

EDITORIALS.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says in the *Christian Union* that the Orange societies should parade next year without a banner less or one inscription rubbed out. They should not do it on an implied promise that, if protected for once, they will then do it no more. They ought to move through the streets of New York until nobody thinks of molesting them. So long as a bewildered magistrate forgets his duty toward the Orangemen, the public good, he argues, requires the continuance of their processions. If they do not march through the streets of the city next year, he declares they will betray a sacred duty.

If Mr. Beecher thinks it so essential to have Orange processions, which, he says, maintain a living principle, that lies at the foundation of modern civilization, what would his views be respecting the militia of Utah Territory standing up for their constitutional right to bear arms? Mayor Hall may have been bewildered at New York, but we have had an acting-governor in this Territory who is worse than bewildered. He thinks that by a few written sentences he can prevent the militia from assembling, or taking part in celebrations of national events—a militia which was organized before he was in his teens! The militia of this country was organized upwards of twenty-two years ago—nearly two years before the organization of Utah Territory. An acting-Governor, whose ideas of his own power and authority exceed all those entertained by the Royal Governors sent out by the Government of Britain to the Colonies, a mere boy, who has not the qualifications for a responsible clerkship, imagines that by the dash of his pen he can control this organization, disarm it, or reduce it to chaos! There may be some hopes for a bewildered man, but for a senseless one, what can be done?

IN consequence of the amount of travel there has been between the district where the small-pox exists and the city, public opinion has demanded that strict measures should be taken by the City authorities to control and to prevent the spread of the contagion. The following Resolution was passed by the City Council last evening, and posted up in the streets this morning, by which authority is given to the City Physicians to quarantine or isolate cases of this kind and to make and enforce any regulations they may deem necessary to control the disease.

Resolution in relation to Small-Pox.

Be it resolved by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that in view of the probability of the city being infected with the Small-Pox, the Quarantine Physicians are hereby ordered and directed to immediately quarantine or isolate every case reported to, and decided by them to be small-pox, or varioloid, and are hereby authorized to make and enforce any regulations necessary in the premises. In case of neglect or refusal on the part of any person to comply with the requirement of the law, in reference to removal, or otherwise, upon the report of the Physicians to that effect to the Mayor, or any Alderman, the said Mayor or Alderman shall issue an order to the City Marshal, who shall immediately call to his aid the necessary assistance, and proceed to carry out the requirements of the law.

This action will be approved by all well-disposed citizens, and under the circumstances is essentially necessary. The convenience and wishes of a single individual, or of a few individuals, cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the public weal. It may appear hard to some who may be attacked with the disease, to be isolated; but a little reflection will convince every person that this is the only safe course that can be pursued. These means have proved effectual in other cities in the Territory where this dreadful disease has made its appearance, and if enforced here, they will be attended with similar results.

THE life of a poor "stow away," by the name of Mark Auburn, came to a sad termination the other day in New York. After the steamship *Idaho* left Liverpool for New York on her last trip this man was discovered stowed away in the hold of the vessel. Anxious to get to America and having no means with which to pay his passage, he had taken this method of crossing the ocean. When hauled out he made a frank statement of his reasons for hiding himself. The captain determined,

however, to carry Auburn back with him to Liverpool; and when the *Idaho* reached New York, he was placed in a small room to await the time of departure. He made many attempts to escape; but did not succeed until he cut away the small window of his prison and climbed out. His only way of reaching the shore from that point was by crawling over the hawser by which the ship was fastened to the pier. He tried the passage, lost his grip and fell into the dock and was drowned.

A MURDER trial of extraordinary interest was brought to a close a few days since at Chicago. The name of the accused was Alfred Zeigenmeyer, a German, and of the victim, Mr. W. Gumbleton. The circumstances of the case, very briefly told, are as follow:

Gumbleton, an Irish gentleman, came to this country in the early part of last year, bringing a letter of credit for a large sum on the banking house of Blake Bros., in New York. The letter was accepted, but Mr. Gumbleton was induced to leave a large amount of the money on deposit, to draw as he required, that course being considered safer than traveling with the whole of it on his person.

Shortly after his arrival he formed the acquaintance of Zeigenmeyer, the acquaintance soon ripening into the closest intimacy, and they went on a pleasure tour from place to place during last summer and fall. Gumbleton drawing on the firm of Blake & Co., for money, as he required it. Towards the close of the year the last of the deposit was drawn. Mr. Gumbleton's check being presented for the same, and duly honored. In the early part of last January the dead body of an unknown man was recovered from Lake Michigan, and though it had evidently been several weeks in the water, there were strong indications of death having been caused by violence.

