

EDITORIALS.

THE HANCOCK-SHERMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

the life of General Hancock, by Mr. Frank Norton, which has just been published, the much talked of correspondence between Generals Sherman and Hancock appears in full. After all the fuss that has been raised, and the attempts of the Republicans to make political capital out of the letters, when brought to the light of public scrutiny, they disclose nothing but what to the credit of both officers, and especially favorable to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Hancock's Carondelet letter has been extensively published, but Mr. Sherman's part of the correspondence was refused to the press. Blame can be attached to the latter for declining to hand over his private correspondence to newspaper reporters, neither can the former be censured for giving to the public a letter which had been so much misrepresented. But that which Gen. Sherman denied to reporters he has conceded to a respectable book firm, and the whole correspondence is now before the public. From these letters we learn that the two Generals, though belonging to opposite political parties, were of the same opinion in regard to the subject then under discussion, that is, the use of the army for political purposes. Each deprecated the employment of soldiers in the election difficulties at the South, and acknowledged the authority of the President over the army. In relation to the troops sent to the South under orders from President Grant, Sherman says, in a letter dated December 4, 1876:

"Events will admit of the return of their posts of the companies detached to the South; but every time I make a move in that direction I am met by insurmountable objections."

These objections, it is understood, were raised by the President, urged by the Republicans at the South, and knew that without the support of Federal troops they had little chance for success. He further says:

"The political orders to Ruger at Columbia I preferred should go from the President to him through the Secretary of War. They were not military. I dislike much to have soldiers used in connection with legislative body, but orders coming from the President have to be obeyed. They form a bad precedent, but far have prevented a collision of between inflamed partisans."

After receiving the now famous Carondelet letter from Hancock, when in reply to the letters from me we have quoted, Sherman again and used this language:

"I am very glad to have your letter in extenso upon subjects of vital importance. As a matter of fact I dislike to have our army in these civil conflicts, but the President has the lawful right to use army and navy, and has extended the right, as he believes, fully and rightfully, and our duty has been and is, to sustain him with zeal and sincerity. As to the Presidential election, we are in no way required to take the least part, but to recognize him as President whom the lawfully appointed declare to be such person."

In this it is clear that General Hancock not only held similar views to those of General Hancock, but upon him in case of an emergency having confidence in his wisdom, discretion, judgment and honesty. It is also plain that the Republican soldier, no more than the Democratic, was in accord with the policy which wasted week after week in Congress contending for the right of the Government to the Federal Troops at the polls. For every effort to belittle or to the Democratic candidate the highest official honors in the country have entirely failed, and have added to his credit. It is to be hoped that the lower class of Republicans will keep on "exposing" General Hancock.

Sum who does everything in his spare time, one day is worth

SANDWICH ISLANDS POLITICS.

The Hawaiian Gazette of August 18 contains some particulars which will be of interest to many of our readers, and especially to those who have become personally acquainted with affairs in the Sandwich Islands. It appears that the King, greatly to the surprise and displeasure of the people, immediately after the prorogation of the Legislature, which took place on the 14th of August, requested the ministers to resign and send in their commissions. The astonishment of the public was the greater from the fact that the Assembly, by a majority of 32 to 10, had but just endorsed the course of the ministry so abruptly dismissed. The new cabinet appointed by the King is as follows:

"His Excellency John E. Bush to be Minister of the Interior, vice His Excellency S. G. Wilder, resigned.

Mr. Celso Caesar Moreno to be Minister of Foreign Relations, vice His Excellency John M. Kapena, resigned.

Rev. M. Kuaea to be Minister of Finance, vice His Excellency S. K. Kaai, resigned.

Mr. W. C. Jones to be Attorney General, vice His Excellency Ed. Preston, resigned."

It appears that Mr. Moreno is especially objectionable to the people, and public feeling runs high against the arbitrary act of His Majesty. A mass meeting was held at Honolulu on the 16th of August, at which Mr. Henry Waterhouse presided, a gentleman of much energy and public spirit and who but a short time ago visited this city. The speakers, in addition to the chairman, were Messrs. Dole, Kapena, Pilipo and Aholo, the latter speaking in favor of Moreno. Mr. Kakina attempted to speak also in favor of Moreno, but his voice was drowned in a storm of hisses. The following resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm, and a committee of thirteen was appointed to represent to the King the action of the citizens:

"Whereas, His Majesty Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, has arbitrarily and without cause dissolved the late Ministerial Cabinet while they had the confidence of the Legislative Assembly and of the country at large, and has appointed in their stead a Ministry including one Celso C. Moreno, a stranger and foreign adventurer who has identified himself with interests hostile to the prosperity of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and who has neither the confidence nor respect of the community nor of the Representatives of Foreign Powers, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Be it Resolved, That His Majesty has thereby acted inconsistently with the principles of the Hawaiian Government as a Constitutional Monarchy as established and handed down by the Kamehamehas and their successor Lunalilo, and that his action therein is hostile to the permanence of Hawaiian independence, the perpetuity of the Hawaiian race and the security of life, liberty and property in the Hawaiian Islands.

