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THE TEMPLE LOT SUIT.

A dispatch from St. Louis announces that the long-pending suit between the Hedrickites, commonly known as "Josephites," and the so-called "Hedrickites," has now been called to the United States circuit court of appeals. It will be remembered that the suit was brought concerning some property at Independence, Mo., known as the Temple lot, and claimed by both litigants. The case was decided by Judge Phillips in favor of the "Josephites," and the "Hedrickites" appealed.

In the decision of the lower court questions were considered which seemingly were entirely foreign to the matter at issue, as for instance when doctrinal differences and the schism of the contending factions in the main Church were brought up. This had a tendency to interest the general public as to the only matter involved, that of the title to the property mentioned, and some Eastern exchanges continue to labor under the misunderstanding that the Saints in Utah are in some manner a party to the controversy. The News has on former occasions endeavored to correct this misunderstanding, and in as much as the case is again brought before the public, it may be proper to state once more that the Saints in this Territory have no interest in the controversy only as everybody else has, who desires to see justice administered in the courts of this great Republic. In addition to this it is but natural that the suit should be followed with some interest by the majority of the people here, to whom the property involved is associated with sacred memories of important events in the early history of the Church, but beyond this the Church itself is not an interested party, and cannot be affected by the decision that may be rendered. For the sake of justice, it is to be hoped that the controversy with its the higher court be settled on its merits and not on grounds that can have no conceivable connection with the matter at issue.

NOT AS A WHITE MAN.

The incident related in the dispatches as occurring in the Nebraska legislature on Tuesday afternoon illustrates a growing sentiment toward the negro population of this country, which in effect is that the colored man should not be given the same privileges as the white brother. This sentiment always has been strong in many of the states, but in others, particularly where there were comparatively few negroes, it had become greatly modified. The later trend of public feeling is, however, to the direction of maintaining supremacy for the white race, and in the instance referred to there was an exhibition of its existence to an extreme degree, and that, too, in a western state where such a display was not to be expected. The legislature were considering the lynching of a white man, and were unanimous in their condemnation of the procedure, when a proposition was made that the act of lynching of a negro be denounced with equal vigor. This evoked a storm of opposition, and for a time there was a scene of considerable excitement. Finally the calmer judgment of some of the members prevailed, and the proposed resolution was adopted.

If a strict sense of justice had governed in the minds of the legislators, there would not have been the display related upon the proposition made. Lynching is equally indefensible, barbarous, and unjustifiable, whether the victim be a white or a colored man—with Africa, Memphis, Lodiana or Carrollton. It is the same violated mesh of human life, and is condemned in terms of law and justice. If the law-makers in Nebraska had seen as deeply interned with the law-breaking spirit as seen in their political minds, they would have made no distinction, even in Red Cloud, not in a penalty, whether the victim was white or colored. The crime would have been delivered, regardless of the other fact, which should cause no wearing on it. Therefore the Nebraska episode presents an illustration of the fact that race alone have prejudiced to override their sense of justice, though in the instance related there was a redeeming feature in the resolution from the first position taken.

That such a thing could occur, however, suggests that when legislators are swayed in the manner between negroes and the white race, they also are liable to be influenced as between persons of different political and religious creeds, should an occasion arise to give opportunity therefor. A display of the kind referred to, therefore, has the effect of weakening the confidence of the people in the sincerity of those who make it. It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate that men of the intelligence which legislators should possess are so completely swayed to prejudice. In this instance, no matter how straight some might have felt that expressly should be accorded to the white race, it was no excuse for their manifesting a disposition to consider the lynching of a negro as less a criminal act than if the victim of the mob had been of the Caucasian race.

WIPING OUT IGNORANCE.

The question of illiteracy in the United States is one of great importance when it would be if the country's government were not entrusted to the people. The safety of the institutions of a republic depends largely on the intelligence of its citizens; if these are incapable of following the debates of its public assemblies and forming independent opinions on subjects of common interest, they will probably be swayed to and fro by others, and the government will eventually be in the hands of a few. Oligarchy will take the place of democracy, and the various interests of the commonwealth will be mentioned secondarily, to the detriment most likely of those who are least able to make their voices heard.

It is therefore gratifying to see some improvement in this respect. The census returns show great decrease in the percentage of illiteracy in nearly every state of the Union, and particularly in the states where improvement was most needed. The total of illiteracy in this country in 1893 is given as 6,324,702 against 6,239,958 in 1890, and while this is an actual increase in numbers, yet the percentage is reduced in the decade from 17 to 13.3. We are still far behind Japan, Scotland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries in this respect, but the progress made is so marked as to indicate that another decade will place the United States among the leading nations as regards intellectual attainments as well as in other respects. Probably no other country has a so highly developed public school system, or so many facilities for the children to obtain instruction, and the results are already plainly visible.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Following the wonderful discovery of the power of antitoxine to arrest the progress of diphtheria is the announcement of the equally startling experiments with serum for the purpose of curing consumption. An eminent physician of St. Louis, Dr. Paul Pedigo, has for years quietly pursued his inquiries in this direction and is now said to be prepared to give the results to the world. When his report is made, as it will be in a few days, it is confidently expected that medical scholars will feel convinced that anti-tuberculous serum is the remedy so long sought for against one of the most dreaded scourges of mankind.

It has been pointed out in these columns that many diseases are due to the invasion of the human system by exceedingly small organisms against which, according to the latest discoveries, certain particles of the blood and the lymph wage a constant war. It consequently is the result of the victory of the invaders over this army of defenders, it follows that when the latter are sufficiently reinforced by injections of a properly prepared serum, the consequence will be the destruction of the enemy and a restoration of health. There is, therefore, nothing unreasonable in the supposition that a remedy is to be found even against sickness hitherto considered incurable, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Pedigo's researches have proved successful. That would indeed be one of the greatest boons to humanity, since a large per cent of deaths every year is due to consumption in one form or another. It would be another victory of science over death itself.

It is, of course, too soon at this time to form any opinion as to the actual merits of the new remedy. It must first be tested on an extensive scale and under various conditions. At present it is sufficient to remember that several diseases once considered incurable have been found to be not easily cured. As soon as the new serum were found, the results would doubtless be observed. The importance of such a discovery depends primarily on a correct understanding of its relationship to the human system and its effects upon the germs of disease. Why then should our medical men not be invited by a competent authority to the secret of the discovery, if it is deemed worth while to do so?

A QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

As the result of a recent conference of the governors of several states in the interest of a government survey of the resources of Colorado, telegraph lines, and probably other properties, are to cost their use exclusively of the employes, will have something to pay. The Governors of the States given are in accordance with the resolutions of the conference, directed to the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Navy, in which it is shown that the cost of the survey, including the cost of the Raleigh, at $[illegible] per month, and the cost of the Cincinnati, at $[illegible] per month, and the cost of the Cincinnati, at $[illegible] per month, and the cost of the Cincinnati