The case was placed in the hands of the detectives, and facts were ferreted out which led to the identification of the body as that of Mr. Gumbleton. Subsequent investigations revealed the intimacy that had existed between him and Zeigenmeyer, and suspicion of foul play on the part of the latter was so strong that he was tracked, and it was discovered that he had left this country for Germany, his native land, about the time the last of Gumbleton's money was withdrawn from the firm of Blake Bros.

The detective who had worked the case thus far, armed with the necessary authority of law, pursued Zeigenmeyer to Germany, and there learned that on his return he had been very flush of money, and this with other facts led to his arrest on a charge of murder, and he was brought back to this country for trial.

The very best counsel was employed by the prisoner, and during his trial the evidence, though only circumstantial, no witness having seen him murder the deceased, was very conclusive. It was proved that the prisoner was the person who had presented Gumbleton's check, and drawn the last of the money belonging to him in the custody of Blake Bros., but the defence attempted to impress the jurors with the idea that while their client might have been guilty of forgery, there was nothing to show that he had been guilty of murder. Their attempt failed, and after a week's patient hearing of the case, and a three hours' deliberation by the jury, a verdict of "guilty" was returned; but the strictly circumstantial nature of the evidence was allowed to operate in the prisoner's favor, and instead of the highest penalty of the law being awarded, he was sentenced to twenty-one year's imprisonment.

THE small-pox is rapidly increasing in violence, with every chance of becoming a terrific and deadly plague during the summer at Brooklyn, New York. The members of the King's County Medical Society, thinking some action necessary in regard to this contagion, met at Brooklyn on the 19th inst. A lengthy report, which had been prepared by the Executive Committee, was read, and formed the subject of a short debate. The report set forth that during the year ending July, 1st, there had been 1,354 cases of small-pox. For the first five months new cases had developed themselves at the rate of one a day. For the last seven days an average of four new cases a day occurred. For the last three months there had been six new cases a day, and for the last month there had been eight new

cases every day. The physicians of Brooklyn are very solicitous that the people should be vaccinated at once; they assert that a resolute and united movement in favor of vaccination will cut the progress of the disease short. They do not want small-pox patients, as they damage their practice. A person suffering from disease would not be likely to summon to his relief a doctor, some of whose patients he knew to have the small-pox.

THEODORE TILTON is jubilant. He informs his readers of the *Golden Age* that there is a decided break in the "Mormon" line. And who, may it be supposed, is the chief instrument in effecting this break? No less a personage than Susan B. Anthony. Hear his description of her labors. Speaking of a meeting which she attended, he says, she

"Prophesied as she was moved, in true Quaker fashion, saying things which a less brave and impulsive soul would not have dared to utter then and there, and beautiful women wept and men ached to applaud by shouting."

All this will be news to our readers. They will be curious to know when and where Miss Anthony uttered such wonderful prophecies which required so much daring to make public. She certainly had every opportunity that could be desired to say what she wanted; for Mrs. Stanton and herself had public meetings in the Tabernacle, which both sexes attended, and they had a private meeting, to which none but women were admitted.

There are so many contestants for the honor of making a break in the "Mormon" line, that Mr. Tilton will have to be awake to secure any laurels for Miss Anthony. There has scarcely been a time since we can recollect that there have not been claimants for this honor. We could name twenty who are now in the Territory, each one of whom prides himself on the idea that he is the agent to accomplish this. The Triumvirate think they deserve great credit for the courage and finesse they have displayed since they have been here; if there is not a break in the "Mormon line," they are not to blame. Then we have the acting-Governor. There is something touching, his admirers think, in the heroism which he displayed respecting the celebration of the Fourth of July. He would be delighted with the credit of making a break in the line. We might mention many more who will not concede to Mr. Tilton that Miss Anthony is entitled to any honor of which they themselves are not worthy.

