of the bench lands are taken up and cultivated, and also other lands, which years ago were considered worthless, except as range for stock, and much of it rather poor range too. To those who knew the Territory, the soil and the climate, twenty years or so ago, it is really striking to see the amount of land in cultivation now. The climate was dry, parchy, harsh, ungenial to many kinds of vegetable life, and it was only after much pains that certain things could be coaxed to grow and to promise a return for the labor spent over them. The water too was in very limited quantities in many places, and so large a population and such extended cultivation as are now the fact would then have been considered very improbable, if not impossible. Not only have the running waters increased in volume, and been spread over enlarged areas, but springs have broken out in the previously dry and barren ground, and the Lake, which receives the drainage of all the northern part of the Territory, has increased in the bulk of its waters very materially, affording a greater surface for evaporation, and thereby contributing to increase the moisture in the atmosphere. The rains in late spring and early summer have been much more liberal of late years than they were in the early years of the settlement of this region, and thereby much land has been successfully cultivated and made to produce some kinds of crops without irrigation. Like cleaves to and produces or increases like. Aridity increases aridity, moisture increases moisture, and cultivation increases cultivation, or the cultivableness and actual productiveness of the land.

It will yet be found that the amount of unproductive land in these valleys is much smaller than many people imagine. Deep plowing or other deep stirring of the soil, with thorough cultivation by plow, cultivator, or hoe, does much to increase and retain moisture in the soil. So also does the planting and cultivation of trees. There is scarcely a foot of land in this valley, for instance, if not too swampy, or too full of saline or alkaline matter, that could not be made to produce some agricultural crop. The necessary water to start the crop and the cultivation could be found below the surface of the soil, in most places, if nowhere else.

Not only is the old resident traveling in these valleys struck with the increased quantity of land cultivated and the promising crops all around, but he is struck also with the increase in buildings of various kinds, both in the old settlements and in the newer settled places. There is a large increase in the number of houses, as well as in the quality and architectural appearance of them, and this again is manifest everywhere, in country and in town, to a greater or less degree. The fences around the lots also have partaken of the general improvement. Formerly in many settlements a good picket fence was a rarity, where now such fences are common, indicating the advance in material comforts of the settlers.

Further south, in Utah Valley, similar changes and improvements meet the eye in every settlement, and between settlements, as in this country. Lehi is greatly improved, American Fork is one of the most attractive settlements, with its many neat dwellings and well-fenced lots. The life-giving waters of the beautiful creek are led out over a large tract of land in various directions. Pleasant Grove is a different place to what it was, and very much larger than when it was merely a small fort with large public corral in the centre. Provo Bench is being rapidly settled and brought into cultivation. So also are the extensive reaches of bench and other land between the other towns and settlements in that valley.

Provo, the county seat, has been much improved of late years, and now it can boast of as good public and private buildings as any other country city or town in the Territory, and as good as many in this city. Red brick seems to be the favorite building material in Provo. The best houses are built of that article, and it appears to be of a very good quality. The residences of Mayor Smoot, Bishop Johnson, and David John, Esq., may be mentioned as instances, although there are several others of similar character. The last named is perhaps the largest in that city, and is near completion. The new school-house in the same Ward, and built of similar material, is a very creditable building, and is not far from completion.

In regard to the crops, the small grain crops appear to be very good, perhaps full average. The grass or hay crop is lighter than usual. Lucern is good everywhere. Potatoes also promise well, and some few crops of corn look well. But in many fields, both in this and Utah valleys, the corn looks very unpromising, being low and backward, and much of it having failed to germinate. Some have been replanted, the first planting having failed, owing to wet, cold weather after planting. Cane also is very poor. One thing appears certain—with most crops the earlier you can start them in the season the better, and with crops that require warmth of soil, such as corn, the thing is to plant as early as you can with favorable weather after the soil is in condition. There is corn in both these valleys taller than one's head and in tassel, but there is very much in both valleys that runs from four or six inches to a foot or eighteen inches high. Why all this difference? Thereby hangs a tale, which enterprising farmers will seek to understand and profit by.

## A PREMIUM ON CRIME.

On the 11th inst., Frank Wilson, a negro, was executed at Harrisburg, Pa., for killing, last summer a one-armed man named John B. Rudy. According to the evidence and the conclusions of the jury which tried Wilson, he strangled the cripple for a small sum of money which the latter had displayed while he and Wilson were drinking together.

Wilson had a very bad character. He was a man of violence and had been engaged in several robberies. But this only rendered him a more shining mark for the grace of God, according to the teachings of modern Christian theology. The preach-