

EDITORIALS.

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

The public mind in Europe has been considerably excited of late concerning the alleged atrocities of the Turkish irregular troops in Bulgaria and Servia, during the progress of the current war. There appears to be no doubt that these crimes were perpetrated by the Bashi Bazouks and other rude soldiery attached to the Turkish army. The offences are of the most cruel and repulsive kind, usually upon the unarmed and defenceless, such as butchering men, women, and children in cold blood, tossing children on the points of bayonets, holding children up by a limb with one hand and gashing and slicing them with a sword or knife with the other hand, stripping, violating, maiming and killing women and girls, driving men, women and children into buildings and setting fire to them. In short there seems to have been scarcely any atrocity that has not been indulged in by the Turkish soldiery, and, as we said before, chiefly upon the defenceless of both sexes and all ages, even the most tender.

So far as these reports are true, the perpetrators of the crimes deserve the execration of the world, and they are execrated in all civilized countries. The question, however, how to prevent such horrible deeds is a perplexing one. Lord Derby, the British foreign minister, naturally a man of a very cautious character, shows that the British government represented to the Turkish government that persistence in these atrocities would be extremely injurious to Turkey and would estrange her supporters and friends. He also shows that the British Government has been all along very anxious to quench rather than to fan the flames of war, and that a very important consideration was this, that if all Europe set upon Turkey, no matter the pretext, to drive the Turks out of Europe, the Turkish spirit of fanaticism would be aroused, and would hasten on to the commission of all the atrocities which could be catalogued in connection with a semi-civilized religious war, a war of desperation, of life and death. Hence the necessity of proceeding with as much prudence as possible. For such a war would not only irritate the Mohammedans in Turkey, but those in British India and all Asia and Africa, and would be likely to be the means of lighting up the whole of the Eastern Hemisphere with the lurid flames of a war which for fanaticism, bitterness, and unmitigated cruelty could scarcely be equalled on earth. In this view, therefore, the caution manifested by the British ministry may really have been the wisest policy that could have been adopted by it so far as the peace and prosperity of the Old World are concerned.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—An Irish landlord, in *Fraser's Magazine*, says that "there never was a time in the memory of any one living when Irish tenants were making so much money, or rents were so well paid."

—Speaking of Attorney General Taft's election circular to marshals, the *New York Herald* says, "The instructions of the Attorney General are the strongest ever issued from the Department of Justice with regard to elections, and the Secretary of War is in strong accord with the Attorney General for their enforcement."

—Owing to reduction of wages, says an exchange, a large number of operatives and their families left Fall River, Mass., for England on Saturday, Sept. 2. No one steamer for Europe has ever carried so many from that city. There were families in which there were four eight-loom weavers. Some of the best hands have gone and others are going.

—An Indiana Republican orator, speaking at Lewisville the other day, mildly remarked that if he had the power he would make a cannon as long as the Hoosac Tunnel, load it with one mile of powder, and ram Jeff Davis in on the top and shoot him into hell so far that a telegram would not reach him in a thousand years.

—Now they are laying the grasshopper visits east to the Indians burning the grass in the Big Horn country to harass the troops, and thus the hoppers were driven away thence to seek fresh fields and pastures new.

—The *New York Sun* says, "The managers of the negro camp meeting at Pamrapo announced last week that the closing services were to be held on Sunday. In the evening the brethren and sisters were told that, 'by special request,' the meeting was to continue over another week. Investigation shows that the managers received a gift of \$50 from the proprietor of the Woodbine saloon, adjacent to the grounds."

—Major Fulton made fifteen bull's eyes in succession at 900 yards recently.

—James Mansfield, of New York, attempted to poison himself, but was saved by the stomach pump. "He said he could not see what else he could have done than die when on every hand he was refused employment. He was even rejected as a recruit against the Sioux, and he would rather die than beg."

