

twit the aroused recipient of repeated abuse, with a lack of Christian spirit for turning upon the libeller instead of continuing to turn "the other cheek."

"Why don't you turn the other cheek," is the cry of of the sneak and the skulking slanderer, who from the shelter of the press shoots his inky darts at persons vainly expected to bear insult with "pious resignation." A brave man who engages in an encounter expects to give and take" and, if he gets the worst of it, submits with as good grace as he can and rather admires than sneers at the vigor of his opponent.

The policy of non-resistance, which some people suppose to a part of the Christian system, was never intended to be carried to the absurd lengths which they imagine. The spirit rather than the letter of the Master's word should govern. Circumstances also must be taken into account. A rule that would be safe to follow in some conditions of society would be dangerous, even suicidal, in others. And that which would be proper and binding among brethren or people influenced by the same principles, would be unsuited and unsafe among enemies.

Endurance of injury without retaliation is essential to the formation and development of Christian character. It is to be cultivated, within the lines of reason and self-preservation. It strengthens the soul and refines the spiritual nature. It brings peace and calm satisfaction. But it is not designed to prevent self-defense, nor intended to throw personal or national doors open to the uninterrupted assaults of the assassin or the invader, whether these terms be of literal or metaphorical application.

There are times, and circumstances, and occasions, when the assaults of the vile and the violent may be suffered in silence or treated with profound contempt. There are others that demand different treatment, and duty as well as justice call for active returns of blows administered or attempted. We hope to be prepared for and able to discriminate between these different conditions. When self-restraint is the proper course, we desire to have grace to pursue it, and when it is necessary, for self-defense or the aid of our friends, to stand up and strike, we trust that we will always find something more potent to offer than "the other cheek."

## OLD FOLKS EXCURSION.

THE annual Old Folks' Excursion is fixed for Wednesday, June 26th, at Ogden. The circular of the committee is printed and in circulation. They invite all persons who are seventy years of age and upward without distinction on account of circumstances, religion, politics, race or color, to a free trip and the hospitalities usual on such occasions. None need apply who are under that age. No tickets will be sold for this excursion. It is an Old Folks' Party only. The number expected is too large to permit of making the excursion anything like general. This annual trip has become a fixed custom here, and it is worthy of all praise and the support of every benevolent person. All who are in sympathy with the movement are invited to send their subscription to C. R. Savage, at the Art Bazar. We hope to see, as on former occasions, a hearty and generous response to the call of the committee. Let the aged (if both sexes be gladdened by the associations of the day and by the thought that they are remembered, venerated and loved by the younger members of the community. Let the Fifteenth Annual Old Folks' Excursion be made the best of the series.

M. Plante, a distinguished French electrician, has recently invented a process of engraving on glass in which electricity takes an important part. The surface to be engraved is first covered with a solution of nitrate of potash and is then connected with one of the poles of a battery. By means of a platinum point the figure to be engraved is thus traced upon the surface of the glass. It is said that this method secures a delicacy of outline which has not been attained by any other tool. In itself the process is perhaps only interesting to the technical men who are concerned with this class of work, but it serves to show the general reader how rapid are the applications of the electric forces to the arts of life.

## PROSTITUTION OF LAW.

During the last week for the registration of voters previous to the August election there was more than ordinary work before the District Courts in the naturalization of aliens. Men who have put off till to-morrow the work they should have done to-day, were hurrying up at nearly the last minute, like lag-

gards rushing for a train. This remark does not apply to all the candidates for citizenship, because some of them have only been in the country just sufficient time to entitle them to admission. But the courts were actively engaged in this business, and Judge Henderson arranged to sit in chambers every day for a week to hear applicants for naturalization.

In Utah more than common catechization is indulged in when an alien appears for naturalization. The spirit of this indicates a desire to hinder, rather than facilitate, the admission to citizenship of persons who desire to support the Constitution and institutions of this country. In other places aliens are welcomed within the lines of fealty to this government, and encouraged to conform to the laws of the United States. We see no reason why the same course should not be pursued in this Territory.

But not only do the judges put the applicants through a course of interrogation which is quite embarrassing to persons unaccustomed to the procedure of the courts, the attendant lawyers are allowed to cross-examine and perplex them, with the evident purpose of preventing, if possible, their admission to citizenship, notwithstanding their possession of all the statutory qualifications, and the testimony of witnesses as to their fitness. We think this is carried a little too far.

We do not wish here to take issue with the Judges in their questioning of the applicants, as though it is a little peculiar. They have the right to make themselves satisfied as to the fitness of the applicant, and perhaps may take their own way to arrive at that satisfaction. We do not think any person fit to be made a citizen who has no proper conception of the duties of a citizen, and who has not made himself familiar with the general ordinary principles of republican government. But there are some technicalities with which old and worthy citizens would be puzzled, and failure to grasp or correctly answer which ought not to bar from naturalization an otherwise wise qualified candidate. To insist on these seems to be out of harmony with the purpose and intent of the naturalization laws.

And it must be clear to every well informed individual that party quibblings for the purpose of hindering the naturalization of aliens who are not likely to support a certain ticket, are not only obnoxious