

EDITORIALS.

A GOOD understanding and fraternal relations may now be supposed to have been fully established between Emperor of Russia and the man whom he and his predecessors for generations have been credited with a desire to devour,—namely the Sultan of Turkey; for the representative of the former, at the conference held not long since in London, on the latest phase of the eastern question, disclaimed any save amicable intentions to Turkey on the part of Russia; and the Sultan recently forwarded to St. Petersburg, for the decoration of the Czar, the insignia of the Order of the Osmanli, which was accepted by his majesty of Russia. But despite this apparent friendship the Turk evidently places small confidence in it, for the government of the Sultan is just now taking extraordinary precautions for the safety of Constantinople by defending the approaches by sea to that city. The method of defence is novel, and shows that the powers that be in Turkey are not so unprogressive or slow to avail themselves of the aid of science as they are generally credited with being.

It will be recollected that the London conference was called because of the avowed determination of the Czar to have Russian men-of-war on the Black Sea, in violation of the Treaty of Paris. This was protested against by the Sultan because of the ease with which a Russian fleet cruising on the Black Sea could make a descent on the capital of the Turkish empire. The Czar, however, gained his point, and the Sultan and his advisers seem to regard this as a standing threat, and are taking measures accordingly. Two hundred iron tanks, each to contain seven thousand pounds of gunpowder, are to be sunk in the most suitable parts of the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, at the mouth of the Black Sea and in the Bosphorus. Besides the powder each of the tanks will contain an apparatus of a peculiar construction connecting with an apparatus on land, and the passage over these places where the tanks are placed by any ship will be instantly detected on shore. In case of the approach of a hostile fleet these tanks or torpedoes would be exploded, and it is asserted that the explosion of any one of them would destroy the largest iron clad afloat within a radius of six hundred yards. Who will imagine after this that *l'entente cordiale* between Turkey and Russia is genuine or that the Turks have any faith in Russian professions of friendship?

Of all the horrors with which the city of Paris has been recently deluged, it is not likely that anything caused near the amount of alarm, distress and terror as the explosion of the extensive cartridge manufactory on the Champ de Mars, which occurred on the 17th ult. A correspondent of the New York *World* sends a brief but graphic description of the catastrophe to his paper. He says that he lived about a mile from the factory, but the reports reaching to his neighborhood were deafening, the houses shivered, windows rattled, and women and children were running in every direction shrieking and sobbing with fear.

At the time of the explosion the streets were full of people going from work to dinner, and the idea seemed to seize them that a battery of mitrailleuses were being fired down the street, and this led hundreds to fall flat on the ground in hopes of escaping destruction.

When the cause of the explosion was known, and the scene visited, the sight presented was inconceivably horrible. The correspondent says: arms, legs, hands, heads, some of them still quivering with vestiges of life, the majority of them blackened with powder and with fire, were to be found every ten paces one made down the street. There was not a whole window anywhere to be seen. Three hundred yards from the scene of explosion, the naked trunk of a woman was found; head and limbs had been torn off. The number of victims has not yet been ascertained.

Five hundred women and children were usually employed in the building, about two hundred of whom were away for dinner, the remainder were all killed.

A model lodging-house, called Cite Napoleon, was shattered from foundation to roof and many of its inmates killed. All the wounded soldiers of the ambulance of Rue de l'Universite were killed. A woman standing at a window had one arm pulled out of its socket, and she died instantly from the nervous

shock and terror. One woman leaped from her window and was killed. In the same house an infant was rent to pieces in its cradle.

Numbers of houses, many of them four stories high, were reduced to heaps of ruins. Excitement and frenzy seemed to seize the people and everything living in the neighborhood, rendering them uncontrollable. Panic-stricken horses galloped in every direction; women, some of whom had dead babies in their arms, ran, to and fro shrieking hysterically; children screamed for their parents; people frantically threw out of the windows everything they could lay hands on.

Dreadful as were the effects of the explosion, they would most likely have been fearfully intensified but for the arrival of the firemen, their efforts extinguished the flames which were making rapid headway towards a magazine in which a thousand barrels of gunpowder were stored.

THE Swedenborgians have had a convention of ministers in Chicago, and one of the principal subjects was "Sabbath recreation." A paper on this subject was read, in which the writer held that the drama could be given on Sunday, and made to represent bible scenes for the instruction of the people, who were evidently slipping away from the control of the church and growing tired of the dogmatism of the preachers. Another minister said that there were dramatic representations in heaven; of course nothing of an evil nature was enacted in them. He believed that the drama could be made of great use in enlightening the people. Other preachers entertained doubts of the good to be received from dramatic representations on Sunday.