—Senator Morton, in his Green-castle speech, said, "I do not propose to quit flaunting the bloody shirt."

—Californians are crying out about bad tollroads, tollroad swindles, and collecting tolls after the charters have expired.

—Lulu writes to the *London Era*, terming her fall at Dublin a slight accident, and saying that she was only stunned for some minutes, that she walked to a cab the same evening and went home, that the next morning, with the exception of being a little sore, she was as well as ever, and that she will re-commence her performance with all the confidence and safety imaginable.

—Penitentiary guests are noted as "arrivals" in the *Richmond, Va.* papers.

—Mme. Olympe Audouard, in her new book *Les Nuits Russes*, ventures the conclusion that the destinies of the world are in the hands of the Russians and of the people of the United States of North America.

—The *New Jersey law on prize fighting* makes the principals liable to be hung, and the others can have twenty years in the penitentiary.

WHAT RETURNED OFFICERS SAY.

The *Omaha Bee* of Sept. 11 has the results of an interview with several officers returned from Crook's and Terry's commands. They left the front about Aug. 27. The following is the principal portion of the information obtained—

"We were informed that there will be 500 men left at Fort Reno to hut themselves during the winter, and 1,500, under Gen. Miles, colonel of the 5th Infantry, are to be stationed at Tongue River through the winter. Gen. Miles' command consists of the entire 5th regiment of infantry, six companies of the 22nd Infantry and six companies of the 5th Cavalry. Gen. Crook will leave a regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry on Goose Creek for the winter, the troops to hut themselves as best they can.

"There is no doubt that these troops will have a hard time and suffer considerable from the cold, but it is necessary that they should remain on the ground so as to be ready for the campaign early in the spring.

"No one seems to know where Sitting Bull is. Some of the officers are inclined to think that he has disbanded his forces, and others are of the opinion that he is somewhere in the British possessions with the best fighters of his army. The troops feel very much disappointed in not having met the slippery Indian on this last tramp, so that they could have had an opportunity to avenge Custer.

"The command has done everything in its power to catch and whip the Indians. There has been considerable suffering, but very little complaint. An old officer said to us yesterday that there had been less grumbling in the command than he had ever before heard, and the recruits stood the campaign as well as the veterans."

DAIRING DEEDS OF VIOLENCE.

VERY daring deeds of railroad, stage, and bank robbery, as well as other burglaries have become common of late years in various parts of the United States, to an extent that demands the serious consideration of the public, as well as the officers of the law. The most careful and effective means of precaution should be taken in respect to properly guarding buildings and vehicles wherein valuables are being kept. With all large amounts of bullion or cash, costly jewelry, or other easily movable property of value, two watchmen, guards, or messengers are much safer than one, as it is far easier to surprise, overawe, and overpower one than two. These should have good arms at hand and in condition for immediate use. Very short double-barreled shot-guns, breech loaders, each barrel loaded with nine to twelve slugs, are excellent weapons of defence.

With this class of bold robbers, there should be no vacillation, no compromise, no parley, no hesitation, no mercy. They should be resolutely met with short shrift. Sure, certain, sudden, and immediate death should be their unmitigated portion. They should be confronted and struck down as relentlessly as if they were a pack of wolves. Never mind the head or the heart of such creatures. Both are worthless. But aim at the bowels, that is the best vulnerable point, a very inconvenient place for them to receive a dose of pills. It will double them up quickly and effectually, will be sure to do its satisfactory work, while a shot in the head or chest may not. Besides it is easier to hit an enemy in the middle than at the top, and under the circumstances in question it is too risky to take time to ask the robbers to lift up their hands. All may depend on a few seconds of prompt and determined action.

There is undoubtedly a villainous and desperate class of men in this neighborhood and Territory, who are ready for any promising deprecation where large value may be taken. With such there should be no child's play, but stern work should be made with them whenever they are fairly caught at their tricks.

