

EDITORIALS.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

A few days ago we published an account of the new infantry arm, the Lebel Rifle, which, it will be remembered was a most extraordinary weapon, surpassing in effectiveness by far anything of the kind heretofore known. Now comes an account of its German counterpart, which is described as follows:

It differs from the ordinary rifle in that the wooden stock extends to within an inch of the extremity of the barrel, and this constitutes the reservoir for the cartridges. The firing is said to consist of three movements—the "ready" during which each man gives a sharp turn to the right to a lever above the lock of his gun, and the "present" and "fire." The company stand four deep, the two front ranks, firing while the two rear ranks recharge their magazines. So rapid are the movements that the magazine is emptied, with a perceptible allowance each time for rapid aim, in ten seconds. To think of what would happen to any body of men exposed to half a minute of firing such as this is simply appalling.

Again some new quick-firing guns of heavy caliber, intended for the British navy, have just been successfully tried. The first was a 36 pounder improved rapid-fire breech-loading gun of caliber 4.724 in. This was fired with 7½ pounds of powder. The weapon is made entirely of steel, its length being 14 feet 2½ inches, length of barrel 35 calibers, and weight 34 hundred. Ten rounds can be fired in 47 seconds, giving a rate of fire six times faster than the present service organs of the same caliber.

ADVERTISING HEIRESESSES.

A REVOLTING feature of watering place life is being developed at Long Branch. It has long been understood that such resorts were frequented by persons interested in effecting matrimonial bargains, and that match-making was the object which often led a certain class of parents to send their daughters to a watering place for the season, and which drew thither a certain class of wife hunters. Pecuniary inducements and family connections, rather than a pure affection, are the vital considerations of these hyemal contracts, though heretofore there has been a pretense, more or less transparent, that they were genuine love affairs.

But this season a publication at Long Branch is advertising heiresses who are stopping there, in a manner which produces the conviction that the publishers are being satisfactorily subsidized. The advertising editorials pretend to be only social gossip, but the manner in which the personal attractions and financial resources of the belles to whom attention is drawn, are set forth, is too plain an intimation that they are on the matrimonial market, to be misunderstood. Following is a sample paragraph:

A FAIR PROVIDENCE GIRL.

One of the most beautiful girls is Estelle Malcolm Marigold, of Providence, R. I., who is stopping at West End. She is just twenty years of age and a blonde. Her father gave her on her last birthday a check for \$50,000, and when she marries, if she has her mother's consent, she receives a settlement of \$350,000. If she marries contrary to her mother's wishes she receives an annual income of \$1,600. Dozens of young men are paying assiduous court to the young heiress, to the great satisfaction of her mother, who wants to see her daughter married well. She wants her to marry a clergyman, but the daughter's heart is yet free. A favorite with her is a Philadelphia journalist, but to him the old lady is opposed. To see Miss Marigold is to admire her. Her beauty is pure Italian. Her face is one which a sculptor would choose as a model in a subject where pure and beautiful womanhood was the topic.

A LEAF FROM A "CHRISTIAN" JOURNAL.

This choice and pious morsel is from the New York Independent, one of the leading religious journals of the United States:

"We learn from the Utah Christian Advocate that the Scandinavian Mormons lately held a conference at Logan. This is novel. In the days of Brigham Young, says the Advocate, 'the order was that all services should be held in English, inasmuch as the revelations were given in that language, and the natural supposition would be that the God who gave those revelations did not understand any other language. It would seem as if the Mormon God had made some philological advancement of late, so as to be able to master another language. But we must not forget that old Brigham seriously affirmed that the 'Mormon God was a business God,' and this new de-

parture may be purely a 'business' strategy, based on a 'business' revelation, so as to retain the hold on these people a little longer."

The very "Christian" spirit breathed in this excerpt cannot fail to be appreciated by all who read it. The Independent must be very hard up for anti-"Mormon" material, to copy such untruthful and scurrilous not to say obscene language, from a tenth-rate and obscure sheet, known throughout the narrow sphere in which it circulates for one of the most ignorant, false and paltry things purporting to be a journal that is stricken from the press.

The creatures who write for it and periodically murder the English language with their bad orthography and ungrammatical sentences, know that services are regularly held here in German and Danish every Sunday for the benefit of the "Mormon" people speaking those languages. The announcements in the local newspapers of those services are familiar to them.

It is true that people from foreign nations are encouraged to learn the English language. The propriety of this must be clear to every thinking mind. The Latter-day Saints who come here from abroad intend to become citizens of the United States and make this their permanent home. They do not come, like the promoters of the Christian Advocate, with a Bible in one hand and a slanderous sheet in the other, to bear false witness against their neighbors for money, intending to leave when they have effected their mercenary object.