"BOSS" TWEED, as he is called, has had a marriage in his family which has been conducted with almost regal magnificence. His second daughter married a widower by the name of Maginnis. Everything connected with the wedding was so gorgeous, that it was declared to be superior in splendor to that of the Princess Louise and inferior to none since the daughter of the Khedive of Egypt was married. The labor of preparing the bride's outfit consumed nearly two months. The orders given to the maker was that it should be "the richest ever produced, and fit for a princess." The price of the material and labor in trimming the wedding dress was one thousand dollars, making with the lace a total cost of five thousand dollars. The other dresses were fourteen in number, the total cost of which was between six and seven thousand dollars. The presents given to the bride filled an entire room when crowded close. There were forty silver sets one of which would have attracted a crowd if placed in a jeweler's window. One single one contained two hundred and forty separate pieces. There were forty pieces of jewelry of which fifteen were diamond sets. A single one of the latter is known to have cost five thousand dollars. Diamonds, bronzes, cashmere shawls, rare pictures, everything that could be conceived of that was rich and costly filled the room with splendor. The articles presented are said to have cost over seven hundred thousand dollars. The public sidewalk from the curbstone to the door of the house was sheltered by an awning and covered with Brussels carpet, an imitation of the habit which prevails in London and Paris, when monarchs and nobles receive their guests on state occasions.

This wedding calls forth many comments from the press of the country. It is stated that William M. Tweed neither inherited his wealth nor obtained it through private business, but that it is notorious that his millions have been made in politics, by the acceptance of moderately-salaried offices. One journal says that only a few years ago he was a chairmaker, whose account books, if he had any, showed a balance on the wrong side. All this is the result of Mr. Tweed's being the controller of the state government and the state legislature.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Herald*, writing from North Carolina, remarks that if there is one cause more than another to which can be attributed the alleged Ku-Klux outrages in that and many other of the Southern States, it is the propensity of the negro, despite the frightful examples before him, to violate the persons of white women. But few of these horrible

crimes are ever allowed to await the tedious course of law. Vengeance is sure to follow in the footsteps of the act, and a relative or a combined indignant populace usually wipes out with blood the unnatural outrage on female virtue. In numerous instances when negroes have been shot, hanged, or otherwise Ku-Kluxed, in North Carolina particularly, this correspondent says, the primitive causes can be directly traced to indignities offered to, or outrages perpetrated upon, white females, about which nothing ever appears in the public prints; and these acts are paraded before the Northern people as evidences of a rebellious spirit on the part of the South. The blacks have become addicted to this crime since their emancipation, and they do not hesitate, when opportunity offers and there is little fear of detection, to commit it.

DOM PEDRO II., Emperor of Brazil, is spoken very highly of as a progressive, enlightened, industrious and popular ruler. He has been Emperor for upwards of thirty years, and for that period has never for a single hour been absent from his dominion, and rarely even absent from his capital city. After such long application to the duties of his position it is natural that he should desire relaxation and change of scene and surroundings, and he has applied, through his Minister, for permission to leave the empire, and that his daughter, the Princess Imperial be appointed Regent during the interval of absence, with all the attributes of the Moderative and Executive powers. The leave of absence requested was not to extend beyond the 1st day of April, 1872. The bill granting this permission was passed, and \$200,000 were appropriated for expenses, and three ships of war of the Brazilian navy were to be detailed to act as an Imperial escort.

It is expected that the Emperor and Empress will make a tour of Europe, and though the United States is not mentioned in the official records, it is asserted that a visit to this country is included in the programme. The 24th ult. was the day named for the departure of the Imperial party from Brazil.

There is considerable gossip afloat about the causes which prompt the Emperor and Empress to make this voyage. The principal one of which is said to be the anxiety of the Emperor to have a son. He has no male issue. Of his two daughters the Princess Imperial is married to Count d'Eu, son of the Duc de Nemours, second son of Louis Philippe, the deceased ex-King of the French; and the Princess Leopoldina, who died quite recently, and was married to the Duke of Saxe. The Princess Imperial is childless; the Princess Leopoldina has left four sons, the eldest of which is, at present, the heir apparent to the throne. It is said that it is the Emperor's intention to consult eminent European medical authorities with a view to ascertain either the possibility or probability of the Empress bearing a son and heir to the throne, so that the dynasty may be continued in a direct line, which, it is felt, will be more satisfactory to the Brazilians. There exists an influential party in Brazil, it is said, who would gladly revolutionize the empire; but Dom Pedro is too popular for that party to make any such attempt during his reign. If he is aware of this, it would be only natural for him to be anxious to see his grandchildren, some of whom may wear his crown, and to know somewhat of their education, tendencies and surroundings.

