

EDITORIALS

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

THE documentary declarations of principles upon which the government of the United States was founded, and some of which are declared and held to be the supreme law of the land, have clearly in view the maintenance of the civil and religious liberties of the people, an object ever dear to Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Americans.

This was the main point of contention on the part of the colonies against the mother country, the battles of the Revolution were fought in consequence, and the federal union was the result.

The recent civil war was fought in defence of equal rights for the people to civil and religious liberty, and resulted in abolishing involuntary servitude except as a judicial punishment for crime, and in endowing the negro with civil and religious rights and privileges equally with the Caucasian.

Recent amendments to the constitution have had similar objects in view.

The legislation of Congress as a rule is of the same character, and would be always, inevitably, if it were invariably strictly constitutional, but clique and party interests sometimes cause a deviation.

The Utah law of 1882 is one instance of unconstitutional legislation, and, it is said, did not receive executive sanction.

All the bills presented of recent years in Congress, ostensibly to insure the execution of the laws in Utah, have been more or less unconstitutional, most of them grossly so. The reason of this is they have been prepared and pushed by narrow-minded partizanship and baseless but bitter prejudices. Such partizanship and such prejudices saw only their own selfish ends, without the most remote thought or the slightest care for the general welfare, or the rights and privileges of the people.

The Poland Bill, as it first passed the House, was grossly unconstitutional. As it passed both Houses and became law it was also unconstitutional, and unmistakably restrictive of the civil and religious liberties of the people, but not nearly so much so as when it was sent to the Senate.

The House evidently was glad to get rid of it in any form, having been button-holed and bored about it all the blessed six months' session by lobbyist federal officials, absentees from their duty, six months at their posts, six months away therefrom.

Poland, whose Congressional record is anything but brilliant or creditable, and who is now called to account by his constituents, pushed the bill through the House in all the hurry he could work up, and the House voted it out of their way.

Frelinghuysen, who had charge of the bill in the Senate, manifestly became ashamed of it, as he readily let go most of its unconstitutional and oppressive provisions, and introduced a valuable saving clause himself. Members of the House did not care "what in h—" the bill contained, they would "go for it" and get rid of it by voting for it. All that Frelinghuysen cared for, as could plainly be seen and as he expressed himself, was that the judicial deadlock might be ended, the courts set in motion and the law administered. This insured, he would be satisfied.

This was all the instigators of the bill wanted ostensibly, yet not a hundredth part of what they wanted really. But seeing that constitutional principles are unmistakably in favor of equality of rights and privileges to all citizens and prohibitive of proscriptive legislation in either civil or religious matters, seeing that Congress, even under hot and persistent partizan pressure, has shown itself little in favor of proscriptive legislation, it seems to us to be incumbent on federal officials everywhere to act in the same spirit and consider that every individual citizen in the community has civil and religious rights equally with those in highest station in the land.

THE DOWNWARD ROAD.

AT a recent Grange celebration in Clermont County, Ohio, as reported in the Cincinnati Times, Mr. Britton, a farmer and a plain blunt man, "made a very sensible speech notwithstanding." "He first sketched the early history of the fathers of the Republic, dwelling especially on their honesty of purpose and self-sacrifice in behalf of the new free Government they established, and then contrasted with these the selfish and dishonest character of politicians generally who now seek to rule the country to the ruin of its people."

Mr. L. A. Hine "followed in a more scholarly style of speech," upon the questions of "Whither are we going, how fast are we progressing, and when will we get there?" Some points of his speech are thus presented—

"If a young man finds he is going in the way of the drunkard, he should stop at once, or so diminish the quantity and frequency of his libations as to insure a speedy reform. The laws that govern the destiny of a nation are much the same as those governing the individual. The nation that is given up to extravagance and reckless intoxication, is on the sure road to ruin, and must change its course or suffer decay and death. A nation ought to live a thousand years; the ancient republics did; but at the rate the American Republic is rushing on its heedless course, it will not survive half that length of time."