It is right that people who change country should change their language, so as to become familiar with all the institutions of the land of their adoption. Anyone but a hireling and a hypocrite making a business of lying for cash, would commend such a policy as the best both for the Scandinavian immigrant and for the country. But the "natural supposition" of the depraved and scoffing creature that penned the paragraph copied above, is one that would never occur to a genuine Christian or an ordinarily decent and sensible person.

The language attributed to the late President Brigham Young was not uttered by that departed theologian, statesman and colonist whom this very pious scribe elegantly refers to as "old Brigham." But we need not be surprised that a professional preacher who will lampoon the Deity will misrepresent as well as blackguard one of the worthy dead. We must confess some surprise, however, that the Independent, with all its anti-"Mormon" blindness and bitterness, has stooped so low as to pick that dirty thing out of the gutter of the Utah anti-Christian Advocate, and flaunt it before the "Christian" public in columns supposed to be devoted to religious information.

NOTHING RATIONAL IN THE WAY.

THERE is at least one paper in the South which seems to keep its head level on the "Mormon" question, and that is the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.

It is not swayed by the popular wind nor borne upon the tide of senseless rumor, but dispassionately views the situation with its own eyes and speaks in plain terms its own judgment. After hearing the objections which have been urged against the present movement for Statehood in Utah the Gazette thus expresses its opinion:

"The Territory of Utah now possesses all the requisite qualifications of Statehood, and should be admitted thereto without any further delay. The attempt to prolong its exclusion upon the ground that having been admitted as a State into the Union the legislature may possibly enact laws objectionable to the other States is utterly unwarranted and unprecedented. No such reason was ever before assigned for the exclusion of any other Territory, and is without the slightest justification in the case referred to. The constitution framed by the people of Utah is conformable to that of the United States, and why those people, any more than those of any other Territory that has been or may be admitted should be grossly and gratuitously insulted by expressed or implied doubts of their future fidelity, loyalty and patriotism, is what only those whose selfish interests will be subserved by keeping them still longer out of the Union, can tell."

There is the whole question, fairly presented. There is not a sound political reason why Utah should not become a State; not one tenable objection has been raised by those who have opposed it. That individuals who profit by the territorial vassalage under which Utah lingers should seek to bar her way to liberty is not surprising. And that they seek to slander the men who are working for her freedom is only to be expected from the methods that have always been employed by her unprincipled enemies. But that this should have any influence over Congress in determining the question, is not to be believed until the matter is put to the test. The supposed motives, the alleged doubtful sincerity, and the anticipated relapse of the promoters of the State movement after the work is accomplished, are mere matters of wild speculation with which Congress has nothing to do. Utah has all the ordinary qualifications for Statehood,

and her voting people have spoken in favor of the provisions which remove the barrier, said to be the only one, to her admission into the Union. Nothing more can be fairly demanded, and all the talk that has been raised to prevent the great consummation is only sound and fury, signifying nothing.

THE NEW POSTAL TREATY.

The new postal treaty between the United States and Mexico proposes reciprocal conditions by which packages not to exceed four pounds and six ounces may be sent by mail to and from between the two republics. Owing to the heavy tariff imposed by Mexico upon all commodities entering that country from the United States, which militates so powerfully against ordinary commercial intercourse of the two nations, this treaty will doubtless prove highly advantageous. Minister Romero thinks it will be worth \$10,000,000 to the United States in the transportation of American merchandise across the Rio Grande free from custom house restrictions and its ultimate increase of commercial relations with Mexico. It will be remembered that the late Congress conferred the power to negotiate such treaties upon the Postmaster General subject to the approval of the President, without any reference to the Senate.

It is understood that similar conventions have been proposed by the post-office department to fifteen other adjacent governments, two of whom, Costa Rica and Jamaica, have substantially accepted the conditions proposed. The new treaty with Mexico went into operation July 1st, and will undoubtedly prove advantageous even if it fails to realize the expectations of Minister Romero.

PIMA INDIAN TRADITION.

The Florence (Arizona) Enterprise tells of a custom that prevails among the Pima Indians which reminds one of the method adopted—according to the Book of Mormon—by the ancient inhabitants of this continent in transmitting from generation to generation the metallic records containing their continuous history. The manner of perpetuating tradition among the Pimas is doubtless derived from the ancient custom of continuing the written history. The Enterprise credits Judge J. D. Walker with saying:

"The Pima Indians select several promising youths of their tribe from time to time for repositories of their traditions, and they are carefully instructed in the historical legends pertaining to their tribe, being required to commit them faithfully to memory. They in turn instruct their successors, and thus preserve the traditions in the exact language recited by their ancestors of many years ago. They have knowledge of the tribe that built the old Casa Grande and other vast buildings, whose ruins now excite such interest and curiosity. The descendants of this tribe now live in Sonora."