It may be that incendiary fires are originated with robbery in view, and consequently when there is an alarm of fire, especially in the night, people should not desert their homes and places of business, but leave somebody there to look after them, and rather guard them more vigilantly than at other times, in order to checkmate any possible designs of robbery in places away from the scene of conflagration. Desperate and unprincipled men do desperate and unprincipled things, they let what talent and genius they have go out that way for development, and this should make honest citizens correspondingly careful of their property.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE gossiping and newspaper world is seldom or never short of topics, although constant pandering to the appetite for news causes it to be constantly craving more and more, and even news more and more appetizing and exciting.

The Indian war for the season is nearly over as a subject of news, though, as a subject of complaint, crimination, and recrimination, it is to be apprehended that it will last all winter. There is reason to apprehend that the leading officers of the expedition will hear many unpleasant things said about their failure to bag Sitting Bull and some of his chief braves.

The Centennial has become pretty flat, though the cool weather, boat races, rifle matches, State days, and cheap admissions are in the way of revival of its popularity.

"Mormonism," as a topic of adverse agitation and angry excitement, seems to have flattened out once more. Perhaps the public is satisfied of the Bombastes furioso emptiness of the excited opposition and is tired of it, sick of it. No wonder.

The Hawaiian treaty agitation may not amount to a great deal.

Yellow fever, Hell Gate, and Boss Tweed are subjects of more or less interest.

There remain two serious topics—the coming elections and the U. S. Marshals, which it is to be hoped will not occasion material trouble; and the eastern question, which, owing to the shocking reports of Turkish barbarities, has lately assumed more startling importance. The temper of the English people appears to be somewhat roused against Turkey and the very conservative course of the British ministry pertaining to the Serbia-Turkish war. The situation is critical and can hardly fail of furnishing a topic of exciting news for some time to come. A change in the ministry may be one result.

THE PAWNEE SCOUTS.

OUR dispatches recently stated that 100 Pawnee scouts had been engaged to serve in the present Indian war. Major Frank North secured their services, according to the *Omaha Bee*. After arriving in the Indian Territory and making known his mission, he obtained his 100 Pawnees in 15 minutes, the Pawnees and the Sioux being at deadly enmity, and the former being only too glad to have a chance to meet the latter. The scouts are said to know every inch of the Sioux country. They are to be enlisted as regular soldiers and to join Crook's force immediately. They are well armed and equipped, and are expected to scout during the Winter in the Powder River country, and be ready for the campaign in the spring. Major North has been a government scout and guide for ten years, his headquarters being Sidney Barracks. He had Pawnees in service in 1864, 1865, and 1870, and he and they are said to mutually think much of each other.

CROOK'S COMMAND.

THE TROOPS COULD USE UP THE SIOUX IF THEY HAD TIME AND WERE NOT THEMSELVES USED UP SO BADLY.

HEART RIVER, D. T., Sept. 5, One Hundred Miles from Bismark, D. T., Sept. 9, 1876.

The large hostile force of Sioux Indians which has followed Sitting Bull during the summer has broken into small parties and dispersed, with the exception of his own personal band, of about 400 braves, who, it is probable, have before this crossed the Missouri river.

According to the latest intelligence from General Terry a large party of them was checked in attempting to ford the Yellowstone by a detachment of infantry under Lieut. Rice.

The two columns of troops separated on August 24, General Terry moving back to the valley of the Yellowstone and proceeding down its left bank in order to strike the retreating Indians and prevent their escape to the Canadian frontier.

General Crook has marched nearly eastward until the present, making a short diversion on Beaver Creek, on the main trail of the Sioux. The scouts meanwhile, having at their head Captain Jack and guard, made several daring explorations in the front, and it has positively been determined that numerous small trails traverse the country leading toward the different agencies.

It is impracticable to further hunt the enemy with the troops now in the field, who are worn and weakened by exposure, starvation and hardship. They have been thirty-two days with no other shelter than one blanket for each man, in repeated cold storms of wind, rain and hail.

