

EDITORIALS.

THE PARTY AND THE SOUTH.

The Missouri Democrat (Republican) gives utterance to the opinion that the Republican party has been building upon a sandy foundation, especially as regards the matter of Southern reconstruction. Says that paper—

"The Republican party is in the position of an architect whose most important building is being swallowed up by mother earth, through a sinking of the foundation. The builder of Southern reconstruction may not be to blame because the foundation yields; but, unfortunately, public opinion will demand that the structure shall be set right, or that the builder shall be held responsible for his errors. Hence arises the necessity of doing something, within the next two months, that will stand two years of severe criticism."

The Democrat thus pithily puts the Southern dilemma—

"On the one hand, wholesale massacre, wherever organized revolt against the laws cannot otherwise succeed. On the other, wholesale pillage, if United States bayonets suppress revolt or prevent massacre. A nice condition for certain States of this Union!

"That places the United States government in the attitude of forcing robbers upon the people at the point of the bayonet. Every honest republican shrinks from that result. Enough were shrinking in November to give democrats a majority."

"What shall we do about it? We approach the solution of this ugly problem, we confess, with great reluctance. The ablest minds in the country have labored to solve it, and have recoiled from the conclusions of their own logic."

"At Washington the prevailing disposition is to leave the miserable creatures who have so dishonored the republican name in some Southern States to take care of themselves henceforth."

Are those "miserable creatures who have so dishonored the Republican name" the carpet-bag fraternity? If so there are a few of them here, who ought to be left "to take care of themselves henceforth," without any sort of federal backing or assistance. If they were, they would soon learn their true merit and get their deserts, so far as the abused people were concerned.

SPAIN.

It will be seen by our dispatches that the Spanish republic has come to a sudden end and that the Spanish government is again a monarchy, represented by Alphonso, son of ex-queen Isabella. This was not entirely unforeseen. The prevailing intelligent opinion for some time has been remarked as favorable to the Alphonsoist cause, and the remark has also been ventured of late that those who were so enthusiastic over republicanism in Spain knew very little of what they were talking. Kate Field, in describing her late trip through Spain, said she could find but two republicans—Castelar and Figueras. Two in total is not much of a majority in Spanish republican matters. The correspondent of the New York Times, in Spain, said lately—

"Politics in Spain have come to such a pass that it is rare, indeed, to meet two men who are of the same political opinion, unless it be that they both agree in saying that Marshal Serrano and the present Government are by no means anxious that a climax to the present unhappy state of affairs should be reached."

In addition to public feeling being much against the present government, it is, of itself, in a very rotten condition. Disaffection occasionally breaks out among the troops, and sometimes assumes the shape of actual mutiny, as was the case a few days since, when the soldiers refused to leave for the Army of the North until their arrears of pay were forthcoming. There

are many signs of discontent among the troops, and but little hope can be entertained that if Don Carlos were beaten, Serrano's government would ever be established on a sure basis."

The Spanish people really are not fit for republicanism. It is too good for them, as indeed it is for most people now living in any nation.

THE TERRITORIES.

IN several of the Territories there is manifest a good deal of uneasiness concerning their political status, and dissatisfaction with it and with their relations with the national government. Some of the Montana papers are discussing the subject, and, although they may not perfectly agree upon all the changes desirable, yet they do seem to agree upon one point—the fact that some changes are not only desirable but due to the people of the Territories.

The Governor of Montana has a one-third veto, that is, his veto is equal to one-third of the votes of the legislature, like the veto of the President of the United States, and like that of the governors of the States generally. To this there is no particular objection. In Utah the governor has no authorized veto at all, being required by the organic act to "approve all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly," though he unauthorizedly takes upon himself, usurps, the power of absolute veto.

The Missoulian wants the offices of governor, secretary, and all subordinates elective, which the New North-West thinks not altogether reasonable. The latter paper urges that all officers who perform exclusively local duties and are paid by the Territory should be elected, and also says it is fair to premise that the organic acts of the Territories were framed to give the best possible government to the people of the Territories, and concludes with the following views—

"It would be well if, as Territories demonstrate the establishment of good local governments and well organized society, Congress and the President should confer upon them more extended powers, and recognize them and their people as integral, worthy and patriotic parts of the American Union. To this end, citizens of such Territories should have a voice in the Presidential election under such apportionment of electors as our populations entitle us to. As it is now, we are not recognized as citizens of the United States in fact. Our Delegates should be entitled to vote, at least on all questions appertaining to the Territories. If the mere organization of a State government entitles a people to two Senators and one or more Congressmen, why should not the same people be previously entitled to the vote of one Delegate in the House on bills relating to that people? The officers of the Territory, who are paid by the Territory, and perform exclusively Territorial duties, should be elective by the electors of the Territory. Persons appointed to Federal offices in the Territories should, their competency, honesty and character being such as to render them worthy, as a general principle, be residents of such Territories when appointed; and the longer resident the better. If to these ends the efforts and appeals of the press and people of Montana are directed, we shall hope to see the movement inaugurated, endowed with vitality and endurance, and crowned with success."

