

EDITORIALS.

THE riot in New York on the 12th has aroused men's attention in all parts of the land to the rights of citizens under the constitution. Mobs and rings must stand aside, and not presume to meddle with the privileges of their fellows. If the Utah "ring" were capable of being taught, we should expect its members to be less arrogant and presumptuous hereafter, and to recognize in their actions the right of others besides themselves, to enjoy life and freedom. But it is a proverb as old as Solomon: "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar," &c.

WISE men in newspaperdom, and in various parts of the political world are constantly predicting that the ties between Great Britain and her colonial possessions are being gradually and surely loosened, and that between her and Canada, Australia and some others they will soon be severed. Such a severance would be nothing to be wondered at when the enormous extent of her territory, now estimated at eight million square miles with two hundred millions of people, is considered. But a recent transaction in real estate, concluded between that country and Holland, seems to show that as far as Great Britain herself is considered, there is no present intention of decreasing the number of acres and miles over which the union jack triumphantly waves.

We allude now to the cession by Holland to England of the large island in the Pacific ocean, of New Guinea, which since 1828 has been a Dutch colony, but has never been of any special value to that government; and, although one of the largest islands in the world is still comparatively an unknown land, as white men have never penetrated to the interior. The inhabitants are of a very low negro type, and little better than savages in many respects.

The island is fifteen hundred miles in length, and very variable in breadth, its entire area being estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand square miles. The country produces large quantities of timber; is the home of a great variety of the most beautiful birds; lies south of the equator, north of Australia, and its acquisition by Great Britain is considered valuable in view of being converted into a naval station.

A recent European telegram announced that the treaty, ceding the island to England, has been ratified by the second Chamber of the government of the Netherlands. The terms of cession were not mentioned.

FOR years, efforts have been unavailingly made to introduce horse railways in England, but "John Bull" with his usual red tape tendencies, has resisted the innovation. Now, however, it seems that a change is coming over the spirit of his dream, and it is said that in London, there is a perfect mania for their construction; and the Metropolitan Board of Works, the authority which alone grants the right of way, has already consented to thirty-one schemes designed to interlace the streets of the great metropolis with a net work of this useful American adaptation of the railway system. What will George Francis Francis Train say to this? He introduced a street railway into London, amid much opposition; but despite his efforts and his epigrams, he had to withdraw and the street railways were taken up?

NEW YORK is jubilant at the action of Governor Hoffman in vindicating the rights of citizens and the authority of the Constitution on the 12th inst. In what striking contrast was his conduct with that of the Acting-Governor of Utah on Independence Day!

THE late 4th of July fiasco on the part of the acting-Governor of Utah, calls forth the following, from the New York *Sun* of the 12th inst:

The Folly in Utah.

The Mormons desired to celebrate the Fourth of July with a military parade under Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Wells, a prominent Mormon, who has commanded this militia for the past sixteen years. No seditious purpose whatever appears to have been connected with the proposed parade.

The Acting Governor of Utah is Geo.

A. Black, a young fellow about twenty-five years old. His information is limited, and his understanding is in proportion. He went out to Utah as Secretary to the late Gov. Wilson Shaffer, and became Acting Governor after his death. His appointment is due entirely to the Rev. J. P. Newman of Washington, who was formerly connected with the Freedmen's Bureau in New Orleans, and has lately been electing for Senator Harlan in Iowa. This man Black seems to have fallen naturally into the hands of the speculators who expect to make money by fomenting trouble in Utah.

When Black heard of the proposed parade in honor of the Fourth of July, he forbade it, on the ground that Wells was not legally the commander of the Mormon militia. This excited a ferment. Gen. De Trobriand, who commands the United States forces in Utah, supported the action of the Governor, as it was his duty to do; and the result was that he marched his troops into Salt Lake City with artillery and music, and rather than be fired upon the Mormons gave up the plan of celebrating the 4th of July.

If common sense were to be expected from the present Administration, we should look for the instant removal of Acting Governor Black. He is too silly to be intrusted with power in a place where tact and judgment are so constantly required. His folly in this transaction is something almost inconceivable. What harm was there in a Mormon parade on the fourth of July? Had they not a right to assemble in uniform and under arms on that day? Suppose there was some legal imperfection in the commissions of their officers, or that they had no commissions at all; was that a reason for an oppressive and unnecessary prohibition of their parade?

