

THIS WONDERFUL WEATHER.

Surely this winter as far as it has gone is a puzzle to all but the initiated, if any such there be. It started in like a lion and kept up its fury so incessantly and for so long that it looked as though we were in for a season whose severity and length would be unprecedented in the annals of our Territory. But presto! look at it now and for the last two or three weeks! Is there an imagination fertile enough to picture anything finer or a disposition so hard to satisfy that wants anything more? We should think not.

The question now is, how long is this Indian summer weather to last? It cannot be that the queen of snow, the ice king and old Boreas have folded up their tents and withdrawn from the field hereabout for the remainder of the time in which they usually hold high and undisputed sway! No; they will assuredly pay us a few more visits, separately or jointly, even though the wonted severity be tempered to the condition of gentleness and the calls be as brief as those of fashionable society. We would not have them stay away altogether if we could, for that would mean a change so radical and abrupt that more mischief than good would result; we must have more snow—if we can get it—and more ice, more demand for our high-priced but wasp-waisted tons of coal, and in short, more that is wintry in the season thereof, or assuredly we will have it out of season.

As usual, the knowing ones are in the field with explanations for the prevailing meteorological condition, which seems to extend very far into the country to the east of us. A local celebrity of Jacksonville, Illinois, who claims to be fully acquainted with the powers that control the movements of the solar system, says that a recent earthquake has moved that portion of the earth's surface 200 miles south of its former location, and for that reason he predicts that we will never have any more severe winters in the region so affected. A seismic disturbance so powerful as to effect such a result would most likely be felt for a great distance and the central portion of its field be the scene of violent and destructive convulsions, one would think; and as none such has taken place, and none at all reported, of late years, we incline to the opinion that the wise man of Jacksonville is wiser in his own conceit than any other way. The causes of the temperature and other ambient conditions are what none of us with worldly wisdom alone can find out.

PROFIT-SHARING.

As one of the agencies that is calculated to narrow if not extinguish the chasm between employer and workman, between capital and labor, the News notes with much interest the success that is attending the experiment of profit-sharing. With a firm in St. John, N. B., engaged in the business of brush and broom manufacturing, the system operated so well last year that it has been renewed; and their experience ought to be made

widely known, to the end that others may be led to avail themselves of the benefits it offers to all concerned. The plan of operations is very simple, and with a few minor variations is the same everywhere. In the New Brunswick factory it was as follows: The earnings of the business were divided between capital and labor in the proportion which the wages paid during the year and the capital employed bore to each other, after deducting interest on capital, salaries of managers, allowance for depreciation of plant, and one per cent for a pension or invalid fund for the benefit of disabled employees. The men received a dividend equal to about two per cent of their wages, and would have received more except for bad debts. The employers say that the men have more than earned the dividend by their extra care and diligence, and such we believe will be the verdict wherever there is an honest attempt at carrying out the provisions of the mutual contract. With profit-sharing in general practice there would be almost an end to strikes and lockouts with all their accompanying excesses and sorrows.

TRUE AND FALSE POLITICS.

In discussing favorably the proposition for the admission of New Mexico as a state, Col. Henri Watterson of the *Courier-Journal* struck a snag in the person of an irreconcilable of evidently buccolic residence and the most extreme partisanship. The star-eyed journalist was made to see that that territory is a very doubtful quantity in the political scale, the majority for Joseph (Democrat) for delegate to Congress at the late election being only about 500, and the legislature is very close with a slight Democratic ascendancy. With statehood it might or might not go that way again, but a few changes in the legislature would have the effect of sending two more Republicans to the United States Senate and thus would the presently prospective majority the other way be neutralized or wiped out altogether; under which set of circumstances the objector thinks it too risky a proposition to tamper with.

This brings the stalwart Kentuckian "up standing," and he proceeds to read the objector such a lesson as, it is to be hoped, he will long remember and eventually profit by. He informs him that the question of whether New Mexico is Democratic or Republican has nothing whatever to do with the matter; his advocacy of that territory's admission to the Union was not conceived in the light of a partisan advantage, but because it had the necessary qualifications for statehood and desiring it was entitled to be gratified, no matter what the political leaning thereafter might be.

This is the attitude of a patriot and the language of a statesman, both of which Mr. Watterson has repeatedly shown himself to be, but never more so than now. Anybody can be a narrow-minded, inconsiderate, hot-headed bigot in politics as well as in other departments of life; but it takes a man of judgment, of discrimination, of breadth of view, of tolerance, of experience and of learning to rise above mere party beliefs

is dealing with great subjects. It is not that a political man should be fickle, inconstant or permit the railing of any party he may elect to trawl with to sit so loosely and uncomfortably upon him that no one can determine what he is, will do or may be; not at all. No one is further from such a condition of things than the man spoken of. He is a stalwart in Democracy and when it comes to a question of maintaining or sacrificing a principle he is uncompromising. He proposed, during the Tilden-Hayes controversy, to raise and arm 100,000 Kentuckians and march them to Washington to see that Mr. Tilden was inducted into the place to which Kentucky believed the people had elected him—a proposition which, by the bye, found but a feeble echo anywhere and was dropped, the principal reason therefor being that the people had just emerged from one great sectional passage-at-arms and did not particularly care to get into another. We mention this incident as illustrative of how sturdy, and if needs be extreme, a Democrat Mr. Watterson is; but when he deals with such a matter as the rendering of even-handed justice to a community or an individual, he does not recognize politics in the matter. He cannot, in a word, afford to cheat or defraud a political enemy, especially when the result sought is the securing of spoils for political friends. Can a man be truly great and act otherwise?

There is a lesson in this which should be repeated from the house-tops in Utah, if all classes cannot be made to hear or acquire it any other way. Some few there be who, through lust of gain and yearning for a little brief authority, have no more regard for the rights, the principles, the feelings or the social position of others who oppose or who they think are opposed to them, than they have for the condition of things on the planet Mars. Everything is subordinated to politics, and politics of the most selfish and narrow-minded kind at that. The most regretful part of it all is that such men have induced others not so skilled in the arts of the demagogue to join them and by reason of such things we are confronted with a grievous spectacle. Those who once were and ought yet to be friendly and tolerant toward each other are so greatly at variance because of the pot-house school of politics having been inculcated that they either do not "speak as they pass by" at all, or do so as coldly and mechanically as if they had been introduced only yesterday and that in the most casual manner. Now, this is all wrong and there is really no call for it. There is, in fact, no call for it anywhere, much less here among a people who have constantly been taught better things.

If men have a bent or a fancy that way let them be politicians, and study up the political history of the country and familiarize themselves with the principles and practices of all the parties; then they can ally themselves with whichever one may appeal most strongly to their better judgment. This is in the line of progress and the best good for all, and should not be derided or discouraged. But they should remember in the midst of it all that some very