

EDITORIALS.

EX-GUERRILLA MOSBY ON THE SITUATION.

THE Virginia ex-guerrilla Colonel John S. Mosby practises law in Washington now, and he was interviewed by a representative of the New York *Herald* a few days ago. As General Shelby offered to raise a regiment in Missouri to sustain President Grant if he should inaugurate Hayes, so Colonel Mosby announces that in such a contingency, if necessary, he would undertake to raise a regiment in Virginia in less than twenty-four hours for the same purpose, for if there is any fighting to be done he shall be on the side of President Grant and the Administration.

The Colonel gave the following account of his conversion to Grant—

"I first met General Grant in 1872. He treated me very kindly. I have always been a warm admirer of his ever since the close of the war, and I think the fight made on him by the southern white men has been the great blunder of our southern politics. I have had many conversations with him, and I know that he was able and willing to do more for the Southern people than any man in the United States if the southern politicians would have permitted him to have done it."

Colonel Mosby thinks that the idea of a "solid south" is all a mistake, and the cause of the last ten years' evils and sufferings, misrule and misery there; that the governing idea of the southern politicians is revenge, and that they expect the democratic party to be the Nemesis; that the democracy in power would be no advantage to the south, but that all the old troubles would thereby be brought back; that the greatest offence President Grant could commit in the eyes of the democratic politicians would be to give a southern gentleman office, as it would deprive them of all ground of complaint; and that under Tilden he (Mosby) would look for four years of confusion, discord, and strife.

On the other hand, many, perhaps most, of Colonel Mosby's former companions in arms in the days of the civil war think very differently to what he does now, and denounce him as a sort of a traitor to the South. The *Culpepper Observer* says of him—

"The Warrenton people are down on radicals. Col. John S. Mosby has removed his family to Washington, his foolish and unwise course having caused all of his old friends to give him the cold shoulder. It is well to say that his family were much beloved—an interesting lot of children, ignorant of their father's course. * * * The Warrenton people are not unkind. If a man is a republican conscientiously—for instance, a northern man who settles there and is disposed to go about his business quietly and act the gentleman—he is courteously and kindly treated. But for these southern radicals who have always professed to be with their own people and then turn round and go with the radical party, such individuals are held in contempt and ignored almost entirely, which is proper treatment, and is being done all over the South."

THE DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.

THE New York correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* has the following, dated December 15th, concerning the distress among the New York working classes—

"A solitary fortnight has wrought a wonderful change in our charitable calculations, for it is universally admitted the public asylums are overstocked with inmates, and the municipality has made no preparation for the relief of the really meritorious poor, coming unexpectedly from a class never before brought to indigence. It is not the body of tramps our police and landowners are commencing to fear, but the distressed working men, willing and able to work, houseless, homeless, with families on the verge of starvation, who for three weary years have withstood the financial

tempest to find themselves hopelessly wrecked at the dawn of a more threatening fourth.

"To the money kings and bondholders the unemployed laborers look for relief, and should, it not be extended judiciously, converted into mobs, working men will wreak fearful vengeance on the coin hoarders."

Concerning the amusement business the correspondent has the following—

"The theatrical world most obviously exhibits the effects of the recent Brooklyn disaster, as can be demonstrated from the returns made by some houses of benefits nominally made on behalf of the sufferers from the calamity. One theatre could only boast of an audience of seventy people, while the Lyceum, the safest place in the town, with Booth as an attraction, could not gather a paying attendance. Noble's, with its myriad of attractions, was forced to succumb to demands on its treasury, and thereby have been turned a drift some hundred or so of ballet girls imported from Europe expressly for the grand spectacle upon which it is believed \$20,000 has been expended before the curtain was rung up for the first time. This theatrical fiasco completely demonstrates the total want of attractiveness in the leg drama, as the management at Noble's anticipated a run of at least 200 nights in which to realize as neat a fortune as fell to the lot of the Black Crookites. Ben Sherwood, the most ingenious stage carpenter now living, Bill Duverna, an accomplished scenic artist, and Mack, author of *Baba*, lost not only their money but their time, while John McCool has been out and injured to the extent of several weeks' rent, and \$50,000 a year is not a mere trifle for a landlord's bill. For one week the theatre was run upon shares, and even this expedient failed to produce living expenses, a majority of the girls being wholly unable to earn their board-bills. The Third Avenue Theatre, although backed by its owner, Hitchcock, the real estate dealer, has likewise been compelled to change its style of performances, as the variety performers cost a deal more than dramatic artists, while the general public is actually satiated with brazen-faced vocalists in dubious ditties."

THE DELEGATE FROM UTAH.

THE other day our despatches announced that it was rumored in Washington that the House Committee on Elections would report in favor of Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon retaining his seat as Delegate from Utah. Whether or not this report shall prove true, such action is the only result that could reasonably have been expected to flow from the attention of the committee to the subject. To candid people such was a foregone conclusion.

The gentleman named received such a vast majority of the votes of the people of the Territory that there could be not the slightest chance of his rejection in connection with the choice of the people.

