

## EDITORIALS.

## WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS.

THE signs of wars impending or highly probable are very marked in both hemispheres. The evidences are strong that the ensuing presidential contest in these United States will be a very close and exciting one. The Indiana and Ohio elections, just had, have largely strengthened that opinion. The indications that the federal administration designs to strenuously support the provisions of the force bill, although it has been declared substantially unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, are not assuring to the friends of peace. The proclamation of President Grant that actual insurrection exists in South Carolina, and the instructions of Secretary Cameron to General Sherman to concentrate and dispose of the available U. S. forces in the Atlantic military division with a view to immediate active service in reducing such insurrection, if deemed necessary, are steps in the direction may be of peace, but they look much more like war. What a thing it would be if this centennial year, after all, and notwithstanding all its boastings of peace and good will, should witness the beginning of a domestic war in the various States beside which the late conflict between the North and the South would dwindle into insignificance! Utah votes for peace, and every good citizen and friend of humanity hopes peace will prevail, but it cannot be denied that the signs of the times may be interpreted as indicative of an immediate future anything but peaceable.

Turning our eyes to Europe the signs are not a whit more cheering. As nations, all the nations desire peace, and profess to be willing to do much to secure it. Nevertheless the situation is such that the principal nations of Europe and some others are, to all appearance, drifting helplessly towards war, towards a war of colossal dimensions and wearisome duration, which shall heap up its hecatombs of slain, despoil the fair face of Europe, and perhaps Asia, work immeasurable destruction of material wealth, inflict incalculable misery upon all ages and both sexes, and very notably change the features of the map of the old world.

England does not want to go to war, neither does Germany, nor France, nor Austria, nor Russia, nor Turkey, and they will not go to war except under certain conditions. Unhappily the several conditions thus desired for the maintenance of peace do not appear to strike all those nationalities as being existent. The principalities of Turkey went to war with that government. The other nations endeavored to have the quarrel settled. The more conservative portion of the Russian people does not wish for war, but the young, warlike, belligerent portion seems to beas hungry for the conflict as an Irishman for a fight. Germany and Austria apparently would rather the war was stayed off. Both of those nations have had enough of war for awhile. Likewise has France, for it is no child's play with great nations, the iron enters the soul, and the burden is grievous to be borne, both by victor and vanquished. In fact, in many respects war leaves no victor but death and destruction, both the contending parties, the conqueror and the conquered, being vanquished and laid low in divers particulars. What has either the north or the south gained by the late war in the United States? What indeed! A heritage of debt, difficult to liquidate. A heritage of taxes, difficult to pay. A heritage of poverty, business depression, and financial distress, difficult to overcome. A heritage of hate, difficult to allay. And worst of all, a heritage of general demoralization and corruption, difficult beyond all the others to remove.

If nations were wise, they would never go to war, except unavoidably, and in the sheerest self-defense. If men were wise, they would seek peace and pursue it with unconquerable avidity. They would never have too much of it.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Says the New York World, "Newspaper enterprise exists even in France, where *La Tarquin* has published an account of the battle of Alexinatz copied literally from a work by Baron de Bazancourt on the campaign of the Crimea, and from his description of the battle of the Alma. Nothing was changed but the names of the generals, places, and some insignificant details."

An exchange says, "A car propelled by compressed air has been used successfully for more than two months on a street railway near Paisley, in England, under every condition of traffic and weather, performing a trip of three miles for each charge of air, at a cost of about one cent a mile. When the rails are not slippery with mud or ice a considerable surplusage of air is left in the tanks."

Rev. J. W. Dunjee, colored preacher, of Richmond, Va., says, "The fact is, that a few men at the North know but little about our real condition down here; but I say to you, if the policy of the carpet-bag party of the South is kept up, the negro must go to the wall. Men at the North seem to forget that the colored men as a class are without homes, penniless and uneducated, and that there are 3,000,000 of them who sleep under the roofs of their former owners with all the brain power on one side, that of their old masters."

Speaking of the proposed removal of the Sioux to the Indian Territory, the *Oklahoma Star* cries, "Save us from our friends!"

A New York paper reflects thus—"The object of the proposed prohibition of the employment of married women as teachers in New York public schools was understood to be to discourage the marriage of the single women already engaged. It has been well observed that teachers are perhaps best fitted to have children of their own, since they have learned how to govern the children of others, and to forbid them the joys of married life merely because they are in the public service would be contrary to a wise policy and subversive of sound morality."

Bayard Taylor tells the Cincinnati *Commercial* that much of the New York private discussion on Huxley's lectures is something of this character—"Do you like peaches or a Mansard roof?" "I prefer railroad stock."

Olive Logan denies that "fashionable women" eat opium or drink laudanum to any great extent, but says that arsenic eating is "fearfully prevalent." It "creates drooping and eventually causes death," for the habit once formed can not be broken.