Liberal ideas have of late been making great progress among the Mormons, and there is no doubt that if things had been left to themselves, the despotism of the Mormon priesthood would soon have come to an end; but now it is revived and strengthened by the stupidity of this wretched Acting Governor. There can be no patience with such a fool in the mind of any person, except it be President Grant and his officeholders."

The *Sun* labors under a misapprehension in regard to the United States troops marching into Salt Lake City with artillery and music, and the giving up by the citizens of the plan of celebrating the Fourth of July. But that such a misapprehension should exist at the time this article was written in New York is not to be wondered at when the numerous lies which were sent from here by the "ring" and its satellites, over the telegraph wires, are remembered. The only wonder is that the *Sun* has got the matter as straight as it is. It doubtless knows before this that instead of the celebration of the Fourth of July being given up in consequence of the action of which it speaks, it was never participated in with such great enthusiasm or zest by all classes of citizens on any previous Independence Day as on the recent anniversary.

THE following, on the same subject, is from the Philadelphia *Press*, of the 10th instant; and although incorrect in its first sentence, seeing that the militia did parade, will be read with interest by our readers:

"Although the Mormon militia was not allowed to parade on the Fourth, the Saints had a pleasant time of it, and carried out their programme in good style. The procession was composed of four divisions—educational and musical, official and professional, agricultural and horticultural, manufacturing and mechanical. At sunrise a salute of thirteen guns was fired as the signal for the raising of flags throughout the city and for the bands of music, stationed at prominent places to commence playing. At 7 a. m. a salute of three guns was the signal for the assembling of the respective divisions at their headquarters. At 8 o'clock a salute indicated the formation of the procession. Nothing is said of the threatened conflict of authority with the United States troops of which the eastern papers have said so much. On the contrary, the programme, published on Saturday previous, has the following, which does not present a very warlike spirit: "United States officers, civil and military; territorial, county and city officers; the ecclesiastical authorities of all denominations, together with invited guests or strangers passing through this city, are respectfully in-

vited to assemble at the City Hall at 8 o'clock a.m., where the general committee will meet and escort them to their place in the procession."

After the procession the company met in the Tabernacle. The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the day. There were patriotic songs, national airs by the bands, reading of the Declaration, oration by Hon. George Q. Cannon, speeches, toasts, sentiments, and a general good time. In the evening there were fireworks from eight to ten o'clock. The proceedings were patriotic throughout, and as well in keeping with the day as those of this city."

GOVERNORS Randolph of New Jersey and Hoffman of New York have shown that they understand the duties of their position, and deserve the votes and confidence of their fellow-citizens; but who would give a vote to elect a man to the least office within the gift of the people, who as Acting-Governor of a Territory, would say that the militia should not parade on Independence Day?

CONDURANGO AGAIN! No discovery in medicine for a long time past, if ever, has caused so much talk in the papers as condurango, the recently introduced specific for cancer. High medical authority, in some of our contemporaries, have pronounced it a complete humbug; while others, far more numerous, have been as emphatic in its praise. The cause of the discussion is no doubt owing to the fact that powers are ascribed to this herb which the whole of the medical faculty of the world, in all ages since the disease for which it is said to be so complete a specific, first developed itself, have sought in vain, for cancer has almost invariably defied their science and skill and carried off its victims.

We reprint the following, now going the rounds of the eastern press, which is a portion of a letter said to have been written by Vice-President Colfax, to a friend in Baltimore, and coming from such a source, it should silence doubters and cavillers:

"I am so glad to be able to tell you that mother is really on the high road, apparently to a perfect cure, although she has only taken about quarter doses of condurango, in consequence of its scarcity. When we left Washington, in April, her case was absolutely hopeless, her cancer growing fearfully and angrily. Now the tumor is three-fourths gone, and apparently diminishing; pain almost gone, and every symptom favorable. Since the first fortnight she has had only quarter doses, and now has none. She is more like herself than she has been for years. How it cures or affects cancer I cannot imagine. I know how incredulous many doctors are about it, and I would be too, if I had not seen its results. It seems to separate from the blood whatever it is that causes cancer, and I don't know what that is any more than I know why Peruvian bark cures ague. You can tell your friends, however, when they obtain it, they will notice on the fourth day an improvement, and by the ninth day they will see themselves that the cancer is going away—that is if it acts with them as with cases I have seen. I am longing for its arrival, and glad that Dr. Bliss so promptly sent his partner to that distant region for it. I have most piteous appeals for it from friends, offering hundreds for it if it will only stop the growth of this terrible disease; but I have not an iota, and I guess all in the United States is now used up."