The delegate is a gentleman of intelligence, understanding, judgment, ability and a fair amount of culture, of good address and sociable character, having a large knowledge of the world, devoted to the fundamental principles of American government, and ardently attached to the country of his choice. He has served one Congress as delegate with credit to himself, honor to the country, and benefit to the Territory, winning many friends in and out of that distinguished body by his courteous deportment and honorable course. Among his constituents he sustains a high character, infinitely higher than those who have been his rival candidates for the delegateship. As a citizen, a man of family, a member of society, an advocate and supporter of good, wholesome laws, he is beyond reproach. To his religion he is most powerfully attached, though what his religion is, and whether or not he has any, is not a matter of legitimate concern to Congress, not in the least, the Constitution expressly leaving that question between a citizen and his God.

That Mr. Cannon has many excellent qualifications for the dele-

gateship, none can deny, and for our own part we can not imagine a single substantial, reasonable objection to his acceptance in that relation by the House of Representatives, and hence it is exceedingly difficult, indeed impossible, for us to discover any valid grounds for his rejection by that honorable body.

THE REASON FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF UNWORTHY OFFICIALS.

IN President Grant's late message to Congress he substantially acknowledged errors or mistakes in the appointment of unsuitable persons to offices of public trust, honor, and emolument, and apologized therefor by stating that the appointees were "in nearly every instance selected without a personal acquaintance with them, but upon the recommendation of the representatives chosen directly by the people," and further he says, as regards this business, "I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right and constitutional within the law, and for the best interests of the whole people; failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent."

That President Grant has made bad appointments, our citizens know too well. That he has made any with bad intent we are not prepared to charge. He declares that he has not, and there is some reason to accept this disclaimer of bad intention by him in this respect. We do not charge him here in with bad intent, though we may frankly acknowledge that we have wondered how a man could make such appointments as President Grant has made, and do it with good intent. But in his message he urges, as the reason for such appointments, he was personally acquainted with but very few of the officials he had appointed. It may be added that he does not appear to be so very excellent a judge of character at a glance as some men may be, though, for the matter of that, persons who profess to be gifted physiologists and phrenologists and intuitionists have made mistakes more than once in their hasty estimates of character. Again, President Grant may have made many of these appointments not only without personally knowing the appointees, but without personally seeing them, depending wholly upon others who professed to know them.

The main responsibility of these bad appointments, therefore, lies with the "representatives chosen directly by the people" who recommended them. This responsibility can not apply largely to representatives of the Territories, at least to that of Utah, "chosen directly by the people," because, so far as this Territory is concerned, the federal appointees have very seldom been those whom the people, or the representatives chosen by them, have approved. The bad appointments for Utah must have been rather because its "representatives chosen directly by the people" of the Territory were not consulted, or not sufficiently consulted.

GENERALS GRANT AND LOGAN AND THE SENATORSHIP.

THE proposition was mooted a short time ago to elect General Grant to the United States Senate from Illinois, in place of General Logan, present incumbent. A Washington paper says that as soon as President Grant saw the proposition in print he repudiated such an idea, and informed his Illinois friends that he was not and would not be a candidate for the Senate, and he gave three reasons for his negative decision on the question—

Firstly—He did not think he had resided in Illinois a sufficiently continuous period to entitle him to be a candidate for the United States senatorship.

Secondly—He had been a servant of the sovereign people for the last sixteen years, and he proposed, after the 4th of March next, to become one of the sovereigns again and see how he liked it.

Thirdly—and lastly and especially—He favored the re-election of his friend and comrade in arms, Gen-

eral Logan, before that of any other candidate, as he was one of the most laborious and influential members of the Senate, and one of the bravest officers in the Union army, and that, in his (Grant's) opinion, the defeat of General Logan would be a national calamity.

So that the likelihood is that President Grant, within three months, will relapse into the quietude and comparative obscurity of a private citizen, or rather after he shall have accomplished his proposed trips to the West Indies and Europe.

As to the supreme importance of General Logan in the Senate of the United States, there are many people who do not agree with President Grant.

A TERRIBLE TIME AT SEA.

THOSE who have gone down to the sea in ships have had a rough time of it lately. On the 23rd of December, according to the New York *Herald*, the human steamer *City of Berlin*, Captain Kennedy, arrived at that port after an extraordinarily rough passage of fifteen and a half days from Liverpool. The *City of Berlin* is a new vessel, the largest steamer that comes to New York, being 5,151 registered tonnage.

