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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sitting Bull seems to be as ubiquitous as ever. He is a hard fellow to locate.

The New York burglars are said to be contemplating summer raids on southern cities. It is to be hoped that none of them will take Greeley's stereotyped advice.

Dr. Hepworth says, "Dyspepsia and religion can never go together." It appears to us that much of what is called religion frequently proceeds from dyspepsia, and in turn reproduces that from which it springs.

A Dumfriesshire (Scotland) registrar reports six of the eleven births he registered in the quarter were illegitimate, and says that "the reason is the low moral condition of the laboring class, all the mothers being female farm servants."

Everything was arranged the other week for a wedding at Hartford, and the guests were waiting, when at the last moment the groom observed, "The times are so hard that I must give it up," and he gave it up. How disgusted the ladies were need not be hinted.

Hat disease is the latest sensation in eastern medical circles. Some poisonous substance in the lining of hats causes an eruption on the head, which spreads all over the forehead, disfiguring the countenance and causing great pain. To the question, "Who's your hatter?" will now be added, "What's your lining?"

At Pittsburg, Pa., Adam Banner married a young woman, named Barbara. A week after, they had a quarrel, and Adam took the ring off Barbara's finger and said he would give it to another woman. He said he did it in fun. He went away. When he returned, Barbara had taken some arsenic, and she said she took it in fun. However, she died next day.

There is trouble in the department which Carl Schurz appropria- tely calls the "Department of the Lady Clerks making fun of Carl's very thin and very long legs, and of Carl's declaring that he means to clear the women out of his department. Girls, don't laugh at the gentleman's limbs. He is not altogether responsible for their fashion. Besides, they are the best he has.

A Tybo (Nev.) correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle recommends the sending of 1,000 old mads (why old?) from New England to Arizona to mate with as many wifeless and childless men in that Territory, and thinks that if "stern neatness, economy, and piety, and western nerve, determination, and enterprise were to go together in that way, the result would be a lasting blessing and an advantage to our common country.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says, "The shooting of alligators in the swamp in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, is of more frequent occurrence now than formerly, the colored people preferring the meat of these animals to that of any of the wild game in our woods. They assert that it is more sustaining than beef, and more tender and savory than chicken or fish."

The Keely motor has not yet been abandoned, as some have supposed. A machine has been made in New York for the Keely Motor Company, and a course of public experiments will shortly be made in the presence of members of the press. Practical engineers have scouted the ideas advanced by Keely, but these are the days of innovations and the overthrow of accepted theories. It is better to wait for the experiments than to prejudge the claims of the inventor.

A late number of the Washington Nation says, "District Attorney Howard, of Utah, arrived here Wednesday night, and had an interview with the Attorney General yesterday morning, and later they had an interview with the President on the subject of the Mormon suits. It is believed they would be withdrawn, as it has been found that their prosecution will lead to serious embarrassment in the administration of the Territory."

Once upon a time there were no apple worms in Utah, no currant worms, no fleas, no angle worms, no pea worms, but bugs were always native and plentiful and never sweet-scented. There are no apple worms, so far as we have seen. But apple worms are good notwithstanding, good to eat, it is said, as will be seen by the following: "Cooked apple worms are said to possess the power of restoring tone to the coating of the stomach; when badly injured by strong drink. The sale of apple worms is a source of much profit to the peasants of Tirol, near Rome, Italy, and the flavor is said to be more delicious than that of oysters."

Blue glass, it appears, unlike that "poor rule" so frequently referred to, "works both ways." Its remarkable cures have been recorded—and exaggerated by the scores; but now comes a case of its exaggeration of disease. The New York Post says: "A gentleman of Brooklyn, suffering from weakness of sight, was recently led by the advice of well-meaning friends to use spectacles of blue glass, such as certain opticians are selling just now. The result was that his eyes, already too weak to be used in ordinary circumstances, were exposed to a terrible glare and heat, which in less than a week entirely destroyed the eyesight of the sufferer. He is now totally blind." Moral: Put not your trust in man, neither believe there is any "cure all" under the sun.

THE NEZ PERCES OUTBREAK.

THE terrible outbreak in north-western Idaho forms another chapter in the history of our Indian relations.

The immediate cause of this outbreak has not yet transpired. The Indians engaged in it are a powerful tribe, well armed and mounted. The Nez Perces (or pierced noses) belong to the Sahaptin family of Nootka-Columbians. They are a fine stalwart tribe, brave, cleanly in their habits (for Indians), and efficiently organized and provided. Ordinarily, they are well conducted, having no marriage relations, pride themselves upon keeping their word, but like most of their race are addicted to gambling. They inhabit the country west of the Bitter Root Mountains and east of the Blue Mountains, in the neighborhood of Salmon and Clearwater rivers.