"The tendency of our population is to rush into the towns and cities, the hotbeds of disease and demoralization. In the last ten years their population has increased 150 per cent., while the population of the agricultural districts has increased but 5 and 4-10 per cent."

"In the days of our grandfathers and grandmothers, such a thing as a married couple without children was hardly known, and most of them had from five to fifteen; but now childless couples could be counted by the score in every community."

"One third of the people of Massachusetts are foreigners; two-thirds are natives; but the one-third are blessed with more than half the children of the State, showing that the American people are losing their vigor and prosperity."

"The poor are growing poorer, and the rich richer. The number of prosperous farmers is not so great, in proportion to the whole population, as it was twenty years ago."

HYDROPHOBIA.

HYDROPHOBIA is exciting much interest in the East just now. We have never heard of any case of that nature in this Territory. Still the possibility of such an occurrence may be recognized.

Two instances of professed cures of hydrophobia have recently come under our notice. One in a Cleveland paper, being a letter from Silas Stephenson, M. D., dated New Bedford, Pa., June 25, 1874, and addressed to the (probably New York) Tribune.

The case is given as follows—

"Mr. Burt True, of Flint, Mich., was bitten by a rabid dog some time in May, 1871. The animal left the imprint of several teeth in the centre of his right hand. Being some distance from surgical aid, the wound was not cauterized with nitrate of silver until twelve hours thereafter. It healed kindly, and was not in the least irritable up to January 9th, 1872. Then well marked symptoms of hydrophobia developed themselves, such as convulsions, frothing at the mouth, 'barking like a dog,' exertions to bite everything, dread of water, &c. Soon after the attack Dr. Axford was summoned, and soon discovered the terrible nature of the disease. The course of treatment as here detailed was pursued, with a happy result."

"One grain of morphina sulphas was injected under the skin every four hours, and half a dram of powdered castor was given *per os*, mixed with syrup. The effect was the alternation of convulsions and

repose, when two days thereafter, Sunday evening, the patient was wrapped in a woolen blanket saturated with a warm solution of muriate of ammonia. Except the occasional inhalation of small quantities of chloroform, the entire treatment has been given. Vomiting proved troublesome for several days, but on Monday the patient became comparatively quiet, and gradually convalesced from that time. Dr. Axford had treated a similar case with the same result some time previous. During the convulsions the patient would seize the pillows with his teeth, shake and tear them like an angry dog, and the strength of five men was required to hold him."

BARNUM'S BALLOON BUSINESS.

AN eastern paper says Barnum is not quite decided as to that easterly current. So he has had a balloon made at Syracuse, cost \$2,000, and to hold about \$0,000 feet of gas, with all necessary apparatus, boat of India-rubber or something of the kind included, with which Mr. Donaldson is to make a dozen preliminary experimental ascensions, to find out about that current. If in each of the twelve preliminary ascensions he happens to find the current going towards the rising sun, the matter will be considered settled, and the large balloon for crossing the Atlantic, to cost \$12,000 or \$15,000, is to be proceeded with without delay.

TOO MANY GIRLS—WHAT IS TO BE DONE?—Not only in Britain and Europe generally, and in New England and other eastern States are the girls getting "too many" for the men, numerically as well as otherwise, but the same startling result is manifest also in California, according to the following from the Oakland Transcript of July 9—

"Can anybody give the reason for the disparity in numbers between the sexes born into the world? For instance, in San Francisco there are 354 more girls than boys between the ages of five and seventeen years. In Oakland, between the same ages, there are 146 more girls than boys. About the same average is observable in Sacramento and other towns in the State. Now, why is this? How are all these girls to get husbands, unless they emigrate to Mormondom?"

Add to this the statement, made in the Old World, and also in the New World, both on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, that the girls are showing themselves really apter and smarter than the boys, and the matter truly becomes somewhat alarming. The sex must look up, both as to natal immigration and as to their subsequent action, or they will certainly lag in the rear of the race.

THE MORE STATESMANLIKE PLAN.