The second day from leaving Queenstown heavy gales began, increasing the third day so that the engines had to be slowed and the vessel hove to for several hours. The gale continued three more days, the ship being hove to for several hours each day. Her rate of passage varied from 308 to twenty-five miles per day, the vessel being under half speed most of the way. The injuries to the steamer were but trifling. "She literally thrashed her way across the ocean in the teeth of the bitterest kind of weather," fierce westerly winds and tremendous seas. None of the cabin passengers (\$4) nor of the steerage (116) were injured, but fifteen of the ship's company were more or less hurt, one man having his leg broken, and another his hip put out of joint, and the whole of the crew were nearly worn out. The vessel rode the angry billows like a duck. "The Captain behaved like a hero, standing for three days and nights on the quarter-deck, without sleep, apparently, and reassuring us all by his cool and collected bearing." In the midst of the rolling of the ship in the terrible storm, when the two sailors had their legs broken or dislocated, "a beautiful American lady went round—and that was no easy matter to do—and she collected forty sovereigns for the benefit of the poor fellows."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The New York *Sun* talks in this way—"It is well enough to remember that intimidation was extensively practised in the late election. By threats, practical compulsion, and moral bulldozing of the most flagrant nature, nearly 90,000 officeholders were forced to vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Notwithstanding this widespread and outrageous intimidation, Tilden's popular majority in the United States is more than 500,000. By the official count in States where the official count has been completed, and by republican estimates in all other cases, the Democratic majority is about 506,000, or more than two-thirds as great as Grant's over Greeley in 1872."

—Notwithstanding all the terrible squabbles of the politicians, some things will happen as well as others. It is said that "Governor Chamberlain's wife presented him with a son in the midst of all the disturbances in South Carolina. No information as to whether the youngster brought his carpet bag with him."

—At the Middlesex sessions recently, Sergeant Cox sentenced an old thief, convicted of attempt to steal a purse, to five years' penal servitude. The prisoner exclaimed, "What! five years for an attempt! I ought only to be two years." The prisoner was right. He was recalled and re-sentenced, to two years.

—Mrs. Scott, a nurse, of Selkirk, Scotland, has just been tried for culpable homicide, inasmuch as she gave a baby, twenty-four hours old, three drops of laudanum, causing death. She got off with six

months' imprisonment, because "her intentions were good."

—President Grant is severely censured for using the term, "The party which I represent." It is observed that the President should be President of the whole Union, and not the representative of any party in it; that he should not give up to party what was meant for mankind—mankind generally in this republic.

—The *Oleyenne Leader* says—"The antelope is being exterminated on the plains in the same ruthless way that characterizes the destruction of the buffalo. The animals are killed in great numbers by ambushed hunters, who take the saddle, i.e., the two hind quarters of the animal, together with any portion they may require for their own immediate use, and leave the remains of the carcass to be eaten by coyotes. The saddle, as cut by them, weighs eighteen to twenty pounds, and is sold in the market at eight cents a pound, the hide in which it is wrapped being thrown into the bargain by the hunter. The Kansas Pacific Railroad carries great quantities of this meat, and the antelope, unless in some way protected, will be speedily exterminated."

—Let us put the blame somewhere, as far from ourselves as possible. One Nathan Appleton, in the Boston *Globe*, says that "the great danger of the future is that of the foreign elements of our large cities," that "to save ourselves we should try to put some restrictions in the way of universal suffrage," that the simplest would be at least a ten years' residence before naturalization, and that a \$5 or \$10 poll tax should be levied. Mr. Appleton seems to forget that, just or unjust, direct taxes are always unpopular.

—George Alfred Townsend says, "Tilden is a favorite with the New York poor."

—In the *American Exchange and Review* is an article with the following paragraph—"Incomparably the greatest of all evils which afflict the country is the national debt, with its devouring annual interest of ninety-five millions of dollars in coin, construed to mean gold by a piece of legislative legerdemain. This is equal every year to the real cost of two Pacific railroads. It takes a piece of meat from the poor man's pot, and from capital in all other investments a part of its legitimate income. Everybody is interested to reduce and extinguish it. The interest actually paid upon it is twice the rate of the net income of the property of the country, and it is not possible so to reduce it that it will not still be above this net income." So the annual interest on the national debt is one-eighth more than the annual expenses of the government were before the war.

—The north pole is not to be left to rest yet. Notwithstanding that Captain Nares' expedition, lately returned, showed that it was impracticable to reach the pole, it is likely that another British expedition will proceed in the same quest in the spring, but not by way of Smith's Sound. Forbidden ground is always desired, though it be covered with ice and water.

—Tungstic acid, combined with soda, forms tungstate of soda, a solution of which renders cotton cloth incombustible.

—This is important about the nose, a very prominent member, from the *Manufacturer and Builder*—"The habit of keeping the mouth shut, breathing through the nose alone, if persisted in for a long time, has a tendency to widen the nostrils and improve the shape of the nose, while the habit of breathing through the continually opened mouth tends, on the contrary, to make the nostrils useless, renders them smaller, and also influences the shape of the nose, interfering with its proper growth. According to the theory of evolution, the habit of not using the nose for breathing must, after several generations end in producing a race with small, miserable, turn-up noses."

—A Washington paper says of T. Tilton, in regard to one of his lectures, "His tongue is all right, but his heart is crooked." The same may be said of most men. It was anciently observed that the heart of man was deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. It is not much improved since then.