Trouble has been anticipated with Joseph and his band for some months by the people of northern Idaho, as he refused to settle upon any reservation and has been very independent and insolent in his demeanor towards the whites.

Most of the difficulties with the Nez Perces have originated from violations of treaties, or some overt act on the part of the whites. When once aroused, the Indian knows no distinction of blame or interests. If injured by a white, the whole generation of pale-faces become his enemies, and his vengeance is wreaked upon all that come within his reach. Judging from the general character of the Nez Perces, we think, when the primal cause of this terrible outbreak is ascertained, it will be found that the rights of the reds have been invaded and hence their terrible revenge.

It is to be hoped that a sufficient force will be pushed forward to the scene of the trouble to cope with the savages, who know no mercy when on the war path. This circumstance will make them bolder and more reckless, and as they can bring nearly 2,000 warriors into the field, the mere handful of soldiers now standing up for the protection of settlers is entirely insufficient to resist them.

The true policy with Indians is to treat them as human beings who have rights, to fill honorably all engagements with them to the letter; and if they are the aggressors, or it becomes necessary to chastise them, to do it at once, and so thoroughly and effectively that they will learn quickly to respect a force which can protect the right and avenge a wrong.

A CAPITAL CRIME AND A PETTY PUNISHMENT.

THE case of Rev. McGhee, of Dixon, Illinois, accused of poisoning his wife, has been decided. He was found guilty and sentenced by the jury to fourteen years' imprisonment.

This is a peculiar verdict. If McGhee was guilty of anything, it was deliberate, cold-blooded murder. The penalty is entirely inadequate to the crime. He should have been either acquitted or executed; or if an Illinois jury is too tender to take the life of a murderer, imprisonment for life would be the nearest approach to justice in such a case as McGhee's.

It appears that Parson McGhee, a dapper, little, smooth-tongued Methodist preacher, who was much admired by the females of his flock, fell in love with Miss Lollita Padlock, one of the members of the church in which he officiated. To open the way to woo and win her, he administered arsenic to his wife. This treatment falling through an expensive dose, he next tried strychnine with fatal effect. But a post mortem examination disclosed the poison, and investigation proved his purchase of the deadly ingredient.

He protested against the accusation and loudly proclaimed his innocence, but in vain. The jury believed him guilty and said so. This was in accordance with the evidence, and so far they were right. But how they could affix such an insignificant punishment for so terrible and inexcusable a crime is one of the many incomprehensible mysteries of jury decisions.

INSULTING AND IMPOLITE.

JUDAS HILLON's assault on the Jews has stirred up something very like a hornet's nest around his ears. The exclusion of Mr. Sellman's family from the Union Hotel at Santa Fe, because of race distinctions, was extremely impolite and very insulting to a numerous, influential, and worthy portion of the community.

And Hillon's explanation does not meet the point. There are shoddy moneyocrats, yahoos, loud, conceited and overbearing visitors to family hotels among other races than the Hebrew; and if the intention was to protect well-bred, quiet and unostentatious guests from the vulgar presence of such persons as he refers to, the line could have been drawn more consistently and less offensively in some other manner than by a separation of races.

The sons and daughters of Judah are coming forward into the front rank in all civilized nations. They are not only prominent in the highest financial and commercial circles, but also the learned and artistic professions are graced by the talents of representatives of a race, which has suffered for centuries the cruelties of Christian (?) antipathy without reason and without mercy.

The star of Judah is rising, and the time of the triumph of the outcast, down-trodden and scattered people is near at hand. Such paragon persons as Judge Hillon may think it safe to snub the Jew, but they will gain nothing by such snubbery, either in their business interests or the estimation of any portion of the public whose opinion is of any value.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ON THE JEWISH QUESTION.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

New York, 20.—The controversy between Sellman and Hillon has called out much discussion and comment. The Times this morning prints eight columns of correspondence and an interview with prominent hotel keepers throughout the country, particularly at watering places. The general position taken is decidedly opposed to that of Judge Hillon, although there are few hotels in this city where the Jewish custom is openly discouraged on grounds similar to those stated by Hillon.

Sellman's attorney states, in a letter to the Times, that 100 Jewish merchants withdrew their accounts, yesterday, from the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and he estimates the loss of trade which this defection is likely to be to the firm, at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year. The Times also stated as follows: The Jews have been rapidly filling up every avenue to wealth and prosperity in this free country, and they have become a very important part of our population. Their thrift is proverbial and their increase is very rapid, while the liberty to select one's own associates among the Jews, the highest and best privileges of social life. Yet a time that England with all her predilections of race and religion has accepted a man of Jewish birth for her prime minister, and has ennobled the Jewish race by the elevation of Hillon in excluding Jews where negroes must be admitted, cannot fail to attract a good deal of attention.

