

EDITORIALS.

MOST HASTE WORST SPEED.

IF Governor Osborn, of Kansas, had not been in such a hurry to telegraph to Washington for a loan of carbines and cartridges, when somebody told him that the Osage Indians were upon the Kansans, he would have escaped that ungracious snubbing at the hands of the Secretary of War, and the whole world would not have been told that the credit of Kansas was none of the best with the Federal Government. Now it appears certain that it was a false alarm about the Osages raiding into Kansas, that the application to the War Department for a loan of war material was needless, and the occasion for the consequent snubbing might have been avoided by a little more caution in the premises. The following dispatches relative to the reported hostile movements of the Osages have been received at the War Department, according to the Washington Star of Aug. 26—

"COFFEESVILLE, Kansas,
"August 25.

"Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War.

"I have just read Gov. Osborn's telegram. He is misinformed. The Osages have not declared war against the people of Kansas, nor anybody else; nor have the tribes threatened to do so; nor have they committed any depredations whatever. On the contrary, the grand summer campaign of Plain Indians was broken up by the determined loyalty of the Osages to the government. Yet they feel grieved that the so-called militia of Kansas treacherously and wantonly murdered four unarmed Osages recently, and stole at the same time over fifty head of ponies; but they rely on the government to obtain for them just redress. All of them are on their reservation, and the head men are counseling in the interest of peace and civilization. Peace cannot be promoted by arming border men.

"ISAAC T. GIBSON,
"U. S. Indian Agent.

"It will be remembered that Gov. Osborn in his telegram to the Secretary of War stated that his information relative to the declaration of war made by the Osage Indians was obtained from Indian Agent Stubbs. The following is Mr. Stubbs' denial—

"LAWRENCE, Kansas, Aug. 25.

"Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

"Agent Stubbs is now here and denies having made to any person the statement contained in the dispatch of Gov. Osborn that the Osage Council had declared war against the State of Kansas. Agent Gibson reports to-day that the Osages are all quiet and on their reservation. Official proceedings of said council forwarded.

"ENOCH HOAG,

"Superintendent of Indian Affairs."

We do not know that it is peculiar to the Kansans to raise much cry and little wool, but that seems to have been the way with Governor Osborn in this case; it is about the same way with some of them around here.

The following, from the New York Herald, goes to show that the Osages and not the Kansans have been badly used—

"Washington, Aug. 25, 1874.

"Colonel Adair of the Cherokee Nation, arrived here to-day in the interest of the Osage Indians, and had a long interview with the Commissioner on Indian affairs. He is direct from the Osage Nation, and says the fears of hostilities by the Osages against Kansas, as recently expressed by the Governor of that State in a telegram to President Grant, are groundless, nor is it true that those Indians have recently, in council, declared war. Adair relates that the Osages are the aggrieved party; about twenty of them were on a buffalo hunt west of the Arkansas river, and on their return they saw in the distance several hundred soldiers,

when two Indians were dispatched to ascertain the reason for the appearance of the troops. These Indians were captured, and therefore not returned to their friends, four more were sent forward to learn what had become of their companions, and they too were captured, together with four more who had been sent on a similar errand; thus one half of the hunting party fell into the hands of the troops. The other Indians were beckoned away by the captives, four of whom were killed, but Colonel Adair does not know the particulars of the tragedy or the causes which led to it."

WALKING ON THE WATER.—The Oakland, Cal., Transcript has the following concerning walking on the water and the means to help one to do it—

"The act of walking on the water has been accomplished. A gentleman has left at this office a sketch of a pair of 'water shoes,' on which a man traveled from Rotterdam to Cologne, in 136 hours. Any young gentleman who desires to try the experiment on Lake Merritt, or the Bay, can see the drawing by calling at this office, with a description of the shoes and the mode of operating them. They are not No. 7 brogans, or gaiter boots; but fourteen and a half feet shoes; and can be easily made by any ordinary carpenter, out of light pine wood."

Walking on the water with those helps perhaps may be accomplished, but wont the walker have to be careful to keep a cool and level head, for if he were to get thrown on his beam ends, how would he be able to right himself again?

LONDON POLICE MATTERS.—Col. Henderson's report of the London Metropolitan Police for 1873, just issued, gives 117,586 as the number on the register of habitual criminals. The total number of arrests in 1873 was nearly four per cent. less than in 1872, and the number of offences of burglary and house-breaking for 1873 is the smallest for any year since 1865.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

THE smoke nuisance has long been a vexed problem where coal is used, and many smoke-consuming arrangements have been devised, but apparently none of sufficiently facile application to be of general use, for we find the nuisance still complained of in different cities, and the subject of its abatement discussed.

