

## EDITORIALS.

THE utterance of sentiments which smack of republicanism in England is not confined to the lower or middle classes. A member of Parliament, Auberon Herbert, a brother, it is said, of the Earl of Cardigan, was called upon by his constituents to explain why he had voted for the dower which was appropriated to the Princess Louise. In his speech he stated that he did so "out of respect to the Queen's personal character, and in view of the readiness she had shown to yield to popular changes." But he was "not ready to apply this principle beyond her lifetime." He held the country "absolutely free to make whatever arrangements we like with him or her who succeeds her Majesty." He distinctly "rejected the theory that the Queen's lands were private property," and held, on the contrary, "that they were the property of the nation." He concluded by saying that "it was a great misfortune that there should exist in England no guarantee whatever against an extravagant, idle and corrupt court; that we have no guarantee that a person who is utterly unfit shall not be placed in the first place we have to give."

This language used by a member of the classes from which radicals generally spring, might not receive any special notice, but coming, as it does, from one of the aristocracy, it is significant, and marks the progress of a feeling on the part of, at least, one member of that order against the reigning family. His closing remarks seems to be directed against the Prince of Wales, whose conduct is said to be so bad as to disgust the better feeling class of people in Great Britain.

Prince Arthur, another of Queen Victoria's sons, has now attained his majority, and it is stated that it is the intention to give him the title of Duke of Ulster. To sustain this dignity he will need an allowance, no less a sum than \$75,000 per annum for life. This, of course, comes out of the people. They have to pay heavily to support the dignity of royalty; but there is an increased feeling of impatience being manifested, that is ominous of trouble in the future. While Victoria lives, respect for her will doubtless have the effect to restrain turbulent or revolutionary measures; but when she passes away her son may not have so pleasant and peaceful a time.

A RUFFIAN in New York assaulted a Mr. Putnam with a car hook on one of the city railroad cars, and inflicted such severe injuries that he died in a few hours. A man by the name of Foster was arrested for the crime, and has been identified as the murderer. He is now up for trial; but it is exceedingly difficult to procure a jury. Three hundred and fifty-one jurors had answered to their names, at the last accounts, and out of these only eleven had been selected. Another panel of two hundred jurors had been ordered, from which it was hoped the remaining juror would be selected. Every man who had read the newspapers, and formed any opinion as to the crime, or who had conscientious scruples in finding a verdict where the punishment was death, or who could not try the case with a fair and impartial mind, was rejected as a juror.

What a pity they cannot have a little of the power in New York certain officials exercise in Utah; there would then be no need of examining three hundred and fifty-one jurors to get eleven. And as for the forming of an opinion or the absence of a disposition to be fair and impartial being an objection, such a condition of mind would be a recommendation—that is, if the opinion were only on the right side. We do not visit court rooms very often; but to our mind there is a good reason for this. The last time we were in a Federal court, the case was one in which a Latter-day Saint, or "Mormon" and an apostate were the parties to the suit. One of the witnesses made a reply which suited one of the jurors so well, because it was an evident hit at the "Mormons," that he had to clap his hands by way of applause as he would have done had he been in a theatre and heard a sentiment which pleased him. We concluded on that occasion that there was a difference between those who sat on the bench in Utah and Judges in other places. In this Territory, and with such a Court, a man who had a decided opinion of the case to begin with, and before hearing the evidence—a downright partizan, in fact—did not appear to be the least ob-

jectionable. Hence, we say that if such officials were in New York and were to take the course they do here in regard to jurors, there would be no necessity to have a panel of three hundred and fifty-one to obtain eleven jurors, or another panel of two hundred to get one juror. An officer could pick up a jury in a few minutes that would serve the purpose.

Since writing the above we notice that, failing to obtain the twelfth juror out of the two hundred, another panel of three hundred and fifty had been summoned.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Golden Age* wants a Bible that adequately expresses the religious sentiment of the race. The Bible of Christendom is to much of a Hebrew affair to suit him. It should, in his opinion, be cosmopolitan. The religion of a petty tribe cannot meet the demands, he says, of all races and centuries. Therefore, he asks if "some of our scholars" cannot compile a Bible of humanity—a perfect Bible in which all Bibles shall be represented? By pruning away from our Hebrew Bible, from the Koran, the Shasters, the Zend-avesta, and other holy books, all that is contradictory, superfluous, limited, and taking what is essential, harmonious and universal, arranging all in a certain order, a Bible will be produced, he affirms, that will satisfy the head as well as the heart of the age. He describes the effect such a Bible would have:

"Such a book would tend to break down the partition walls of sect and creed that divide mankind, bind in fraternal unity the religious sentiment of diverse peoples, and rally the race into one Church Universal, whose animating principle shall be the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man."

A very fine plan—on paper; but who will perform this work? And if this book should be compiled, who will believe it? Even the Bible, which Christendom accepts as the word of God, men will not receive and believe, and what man or body of men have sufficient authority with their fellows to have their compilation accepted as a Bible? It would scarcely be printed until somebody would be anxious for a revision. Men cannot rest satisfied without tinkering what they profess to believe to be the word of God, as the revision of the scriptures now going on proves; what, then, shall restrain them from tearing the Bible to pieces which shall be the compilation of man? In all propositions of this kind there is visible the most intense egotism and vanity. It is man-worship of the most palpable character. God is completely ignored. The creature, and not the Creator, is to set things right. Such suggestions as the above give a very clear idea of the depth to which the world is descending.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Alta California*, writing from this city under date of the 22nd inst., speaking of the efforts of a miserable clique here to get up a political organization, perceives many difficulties in the way of its members carrying out its programme. He says C. J. McKean, the Chief Justice of the Territory, is an active man in this business. It is the old "ring" endeavoring to palm itself off under a new name. But to show the estimate which is placed upon this fussy, ignorant official, and his ruling by the non-Mormon portion of the community, we have only to quote this correspondent's comments. Arguing upon the improbability of such a party as is proposed being successful, he quotes Judge McKean's reply to the argument:

"But," says Judge McKean, "we don't propose to war against the Church, only against members of it, who violate the anti-polygamy law of 1862, and against the one-man power,—meaning Brigham. In considering the Judge's rulings as to Territorial rights, and his general judicial style and ruling, it has struck me that he rather favored the one-man power."

This correspondent only gives expression in this statement respecting Judge McKean's rulings to the opinion generally entertained among all classes. The prevailing sentiment is that he has shown an entire lack of political discretion, an unpardonable ignorance of law in a man accepting the position which he occupies, in fact, destroyed whatever influence he might have had.

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