

NATURALIZATION AND VOTING.

The approaching election is causing some activity among those who are not naturalized but are entitled to be, so that one good effect of the contest comes among us beforehand. The acquisition of citizenship is not merely a privilege but a duty—one that is owing to one's self primarily and secondarily to his family and friends, not necessarily in order that he may become a politician and not altogether that he may vote, but that he may become a member of the great national household—the most honorable, independent, progressive and prosperous family in the world. To enter and become a part and parcel of it with so little of trouble and expense is another of its distinguished features, one that alone places it at the front of the array of nations, but it is only one feature out of many.

The NEWS has often answered questions regarding the subject of naturalization, and does so with pleasure. The readers cannot ask so many as to dispense us so long as a desire for information is the impelling motive. The following were received this morning:

1.—The father takes out his papers before the son is 18 years old; can the latter vote with one set of papers?

2.—A man takes out papers and votes in Colorado, Nebraska and Montana, and comes to Utah; can he vote without getting out papers here?

The answer to the first question is—The son does not have to take out papers of any kind. The father's becoming a citizen before the son is of age makes the latter a citizen if he continues to reside in the country; naturally he could vote anywhere in the United States upon complying with local regulations.

The second question is somewhat obscure. If a man has taken out both papers he is entitled to vote anywhere in the country, subject, as above stated, to local laws. In some states he could vote after taking out his first or declaratory papers, but that does not obtain in Utah. If he has taken out both papers in any of the places named or anywhere else in the United States before a court thereof, he does not need to take out papers here; his being a citizen in any place makes him one in all places. But no matter how complete his citizenship he would still have no right to vote here without being registered, and to acquire this a general residence of six months and one of at least thirty days immediately preceding registration, in the precinct wherein he registers are required.

WALKING WALKED OUT.

Pedestrianism as a means of professional money-making seems to have about run its course. While enthusiastic crowds used to gather around the tanbark path and watch with increasing interest the walkers as they pursued their monotonous labor, it is doubtful if such sport could now be made sufficiently attractive to make the box receipts and the expenses balance. Certain it is that no one seems willing to undertake such an enterprise these times; and it looks as though the

present generation had enough and knew it.

It does not follow, though, that walking is a performance to be discredited. It is at once a means of health, strength and grace even though its power to make money is gone, though in other forms there is now and then "something in it." We read of the correspondent of two English papers, Edward Holmes by name, arriving at Vancouver on the 28th of August, having walked from Montreal, 2906 miles, over the Canadian Pacific railroad track, in 2700 hours, breaking the world's record for long-distance walking. The best previous record was 1000 miles in 1000 hours. He walked actually in ninety days and rested twenty-seven, making 117 in all. He had wagered to cover the distance in 136 days. His average distance was thirty-five miles a day and the longest in any day fifty-two. Holmes is a great lover of pedestrianism, having walked across the island of Japan, Central America and the Siamese peninsula.

THE STRUGGLING RUSSIANS.

The NEWS has previously spoken of the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia which was recently promulgated and is now in force. In doing so we have endeavored to extenuate nothing nor set down aught in malice, but the good points might the more forcibly commend themselves to our people, and the bad ones, whether palpable or sinister, might be opposed. Of course, nearly all Russo-American executive agents of the former government are against the treaty and naturally it is a part of their program to engender a feeling against it where none such exists among American citizens, and to cultivate and stimulate it where it does exist; but this we cannot afford to endorse altogether.

A society has recently been formed in New York city whose purpose is agitation of the subject of abrogation of the treaty. The NEWS is in receipt of one of its circulars which contains twenty reasons why that object should be accomplished. Some of these are forcibly if not irresistibly stated, others are manifestly partisan conclusions, and it is possible that some are exaggerations if nothing more. As a few will convey an idea of the whole, we present the first six herewith:

1.—Because the founders of the American Republic would have refused to enter into such a treaty.

2.—Because the compact is today condemned and opposed by the most thoughtful, patriotic and humane citizens of the United States.

3.—Because, as shown by its own terms, it is a treaty not between one people and another, but between the people of the United States and the czar of Russia.

4.—Because the treaty was framed in the interest of the Russian government, and will yield to the United States none of the reciprocal advantages which it is the object of reciprocal treaties to secure.

5.—Because any surrender, under this treaty, would be a surrender of the lesser to the greater offender against the moral sentiment and order of mankind.

6.—Because the treaty will enable the

Russian government to extradite men for common-law offenses and punish them afterwards for political offenses.

That the czar rules with a heavy hand and divides his away with no man or set of men of mortal clay is a hereditary but none the less objectionable feature of Russian life; that Siberia contains a large and growing population of men and women whose only offense if any was political and whose trial if there were one was before a tribunal organized to convict, is a matter of common understanding; that ignorance and squalor among the masses, if not enforced are at least the inevitable result of a singly personal and absolute hierarchy, is not to be disputed; and that the advancement and enlightenment of the age cry out for some measures of social reform and political relaxation among the Muscovites, is a fact that appeals to our visual or aural faculty every day. Under these circumstances we may not look upon Russian societies upon our soil with the same discredit and suspicion as are attached to organizations of anarchists, socialists, communists and the like. So long as the Russians are not engaging in practical nihilism here—that is, in endeavoring to perfect plans to build their country up by tearing it down—so long are they likely to command a large following of sympathizers. The New York society solicits financial aid, which may be remitted to Henry A. Oakley, treasurer, 62 William street.

THE CATHOLICS IN AMERICA.

The session of the Catholic congress at Chicago yesterday, as told in our dispatches, is an event of which the people of the United States should make a note. Papal Delegate Satoli was present and delivered his first public address since his appointment to his high office. He greeted the American Republic in the name of the pope and called on the Catholics to go forward with the "book of Christian truth" in one hand and the Constitution of the country in the other. The scene is described as most dramatic and affecting, "the representative of the Roman pontiff literally shaking under the stress of the excitement of the occasion."

The thing to be noted is that in this address the pope, through his mouth-piece Satoli, speaks directly to the people of the United States, lifting his hands in benediction upon the Republic, as if the people of this nation were already his loyal and devoted subjects, acknowledging his supremacy and eager to accept his blessings. That this is premature need not be argued, since millions of American citizens are entirely indifferent to such benefits and millions more are decidedly opposed to them. And that Satoli keenly felt the awkwardness of his position may be inferred from the nervous excitement he displayed while speaking in the name of Leo.

It cannot be considered a secret that the head of the Roman church is laboring for supremacy in this country as well as in other parts of the earth. Nor can it be denied that his representatives are most skilful in employing a variety of means for the gaining of this end. Educational institutes, the