Cincinnati has been agitating the question lately and the manufacturers there have come to the conclusion that smoke-consumption is impossible, and that no satisfactory plan for smoke prevention has been devised. A novel suggestion, however, was made by the wife of Judge Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield. The following is a portion of Mrs. Brinkerhoff's communication to the manufacturers' committee—

"I have been able to make some experiments that I think will solve the difficulty. My conclusion is that the offensive particles of coal smoke can be as easily managed as running water, gas, or any kind of drainage. My wonder is that it has so long escaped the scientists. Coal smoke begins to fall the moment it leaves the flue, unless blown away by a current of air. Now if the mouth of the flue were turned downward, into an enclosure free from currents, all the unconsumed particles would fall immediately; only mere vapor would rise, and that would do no harm. The use of coal so spoiled our rain water that we could not rest until I had hit upon some plan to remedy it. About four years ago I succeeded at a cost of about two dollars. The kitchen flue was so arranged that it no longer soils the water. No money would induce me to do without this arrangement so far as my own comfort is concerned. The cost of its adoption in private houses would be very light. I know, and I believe manufacturers would find it a great saving to build their smoke-stacks in conformity with this plan. I do not claim that it consumes the smoke, but it pens

it up, and saves at least twenty per cent. of the heat.

"I wish to say that curving downward of the flue helps instead of hindering draught. I have never seen a smoke-consumer, but I have no idea that this plan conflicts at all with any patent now in use, as it is simply taking advantage of a natural law."

Mrs. B. was to meet the manufacturers, Sept. 15, and explain her plan. There could hardly be a simpler device, and if in general use it would work as well as is above represented, it would be worthy of universal adoption.

The use of coal as fuel has greatly multiplied of late years in this City and Territory, and the smoke nuisance has already begun to obtrude upon the attention of the public.

AN UNFORTUNATE NON-EQUIVALENT.

ONE word upon a delicate subject lately threw Bombay into a breeze of excitement and fierce antagonism, which required the presence of the military to control. Last Spring a Parsee was translating a Life of Mohammed into one of the native languages, and in coming to a passage in which one of the Prophet's concubines was mentioned, the translator was puzzled for a word to convey the exact meaning in the native, but at last rested upon an expression equivalent to "kept mistress." The Parsee meant no evil, he did not intend to use an objectionable word, but the Mohammedans were indignant, believing it to be an intentional insult. The excitement waxed so warm that the luckless Parsee gathered up all the unsold copies of the book and delivered them to the police authorities. That, however, was not enough to satisfy insulted Mohammedan dignity. A Mohammedan mob attacked the Parsee quarter, wrecked and plundered the houses, and ransacked and defiled the temples. Then the Parsees rose upon the Mohammedans and a fierce battle ensued. A strong military force was called out, cannon was placed in position, and the religious processions of the belligerent parties were prohibited.

All this because of an inadvertent lowering of the dignity of woman in Mohammedan estimation, in conformity with the usages of "Christian" civilization.

DINAH'S OPINION.—Down Louisville way, according to the Courier Journal, there was a scandal connected with the name of the colored minister of a colored congregation and the question of investigation was raised the other day in meeting, when one of the colored sisters gave her opinion as follows—

"Dis preacher an' gal bizness is gwine too fur, an' ef it don't subside fore long, every church in the country will have to 'pint a committee to 'vestigate de conduct of de preacher. Ef dey do dat, you might jest as well close up all de churches! No preacher could stan' eny sich foolishness. Dars two big churches belonging to de white folks, in town now, what's shet up jes' on 'count dis meddling wid de preacher. Mor' an dat, dese moral searchers, what's called cum mityts, 'fore long, will get to rostin' aroun' 'mong de congregations; an' den deir own morals will be corrupted by bribes, which dey'll get from de brudderren and sistern for not telling all dey find out! Consequently, dey too will fall from grace, an' de whole concern will go to de debble. I tell you, frens' in Israel, we must frown dis bizness down."

IS THERE ANY PROTECTION?—The New York Herald of Aug. 27 says the principle has never been recognized in Hoboken that a policeman has no right to approach a woman or girl who is proceeding on her way and committing no offence, either by night or by day; because the policemen do such things to a highly culpable extent. The Herald relates a case of a young woman

named Lizzie Smith who arrived by the night train from Baltimore, and after crossing from New Jersey to New York went by the Barclay Street ferry to Hoboken. A kind officer accosted her, and, as she was feeble, took her to a saloon to get some coffee. There was no coffee, but he introduced her to "a detective," telling her that the "detective" would take her to a place where she could get some coffee. The "detective" proceeded with her across some vacant lots, when she refused to go further, and he assaulted her indecently. Her cries brought relief, with the loss of her shawl and the pocket of her dress, containing a few dollars. Almost exhausted she reached the police station. She said that every policeman she met addressed her. The policemen denied parts of her story, but it is a poor sort of civilization where the guardians of the peace cannot be trusted.

FRIGHTENED BUT NOT HURT.