From the preceding it seems as if Condurango really possesses the great virtues which are ascribed to it; and if it does its discovery is bound to become a blessing of incalculable worth to afflicted humanity. It is very fashionable, in this country to erect monuments in honor of great discoverers. If benefactors of their race are deserving of such honor, the supporters of the monument mania should certainly erect an elegant one to the discoverer of Condurango; and the man or association, whoever he or it may be, who makes its culture within the United States a success should not be forgotten.

MAYOR HALL and Superintendent Kelso issued orders to prevent the parade of the 12th inst. in New York City, for fear of riot and bloodshed. How different the motive of the Acting Governor of Utah in his action respecting the Fourth of July in this city!

IN the recent crusade against the sinners of the country, by the camp meeting portion of the degenerate followers of Wesley, they held tent meetings at Round Lake in New York State, at which place they got up a choice sensation, almost equal to the one they expected to, but did not, raise in Salt Lake City. The unique and sensational feature of this religious convention was a children's meeting, an event which will no doubt furnish a rare item to the religious tract manufacturers. The New York *Tribune* furnishes a report of this meeting, and judging from this report, it was such a disgusting lot of twaddle, as none but sectarian religionists would descend to, and the veriest burlesque imaginable on common sense.

The *Tribune* says there were present from one hundred and fifty to two hundred children, ranging from two to ten years of age. A Mrs. Inskip, was the presiding genius of the occasion. The exercises commenced with singing and prayer; and as the ground was considered too damp for the children to kneel, they were allowed to stand, on condition of keeping their eyes closed.

When Mrs. Inskip had got through with the singing and praying, a Mrs. Mary James gave the youngsters a very graphic account of her conversion when only ten years of age. Mrs. Cole, another ardent "Campmeetingist," next asked the children if any one of them had experienced the changes Mrs. James had; but they must have been a set of fearful little sinners, for the *Tribune* says that out of the whole number, only one, a little girl of six, "raised her head to signify that she had." This lady finished her part of the performance by relating a plaintive story of a former camp meeting of children she had attended, which was opened by prayer by a boy five years old.

A Mr. Parker followed in prayer, and had all the children, even to "the two year old babies" kneel down, and while in this position "a few efficient sisters crawled around on their knees," to have a talk with the children about the benefits of infantile conversion. Some of the boys were naughty, they "refused to keep closed eyes,"—a proof under such solemn (!) circumstances of the innate depravity of infantile and juvenile humanity! Mr. Parker, who was formerly an abolition preacher, finished his portion of the exercise by relating a remarkable story, of which an infant son of his was the hero.

After this astonishing experience was related several of the infants, we are told, arose and gave expression to their feelings in language closely resembling that of their superiors.

Such a pack of nonsense needs no comment; the religions of the day are powerless when brought in actual contact with Satan's champions, and hence, for effect, its efforts are directed to simple, guileless, sinless, innocent children! No wonder that the great masses of the thinking portion of humanity regret the senseless theories and dogmas of sectarianism!

WILL the "ring" learn by recent events in New York City that it had better not urge its tools too far in their interference with the rights of citizens? If Orangemen can parade in New York City, even though it takes the power of the State to protect them; by what right has a clique of corrupt tricksters to use their catspaw to prevent the celebration of the National birth-day by citizens of Salt Lake City?

A STRINGENT law has been passed by the German Diet making railway companies liable for the maintenance of the families of persons killed (otherwise than by their own fault) upon railroads, and for ample compensation to the wounded. This law went into operation on June 28th; it will place the railroad companies in a more disadvantageous position than that which they hold in England, or any of the continental countries. The burden of proof lies entirely with the company, and it is not sufficient to show that there was no culpable neglect on the part of its servants, nor indeed will any other plea relieve it of its responsibility except that of the sole culpability of the person injured. If a mere stranger even, and not a traveler, should pass through a station, and a locomotive should burst and kill him, the company would be liable to the surviving family, even though it should be able to prove that the accident arose from such a peculiar combination of circumstances that no blame attached to anybody.