

microbes it contained, and in passing along the gutters and through the sewers it contributed to the disinfection of both of them by the chlorine it still contained.

If the experience of Havre in this matter can be realized in other municipalities, and the purification of sewage be shown to be due to the electrolyzation of the salt sea water, as the inventor of the system and those who made the official tests claim has been fully demonstrated, the system is a marked advance in methods of sanitation which is without a parallel in this century. The new discovery is now receiving the attention of scientific men in Europe and in this country, and the result of their inquiries will be received with interest.

WELLMAN'S RETURN.

With the return of Mr. Wellman and party to Tromsø, another failure to reach the extreme north of our globe is added to the long list of fruitless attempts of a similar kind. Yet, Mr. Wellman's expedition is a notable one. In a remarkably brief time he succeeded in reaching almost the 81st degree, and added some points of interest to our geographical knowledge. He demonstrated that the aluminum boats were perfectly serviceable for Arctic explorations and found enough encouragement in his experience on his first "flying trip" to the north to induce him to promise to make another attempt next year.

The cause of his failure this time, he says, was the loss of the Ragvald Jarl, by which accident his communication with the world was cut off. This statement does not seem entirely consistent with the original plan, which was that, as long as the boats and provisions were safe, the party would push on towards the north and if necessary stay the winter over on Danes island, where we believe, supplies were stored away for that purpose. But probably the explorer, not knowing that his friends were already endeavoring to send him another ship to take the place of the lost vessel, concluded to be on the safe side and rather return to civilization in time than to risk his and his companions' lives in the frozen regions. Probably also he found the difficulties of progressing on the broken surface of ice much greater than he had at first anticipated.

Public interest in polar expeditions seem at present to be less than it used to be. It is argued that when the highest latitude once is reached, nothing of particular interest is added to the knowledge of our globe, beyond what is now known. It is therefore thought that the property and lives sacrificed in those explorations are a greater outlay than the practical results of the explorations can possibly justify. Notwithstanding this, the desire to penetrate the mysteries of those regions still burns in the hearts of many adventurers, and it is probably time enough to express an opinion upon the actual value or worthlessness of the discoveries yet to be made there, or in any other part of the globe, when such discoveries actually have been made. For theories very often are upset by the actual facts, and what we suppose we know by deduction is some-

times proven no knowledge at all. What the earth really is beyond that barrier of ice in the north that is what the explorers are trying to find out, and what they, no doubt, some day will be able to tell.

THE PONY EXPRESS.

With some of the relics that are being presented to the committee on the Veteran's excursion to Saltair on the 20th inst. are copies of newspapers published in this city in early days; and among these are issues containing the news of the world as it was carried over the Plains by pony express. Instead of the dispatches coming "per Western Union line," as for a quarter of a century past, the legend at the column's head was "Latest Telegraph by Pony." One feature which caused this service to be highly valued by the people (besides the money cost, which at the beginning of 1861 was "reduced to \$2 per half ounce for letter postage") was the fact that it brought the news during the intensely exciting period of the opening of the great civil war. It was delivered with wonderful promptness, too, for the distance and conditions, the dispatches being brought through from the frontier and published in ten days, even in the winter time. For instance, on February 15, 1861, there was printed news of the nation east of the Missouri up to February 5. This same issue, by the way, contains an account of the first serious fighting in Florida; the secession proceedings in several of the states; the demand of Isaac Hayne for the surrender of the U.S. forts in South Carolina to that state; the projected attempt to prevent the inauguration of President Lincoln, and a host of kindred items, including the famous dispatch of the secretary of the treasury, John A. Dix, regarding the order to arrest the traitor Captain Brushwood, which was seized by command of the governor of Alabama and forwarded to the governor of Louisiana (both states being in rebellion), and which reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—To Hemphill Jones: Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Brushwood, assume command of the revenue cutter McClelland, and obey orders I gave through you. If Capt. Brushwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, Lieut. Caldwell will consider him a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If he attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot. (Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

YES, SIR.

S. Worthington, writes from Payson, Utah county, as follows:

As there is some dispute here on citizenship questions, I thought I would write you on the matter, hoping to get the desired information through your paper:

A married couple come to this country (the United States) and make it their temporary home, say for weeks, months, or years, as the case may be. They afterwards return to their native country. But while here children, are born to them. These children while they are minors, go with their parents. They afterwards return here. The question is,

Does the fact that they were born in this country give them the rights of native born citizens, without taking out naturalization papers?

This, in view of the present registration of voters, is an important question, and if you can give the desired information it probably will dispel some doubts about the matter.

Another question: If an ambassador, minister, consul, or other government officer has children born to him while abroad representing the United States government, would these children have the same rights as American born citizens?

To each of these inquiries the NEWS replies, Yes, sir.

As to the first case stated, the national Constitution, in Article XIV, Section I, amendments, provides that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside." When the children whom our correspondent refers to attain the age of 21 years and place themselves within the jurisdiction of the United States, their rights as native born citizens are unaffected by the non-citizenship of their parents or by their period of residence in a foreign land. The naturalization laws do not apply to them. They are citizens.

Regarding the second inquiry, it may be suggested that in such instances as those cited the home of an American official, or of an American citizen, as the deck of an American vessel, is American soil, and children born there are recognized by the citizenship laws as native born. On this subject the Revised Statutes of the United States, sec. 2172, provide that "the children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof."

NO FIELD FOR ANARCHY.

If the information conveyed in a dispatch proves correct, that a gigantic conspiracy has been unearthed in Chicago, planned for the purpose of destroying property by fire and attempting a genuine anarchistic uprising, severe measures should be taken to exterminate the whole gang, or at least render its members harmless. Public safety requires this. But still more, it is necessary to give the anarchists abroad an effective warning that this country is no prosperous field for the propagation of their doctrines. There seems to be an idea among foreign anarchists that a country where liberty prevails and the laborers constitute a controlling element, is ripe for their teachings. This mistake is perhaps natural to those who do not know that the American workingman is, everything considered, far different from the starving masses of European countries. Every sober, industrious laborer in this country has some property, some interests to guard against destructive plotters, and these are therefore likely to find among the working classes their most potent opponents. The sooner they learn this fact the better for themselves; and if the lesson of the Haymarket tragedy is already forgotten, something is needed to refresh the