

EDITORIALS.

In alluding to the late election in this city the New York *Herald*, speaking of the women's votes, asks:

"But what have our women's rights women to say of this illustration of the blessed effects of women suffrage among the Mormons? Let them speak their minds upon this subject."

Does it hurt the *Herald* to have the women vote; or are its objections directed against the manner in which they have exercised the right of suffrage? The *Herald* has always opened its columns to assaults upon the "Mormons" and has given full circulation to plans having for their object the crippling and division of the people of Utah. When woman suffrage was the panacea urged upon the nation to correct all the supposed ills which existed in Utah, the *Herald* was not averse to the project; in fact, it was willing that that scheme should be tried to the fullest extent. The Legislative Assembly, anxious to give the women every right, and to leave no shadow of excuse for the oft-repeated charge that they were oppressed and only needed the opportunity to throw off the yoke of bondage under which mendacious newspaper correspondents asserted they groaned, passed an act granting unto women this right. But though the members did all in their power to satisfy the *Herald* and others on that point, that paper still does not appear pleased. In fact, we do not believe that it can be suited with any plan which does not directly result in the disintegration of the people of Utah. So long as it thought that woman suffrage would bring this about, it favored its adoption. It ought to have learned by this time that its ideas respecting affairs here have been incorrect, and be more cautious in its recommendations and suggestions of plans to be adopted. When the New York *Herald* learns modesty, however, we shall think the millennium not far distant.

It appears from to-day's dispatches that the visit of the son of the Emperor Alexander to this country, which has been so often promised and then denied, is actually to take place, and that the fleet which is to bring him to this country left Cronstadt yesterday. He is expected at New York early in October. The event promises to create considerable stir in the east, and preparations on a grand scale are being made, to do honor to this scion of one of the most absolute and despotic of the European royal families. American antipathy to royalty is intense, if their avowed sentiments are any criterion of the national sentiment; but if a young sprig of royalty makes a visit to the country in state, the reception accorded to him amounts to an ovation. This was seen some years ago, when Prince Albert Edward of England came. The reception extended to him by the citizens of Republican America, was of a far more flattering description than he would be likely to meet with now from the people of Great Britain; in fact, the fuss made was perfectly ridiculous; and no doubt the visit of the young Russian will call forth a similar but more extended display. Republicanism and flunkeryism are incompatible, and such displays in the United States seem sadly out of place.

In the history of the world there can be found nothing more remarkable than the records of the Jewish race. Few, and insignificant, as they have ever been so far as numbers are concerned, they have yet been the centre of an interest to the civilized, and especially the Christian, races of the world which completely eclipses that attached to the mightiest nations. The "peculiar people," through the darkest ages of the Christian era, while enduring cruelty the most horrible, and suffering the effects of the exterminating and blood-thirsty edicts of tyrants, have preserved their identity, and have excited the wonder of all the rest of mankind by the extraordinary tenacity with which they have clung to their ancient traditions, and to their religion. These have been their life and their fidelity, them the Jews undoubtedly owe their preservation, as a distinct nationality. Fire and sword have in vain been used to induce the race to forsake the traditions and hopes of ancient Israel, and terrible as have been their sufferings, caused at different epochs, through religious intolerance, the persecutions and trials endured by any sect, or par-

ty, and by all combined, pale into insignificance when compared with what the Israelites have endured for their religion. Their steadfastness has seemed as immovable as the pillars of heaven. But wonderful as it has been, in all past ages, it has been reserved for these last days to witness what is called Jewish reform, or in other words, to witness Jews forsaking or apostatizing from the traditions of their fathers, and accommodating themselves in some respects to the tendencies of modern thought and civilization.

This singular movement has been gradually developing itself in this country for the past few years, and now we hear of orthodox and heterodox Jews, and of congregations of the house of Israel dividing because of their differences in religious views and sentiments.

The Baltimore *Sun* of a recent date, refers to something of this kind in that city. It says:

"The Eden street synagogue of this city, a few years ago, attended by a strictly orthodox congregation, is being repaired and renovated to meet the requirements of the reformed ritual. Family pews are being introduced, an organ of medium size, of Grecian style, and manufactured by Pomplitz, has been erected; and there are other evidences of progressiveness. The new prayer-book, similar to that in use in the Hanover street synagogue has been adapted, and is in keeping with the 'progress of the age,' which seems to have taken hold of the ancient religion of the children of Israel, as well as other and newer creeds; all prayers having reference to sacrifices, the return of Israelites to Jerusalem and a personal Messiah are omitted, and others substituted, having reference to the mission of Israel among mankind, the speedy acknowledgement by all men of one God, and other prayers of like character. The synagogue, it is thought, will be dedicated August 18.