What course His Majesty will take in the matter remains to be seen and chronicled. Kalakaua is generally understood to be a liberal spirited ruler, with a mind enlarged and cultivated by travel and acquaintance with foreign governments and their methods, and it is to be hoped that he will be induced to pay regard to the wishes of the people, or there may be considerable trouble in the generally peaceful islands of the Kanakas.

ASTROLOGICAL "INFORMATION."

A FEW days ago we took occasion to show some of the weaknesses and follies of Astrology. We have since learned that there are a few people in this city who are superstitious enough to seek for information on hidden subjects and lost property to persons professing great knowledge and skill in this bogus science.

Yesterday we published a notice of a lost child, and also a statement that the little one had been found. The little girl, three years old, strayed from the Eleventh Ward to Mr. H. Dinwoodey's, in the Seventh Ward, where she was very kindly cared for until restored to her parents.

Search was being made for the child all day, and some persons, anxious to use every means for her discovery, consulted an astrologer who claims great proficiency. He drew a figure and gravely informed the inquirers that they need not search anywhere in this city, for she was eight miles south. All the time the child was in the city only two blocks from Main Street.

Comment is needless. But we are surprised that sensible people, and particularly any one professing to be a Latter-day Saint, should place confidence in the "star gazers" and persons of that ilk. We are reminded in this connection of an incident that occurred some time ago in a town north of this city. An "eminent" astrologer, who professed to be able to find lost animals for their owners, was on a certain occasion approached by a friend of ours who asked him to tell him where to find his cow. A full description of the animal was required and furnished. The figure was drawn, the calculations were elaborately made, and the answer was given that the cow was in a hollow near the mouth of a canyon to the south east. "You old impostor," was the response of the cow owner, "she has never been out of my corral this week. I only did this just to see how much truth there was in your astrology."

We do not dispute that sometimes these persons hit correctly upon the subject of inquiry. But we affirm that on the whole, the "system" is unreliable, a waste of time, and will lead those who persistently follow it into mystery, darkness and deep disappointment.

THE COLORADO "MORMONS."

THE Alamosa (Colorado) Independent has the best opportunity of any paper in the State for judging of the character of the "Mormon" settlers there. Lately that journal has spoken very favorably of those colonists, forming its opinion from the personal observation of its editors, who are Republicans in politics, and yet take issue with the Denver papers of their own party on the "Mormon" question in Colorado. In reply to some remarks of the Gunnison News, to the effect that "the Alamosa Independent extends the Mormons a hearty welcome into Southern Colorado, and takes sides with them against the Denver Tribune," the Independent says:

"As long as the Mormons who come to Conejos County to settle are as industrious, honest and as good a class of citizens as those now living here, the Independent will extend them a welcome and take sides with them against the Tribune. They are making their part of the San Luis Valley a garden spot, and we wish for more just such law-abiding, hard-working people to settle in our country."

That is good, common sense, and in accordance with the spirit of the institutions of the country. The eulogy on the industry of our people is similar to that which is passed upon them in every place where they locate, by those who know them best, who are honest enough to tell the truth, and do not allow religious or political differences to blind their eyes to plain facts. The Independent is to be commended for its fairness.

HE NEED NOT FEAR.

THE Prophet Isaiah, peering through the prophetic glass which brought close to his vision the scenes of the latter times, proclaimed that:

"In that day seven women shall take hold of one man, saying, we will eat our own bread, and wear our own apparel: only let us be called by thy name to take away our reproach." Isaiah iv. 1.

Last Sunday evening an individual who need be under no apprehension whatever that he will ever be selected by ladies desiring a husband, no matter how great the scarcity of men may be, even though, as Isaiah elsewhere predicts, "a man shall be as precious as the gold of Ophir," took occasion, in a discourse before President and Mrs. Hayes and some friends, to take the Scripture we have quoted as the foundation for remarks full of the bitterness of which his pious heart is an acrid fountain. His object was to stir up the Chief Magistrate in hostility to a religious body against which the speaker had personal an-

tipathies. The "Christian" motives that animated him were no doubt fully appreciated by his hearers. And whatever momentary impressions might have been made by his charitable endeavors to injure those who differ from him, the after effect, when thought and reflection do their work, cannot fail to be, deep disgust at the malice of a professed disciple and minister of Him who lived and died to save and not destroy; and perhaps a little investigation will follow into the merits of the subject. The object of the true minister of the gospel is to convince, reform, elevate and redeem the fallen and erring. But this person's gospel is, like that of Talmage, the gospel of guns, the evangel of physical force, the ordinances of civil law, the persuasion of fetters, the spirit of a prison cell.

But he was certainly very unfortunate in his choice of a text, particularly if his spiteful ebullition should cause his hearers to read for themselves the chapter from which he quoted. For it appears that this circumstance, happening as the consequence of judgments which shall make it necessary for some men to take as many as seven wives apiece, is to take place at a time when purification has been accomplished. And instead of any censure being passed upon the husbandless women, who, in order that they may "fill the measure of their creation," and not pass out of the world childless, will be willing to support themselves in their plural wifehood, their course is evidently approved, for the next two verses say:

"In that day shall the branch of the Lord be beautiful and glorious, and the fruit of the earth shall be excellent and comely for them that are escaped of Israel.

