

change of name through the operation of law.

While all this is granted, it is not likely that anything of the kind will occur. After having worn a name for well-nigh four hundred years, it will be found a difficult if not impracticable task to get rid of it. The world, and more especially the newer portion of it, is not greatly addicted to sentiment for sentiment's sake, and so much of justice as men now accomplish or seek to accomplish is rather of the immediate and concrete than of the distant and abstract quality. Four centuries of a life amid the jostle and worrying and intermingling and strife of a race whose upward and onward tendency is intellectual, and whose advanced intellectuality does but make them more practical and more bent upon the accomplishment of merely temporal things, have well-nigh tempered us down to the condition of letting the dead, whether beautiful or not, rest as it is; at least, no further interruption is likely to occur than such as obtains among writers and songsters. We know more in this age than was ever dreamed of in the philosophy of Columbus or any of his contemporaries; and no better illustration of it can be given than the fact that such a discussion as that suggested by these lines is now going on. Had the nomenclature with which the North American continent was to be clothed been left to us, there would have been no such rack injustice done as was permitted in the era of discovery; we are practical, and matter-of-fact, and sometimes sordid, and generally grasping; but we have too much regard for justice between man and man to lay the foundation for any such contention four hundred years hence as is now going on because of the wrong done Christopher Columbus.

TRYING TO OVERTHROW STANLEY.

A NEWSPAPER published in Traosvaal thinks "it would be easy for President Kruger to name 1000 burghers who would have gone as far for half the price as did Mr. Stanley. There are, indeed, many Boers who have done as much as Mr. Stanley has done, and more, in the way of African exploration whose names are unknown, and who themselves think nothing of their different tricks. The extraordinary success of Mr. Stanley in obtaining world-wide renown is an excellent proof of what advertising can do." This reminds us of the remarks of two great American writers who are (or were) noted for diluting their philosophy with humor—Josh Billings and Mark Twain. The former said—"Whenever I hear a fellow tellin' about what he'd a done if he'd a bin thar, it always occurs to me that that kind seldom git thar;" and the latter thus expressed himself—"I have often looked at Furest playing 'Hamlet' and thought how much better I could do it myself."

Some people are so constituted that they can't hear another spoken well of without bringing up something derogatory; cannot listen to the recital of any achievement without having seen something more stupendous or praiseworthy, and belittling or ridiculing everything that comes to their notice.

It is a most unhappy characteristic, one that yields the possessor no profit, but frequently contempt, and creates no good anywhere. Perhaps Stanley's exploits have been somewhat overrated by admirers and adulators; but he accomplished a great deal in the way of letting in light upon the dark continent, and very few there he who, under similar circumstances, would have made the leap into the shadows that he made and remained there till they were lifted. Let us give Stanley his due.

THE IDAHO INFAMY OBLITERATED.

JUSTICE is inherent in the human breast; so are truth and virtue and all the refining and ennobling qualities which go to make up, hold together and perpetuate the glorious right. Sometimes one or another of the qualities named, and occasionally all of them, are not seen, or heard, or felt, and it seems as if they were either dead or benumbed beyond the power of action. In nearly all cases of that kind, it is safe to say that perversion by reason of vicious conduct or bad associations has taken place, and dormancy, growing more profound as the victim gropes further and further into the darkness, is the natural result. We believe that humane instincts are ineradicable so long as reason remains; that those who are impervious to some influences are not to all, and that the soulful spark is in existence somewhere, obscured it may be, but still shining and only awaiting a needful call to blaze forth with all its pristine warmth and vigor.

There are no people anywhere who have had better or more frequent opportunities for realizing the applicability and force of the foregoing lines than have those who constitute the majority of Utah's population and their predecessors. Whether at home or abroad, they have been persistently and harshly, at times inhumanly, oppressed because of some portions of their doctrine being at variance with the traditions and beliefs of the opposers. The only resistance that has been interposed as a rule has been that provided through the peaceful and proper channels of the law, and when this availed not, the situation as it was, not as they may have thought it ought to be, has been accepted in good faith; wherever hardships resulted from such a course, patience and resort to moral suasion have been invoked, and very seldom, indeed, has it been the case that relief did not come sooner or later.

When, through political bigotry and social intolerance, a bill striking the ballot from 5000 hands in Idaho was permitted to pass the legislature and received executive approval, there was an outburst of indignation on the part of those affected and their friends elsewhere; but that was the only thing in the way of opposition of a popular character, all other contending movements being through the courts. It did seem for a time almost too outrageous to be borne, not merely because it inflicted a hardship on nearly one-half the entire population, and these an intelligent, industrious and thrifty element, but because it was so plainly and squarely in conflict with the great charter of the country, with the unwritten law and the organic law itself.

It was wise legislation, and therefore repugnant to the theory of our institutions; it prescribed a test the essence of which was an arraignment of the mere belief which one might entertain apart from his acts, and was therefore against the express terms of the National Constitution; it inaugurated a condition of taxation without representation, thus reviving and putting in force one of the obnoxious measures of George III which brought on the war of independence. Surely the grounds of objection were numerous enough and sufficiently well founded to justify as much of a struggle against the so-called law as the people were able to make. The best of legal talent was invoked and the matter carried from point to point till it reached the court of last resort, the result being only disappointment in every instance. There was then nothing to do but submit, and either occupy their homes as proscribed subjects or give them up and expatriate themselves by seeking new abodes elsewhere. They chose the former course, and have patiently paid the taxes assessed against them and collected by men whom they had no voice or part in placing in office.

But so unjust a condition was not to last long; the inequalities of the situation were so glaring that they hastened their own extirpation; the sun of full-orbed citizenship is rising in Idaho, and it will soon shine for all classes instead of for a class alone.

Yesterday in Halley, in the Fourth judicial district of Idaho, Judge Stockslager held the test oath law to be unconstitutional and void. This decision was reached upon an application of one of our people in Cassia county for a writ of mandamus to compel the registrar to enroll him, this the officer having of course refused to do. The Judge held that under existing circumstances the law abridges the right guaranteed by the Constitution; that it is retroactive, *ex post facto* and therefore a nullity. The man who made the application will therefore be enrolled, and if he so chooses will vote at the coming election. More than this: A similar case is to be brought before the state Supreme Court at once, and assurances are not wanting that Judge Stockslager's view of the case will be sustained, which means that all our people residing within the limits of the "Gem of the Mountains" and who are not otherwise disqualified will once more take upon themselves the robes of full citizenship and exercise the right so dear to every freeman of choosing, or at least participating in the choice of those whom he would have to serve him.

It is a great day for the disfranchised host in Idaho; not great in the sense that a victory has been achieved or a triumph gained over others, but great because their best property so unjustly taken and so long withheld is about to be restored. We congratulate them most heartily upon the exercise of that patience and moderation which, coupled with persistence and energy in a proper cause, are sure precursors of success.

THE BOSTON *Herald* observes that General Weaver has so far modified his views on the tariff as to be willing to raise the duty on eggs.