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—A rule is said to have been established at Washington that any U. S. officers absent, from their posts without leave shall be liable to lose their pay. Some of the U. S. officers in and for Utah every year absent themselves from their posts of duty here and post off to Washington for the express purpose of lobbying in the halls of Congress. It is reported that two of those officers have just left on this annual log-rolling business. Have they obtained leave of absence? If they have, why have they? If they

have not, ought they not to be made examples of, for their audacious neglect of duty?

This is a matter to which the Secretaries of the Interior and the Treasury should have their attention directed, or the evil will be likely to increase, to the serious detriment of the public service. Meantime are this Washington trip and the postponement of the next term of the Second District Court very intimately connected?

MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THE SOUTH.

THE New Year begins badly in the South, and consequently ominously for the whole Union. It is not a little thing to see a State Legislature turned out of the legislative halls at the point of the bayonet in the hands of federal soldiers. Yet such is the spectacle presented in New Orleans, where the legislature of Louisiana assembled. Such is the beginning of the New Year in one of the chief cities and one of the most important States in the Union. Such is the practical commentary upon the November elections.

Yesterday, January 4, according to our dispatches, the Legislature of Louisiana met and the House of Representatives proceeded to organize. Five members were seated, contested cases, which had been referred to the Legislature itself for settlement. This gave a majority of votes to the democrats, so the republicans protested against the organization, as the ring at Salt Lake contend that they, the minority, ought to rule. Upon this, General De Trobriand, acting upon the orders of his superior, as he claimed, entered the hall and per military force drove out such members as were not returned by the returning board as elected, the ejected numbering six. Gen. De Trobriand declared the legislature no legislature, and Speaker Wiltz no speaker. The democratic republicans, headed by Speaker Wiltz, then retired protesting against federal military interference with the law-making power in what ought to be a sovereign State. The republicans remaining then proceeded to elect a speaker, under the shadow of between one and two thousand federal soldiers, while General Sheridan assumed command of the Department of the Gulf and telegraphed to Washington that the State was in a dreadfully lawless condition.

Thus in republican America is the picture presented to the world of the federal government hastily intermeddling with the internal concerns of a State, at the request of partisans of the party in power, and the fundamental principle of local government is scattered to the winds before the centralizing proclivities of the so-called "republican" party, which happens to hold the reins of federal power at the time. These proceedings will not fail to have their influence over the next general elections. If Grant does not leave the executive chair soon, he will not have much reputation left.

A POWERFUL GUN.—The progress of modern warlike invention has been something like that of the old fashioned Southern agriculture, which was described thus—to raise more cotton to buy more niggers to raise more cotton *ad infinitum*. So the course of modern warlike invention, naval at least, has been to make a big cannon to smash thick iron plates, then make bigger cannon to smash thicker iron plates, then make bigger cannon to smash thicker iron plates and so on *ad infinitum*.

The civil war put an end to the even tenor of that kind of agriculture in the Southern States, and an end to the even tenor of this kind of modern warlike invention has likewise been made by Norman Wiard inventing a gun that not only smashes the iron plates, but smashes itself also, according to the following from the Cleveland Herald—

"Mr. Norman Wiard has a theory concerning rifled heavy ordnance. Three guns have been made and rifled according to his plans, and fired at thick armor plating at short range. One smashed the plates all to bits, which was satisfactory, but also smashed the gun, which was not so satisfactory. Another kept smashing armor plates until the thirteenth round, when it was itself converted into old iron. The third fired twice with fifty pounds of powder in each charge, and with one hundred pounds burst. The experiments have demonstrated, at a cost of \$100,000 to the government, that armor plating at a short range cannot stand the Wiard gun, and that the Wiard gun cannot stand its own discharge. Now Wiard can go off."

THE POPE EXCOMMUNICATED.—Pope Pius Nono cursed the Masons, and forbid Catholics to belong to that order. Naturally enough, tit for tat, the Masons have excommunicated the Pope on the charge of perjury, as will be seen by the following decree, published in the official paper of the order of Freemasons at Cologne—

"A man named Mastai Ferretti, who received the baptism of Freemasonry, and solemnly pledged his love and fellowship, and who was afterwards crowned Pope and king, under the title of Pius Nono, has now cursed his former brethren, and excommunicated all members of the order of Freemasons. Therefore the said Mastai Ferretti is herewith, by decree of the Grand Lodge of the Orient, Palermo, expelled from the order for perjury."

It is an old Protestant notion that the Pope's curse is equivalent to a blessing. Perhaps he has a similar idea of masonic expulsion.