THE DETAINED IMMIGRANT.

The exposure by the World of the arbitrary and illegal conduct of the Emigration Commission in New York, and especially of Commissioner Stephenson, particulars of which we have given to our readers, has enlisted much sympathy for the unfortunate immigrant, Ingjerd Johnson, and thwarted the unlawful project of the commissioners. The following dispatch was sent from Washington, and had the effect of a bombshell in their camp:

"C. F. Ulrich, President of the Emigration Commission, New York: Appeal in case of Ingjerd Johnson and child has been made to Secretary of Treasury, and it appears to be undisputed that friends in this country paid her passage and furnished her with railroad tickets to Minnesota and \$15 in money, and have tendered bond, with sufficient sureties, that immigrants shall not become a public charge. It is understood that she is strong, in good health and able by her own labor to support herself and child. It is also alleged that she came with her sister, who was allowed to land and take all her personal effects and proceed to Minnesota. If these facts are not controverted it would appear that the detained immigrants are not within the prohibited class and should be allowed to proceed to their place of destination. C. S. FAIRCHILD, Sec."

But it appears that in spite of this, the Board determined to send the woman back to her native land. And she would, no doubt, have been compelled to go on board the Thingebilia had it not been for Benjamin F. Blair, attorney for the American Emigrant Company, at whose instance the message from Secretary Fairchild was obtained. Finding that tickets had been secured for the woman and her child to sail on that vessel, he sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court. That put a block in the way of the Commissioners that they could not jump over, so Ingjerd Johnson remained and her wants were properly supplied. The Commissioners have stirred up a hornet's nest about their ears and one of them said to a World reporter:

"It is more by good luck than anything else that we have not got into scrapes of this kind before. Mr. Stephenson has always led us to believe that he knew all about law, and his legal knowledge has led us into this scrape. Now by the resolution of President Ulrich, which he has had to fight for months to get through, we are to have counsel at every meeting, and all matters on which there is any question will be referred to him. We are through with Stephenson as an attorney, and I for one am glad of it."

It is broadly intimated that the chief reason for the detention of this woman was the fact that her railroad ticket was for a road not in the pool fostered by the Commissioners. Other cases have had this complexion, and this may account for the animosity of Stephenson against "Mormon" immigrants, whose transportation from New York is not under control of the pool.

It is evident that a great deal of nonsense as well as cruelty and injustice attends the action of the Commissioners, and the storm that their conduct in the case of the Norwegian immigrant has raised, is likely to sweep away some at least of the abuses that have grown up under their maladministration. The World is entitled to great praise for its exposure of those abuses and the championship of the cause of Ingjerd Johnson.

ANTIDOTE TO OPIUM POISON.

THE case of suicide by morphine which occurred on Thursday night in this city, reminds us of a statement to the effect that three Buffalo physicians had recently discovered an antidote to that species of poisoning. A man who had taken an overdose of the drug was given over for dead after all usual expedients had been tried. It then occurred to the attending doctors that artificial respiration might be tried with some faint hope of restoration. The wind-pipe was opened, and a tube inserted, the bellows used being such as is employed in vivisection to keep an animal alive. By this means Drs. Fell, Campbell and Michael kept the lungs filled with fresh oxygen, and at once a change took place in the unconscious form and in a few hours the man was revived and out of danger. Assuming the story to be true, it is a most important discovery. It is reported that the physicians believe it will enable opium-poisoned patients to be uniformly treated with success.

A CHOICE ANTI-"MORMON" MORSEL.

As samples of the stuff which so-called "Christian" ladies deal out to people desirous of information on Utah and the "Mormons," we clip a paragraph or two from the San Francisco Examiner. They appeared in a report of the remarks of a Miss C. S. Burnett, at a meeting of the Young Women's Temperance Union in that city. The speaker professed to speak "by the card" as a resident of Salt Lake. She said:

"It is the doctrine of the Church that a woman cannot be a Christian and be unmarried."

"In the meeting houses are large tanks. These are for the baptism of the dead."

"I know of a man who has seven or eight wives and eighty-two children. It is impossible for him to provide for them, and the poor wives have to drudge and wear themselves out providing for their families. This is in accordance with the doctrines of the Church."

"Intermarriage is common and is sanctioned by their laws. The result is the production of an inferior race. Imbeciles and lunatics are numerous, and those diseases which are the result of licentiousness abound. The Mormons are a marked race; to this their scrofulous faces bear evidence."