THE Springfield, Mass., Republican, while believing that, in the abstract, it is right to ask Congressional aid to put down "Mormonism," or at least its supposed obnoxious features, still contends that the let alone policy is far the wisest, and reasons in this way—

"What to us is an absurd, immoral anachronism, is to these people a part of their religion; they insist that any interference with it will be an infringement of a constitutional guaranty—will be to set on foot a religious persecution. Of course this claim of theirs is illogical, and all that; but it is put forward in perfect good faith, and it is not without a certain force. It adds to the awkwardness of an awkward situation. Then, too, they remind us that Utah, when they went there, was not under the jurisdiction of the United States, and that they removed thither for the express purpose of escaping from this jurisdiction—of making themselves a new home where they could practise their religion in peace. Settling in a desert, they have reclaimed it to civilization. By their self-sacrifice,

toil, thrift, they have made Utah the richest and most prosperous of all the Territories. More than that, save in a single point where conscience is involved, it is the most peaceable and law-abiding of all the Territories. For two years and more, they have been practically without courts, through no fault—as they claim—of their own; it has been impossible to get a case tried, except by mutual agreement of the parties to waive all irregularities. Yet life and property have been as safe as in Massachusetts. They are not to blame, they argue, either for the annexation of their home to the United States, or for the building of the Pacific Railroad, or for the recent influx of Gentile money-seekers. We frankly confess that it does seem to us that this is a case for hastening slowly—for that temporizing, dilatory policy which leaves a good deal to time and the natural drift of events. We concede the logic of the aggressive policy; we admit that Mormons are provoking 'sassy' about their law-breaking; we deplore the scandal as heartily as any friend of the pending bill. But we can't help thinking it the better, wiser, cheaper, more statesmanlike plan to let patience have her perfect work."

HYDROPHOBIA.

YESTERDAY we gave a reported instance of a cure of hydrophobia, and mentioned another which appeared in the New York Herald of July 6. It is an old case, being taken from the Asiatic (1817), vol. 4, page 219. The cure was effected by Assistant Surgeon James Gibson, of His Majesty's Sixty-ninth Regiment. The following portrays some of the main features of the case—

"Isabel, the wife of Sergeant McDaniel, of His Majesty's Eightieth Regiment, aged twenty-two, was taken ill this evening (19th September), about five o'clock, complaining of headache and pain at the scrobilicis cordis. About an hour afterwards refused to take her tea, and showed a degree of horror at the sight of it. Her husband then offered her some spirits and water, which she also refused, and looked at it with dread; was immediately seized with a convulsive fit, in consequence of which I was sent for and found her laboring under strong muscular spasmodic action of the whole body; her countenance expressive of a degree of horror I had never before witnessed; her eyeballs were turged and glistened with a vacant stare; attempting to bite the attendants and everything that came in her way. While she was in this state some officious persons threw a cupful of cold water in her face, which aggravated the spasms very much and increased my suspicions of the case being hydrophobia. This fit continued about an hour. When she became a little quiet I desired some water to be offered her, at which she shuddered, yet attempted to swallow, and succeeded with great difficulty in taking about a tablespoonful, which produced a repetition of the spasmodic fit, considerably more violent than the former, and attended with a most dreadful sense of suffocation. During this paroxysm the saliva collected in increased quantities and discharged. As the violence of the muscular action subsided she cried loudly in a peculiar tone of voice, sighed deeply and applied her hand to her breast, expressive of severe pain. Pulse 112 in a minute and small. Having now a thorough conviction of the real nature of the disease, and having predetermined, in the event of a case of hydrophobia ever coming under my charge, to follow the practice adopted by Mr. Tymon, of the Twenty-second Light Dragoons, and afterwards by Dr. Schrobroad, of Calcutta, I opened a vein in the right arm, which I allowed to bleed until the pulse at the wrist ceased, the strong convulsive muscular action also ceased, her countenance became placid and the turgidity of her eyeballs diminished. Forty-eight ounces of blood were extracted; no delirium supervened, the patient being kept in the horizontal position. The blood was extra-acted from a large orifice, but it exhibited no buffy coat nor was it cupped. Pulse shortly after the bleeding ninety-six. Rect. tinct. opif. gr. i.; aq. menth. pipp. oz. i.; mix; to be taken immediately."

