

EDITORIALS.

UTAH EXCEPTED.

WHEN there is any general legislation proposed in Congress concerning the Territories, it has come to be a common thing to have Utah specially excepted from the benefits thereof, especially wherein those benefits are of a kind to confer upon the people or their elected representatives any rights or privileges of the nature of self government.

An exception of this invidiously distinctive character was reported in our dispatches yesterday, wherein Senator Sargent, of California, offered an amendment prohibiting the legislature of Utah only from the benefit of a bill to fix the judicial districts, appoint the times and places of holding courts, and apportion the judges, of the Territories respectively.

There is no substantial reason why Utah should be legislated against with this particular discrimination, not the least. All the reasons which have ever been adduced for such narrow minded, one-sided legislation are intensely partisan, bitterly prejudiced, and utterly unworthy of the attention of an enlightened deliberative body like the Congress of the United States, or of any intelligent American citizen. There is no sagacity, there is no wisdom, there is no statesmanship in narrow partisanship, or prejudiced special legislation, and it should be resolutely opposed by every patriotic citizen as wholly inconsistent with and absolutely inimical to the ruling principles of American government. In this kind of proscriptive legislation there is something so indescribably little, so ineffably mean, that it is mortifying to see a United States senator, or anybody else who claims to be a man and a citizen, engaged in it.

THE GRASSHOPPER LANDS.—The *Cleveland Herald* thus comments upon the views of Gen. Hazen upon the grasshopper and his habitat—

"Gen. Hazen advances to the front with a few words touching our Western pest, the grasshopper. He puts a new face on the matter. It is his opinion the trouble arises not from the grasshopper coming to the farmer, but from the farmer going to the grasshopper. Beyond the one hundredth meridian lies the great, arid, grasshopper breeding ground. For a couple of degrees east of that meridian lie the lands where the grasshopper takes his early breakfast, and where he often stops to dinner and tea, and stays his stomach with a cold bite before going to bed. West of the one hundredth meridian the settler can be sure of drouth and grasshoppers. Between that and the ninety-eighth meridian he is very likely to have more of both than he cares for. It is in the latter belt that all the present suffering in Western Kansas and Western Nebraska lies. The grasshopper, instead of having curses heaped on his horny head, should be gratefully considered. He performs the duties which the Land Department of the Government neglects, and warns the westward bound wanderer, with his ox-team and bags of seed corn, that the advice to 'Go West, young man,' applies only so far as the ninety-ninth meridian, and that beyond lies the debatable ground bordering the Grasshopper Reservation."

The 100th meridian leaves out Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, half of Nebraska, Dakota, Texas, etc., as well as the vast mountainous region west of those territories and States. The proposition to abandon this enormous district to the pesky grasshopper is a joke that cannot be entertained. So the grasshopper and the human insect will continue to fight for the right of domain and of eminent domain west of 100 degrees.

OUT OF DEBT.—Illinois is said to be practically free from debt, hav-

ing sufficient in the treasury to cover her liabilities.

According to the *Denver Democrat*, the annual report of the Treasurer of Colorado Territory for 1874 showed that on Dec. 31 there was a cash balance in the treasury of \$2,110.

THE COLD SNAP IN THE NORTH.

—The Montana papers have much to say about the recent cold snap in that hyperborean region. In some localities the mercury was at 36 deg. below zero for several days together. An evaporating dish was partially filled with mercury and exposed for a few minutes in front of the City Drug Store, Deer Lodge, at 9 o'clock, one evening, and it froze as hard as a rock. (Mercury freezes at 39 deg. F.) It is pretty cold when mercurial matters become congealed. For ten days the temperature was generally from 20 deg. to 40 deg. below zero. The mercury congealed three successive nights before midnight. Wednesday, Jan. 13, was the coldest known at Deer Lodge. No spirit thermometer being available the temperature was estimated at 55 to 66 deg. below zero. At Silver Bow, on the same date, at 9.45 p. m. it was 50 deg. below, at 10.30 p. m. 54 deg. below, at 11.30 p. m. 56 deg. below, next morning 28 deg. below. Most kinds of business were stopped by the intense cold. Frost-bites and freezing thermometers were the principal incidents, excepting that according to the *Bozeman Avant Courier*, "the cold weather produced a decided improvement in the marriage market," old bachelors going off "like hot cakes." Some of the long-eared people had the extremities of those appendages frozen while in bed.

THE NEXT U. S. PRESIDENT.

—The *San Francisco Chronicle*, a staunch supporter of the administration, even in the Louisiana bungle, has never been convinced that President Grant ever contemplated a third term, but is convinced that there is no hope for it now, if even there is any hope for the election of any of his known friends. Says the *Chronicle*—

"If this idea ever obtained among the friends of President Grant, it is now most certainly exploded, and there is less probability to-day of the renomination of Grant than of any other prominent member of the Republican party. It is even doubtful whether it would be a wise policy to nominate any friend of the President. Morton, Conkling or Washburn, if nominated, would find their political or personal relations with the President embarrassing. General Dix or Senator Trumbull would be more likely to unite the Republican party than a more strict and loyal party man."