After telling such baseless falsehoods as these, the lecturer to "Christian" young women had the impudence to say:

"I do not believe in the policy of wholesale denunciation. It hinders the work of Christian people and at the same time aggravates the feeling of enmity between them and the government."

Contrast this with the vile statements about a people who are known to be freer than any other people of equal number, from the excesses of the age and their physical effects! If Miss Burnett has been correctly reported, she may be classed among the pious reformers who desire to regenerate Utah by grossly and indecently maligning the "Mormons." Verily they will have their reward, and it will not be in the Kingdom of heaven!

DIGNITY OF WORK.

THROUGHOUT this country there is a general concern felt at the growing disinclination in the rising generation to perform manual labor. So great is the preference for that species of employment that enables the performer to wear a stand-up collar and white shirt, that the large cities are flooded with youthful idlers, large numbers

of them educated and capable. The consequent distress, and the numerous falls from respectability to the ways of crime are appalling.

While a similar disposition to shirk the sturdier paths of labor exists more or less in this community, there is no room to doubt that a host of youths are only prevented from learning a trade by the lack of the opportunity; therefore, that capital is not more liberally invested in industrial directions of the mechanical order is a matter for regret. But to urge a greater width of enterprise in that regard appears almost like whistling against the wind.

We would say to the boys, however, that they ought to avail themselves of what opportunities do exist to learn a useful trade—all trades are useful. To become master of one is a basis of independence, even if it be not pursued as a means from which to derive a livelihood.

We once heard of a wealthy gentleman in England who had a number of growing sons. One of them, sensing the fact that it was time for him to enter upon some busy pursuit of life, inquired of his father what his will was on the subject. "Go and learn a trade," was the prompt reply. There was no snobbery about that youth. He was worthy of his sire, who had acquired wealth by perseverance and honest industry. He at once hunted up a situation and became apprenticed to a cooper, worked hard and diligently at the trade for several years, becoming thorough and proficient in it. After he became a full-fledged journeyman he said to his father—"Well, I have taken your advice and learned a trade." The father expressed his pleasure, remarking: "Now, if ever you should meet with financial misfortune or reverse, you have your trade to fall back upon, by which you can earn a living without being dependent upon anybody." He then gave the dutiful son a sufficient sum with which he began business in any line that might suit his inclination. It is needless perhaps to state that he made good use of it and became wealthy and influential. A young man of such a disposition and characteristics could scarcely fall in attaining to such a position.

Children cannot be taught at too early an age the dignity of labor, and that it is becoming and honorable in all. If parents desire to rear human corks, to float uselessly and aimlessly upon the ocean of life, let them teach their offspring that certain classes of labor are degrading, because perhaps the hands have to be soiled in its performance. The noblest specimens of the race have been its greatest workers and many of them have been connected with what might be considered the commonest lines of labor.

THE PRESS AND PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

THE comments of the American press on the death of President John Taylor are a mass of evidence that, as we have often stated, most of the newspaper writers on "Mormonism" and the "Mormons" are grossly ignorant of our people, their leaders and their faith.

Some editors describe our deceased President as "a bold bad man" and his death as "a retribution," and others as "a harmless, weak old gentleman" whose decease was nothing but natural. One makes him "malevolent, despotic and brutal," another, "mild, affable and unstable." He is lauded as a "great organizer" with marvelous "constructive power," and at the same time condemned as possessed of "none of the qualities which distinguished his predecessor." If we are to believe the leading lights of journalism, he was at once "undoubtedly an intelligent and even able man," a "great writer and eloquent speaker" and "possessed of administrative ability," and also "weak in intellect, unstable in opinion and vacillating in action." What the editorial writers of the United States do not know about the "Mormons" and their leaders would make a bigger book than has ever been seen in any library.

As is customary at times like this we are told that "the entering wedge has been driven into 'Mormonism,'" this "interesting organization is left without a head at a moment when it stands in need of all the wisdom and strength that it possesses;" "the Church therefore is without a recognized supreme authority;" "disensions as to the leadership" are to "split Mormonism all to pieces;" there are "struggles" of certain gentlemen named for the "succession," and a great deal more nonsense of this kind, showing that these writers who are endeavoring to shape public sentiment have no understanding of the subject they are discussing.

An ordinary examination of the organization of the "Mormon" Church would show the folly of all these speculations. The Church is so organized that the decease, apostasy or removal for cause of any of its leading authorities, would have no serious or perceptible effect upon the system. The Council of the Twelve Apostles is the natural successor of the First Presidency. Instead of three Apostles, or Presiding High Priests at the head, there are now Twelve, who move up to their place without a jar or a tremor of what some please to call the "machinery" of the Church. The murder