Sitting Bulls friends are not all accusers. The Reverend J. B. M. Genin, a Catholic priest, who has for ten years been a missionary with the Sioux, writes to the Boston *Pilot* about Sitting Bull, whom he represents as "a quiet, sober, kind man, but courageous, and always ready to sacrifice his life for the sake of his tribe and family." Father Genin defies anybody to prove that Sitting Bull ever did any mischief to man or beast, and declares that the killing of Custer was not a massacre, but an incident of honorable warfare.

Mr. Ruskin, in *Fors Clavigera*, talks to the ladies in this fatherly way—"Your walking dress must never touch the ground at all. I have lost much of the faith I once had in the common-sense and even the personal delicacy of the present race of average Englishwomen, by seeing how they will allow their dresses to sweep the streets, as it is the fashion to be scavengers."

Philadelphia papers now request all Centennial visitors to leave their trunks at home and become carpet-baggers.

Within a few weeks there has been published in Berlin the *Journal of Cooks and Housemaids*. The paper contains a number of reports regarding employers who look up their butter and sugar from servants, who speak to them impolitely, and in other ways give offense. Names are given, and a large number of subscribers to the paper have pledged themselves not to engage in the service of any woman who may be exposed in it as much as three times in a year.

The New York *Herald* says the Indiana and Ohio elections,

"instead of deciding the presidential contest, will make it more close, doubtful, strenuous and resolute than any national canvass in the history of our politics."

Celia Logan writes to the Washington *Chronicle*, animadverting severely upon the character of the late Charlotte Cushman. Miss Logan claims to know from personal observation that Miss Cushman was parsimonious, envious and selfish. Perhaps so. There is light and shade to every human character, but the shade does not destroy the light.

The Washington *Star* of Oct. 10, says, "The U. S. Supreme Court met yesterday and adjourned, without transacting any business, to call upon the President, as usual. Justices Davis and Bradley were absent. To-day the call of the docket was commenced, which now stands seven hundred and seventy cases, being an increase of about one hundred over the docket of last year."

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon is rather savage, for a preacher, on the Eastern Question. He says, "if I could speak thunderbolts and glance lightnings, I would exercise my fullest powers of oratory against the monsters who have made Bulgaria a pandemonium."

The Washington *Star* of Oct. 10 says, "Colonel Boudinot, one of the most liberal and influential citizens of the Indian Territory, told a reporter in St. Louis last Friday that the civilized Indians of the Territory are bitterly opposed to the colonization of Sitting Bull and his braves on their land, and that they intend to urge the western representatives in Congress to oppose the new treaty. He holds that the new comers will have a bad influence on the Indians in the Territory, who are now peaceful and partly civilized, and that the adjacent states will be sure to suffer from depredations."

An exchange says—"At the Centennial almost every article exhibited now bears a tag announcing an award by the judges for superiority. Director General Goshorn has ordered the suppression of all such bogus announcements, which are calculated to deceive the unwary."

An exchange says, "Savannah is to have direct steam communication to England. The enterprise is English, and is warranted by the large number of English steamers rotting and rusting in English ports, the number of unemployed sailors, the amount of idle money, the advent of the cotton crop and the desire of British manufacturers to obtain it. The British company have demanded only \$50,000 annual subsidy by Georgia, and guarantee a line of first-class vessels that shall, among other things, land three thousand Germans in Savannah every month."

The Washington *Star* of Oct. 13 says, "The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in relation to powers of attorney, providing that in every case to be finally adjudicated in that department the attorney shall present a power of attorney from the claimant to prosecute the case, and shall be regarded as the attorney in such case, with the right to receive any draft therein. The claimant may change his attorney at any time with the consent of the proper officers of the department. In cases certified for payment by the court of claims or by any commission created by Congress, the persons certified by said court or commission as the attorneys of record shall be regarded as such by the department, and be entitled to receive the drafts in such case."

The English poor law boards are now authorized to allow, at their discretion, families, who go into the Union poor houses, to live together, instead of being separated as previously.

Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant, while lecturing in an English town recently, were interrupted by persons in the audience. Mr. Bradlaugh intimated that the next man doing it should be put out, whereupon a local tradesman "dared him." The muscular lecturer descended from the platform and the tradesman did not dare him again.

An exchange remarks that Martin Farquhar Tupper has written the worst poetry in the world, but another remarks that he has written abundance of it, so what it lacks in quality is fully made up in quantity.

The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* gives the following as Yaukie Double translated into the Servian vernacular—

Yenghiatovitch Dhoodalovitski camerorsk totorwnepl  
Ridingelensk onovitch poneolodok;  
Stuckorelskeno fheatheromouk inter batovitch,  
Adensk colladarov sk machronitoven-ski."

The South Bend *Herald*, says, "National taxes do not go down. Yes, all the West is a great railroad cemetery. All the East is a tomb of sunken fortunes, the rich dragging down the poor. The national debt is \$2,000,000,000. The municipal debt is \$1,800,000,000. The railroad debt is \$4,000,000,000. Our total indebtedness is ten billions. Our interest charges are \$800,000,000, or two-thirds of the total aggregate of our foreign trades. Yet taxes do not go down, and government expenditures are as extravagant as ever."