VERY HOPEFUL.—The *Denver Democrat* of Jan. 22 has the following—

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.—This, we understand by a private letter from a prominent member of the Senate, is a foregone conclusion. The Republicans of the Senate are satisfied, from representations made by Mr. Chaffee and others, that the State will be Republican, hence the decided action of that party. A caucus has been held, and it was about unanimous in its conclusion to admit Colorado into the sisterhood of States. It may not be until just before the Ides of March, but it will come within the next few weeks, if not within the next two weeks."

This scarcely tallies with recent telegraphic advices from Washington. But we hope Colorado will get in.

THE BILL KING MYSTERY.

—After the "Charlie Ross mystery," closely comes the "Bill King mystery." "Bill King," as his friends proudly call him, is the member of Congress elect from Minnesota who received we don't know how many thousands of dollars from Mr. Irwin, and whose presence is desired by the Ways and Means Committee to tell what he did with this mon-

ey," says an exchange. But Bill King is lost to sight, if to memory dear. He cannot be found.

For the matter of that, paradoxical as it may seem, it is not strange that the Bill-King subject should be involved in mystery. It generally is. Beats and bummers are the most likely persons to understand the understandable of it.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC JUBILEE.

ACCORDING to the *London Times*, Pope Pius IX has redeemed his pledge, made in the Spring of 1853, when he was lying on a sick bed, that he should not die until he had proclaimed a Jubilee, as on Christmas eve, 1874, he signed *Apud S. Petrum*, the encyclical announcing the Jubilee. Copies of the letter were immediately dispatched to the Roman Catholic bishops throughout the world, and on the second day of January it was published in the city of Rome. The letter would make three or four columns in the NEWS. It begins thus—

"SANCTISSIMI DOMINI NOSTRI PII DIVINA PROVIDENTIA. PAPAE IX. EPISTOLA ENCYCLICA.

"To all the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, bishops, and other ordinaries of places having grace and communion with the Apostolic See, and to all faithful Christians."

His Holiness says he is moved by the grave calamities of the church and this century, and the necessity of imploring the Divine aid, to open to the faithful the spiritual treasures of the indulgences. Although the recent Ecumenical Vatican Council remained suspended through the calamities of the times, yet the indulgences then granted to follow in the form of a jubilee continue in full force, firmness and vigor.

The jubilees last a year, and occur at intervals of a quarter of a century, the last having been in 1825, that for 1850 being omitted "because of the mournful necessity of the times." The first Roman Catholic jubilee was declared by Pope Boniface VIII in 1300, and the celebration was to occur at intervals of 100 years, that is, once in a century. Clement VI limited the interval to fifty years, Urban VI to 33, and Paul II to 25, which latter has since been the accepted period in the Roman Catholic church. In 1825, as was the custom, there was an uninterrupted course of pilgrims at Rome throughout the year.

Pope Pius wishes it could be so this year of 1875, but he is afraid it cannot, because of the untowardness of the times. Nevertheless he will not put off the Jubilee longer, because of the many evils which afflict the church, the antagonistic efforts of her enemies, the poison of impiety, the many scandals, the depravity of manners, and the infamous neglect of divine and human duties.

Therefore the "Universal Church Militant of Christ" is informed of "the great and universal jubilee during the whole of the year 1875." The following gives in brief the nature of the indulgence extended in this jubilee, opening "in all its amplitude that celestial treasure"—

"In the meantime, relying upon the mercy of God and on the authority of His blessed apostles, Peter and Paul, by virtue of that supreme power of binding and loosing which God willed to be conferred upon us, however unworthy—to all and every one of the faithful in Christ whether living in this our *alma* city, or who shall be about to come to it; as well as all those existing outside the said city, in whatever part of the world, and who are in the grace of, and in obedience to, the Apostolic See, and who, having truly repented, confessed and communicated once a day for fifteen days, continuous or interrupted, natural or ecclesiastic, to be computed, that is, from the first vespers of one day until the full evening twilight of the day following, shall, as regards the first, visit the basilicas of the Sts. Peter and Paul, of St. John Lateran and of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome; and, as regards the second their principal or cathedral church and other three churches of

the same city and place, or of the suburbs of the same, to be designated by the ordinaries of the places, or by their vicars, or by others by order of the same, after this our letter shall have come to their notice, and shall there offer up humble prayers to the Lord, according to the Catholic Church and of this Apostolic See, for the extirpation of heresies, for the conversion of all erring, for the peace and unity of all Christian people—we concede and mercifully bestow in the Lord that once in the course of the year above mentioned may be obtained the full indulgence of the year of Jubilee and full remission and pardon for all their sins; which indulgence we concede may be applied by means of suffrage and be available for those souls which united to God by charity shall have left this world."