LO, THE POOR CARPET BAGGER.—The Pueblo, Col., Chieftain inveighs stoutly against the carpet-bag fraternity, and concludes in the following style—

"The Republican party now desires, in a fit of righteousness brought on by the recent Democratic victories in various States of the Union, to lop off its rotten branches, and thus clear itself of those features which have made it of late obnoxious to the honest portion of the American people. The work has been well begun, let it be continued until the hundreds of other rotten spots are removed, and then again the Republican party will flourish, provided it has vitality enough to withstand, without giving up the ghost, the frequent necessary amputations."

"Let the carpet-baggers be cut adrift without delay. Even the ignorant negroes of the South have become disgusted with them, as shown by the proceedings of a recent convention held by the latter, and as, under those circumstances, they can be of no further service in upholding the supremacy of the Republican party in the South, let them be cut adrift, loaded with all the political sins of that organization and allowed to sink in the sea of oblivion."

FETCHING THEM UP TO THE MARK.—The New York Herald says, "The action of District Attorney Phelps in enforcing the excise law has had a good result. The liquor dealers have promised to take out their licenses and refrain from any organized opposition to the law."

KATIE CAUGHT IN LONDON TOO.—Katie King is or the Katie Kings are in bad luck apparently, for Katie, either the Katie or one Katie, has been caught in London, England, as well as the Katie or one Katie in Philadelphia, judging by the following from an eastern exchange—

"The Katie King, who appeared at the seances of Miss Florence Cook, in London, is still claimed as a true spirit by ardent spiritualists. Nevertheless, a Mr. William Hipp writes to the London Echo

that he has detected Miss Cook in a very impudent trick. The spirits were to have sprinkled the believer with water, a tumbler of which was placed on the table and the lights turned down. Mr. Hipp, who was a wicked unbeliever, slyly grasped the tumbler, and in a few moments clutched the spirit hand that was dropped in it. A light was then struck, and it was found that he was holding Miss Cook by the hand."

WHAT HE MEANS TO PROVE.—In Mr. Tilton's recent manifesto, he shows what he designs to prove in the pending suits connected with the Brooklyn scandal, as will be seen by the following extracts—

"I have charged the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher with seduction and adultery. These charges I have already proved to the full belief of three-quarters of the people of this nation, including almost unanimously the legal profession, who, above all other classes, are most competent to weigh evidence. I now wait to repeat and solemnize this proof in a court of law. To this end two actions are pending in the city court of Brooklyn. These are, first, a civil suit instituted by me against Mr. Beecher; second, a criminal indictment procured by Mr. Beecher against me."

"Touching Mr. Beecher's renewed demands for impossible particulars, I here repeat in substance what my counsel presented before the court a fortnight ago, in prompt fulfillment of their pledge to supply at a half hour's notice all the particulars which we possessed. They are these: That the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher committed acts of adultery with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton on the 10th and 17th of October, 1868, and at intervals thereafter till the spring of 1870; that the said acts were committed at 120 Columbia street and 174 Livingston street, in the city of Brooklyn; that confessions of these acts were made by Mrs. Tilton on the 3d of July, 1870, and at other times; that similar confessions were made by Mr. Beecher on the 30th of December, 1870, and at other times; that the confessions of Mrs. Tilton were made to Mrs. Martha B. Bradshaw, Mrs. Emma L. Moulton, Mr. Francis D. Moulton, myself, and others; that the confessions of Mr. Beecher were made to Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, myself, and others—to say nothing of a series of Mr. Beecher's letters by which he makes plain confession of his guilt to all who can read and think."

Local and Other Matters

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 5.

"Where's Wiggins?"—That's the standing question on the streets today.

Snow.—Two or three inches of snow fell last night or this morning.

Left For Cache County.—Professor O. H. Riggs, Territorial Superintendent of Schools, went north this morning, on a tour of inspection of the schools in Cache County; he expects to be absent nearly a month.

His Flute.—An employe of this office lost a portion of a B flat flute, and as he feels that his flute will always be flat without the missing part, he will take it as a favor on the part of the finder if he will leave it here for him.

The New York Observer is a large eight page double weekly religious and secular newspaper, published by Sydney E. Morse, jun., & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. This paper has an extensive circulation among the leading religious denominations, and no doubtful advertisements are admitted.

A Swindling Case.—This afternoon J. Levi was before Justice Pyper, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses, to the amount of nearly a hundred dollars, from N. S. Ransohoff. The case was clear against the accused, and he was fined \$100. He did not have the wherewith to meet this assessment, and, in default, he was sent to jail.

The Law Calendar.—The law calendar of the Third District Court is being cleared with dispatch. As was previously stated in the News would be the case, P. H. Emerson, A. J., has been appointed by J. B.