One or two other synagogues in the same city are similarly divided; and of all the religious movements of the present day, none is more remarkable than that which has given birth to what is termed "Reformed Judaism" or apostasy. The Jewish seceders seem to be in the position of those mentioned by Ezekiel in connection with the parable of the dry bones: They have evidently lost hope of the fulfillment of the promises made to the ancient fathers; it may be that their day of awakening is near at hand.

The reform will no doubt be accepted by some as additional evidence that the world moves; and so it is,—of a moving on to scepticism and infidelity.

GENERAL FAIR IN THE SOUTH.—It has been determined to hold a general fair for Southern Utah, at the St. George Hall, on Friday September 1st, 1871, at 10 a. m., for the exhibition of Southern products, manufactures, skill and enterprise; at which premiums will be awarded. Efforts are being taken to create a general interest in this fair, and it will doubtless be a gathering from which much instruction will be derived, and a more general knowledge of the resources of the country be made public. Gatherings of this description are always interesting when properly arranged and managed, and we imagine that the coming fair at St. George can be made especially so. Probably as grand a display cannot be made there as might be witnessed at a fair in an old settled, populous and wealthy country; but it will be none the less advantageous and profitable on this account.

We are glad to learn that this fair is to be held; the community will be amply repaid by the benefits which will accrue from it for all the trouble and expense in getting it up. If they were more common in the Territory, we think it would be better for agriculturists, manufacturers, mechanics, and, in fact, every class. They would afford opportunities for the members of these classes to mingle together, interchange views, compare products and collect a stock of ideas that would last them until another fair would be held; besides arousing a spirit of healthy emulation and progress that would be attended with immense results to the country at large. The last exhibition of this kind that was held in this city was attended with excellent results, greater, probably, than the Society under whose auspices it was conducted, hoped for. Since then the community has made considerable progress, and a very creditable fair could now be held in this city, if early and thorough steps were taken to have one. But we have wandered from the fair to be held at St. George, and have entered into the advocacy of the holding of fairs at other places. Every one who can contribute to make the St. George fair a complete success, should spare no pains to do so.

Under the efficient management of Jos. E. Johnson, Esq., who is chairman of the committee (M. P. Romney, Esq., being

Secretary) to arrange for and manage the fair, we feel assured that it will be a great success.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON.—The Secretary of the Navy has given the quarantine commissioners at New York the use of two ships, the *Delaware* and *Albany*, to be anchored at quarantine in the lower bay for the temporary detention of persons arriving who have been exposed to cholera.

An arrangement has just been concluded between the United States and Germany, to take effect on the first of October next, which reduces the rate of international postage for prepaid letters, if exchanged between the two countries by closed mail, via England, from ten to seven cents for each half-ounce or under; unpaid letters will be charged double prepaid rates after the deduction of the amount prepaid.

WILLIAMSPORT.—There was a fire last night at the stable of the Waverly House. The wind blew a gale and the flames spread rapidly. Thirty buildings were consumed, including the Waverly House, ex-governor Packer's residence, the Mulberry Street Church, and many stores and private dwellings. Loss \$125,000, insurance \$75,000.

NEW YORK.—Late foreign journals just received, give interesting details of the trials of the communist prisoners at Versailles. In the examination of Assi the following colloquy took place:

President to Assi.—"You gave orders for the assassination of Generals Leconte and Thomas, on the eighteenth of March?"

"It is false!" replied Assi.

"Were you not chief of the commune against the government?"

"Yes."

"You attacked us and we accepted the struggle, and you voted for the massacre of the hostages?"

"Yes," again was the firm reply, "because, when at war, it is necessary to resort to retaliation."

Murmurs of indignation arose among the audience, but Assi only smiled disdainfully.

The President asked: "Why did you purchase sulphur and coal? You wished to burn down Paris?"

The accused retorted by observing that the troops had done their worst by firing explosive shells into the city.

"It is an infamous lie," cried the public prosecutor, greatly moved; "you made requisitions for petroleum."

"It was unnecessary to do so," replied Assi, "the forts were full of it."

Assi, in answer to a question from the President, did not seem to deny his affiliation with the international society, and admitted that he was a member of the central committee, and was at the central committee on the tenth of March. He was not at the Rue de Rositres, and knew nothing of the executions of Generals Thomas and Le Comte.

Assi went on to say that he had not opposed the law in relation to hostages, but should not himself have executed them; he had said that the only way to save their brethren at Versailles was to threaten reprisals.

"An eye for an eye" was his maxim. Graven exclaimed, "You have taken three eyes for one!"