As our space is limited we must

confine our extracts further to the following—

"19th, 11 p. m. Pulse eighty. Adplecet emp. mel. vesicat, cer-vice. Being now sensible, she informed her husband that she was bitten by a dog, supposed to be mad, about ten weeks ago, at St. Thomas' Mount. Anodyne repeated."

"20th, 10 a. m. Pulse 100 in a minute. Sumant, extract Opil. grs. ii."

"7 p. m. Pulse 72; skin moist, constipated since yesterday morning. Sumat. pill. calomel grs. viii. Repr. extract opil. grs. ij."

"21st, 10 a. m.—Mr. Steddy, garrison surgeon, whose absence from the cantonment these two days I very much regretted, visited the patient with me at this hour and coincided with me in opinion with respect to the nature of the disease and approved of the plan adopted. Pulse 100; heat of surface increased; tongue white. No alvine evacuation since she was taken ill. Hab. stat. enema. com. et. capt. pill. aloecomp. No. ij."

"12 a. m.—The spasms have been frequent and severe since last report, excited by her repeated attempts to satiate her thirst. In consultation with Mr. Steddy it was determined to repeat the bleeding. I accordingly opened another vein and extracted twenty-four ounces of blood. Pulse immediately after the bleeding 96. She became extremely weak, her eyeballs less frigid and her features altogether assumed a more favorable expression; has retained the enema."

"6 P. M.—Has not had a return of the spasms since last bleeding. No alvine evacuation. Repotant, pilule et enema. com."

"9 P. M.—Has had a very severe fit, caused by the administration of clyster, but is again perfectly sensible and calm. Pulse 72. Rec. extract. opil. gr. ij, gum. camph. scr. i. M. Ft. bolus stat. sumendus."

"22nd 9 P. M.—Continues tranquil; no alvine evacuation since the operation of the clyster; pulse and heat of surface continues natural. Rept. pill. aloecomp. No. ij."

"25th.—Discontinued my attendance; have the pleasure of seeing my patient recovering her strength rapidly."

"REMARKS.—I think there can not exist a single doubt of this being a well marked case of hydrophobia, and that the happy result is to be attributed to the early and cold use of the lancet, seems equally doubtless. When the subject was apprehensive of instant death we informed her husband that she was bitten by a dog, supposed to be mad, as stated in the report communicated on my third visit. I think it proper, however, to mention that for reasons I cannot define, she now, after her perfect recovery, says she does not recollect that the dog bit her, but that it leaped on her, worried her and tore the bottom of her gown. She had several small sores on her leg at the time, and on examination I have discovered a scratch on her left heel which she cannot account for. It is slightly swollen and inflamed. I have to regret the want of professional evidence from the commencement of the disease; yet I think the concurring opinion of Mr. Steddy, who witnessed every symptom of hydrophobia in this case, should strengthen that of a much younger and less experienced surgeon."

"POORAMALLI, September 26th, 1816."

The New York Board of Trade has published the following concise directions regarding the symptoms of hydrophobia in a dog and the precautions that should be taken—

"I. A dog that is sick, from any cause, should be watched and treated carefully until his recovery."

"II. A dog that is sick and restless is an object of suspicion. This is the earliest peculiar symptom of hydrophobia."

"III. A dog that is sick and restless and has a depressed appetite, gnawing and swallowing bits of cloth, wood, coal, brick, mortar, or his own dung, is a dangerous animal. He should be at once chained up, and kept in confinement until his condition be clearly ascertained."

"IV. If, in addition to any and all of the foregoing symptoms, the dog has delusion of the senses, appearing to hear or see imaginary sights or sounds, trying to pass through a closed door, catching at flies in the air when there are none,