Like some other portions of the Union, Vermont has had a frequency of murders and other outrages of late, and the officers not having been very successful in ferreting out the offenders, considerable alarm and almost panic have been felt in some parts of that State. At Enosburg the other day two women rushed into the town in great fright, telling a confused tale of having been pursued in the woods by a bareheaded man on his knees. With guns and pitchforks a hundred hardy yeomen turned out to pursue the villain who had adopted such singular aggressive tactics. The men soon captured a colporteur with a sack of Bibles and tracts. He affirmed that he was on his knees praying when the women saw him. This explanation saved him, and after offering a few publications of a sinner-wakening nature, he was permitted to meekly wend his way in peace.

THE GREAT SIOUX WAR.—The Omaha Herald says even General Sherman will admit that the great "Sioux Indian War" of last Spring is now over, and wants to know where are its victims. The Herald says that Mr. John S. Collins, post trader at Laramie, says that there has not only been no war but no trouble with Indians at all, except what was local and personal. The Herald asserts that thousands of white men have been deterred from settling in Nebraska and the Territories by the slanders that have been circulated against Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and the red men generally.

SOUTH CAROLINA TAX-UNIONS.

The Charleston, S. C., Courier says—

"For the first time since the war, the South Carolina taxpayers have, in the tax unions, the nucleus of a vigorous and compact organization, which will swell to the measure of the taxpaying strength of the State, and enable that strength to be effectively exerted for the securing of low taxation and an honest administration of the public funds. Already one hundred and eighty-one subordinate tax unions have been formed, with nine county unions."

STAY AWAY FROM TUSKEGEE.

The Tuskegee News concludes a lengthy notice of the visit to that city of two candidates for congressional honors, in the following not very equivocal language—

"We will advise these fellows to stay away from Tuskegee, the negroes are doing well enough without them, and the white people will not stand their conduct, for it is solely to intimidate the negro, in fact their very presence has this effect. Enough of these negro worshippers for the present."

LADIES' SWIMMING MATCH.

A swimming match of Miss Kate Bennett's young ladies' swimming school recently came off at Fort Hamilton, New York. Seven girls swam 500 yards for a gold locket,

Annie Mason winning by six yards in two minutes and twenty seconds. Two girls swam 300 yards for a pair of gold ear-rings, Adeline Mason winning in one minute and twelve seconds.

A CIRCUS SOLD.—Three years ago Dan Rice opened his grand Paris pavilion circus, in Baltimore, but was unsuccessful, in a few weeks losing over \$60,000. A large part of the tents, gas fixtures, and furniture were stored in a warehouse, and were recently sold at auction to pay charges. The bidding was not brisk—1000 cane-seated chairs in good condition fetched 35 cents each, 800 cane settees 37½ cents each, 3000 pounds tent canvas 10½ cents a pound, 300 yards Brussels carpet went for \$34, 500 yards royal velvet carpet that had been used in the parquet and private boxes fetched \$1.65 per yard. Total sum realized, \$2,500. Original cost between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

CHAMPION SWIMMING MATCH.

AN international swimming match came off near Long Branch, Aug. 28, after three postponements in consequence of unfavorable weather.

The original conditions were that the race should come off from a stakeboat, three miles out at sea, to the shore, but, in accordance with subsequent arrangements, Pleasure Bay, an inlet where the water was comparatively still, was chosen.

The match was for \$2,000 and the championship of the world. Ten thousand spectators were present. Two candidates trained and started for the race—Trautz, an American, and Johnson, an Englishman. A "mysterious Frenchman" also plunged in after them on his own hook. Trautz had the lead till within a hundred yards of the stake, when Johnson shot a head and won by fifty feet, in 1 h. 10 min. 30 sec., Trautz reaching the goal 1 min. 52 sec. after. The "mysterious Frenchman" was a mile behind at the close of the race.

Both men made some brilliant strokes, swimming nearly as fast with their faces up as down, or sideways. Johnson made swift darts or leaps of ten or twelve yards at a time, and frequently swam several inches under water with great rapidity.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT'S COUNSEL DISBENCHED.

DR. KENEALY, Q. C., counsel for the Tichborne Claimant, in his conduct of that case, drew upon him the prejudice of most of his brother members of the bar. On the 1st of August he was disbenched by the benchers of Gray's Inn. He was undenied, because it was alleged that there was no counsel of eminence who cared to undertake his defence, professional prejudice running so strongly in his disfavor. Says a London paper—

"The Inns of Court are governed by a select number of barristers, generally considered to be the elite of their body, by reason of their standing, their eminence, and their exceptional talent. The removal of one of these 'benchers' for professional or other misconduct is, of course, calculated to pass a life-long stigma upon his name and character. Besides having the power of disbenching, the supreme authorities of the inns of court also possess that of disbarring—or in other words, of removing the name of a peccant member from the list of barristers—thus, as in the case of Mr. Edwin James, entirely ruining and blighting his professional prospects."

Dr. Kenealy remains a simple member of the inn.

There are four principal inns of court, or colleges of common law, in which students take lodgings, in England—Middle Temple, Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. These have the special privilege of conferring the degree of