Scurvy, fever and dysentery have prostrated about 300 soldiers, who have from time to time been carried on litters. Insufficiency of medical supplies is a still more alarming fact. Milder weather has been the god-send which prevented terrible mortality.

In ten days later the average temperature of this climate will have become low, and the troops have yet to make a march of 300 miles southward, in summer clothing, with no tents. They have now only food for two days.

We are marching on Deadwood city, in the Black Hills, 200 miles distant, and shall barely escape starvation before reaching there.

The journey will consume seven days.

General Crook has sent to order wagons to proceed to Custer City with fresh supplies, under escort of two companies of cavalry. The issue of rations has already been reduced one half.

Many fresh traces of hunting parties of the Sioux are found each day. Their condition is probably more destitute than that of the troops. Were General Crook now equipped to pursue them rapidly they must be forced to surrender. They must hunt or they starve, and hunting implies slow flight.

A Sioux was closely chased by Guard, the Scout, far ahead of our column, but he escaped. To-day a hunting party were chased for fifteen miles and one of them killed. Eight braves were fired on by eleven scouts day before yesterday, and one of their ponies killed. Necessity compels the abandonment of the chase, and the campaign is virtually closed.—*N. Y. Herald.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—On Monday, Sept. 4th, Dr. Helmbold escaped from Dr. Kirkbride's Lunatic Asylum, Philadelphia, and went to New York. At the Astor House he met a number of his old friends, to whom he said, "I've jumped 'em, boys; I jumped the asylum about one o'clock this morning. They couldn't keep me. There ain't a lunatic asylum in the country strong enough to hold me. Yes, boys, I jumped 'em. They kept me locked up with a lot of lunatics, and said I was crazy. Do I look much crazy? I couldn't stay in Philadelphia; I wouldn't be found dead in that God-forsaken place. I had to come to New York, and I mean to start the old business again." The *Sun* of Sept. 7th says, "The Doctor had several letters in his possession, got yesterday from physicians of this city, asserting entire belief in his sanity after medical examination. He says he means to start in business again, and make it the business of his life to expose lunatic asylums."

—Mr. Bowles, of the *Springfield Republican*, terms the nomination of Mr. Adams for Governor of Massachusetts "the best single move on the political chess-board this year," and believes that there are shown "sense and statesmanship at last."

—The *Louisville Courier Journal* says, "The country needs to change its bloody shirt for a full dress suit of clean linen."

—The bottom having fallen out of the Sioux war, it appears that Gen. Sheridan wants to put a new one in for the winter.

—The special correspondent of the *London Standard*, Sept. 8th, at Belgrade, says, "The Turks committed great atrocities during and after the battle of Friday. Hideous stories reach me of outrage and murder, of wounded Russians tied to trees and roasted and girls outraged and flayed alive."

Sitting Bull's Strategy.

CHICAGO, September 14.—William F. Cody, the famous scout, generally known as Buffalo Bill, arrived in this city this morning directly from the region of the Yellowstone river. In conversation with a reporter he gave it as his opinion that Sitting Bull is now hiding himself on the Big Horn river in the vicinity of Fort Smith. His reasons for the above statement are that when Sitting Bull and his followers left the Big Horn moving east they left a trail indicating that they carried light traps and no immovables. It is therefore probable that he lost his tents and the main portion of his provisions near the Big Horn and left them secreted. He knew that the military force would follow him and so continued to lead them eastward across the Rosebud and Tongue rivers. When he had accomplished this he let his men disband and scatter so that they couldn't be found. They then doubled back and returned to the Big Horn, leaving Crook and Terry away to the east, whence it would be impossible to follow the wily Sioux back at the present late season, there being no reliable source for the soldiers to obtain provisions during cold weather.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

A young poet of the realistic school writes: "Time marches on with the slow, measured tread of a man working by the day."