He had signed the decree for pulling down the Vendome column. Other decrees were imputed to him which he had not signed, but he admitted he had not protested and never thought of resigning on account of them.

The terrible details brought out at the trials created the profoundest indignation in the public mind.

Forty suits for damages have been commenced against the Staten Island Ferry Co., by the relatives of the victims of the late disaster.

The horse disease is still prevalent in Brooklyn: two hundred horses belonging to the City R. R. Co. are laid up by it.

A meeting of the International Society was held yesterday, and arrangements made for the collection of funds in aid of the Communist exiles in Switzerland.

A letter in the *Journal De Brussels* states that a meeting of the International took place at Geneva, at which thirty committees were represented. Something was said about giving the other capitals of Europe a taste of the Communist regime such as the Paris vicinity had enjoyed.

H. T. Helmbold denies that he attempted to commit suicide at Long Branch to-day; he says that while gun-

ning, having discharged one barrel, he put his mouth to the barrel to clear it, and accidentally discharged the other barrel by touching the cock with his knee. His injuries are slight.

AUSTIN, 21.—Last Saturday night, two prisoners, named Joseph Phillips and Charles Fowler, escaped from the jail in this city by sawing off the hinges of the cell door with a saw manufactured from a steel shank of one of Fowler's shoes. Yesterday morning, some Indians, whom the Sheriff had employed to assist him, came upon the fugitives, at their camp near Simpson's Park, when a fight ensued, in which Fowler was killed, Phillips escaping unhurt. No blame is attached to the Indians or the Sheriff, as the killing appears to have been done in self defense.

ST. LOUIS, 22.—A terrible affray occurred at Harrisonville, on Saturday. Tom Sabine, a noted desperado, and ex-bushwhacker, came to town, got drunk, and run a muck through the streets with a revolver, and shot and killed two inoffensive citizens before any one was able to shoot him, though a large posse were after him. A well directed load of buck-shot finally finished him.

LOS ANGELES, 21.—The reported riotous disturbance at the Republican meeting in San Bernardino last week, and the threats against the American flag, etc., are now generally contradicted. The report seems to have originated from the fight which occurred at the time.

A dispatch from Los Flores this afternoon, says the Indian Capt., General Manacito, and party have fled to San Luis Rey, they are pursued by Oligario and his band, and if they meet, a fight will certainly ensue. There are no demonstrations against whites so far as known, but there is a general feeling of alarm. A small military force from the drum barracks will reach Pola to-morrow and afford protection and quell the revolt. A dispatch says that this state of affairs has grown out of the unfortunate appointment of Oligario, as chief, by the county judge of San Diego Co.

NEW YORK.—This morning Felix Darcy killed his wife and made an ineffectual attempt to kill his two children, and then cut his own throat; it is supposed he was insane.

The city and county revenue reform association held a meeting yesterday and resolved to employ two distinguished lawyers from outside the State to prosecute the leading men of the Tammany ring. Senators Trumbull and Hendricks are mentioned as men of the right stamp.

Late foreign papers contain accounts of the cholera in Russia, from which it appears there is a heavy mortality from the disease in that country, in proportion to the population. In St. Petersburg, from the first appearance of the disease, on the 29th of August, 1870, there have been 6,817 cases and 2,797 deaths. In Moscow and its environs the epidemic is of a malignant character. In some remote villages where medical assistance is difficult to obtain, it has committed fearful ravages. The following is the report from Moscow of the 1st instant: Cases remaining 573, new cases 69, deaths 33. Since the 13th of March there have been 3,568 cases, and 1,643 deaths. The cholera has appeared in several parts of the Government of Vlodimiri, but the proportion of fatal cases is small. At Cronstadt on the 19th of July there were 419 cases and 211 deaths; at Wilna to the 11th of July there had been 1,136 cases and 572 deaths; at Tamboff, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, there had been 2,054 cases to the 21st of July, and 1,242 deaths; at Rebinsk, a very important corn depot on the Volga, more than half the cases proved fatal. Many of the inhabitants are leaving the country where the disease is most prevalent. In some sections the accounts are more favorable.

Another party of Japanese have arrived here, via San Francisco. They have come to be educated, while some start for Europe for the same purpose.

SARATOGA, 23.—There was great interest to-day in the race between "Longfellow" and "Helmbold."

During the first three miles "Longfellow" led by from one to two lengths. "Helmbold" began to gain on the last of the third mile, passing under the string half a length ahead. "Longfellow" lost steadily during the last mile, "Helmbold" leading three lengths at first quarter, six at the half mile, and finishing sixteen lengths ahead of "Longfellow," amid the most tremendously enthusiastic cheers.

Address of Church Emigration Agent.—Mr. William C. Staines, Box 2957, New York.