"And it shall come to pass that he that is left in Zion, and he that remaineth in Jerusalem, shall be called holy, even every one that is written among the living in Jerusalem."

These are holy women who are to make this proposition, and holy men to whom it will be made. The preacher will perceive by this that he is not in the least danger of such an offer. And indeed we should think that one look at his lank form and sour visage, without hearing a single twang of that canting tone, would be sufficient to deter any young damsel, advanced spinster or languishing widow from any advances whatever.

Those who will take the trouble to read the whole of the chapter will readily perceive that this act predicted of these holy women, refers to the escaped of Israel, when evil and filthiness has been purged away, and at a time when God will be with His people, and their dwelling places will shine with His glory. Wicked women would not make such an offer; wicked women cannot live in such a condition. None but the best of women would be willing or able to occupy it. Seven women married to one man, by mutual consent, and ready to labor for their own food and clothing! They must indeed be holy and endowed with the highest Christian virtues and excellencies, or they could not possibly dwell together and make an "excellent and comely" cluster on the "branch of the Lord," which is to be so "beautiful and glorious."

We have no desire to stop sectarian hirelings from preaching such discourses as these. The hatred of the malevolent will thereby be made no greater, but the thoughtful will be led to reflect, and as in other cases of recent happening, good will come out of the intended evil, and the wrath of man will be made to praise God.

"A PURER MORAL ATMOSPHERE."

A WOMAN was recently arrested in New York for teaching her four year old daughter to beg in saloons and on the streets, and this circumstance led to investigations into the practice of many women in that great "Christian" city, of making a living out of the beggary and vice of their own offspring. This woman, when arrested, was not in the least abashed, but expressed strong indignation that she was not allowed to "do as she pleased with her own." The little thing was sent out at night to accost people and offer flowers for sale merely as an excuse for begging. The officer who made the arrest, Mr. Chirardi, followed

the child and her mother from half past eight till midnight, and says:

"In a few cases the child was admitted to dwellings inhabited by members of the demi-monde, while in other places she was driven away. At half past 11 p.m. the little wanderer had reached the foot of the elevated station stairs at Thirty-third Street and Broadway. During her journeyings, overcome by exhaustion, she would at intervals seat herself on the curbstone until the approach of the untidy woman, who pursued her like a shadow, caused her to renew her importunities to the bustling pedestrians. While she was thus engaged at the foot of the stairs leading to the "L" station a policeman stood and chatted familiarly with the little flower girl. Stepping to the front I demanded of the officer if he knew the child.

"Oh, yes," was the response; "she is well known around here. She sells flowers and she is quite a favorite."

"Why don't you arrest her? Don't you know it is against the law to have a child of her tender years gadding about the streets at this late hour of the night?"

"Oh, she is doing no harm; besides she has as good a right as anybody else to make a living," was the sagacious rejoinder."

When arrested, the woman threatened the officer with the vengeance of politicians with whom she had influence. Other arrests followed under the auspices of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Superintendent of which, Mr. Jenkins, says:

"The books of the society contain numerous instances where parents had systematically instructed their children in the pursuit of criminal habits. The society first began its "raids" on this class of offenders about five years ago. At that time the leading thoroughfares were infested with these youthful culprits. Under the guise of peddling they abandoned themselves to the most nefarious practices. Young girls ranging from nine to thirteen years, carrying fruits or flowers for sale, frequented saloons and other public resorts. It was amazing with what facility they glided into crime. They were under the tutelage of grown up women, who had them well organized and instructed in evil ways.

They were usually in the habit of selling bouquets, but it was well known that this occupation was used as a cloak to conceal reprehensible practices. Their rendezvous was in an unoccupied stable on West Thirtieth street, which has since been demolished. There Mr. Jenkins' agents one night arrested eight or nine young girls, all of whom had keys which admitted them to this retired place. The inmates ranged in age from nine to thirteen years. Another favorite resort was a church yard in Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway, at that time a very lonely and unfrequented spot after dark."

The Superintendent speaks of further depravity on the part of these girls:

"It appears that a number of them were trained and instructed to entice virtuous and innocent children from their homes. In some cases their wicked designs proved but too successful. Being dressed well and of intelligent manners their wicked intentions were not suspected at the beginning and they were well supplied with confectionery, with which they were very generous. The most lamentable part of this revelation of crime is that it is mainly attributable to the wicked cupidity of parents themselves, who encourage and often compel their unreflecting little children to forfeit their innocence that their wicked parents may revel in idleness."

A short time ago Philadelphia was startled by disclosures similar to these, and New York papers indulged in considerable sarcasm over the morals of the "city of brotherly love." But it appears that Gotham has no reason for boasting over other centres of "Christian civilization," but contains its full proportion of that juvenile as well as other depravity which is characteristic of all the great cities of modern Christendom.

We draw attention to these social horrors, not because we take any pleasure in recounting such deplorable incidents, but to point them out that the contrast may be seen between such a condition of society and that which exists in this community. If a single circumstance of