THERE is a rumor around town to the effect that members of the Federal Judiciary for the Territory feel an extreme necessity just now for deep repentance. Ugly stories, it is said, and which are reported to be well-authenticated, have reached the ears of the Department at Washington concerning them, which make them nervous. Ghastly visions of the headsman's block, of the big axe at Washington, the sawdust, and the basket in which such heads as theirs are piled, and the gaping spectators who look on the execution, but shed no tears, affright them, and disturb their slumbers. Night and morning they read with trepidation the telegraphic dispatches, expecting every day that the whole country will be made acquainted with their sentence and the causes which have produced it. We hear that one of them at least, in consequence of the strength of old habits, has sought relief at the "Mourners' bench;" but all in vain. There is no balm in the big tent for such as he; the day of grace for him has passed; he feels a secret consciousness that hypo-

critical groanings, snuffings and contrition will not save him now, and he feels wretched. This wretched and repentant feeling on the part of these persons does not have its origin in regret for wrongs they have done; but because they have been found out. Like Catiline they hoped the mischief which they wrought

"When 'twas past, and prosper'd, 'twould be virtue."

But they have been disappointed. The mill of the Gods may grind slowly, but it grinds mighty fine, as these men will find out.

AGENTS stand ready to offer terms to good lecturers, or famous men for a series of lectures, or for a season, they, of course, having some voice in the selection of the subject. One of these fellows, who are willing to make money out of other men's brains, or reputation, lately proposed to Senator Schurz to deliver a course of 200 lectures on "Mormonism;" but the Senator could not see the point, and declined. This lecture-agent would have no difficulty in procuring men in Utah, who, if they do not have the public reputation that Senator Schurz has, have this advantage: they can deliver a better and more truthful lecture upon the subject of "Mormonism" than he can, because they understand it better. But this, we presume, is a great objection. The less a lecturer knows about "Mormonism," and the more he or she draws upon the imagination, and indulges in romancing, judging by the ignorance of many of those who have attempted this business in the past, the better it would suit lecture-agents. To tell the truth about the "Mormons" would deprive a lecture of that spice, which is one of the chief ingredients in many of the lectures on this subject.

THE colored cadet, passed his examination at West Point, and exhibited higher qualification and attainments than a large number of the white students. Brigham Young's son came out from the ordeal unscathed, and young Grant is vouched for as being endowed with superior intellect. These three young men may be taken to represent the extremes of American society. No favor was shown to them over others. They were put upon the naked test of ability, and compelled to prove their superiority in a fair competition with associates, to win the coveted prizes. The son of the President is put on an equality with the son of a negro, and why should he not be? The colored lad, having equal ability, is entitled to an equal chance in the race of life, and nothing but the smallest prejudice could strip him of the privilege. Brigham Young's son has nothing peculiar to distinguish him but the notoriety of his father, and what has that to do with his fitness for the army? It is time that West Point began to be considered something better than an asylum for dandies. Every race, sect, and condition of people have equal rights there.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

A MEETING was held on the 6th inst., in Boston, at the Tremont Temple, over which Governor Claflin presided for the purpose of lionizing the Indian Chiefs who have visited Washington. One of their number (Buffalo Good) made a speech, in which he arraigned the nation for not having kept its word. He also said he was disappointed in his visit to Washington, and he thought "Washington"—the title applied to the President—not much of a chief. This remark brought down the house. Speeches were afterwards made by white men, one of whom, Wendell Phillips, said that in all the difficulties with the Indians of which he had become cognizant, the Government was always wrong and the Indians always right. The Indians, he said, unlike American Statesmen, never break their word. A remark not complimentary to the whites; but truth frequently has this characteristic.

REPORTED DROWNED.—The following was received by W. U. T., and alludes to the same Colonel Howard who visited this city a few months ago:

OMAHA.—It is reported that Col. J. Howard, the well known newspaper correspondent under the nom de plume of "Phocion," was drowned in the Platte river yesterday. It is thought he committed suicide on account of family troubles.