In the circuit court at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., lately, a widow whose former husband had died from the effects of five drinks of cider brandy, which he had taken within fifteen minutes in a liquor shop, obtained a verdict for \$800 damages from the man who sold the liquor.

The Washington *Capital* says, "The American press will have reached the last stage of licentiousness when it becomes the vehicle of private scandals, and with its loss of honor must expect to lose its influence. There is little distinction made among men between a gossip and a liar. The two characters shade off so delicately into one another that it is difficult to distinguish where one begins and the other ends."

A Washington paper of Oct. 15 says, "Last week, while playing Juliette in St. Louis, Mary Anderson, in the death scene, fell so heavily that her nose, which is pointed and prominent, struck the stage and parted with a square inch of skin. As no actress has yet dared to impersonate Juliette with a skinned nose, Mary had to stash that business and take to Meg Merrilies, which was lucky for the audiences."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says, "With Beecher and Tilton drawing better than ever, and with Glendenning still in the miastistry, it is evident that morality is an element which does not enter into clerical popularity of the Talmage description."

The New York *Herald* says, "The railway kings in this country govern much as they please; but in Europe a railway king who does wrong is deposed, as in the case of Dr. Stroudsburg, who is about to stand his trial in Russia for embezzlement."

The New York *Post* says, "Even the warmest friends of Germany are beginning to ask whether the persistent prosecution of Count von Arnim, who is out of the country and can do no harm, is not rather petty and spiteful business for the Government of a great empire."

It is said that the opportunities to get land of an excellent quality, in King and Queen County, Virginia, convenient to communication with Baltimore, at a few dollars per acre, is fast being embraced by New Jersey farmers and truckers.

## THE STORMS.

THIS morning (Oct. 20) daylight revealed that the stormy period of the last week or so at length had resulted in a snow storm, not very deep at present, but apparently not yet over. Rain, hail, and snow we have had now, and the storms have been general throughout the Territory, and indeed far outside, until the soil is pretty well soaked as deep as is necessary, sufficient to last until next spring. It was dry enough before the storm, in very many places, and hard enough in some places, too dry and hard to plow, or for the easy gathering of root crops, many of which are still in the ground, ungathered.

It is not unusual for us to see a rainy, sleety, snowy period about this time of the year, for now is the time when Winter not unfre-

quently gives us the first sharp intimations of his coming, and sends along his forerunning storms. Nevertheless, it is not necessary, as some do, to jump to the conclusion that winter has actually set in, that we are going to have an unusually hard and long winter, etc. It may be so, and again the contrary may be the case for aught we know, or for aught that known trustworthy indications reveal. It is as likely as not that the present storms will be succeeded by fine weather, a several weeks' term of Indian summer, before real winter fully sets in. In fact, the probability lies that way. That such a favorable time is needed there can be no doubt, and if it is vouchsafed it will be a great convenience and blessing to the community generally, and to the agriculturists and other outdoor workers in particular. The soil is not too dry now to plow or to dig, and if the weather should clear up and be fine for a time, much farm and garden land might be turned over to advantage ere winter sets in. Fall plowing, if the soil is in proper condition for it, will do much good to all but the very lightest soils, of which there are few. On land so plowed the early grain crops can be put in the first opportunity in the spring, thereby in many cases causing surer and better as well as earlier crops than could be obtained by leaving the land unstirred till spring. Our springs have been late of late years, and the rains have been more frequent and desultory and scattered than was formerly the case, rendering early spring tillage more precarious. Instead of having a fine time and a wet time, of a few weeks each duration, we have been more liable of late years to have a fine day or two and a wet day or two in the early spring.

At present we see nothing to complain of in the stormy weather. It is seasonable enough, and finer weather is behind it.

## WHY THE DELAY.

THE Sacramento *Record-Union* of October 16th, commenting upon the sentence of John D. Lee, says—

"Precisely why the Judge should have postponed the execution to so distant a day we do not understand, nor does it appear to be a particularly judicious or merciful arrangement."

What is known as the Poland Bill says—

"A writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States to the Supreme Court of the Territory shall lie in criminal cases, where the accused shall have been sentenced to capital punishment, or convicted of bigamy or polygamy."

It is presumable, therefore, that the extended time between the day of the sentence and the day of execution was given to allow of opportunity to appeal.

## WAR AND BUSINESS.

TAKE the war horse, the speculators scent the battle afar off, and they at once become as busy as bees, running up this rate of value and running down that, causing panics in the money, stock, and produce markets. The late rumors of probable extensive war in Europe acted like an earthquake on the various exchanges in Europe and America, and set them all scrambling for something or other.

War creates considerable demand, both for men and material, and this makes trade and business brisk in more countries than one. A war in Europe would revive many businesses there and also in this country. A war in this country, if not too general so as to demoralize the whole country, would make business prosperous here.

But the prosperity caused by war is not genuine prosperity. It is deceptive. War is destruction, and it is this very destruction that is the main cause of the factitious and fictitious prosperity which accompanies or is incident to war.

For all the accidental prosperity caused by war, the people have to pay by an increased amount of taxes, lasting for years, and may be