

of the machines has been in operation a little over a year in the office of the *Juvenile Instructor*, and its work is and has all along been perfectly satisfactory. Others are just about to begin operations on the two morning papers. The machine is a wonderful, useful and money-saving invention, as by its use more matter can be published for the means paid out than now, thus benefiting the reader and publisher alike.

The machine is looked upon with disfavor by some few, just as the harvester and other farming mechanism tending to utilize time, labor and money were at first looked upon. The more shortsighted will only see in such inventions a means of displacing labor and making it necessary for workers to occupy other fields of employment. This will be the case here and there no doubt, and would be if there were no such inventions. It is a question that will adjust itself again as it has ever done before, the only change of consequence being to make skilled out of unskilled workmen and putting still further ahead those who are already skilled. The printing office that with the Washington press and hand rollers employed eight or ten persons all told and now has one or more power presses with other improved, labor-saving adjuncts, employs fifty or a hundred persons. It is useless to attempt to stay the hand of progress and enterprise; all steps forward, is the edict of fate.

MORE OF "WOMAN'S WORK."

A neat and interesting pamphlet, "Charities and Philanthropies—Woman's Work in Utah"—and edited by Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells for the World's Fair, has just been presented to the News for review. The little volume contains ninety pages, and is embellished with several illustrations of relief society halls in this city and elsewhere in the Territory. Besides sketches of the National Woman's Relief Society and of Stake organizations in the different counties, there are interesting papers on the Deseret Hospital, the Catholic Charities of Utah, the Home and Foreign Missionary society, the Baptist church, Orphans' Home and Day Nursery, Young Ladies' Aid, Phillips Benevolent society, Methodist Episcopal, Hebrew Benevolent, Burlington Benevolent, Ladies' Aid, Ladies' Auxiliary, Spiritualists, Needle Work Guild, Ogden Charitable association; as well as articles concerning the Y. L. M. I. A., the Primary associations, Women Physicians of Utah, with numerous biographical sketches of the latter, etc., etc. All of the contents are accordingly embraced in the title, and, it is needless to say, the important theme is treated exhaustively yet succinctly and entertainingly. The News has no doubt the little book will prove a valuable addition to Utah literature at the World's Fair, and in it the work of Utah women has scored another triumph.

GET TOGETHER.

Whatever may be the desires of the better portion of the Liberal party as to running a separate and partisan ticket

at the approaching municipal election, it is tolerably clear that some of the bosses are bent upon that unpatriotic course, and are already at work trying to seduce some of the participants in the independent movement from their allegiance. It affords the News pleasure to state that in every case thus far reported these overtures have been rejected indignantly. This is as it should be, for the men who were willing to forego political differences in order to promote the general good by rescuing the city from its peril and disgrace, were free from lust of office themselves, and were not bound by pledges to political friends. Their object was to inaugurate an era of reform, a correction of crying abuses, a term of clean, honest, creditable government. If they cared then or care now more for the success of any particular man than for the success of the general movement, they were and are unworthy the cause they represent and of the people who are lining up bravely to support their nominations. Theirs should be the duty, therefore, to secure harmony in the two or three instances where rival nominations have been made; and the nominees themselves in such cases ought to be public-spirited and patriotic enough to compromise on the basis above set out, to the end that a solid and unbroken front may be presented to the enemy. Whoever from pique or passion seeks to introduce discord or effect disunion at a crisis like this deserves to be marked in black in the book of political remembrance. No future promotion or confidence can be expected by any one who when his fellow citizens are groaning under evils, insults and outrages, contributes in any degree to the perpetuation of the state from which deliverance is sought.

"Get together" is the watchword of the hour. It should be upon the lips and its spirit should animate the breast of every citizen with whom honor and good government are objects still worth striving for. It applies to the working-man as well as to the capitalist, to the banker no less than to the tradesman. We shall be loath to believe that hoboes and hobos' bosses are legitimately able to dominate this queen city. We think there is local brain and brawn enough to manage local affairs, even the election, without the aid of irresponsible vagrants and disreputable importations. Don't you agree with us, reader?

BY PUBLIC WRONGS TO PRIVATE ENDS

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, wishes the salvation of the country from the perils of the silver-purchasing act to be postponed four months, or until Washington, Montana and Wyoming are fully represented in the Senate. Senator Mitchell fitly characterizes this proposition as one of the most remarkable ever made in the Senate. It would not be far wrong to brand it as impudent. These three states at present have several times as many votes in the Senate as their importance entitles them to.—*N. Y. World.*

The one declaration of the great Henry Clay that stands out conspicuously above many others equally grand in most respects is this: "I would rather be right than be President." It is history that he

never became President and a fact that he was not always right, but that does not diminish the force of the remark and it has ever since its delivery been used as an axiom by those who prefer (or say they do) a reasonable degree of uprightness and honesty in practical politics. We are sorely tempted sometimes to believe that the eastern press as a rule do not any more use the expression as a text for their guidance, if indeed they have not altogether forgotten it.

People who live and conduct business in the great cities do not seem always to comprehend that there is a vast zone beyond the municipal limits and that therein is embraced much that makes men prosperous and the nation strong. They seem to fancy that their respective cities are the centers of intelligence, wealth, law and all else that is of real consequence to our race. This fatuity grows apace and the victim becomes more and more exclusive until not even the common Constitution which over-spreads us all—the sages and seers of the East as well as the ignoramuses and upstarts of the West—is taken into consideration, as the above extract would seem to disclose.

The proposition of Mr. Dubois was not to amend the Constitution so that the senators shall represent given numbers of the people instead of the sovereign states as such, nor was it to enter into a discussion of the good or bad result likely to flow from a strict application of constitutional provisions. It was, as we in the darkness of the mountain's shadows look at it and doubtless as he intended it, to uphold the national compact as expressed in the charter. The provision in point is that securing to each state in the Union equal representation in the national Senate; and as three states are not thus represented, it strikes our dull and inert fancy that either the Constitution or the Senate is wrong. Which is it? That is what Mr. Dubois sought to determine; and since, on the face of the thing at least, his demurrer to further proceedings taking place till that body is properly constituted is well taken, wherein does the impudence of it lie? Indeed, it bears the appearance out here of the impudence, such as it is, being on the other side, more particularly when we consider that the unrepresented states availed themselves of the means pointed out by the Constitution to secure representation and the majority of the senators, encouraged by the eastern press, would not receive the men who were chosen.

It is not true, as stated, that the states spoken of have several times as many votes in the Senate as their importance entitles them to. One state, according to the theory of our government, is as important as any other; and this being the case, the ones spoken of have three votes less in the Senate than their importance entitles them to. It is a vast difference that separates us on this question, we know; but as we do not claim or desire the autocratic power of construing the Constitution of the country in accordance with our private prejudices or interests, and passing judgment of condemnation upon those who offend no further than asking for their rights