The encyclical then goes on to make other provisions for travelers, with discretionary dispensations from or changes of these regulations for certain nuns and other females, also anchorites, hermits, prisoners, young children, and others, and they still to receive absolution "from all the sins and excesses, however serious and enormous they be," and their vows may be commuted, except the vows of chastity and religion, and of obligation accepted by a third person. Excommunicated persons and some others interdicted are not to be eligible to such benefits. If any die before completing the works required for the securing of the indulgence, they can be absolved nevertheless, provided they have manifested their intention properly.

The faithful everywhere are exhorted to detest blasphemy, fulfill their duties, observe festive days, fasting and abstinence, repent and amend, and in a word behave themselves more and more like good and devout Catholics. Then all their sins are to be forgiven this present year of grace.

ANOTHER STANDING SUBJECT.

The *New York Herald* set up and for many months retained the subject of "Caesarism or Third Termism," and labored away at it with unflinching persistence until the November elections, which were held to be strongly indicative that the opposition to a policy of that kind had thrown it manifestly beyond probability of adoption, so far as the clear votes of the people were concerned. Now the *Herald* has started another standing subject, which is the resignation of President Grant, and thus that paper announces its intentions in this regard—

"The prospect of Mr. Grant's resignation is so pleasing to us, it is plainly so entirely the one thing needed, not only to give him rest and leisure for the improvement of his mind and the long-coveted opportunity to travel, but also to give the country peace and prosperity, to calm all fears, to set the wheels of industry going again, to restore civil government, and to settle finally the vexatious and otherwise interminable third term controversy, that as patriotic citizens we shall never tire of considering it in all its aspects until His Excellency has actually resigned and gone to Europe."

Our *New York* contemporary declares that this proposition "is so universally approved in all parts of the country that there is not the least doubt of its being the most popular act Mr. Grant could do."

In view of the very improbable event of the President's abdication, the *Herald* favorably considers the qualifications of Vice-President Wilson for the presidential office for the remainder of the term. This last named gentleman is represented as showing abundantly, by his recent utterances, that he is vigorous in mind and body, that his judgment is clear and admirably sound upon the policy demanded by the situation of the country, that he has long experience, that he is a lover of constitutional government, an inflexible opponent of a third term, a person judicious enough to reunite the now discordant elements of the republican party, sensible enough to see that the reformation of civil government is the first necessity in the Southern States, and

unprejudiced enough to let a Greeley man vote the republican ticket at the next election without challenging his vote.

Whoever may be President of this great and growing nation, one thing we hope, and that is, that he will rule according to the free and liberal principles upon which the government was founded, and then this can hardly fail to be the greatest and most prosperous country in the world.

A GOOD COUNTRY.—The Greeley (*Col.*) *Tribune* talks thus of the land of the Montezumas—

What is the matter with old Mexico, where they never have winter; where the flowers ever blossom, and the sun ever shines? Land can be had for 50c. an acre, and it will yield 2000 pounds of sugar; corn can be planted every day in the year, and it will yield thirty bushels to the acre; there are oranges, lemons, bananas, and all kinds of tropical fruit; and yet so little is done in the way of the industries, that common packing barrels and boxes are brought into the country from the United States. People here complain of cold and of hard winters, and they want warm weather, why not go to Mexico and have enough of it?"

UPS AND DOWNS.—As fortune's wheel revolves, some of the human insects upon it go up and others come down. Loveland Paddock, of Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, was poor, but extremely frugal, diligent in business, and of plain and simple habits of life. He saved the pennies and died rich. His son, George F. Paddock, inherited half a million or more of dollars from his father. The son was a banker and has recently failed, his own personal account being overdrawn \$121,000. Causes—extravagant personal and family expenses and wild speculation in grain, stocks, and iron mining. "Easy come, easy go."

EVIDENTLY FAIR.—The report of Lieut. Col. H. A. Morrow, concerning the condition of things political in the Red River (South) country, published in our dispatches to-day, is evidently fair and unprejudiced, and as such is highly creditable to that gentleman.

General Sherman appears to endorse Col. Morrow's report, and he (Sherman) professes to have some knowledge of the people, white and black, of that region, from his long residence among them. Long residence is not consistent with hasty judgment after two or three days' observation among prejudiced partisans, like Sheridan's snap reports and recommendations.

CAPITAL OF MONTANA.—By proclamation, dated Jan. 13, James E. Callaway, Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana, announced that the seat of government for the Territory had been removed from the City of Virginia to the town of Helena.

MANIFESTLY FAIR.—We ought to give marked credit to Col. H. A. Morrow for the manifestly fair, candid, unpartisan nature of his testimony before the Congressional committee at New Orleans, as reported in the dispatches published in the NEWS yesterday. If any class of citizens, more than others, ought to be free from the prejudices and animosities and unfairnesses, petty or enormous, of political partisanship, it is the three classes engaged administratively in the military, naval, and legal professions, and when examples of this freedom from bias are presented, due credit ought to be awarded them. Credit to whom credit is due.

PARTISANSHIP.—The *New York Herald* says that the aim of partisanship really is how to carry the elections; how to get the offices and distribute the plunder, and how to make the manœuvres contrived for this end seem like movements taken to secure the rights of the people; this is the whole wisdom and gospel of partisanship—how to