How long will it require to satisfy preachers, politicians, editors, etc., that a break in the "Mormon" line cannot be made? It might be thought that the experience of the last forty-one years would have taught them something. But crowd after crowd of these classes have arisen, each flattering itself that it would succeed where its predecessors had failed. We have had a "ring" here, a combination that flattered itself that the solution of the problem was in its hands. Its members have not lacked position, money, and a certain kind of influence, and what have they accomplished? Their prospects for success are not so encouraging as they were months ago. Baffled, foiled and discomfited on every hand, they have not succeeded in anything. When they have framed a scheme to make a break in the "Mormon" line, it has in the end plagued and annoyed themselves. Let any man acquainted with affairs here for the past few months calmly reflect upon and weigh the events which have transpired during that period, and he will be forced to acknowledge this. But who will learn from this the folly of forming schemes? Some may. But for some time to come there will be people found who will re-enact the proceedings of the "ring" and feel as sanguine of success as its members now are, or as Theodore Tilton is of Miss Anthony's visit. If Judges and Governors could be profited by the lessons of the past, the present incumbents should exhibit some sense. If these lessons could be of benefit, then Branderbury, Brochus, Drummond, Echols, Sinclair, Cradlebaugh and others among the Judges; and Harding, Dawson and another among the Governors, would not have made asses of themselves in vain. Mr. Tilton might write more sensibly about "The Mormon Experiment" if he were better acquainted with its history, or if he were to visit the country.

THE details which are gradually reaching this country of the famine now raging in some portions of Persia are of the most heart-rending character. In five of the largest ports of that kingdom the sufferings of the people are said to be so fearful as to defy tongue to describe. Money in Persia is worth five times more than in this country, and at a late date the prices of grain per bushel in the afflicted districts were: wheat \$8 (equal to \$40 here) barley \$7, millet \$6; and cotton seed and rice at still higher prices. In some of the villages three-fifths of the inhabitants have died of starvation, and those who remain are so emaciated that they look very little like human beings. The dead and dying are met with in every direction on the streets; while the armies of the hungry are so numerous that shopkeepers have to beat them off with clubs. So great are their sufferings that blood, the flesh of dead horses and donkeys, the husks of barley or anything that can be eaten is eagerly sought after by the hungry crowds, from whom lamentations and cries for bread are continually heard. They will sell their clothing or anything they possess that will fetch a few pence, in order to obtain a morsel of bread; while mothers are heard frantically crying: "What shall I do, my children are dying for bread." Mr. Bruce, of the Church Missionary Society, says that three-fourths of the people of Ispahan are without bread.

The famine is not confined to the people, the horses are dying for want of straw; and the moment one falls for want his bones are stripped of flesh by hungry people on the watch for such chances. In the South of Persia the ravages of hunger are said to be so fearful that whole families are dying off, and the dead lie without burial.

THE abolition of the purchase system in the British army, just effected by Gladstone, furnishes another illustration of the march of the popular will, and is an event of such importance that its accomplishment is a matter of wonder and pleasure to all in the least acquainted with the extent to which class privilege is carried in that country.

This reform has been long talked of, and its accomplishment will put an end to the glaring abuse of the acquisition of important offices by incapables, and will give a show for promotion and the attainment of the highest military rank by the most capable men. This was one great secret to the wonderful success of Napoleon I., he never missed promoting true merit when he discovered it. The reverse has been the case with the British army, for the aristocratic possessor of the necessary amount of pounds, shillings and pence, no matter how incapable, could purchase a commission in the army if he desired to do so, and he was then tolerably sure thereafter of promotion and a life of affluence through nepotism. The result has been that, no matter how valiant, or how great prodigies may have been performed in actual service by British soldiers, their officers, if not deficient in pluck, have very often been notorious for inefficiency. The famous poem of Tennyson, in honor of the gallant six hundred decimated at Balaclava, furnishes a capital illustration in point.

The measure, as might have been expected, met with most vigorous opposition from the House of Lords; but the ministry, equally as resolved to abolish a system so disgraceful, had recourse to a master stroke of state-craft to accomplish their ends, and induced the Queen to withdraw the royal assent originally making it lawful, thus rendering nugatory the efforts of the aristocratic wing of the government to baffle the scheme.

The triumph of the measure will, it is said, effect a reduction in the national revenue of seven millions per annum; while the disposal of the numberless drones now holding positions in the army for which they receive high salaries, may cost millions more; but the popular mind, warned by the experience of the Crimea, in which the incapacity of British army officers was so apparent, and excited by recent military events in France, and the talked-of probabilities of an invasion of Britain by the invincible Germans, demanded the proposed reform in hopes of being better prepared for casualties hereafter in which the utmost efficiency in both officers and soldiers will be required. There is no question that the lesson taught by Germany in her recent conflict in France will be heeded by all the governments and peoples of Europe, and the abolition of one of the most shameful features in the army may be regarded as its first fruits in England.