The Times says, the American people detect unjust and invidious distinctions, especially when they are based upon differences of creed, and that they will always respect a people who respect their own. The Herald closed its editorial thus—It is to be presumed that Judge Hillon intended no insult, but he was strangely thoughtless and insensitive to the feelings of the great house of Rathskell should happen to visit this country during the present season, he would be excluded from the principal hotel of most important watering places, because the proprietor does not approve of his religion. Even the Prime Minister might be looked upon with suspicion by the hotel clerk, for he was born and bred a Jew, and might not happen to have in his pocket a certificate of Christian baptism, a document as important to that avowed Jew as the Grand Union Hotel, as the Bank of England notes are to pay his bill. We have no doubt Judge Hillon will regret his mistake when he sees in what light it is viewed by the public.

Sellman in regard to Hillon's Case.

Sellman's exclusion from a Santa Fe hotel continues to be the current sensation, notwithstanding the press generally, and nearly all individuals whose names are mentioned by the press in this connection, denounce Judge Hillon's course, on the presumption that it was prompted by religious intolerance. There are some even among the Hebrews who concur with Washington Nathan in extreme reticence, implying indisposition to criticize the Judge adversely, if indeed they do not privately approve of his course. This is only significant in the fact that they affect to consider the question a purely personal or social one, and not involving religious creed. It is not creditable to American nationality that every body concurs in denouncing Judge Hillon, if his purpose is to proscribe because of sectarian faith. Lauterbach, Sellman's attorney, in his statement to the press, charged Judge Hillon as a narrow-minded bigot, whose re-election as Judge was defeated by lawyers and others of foreign and Hebrew birth, whom he systematically excluded from the hotel. He names several besides Sellman whose applications for rooms at the Grand Union have failed of a favorable response, though such action was never before stated, and only inferred from Sellman's case. Lauterbach states that an early public meeting of the subject is contemplated.

Hillon's Disclaimers.

Hillon disclaims any personal animosity toward Sellman, and reserves the declaration that his refusal to admit Hebrews is based on business grounds solely. To the Herald reporter he said—

"The reason of Sellman's animosity is very plain. We formerly purchased from him our foreign exchange, but he has since been at the head of the firm, we have not done so, because I do not consider the house as safe as some others. Later, I have learned that he has been trading in drugs, and has all the time been very visible in my presence. As for the house of A. T. Stewart & Company, they can stand it if Sellman can. It seems to me that it is our own business whether we will lose money or not. We do not wish to press people to buy goods from us if they do not feel so disposed. Sellman does not, by any means, represent the Jewish sentiment of the city. He has thrown the Hebrew Bible and the Book of Moses out of the window long ago. They do not like him, and he does not like them, and would get him out of the city. He received his appointment under Grant, through Tom Murphy, with whom he was in trouble. So far as the hotel is concerned, I have taken the proper course and shall adhere to it. Other people will not go there. The Jews congregate in such large numbers that they have completely ruined the Springs, and almost ruined Long Branch. The Grand Union suffered last summer from this cause. After all, this is a small amount to nothing, and I do not propose to enter into any controversy with him."

How it Happened.

The Times says, a well-known hotel proprietor of this city stated, yesterday, that the difficulty was the result of a quarrel at the Grand Union last summer, between Mrs. A. T. Stewart and Mr. Sellman. Mrs. Stewart, it is said, was offended by the latter lady, and in consequence, had given orders this season that no Hebrews should be entertained at the Grand Union. Several Hebrews stated, last night, that they believed this was the real cause of their exclusion.

To the Times reporter Hillon said the step he had taken had been forced upon him after long and conscientious deliberation. Sellman had put him under personal obligations by himself proving that he was really a Jew, to a class of Jews who were the (Hillon) assigned him, by the courtesy of his newspaper defense and the mean attempt to force this controversy into a personal quarrel.

would accept, in preference to such logic, the simple statement that Sellman believes that Christ is a Jew, and yet not a Jew. Sellman's representative character in regard to the Hebrews is the only one to be considered by the number of club and bank offices which he holds.

He has Nothing to Retract.

To the Sun reporter, Hillon said, he had nothing to retract in relation to this controversy, which Sellman furnished him. He had simply done his duty as the agent of Mrs. Stewart. It had been ascertained since Sellman made application for accommodation that he knew where he made his demand, and he was not to be taken on a controversy, the animus being the fact that Judge Hillon had seen fit to withdraw a large amount of business from Sellman's house. While he did not desire to have any personal controversy with the gentleman, Hillon was not disposed to be bullied, and Mr. Sellman was not held in high esteem by the members of the Union League Club, nor yet by those of his own race. As to the threat that Stewart & Co. would leave a large amount of business with Sellman, Hillon was not to be taken on a controversy, the animus being the fact that Judge Hillon had seen fit to withdraw a large amount of business from Sellman's house. 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