

EDITORIALS.

THE HARD TIMES AND THE INCREASE OF VICE.

As might naturally have been expected, the hard times are causing a large increase of vice of the most debasing kind, the effects of which it will take a long period of good times to remove or overcome. The *Cincinnati Commercial* of July 30 says—

"Street-walking on the part of women not inmates of public houses—women driven to bad life by actual necessity or by the prevalent extravagance in dress—has grown wonderfully in this city in the last year or two. On Fifth, Vine and Fourth Streets and Central Avenue most of this life can be seen. These women are out every night in droves, not by dozens and scores, but by hundreds. On Fifth Street, more than anywhere else, particularly at the crossing of Vine Street, may be seen this sad phase of life in its full bloom. Many of these females are very young, girls of fifteen, sixteen and seventeen years, and a good portion of them neatly dressed and fair to look upon. Many of them live in tenement homes, some in cottages, and some in more pretentious homes. As a general thing they are quiet and orderly, making no advances towards men, shrinking from contact with the rougher and more vicious members of the opposite sex, showing plainly by their reserve and diffidence that the life is a new one to them. Up to two or three years ago there had been no street-walking in this city, to speak of, since 1831. But in the last two years it has increased, until our streets at night are as noticeable in regard to this as those of Boston, where a stranger is amazed at the long processions of unattended females. It is a sad reflection on the times, and tells a story of extravagance in some instances and of poverty in others that is painful to the student of life as it is found every day."

THE BOSTON COLONISTS IN ARIZONA DISSATISFIED.

THOSE companies of colonists from Boston, Mass., to Arizona appear to be considerably dissatisfied with the country. It takes some people quite a time to get familiarized and satisfied with the country in these longitudes, it being so different in many particulars to countries the on the Atlantic coast. Nevertheless it has its attractive features to those who can see and appreciate them. According to the following dispatch, in the California papers, the second party of colonists, like the first, went to the San Francisco mountain country, felt disappointed and deceived, and returned to Prescott. The dispatch says—

"Prescott, July 30.—The second party of Boston colonists, consisting of forty-seven men with seven wagons, twenty mules and two horses, arrived here on Wednesday from San Francisco mountain, where they had gone with the expectation of finding the first party of fifty comfortably housed and busy with their crops. But, instead, they neither found men, crops, nor lands suitable for the purpose, and like their predecessors, kept on into Prescott, where they seem to be at a loss to know just what to do. The owners of the teams constitute the company who undertook to bring the colony to Arizona under a misapprehension of the character of the country, having received their information, like the balance of the colonists, from one 'Judge Cozzens,' who represented the country as well adapted to colonization, and as they all found the contrary to be the fact on their arrival at San Francisco Mountain, those who had paid their money to be brought here concluded that it would only be fair for the company to take them back to the end of the railroad or on into California. This the company appear to be unwilling to do, having, as they consider, discharged their part of the work in bringing them here. If the party really desire to form a colony and engage in farming the better plan would be to look about for a suitable place

rather than give up and start back simply because they have been deceived as to one particular location. There are valleys large enough and unclaimed land in sufficient quantities to support quite a large colony either on Salt river or the head of the Gila, and if these people are particularly anxious to live in communities it seems as if a wise thing for them to do would be to examine these localities before deciding their enterprise a failure. Thousands have come and are coming from Kansas and other countries under quite as unfavorable circumstances as these from Boston, and yet they all seem to find something to do and are not discouraged nor sorry that they came to Arizona."

THE INDIAN WAR.

RECENT reports from the scene of the Indian war do not give very encouraging news for the army, nor favor the idea of an easy triumph or an early close of hostilities. It was stated in yesterday's dispatches that Terry had found it convenient to fall back eighty miles, that the Indians were burning the grass all around, that they harassed Crook so that he could march only six miles a day, and that the men in both commands were much disheartened. The Indians are believed to be hard pressed as to their commissary arrangements. The report also comes that nothing has been heard of Terry for a month. It appears, however, that Crook designs to strike a heavy blow, especially with his pack train, as soon as he can find anything to strike.

At this juncture comes a report of an interview by a reporter of the *San Francisco Chronicle* with Gen. P. E. Connor, at the Grand Hotel in that city, some extracts from which may be interesting to our readers—

"Rep.—How many warriors do you think, General, the Sioux can bring into the field against our troops?"

"General.—If the different bands of Sioux and their allies—the Cheyennes and Arapahoes—take the war path they can muster twenty thousand warriors. From the best information that I could gather from my scouts and guides at the time of my campaign alluded to, [1865] I make the estimate of the different bands as follows: The Uncapapas (Sitting Bull's band) about 7,500; the Minneconjous, Yanetonais, Uncapapa, Two Kettles, San Acres, Brules, Ogallalla and Santos will number 60,000. Then there are the Sioux of the British possessions north, who may be induced by Sitting Bull to join him.

"Rep.—But all the Indians are not hostile?"

"General.—No. The Utes, Snakes and Bannocks, whom I whipped at the battle of Bear River, can be relied upon as our allies, as can also the Utes of Colorado.

"Rep.—Do you think that Gen. Crook will defeat the Indians in his next encounter with them?"

"General.—That is a very hard question. I think if any officer in the army can whip the Sioux, Crook can do it; but I doubt his ability to do it with his present command. He should have double the number of troops he now has. The Indians outnumber him, they are better mounted and have superior arms, and in addition to that they may force him to fight on ground of their own choosing and favorable to their style of war. With all these advantages it does not seem likely that he can defeat them overwhelmingly.

"Rep.—The latest news from that country states that Sitting Bull is ready to meet Crook in battle, and Terry also.

"General.—Yes, I read that.

"Rep.—Does that impress you as being truthful?"

"General.—If Sitting Bull intimates his readiness to fight these two commands you may rest assured that he has a big lot of warriors to throw away, and there will be some lively work on both sides when they begin.

"Rep.—You do not seem to think that Sitting Bull wants a fair stand up fight with our troops?"

"General.—No, I don't think he does. Indians never do want that kind of warfare. Sitting Bull will do all he can to keep away from that style of fighting. He will try to harass Crook and Terry until the grass fails and the cavalry horses

become unserviceable and force them to end the campaign for this season. The mass of the Indians will then winter further north, in the buffalo range, while many of them will return to the agencies and be fed by the government until the grass grows in the spring, and then they will again join the hostiles."

"Rep.—You do not then look for the Indians to be conquered this summer?"

"General.—No, sir. It is impossible, and it is difficult to conjecture when it may end. I regard this as the beginning of a great war, and unless the government throw into the conflict at once a much larger body of troops than are now in the field, and continue the campaign right through the winter, the Indians will undoubtedly have the advantage and be in better fighting trim in the spring, when they will be reinforced by allies from bands that are yet still neutral.

"Rep.—But could the military operate effectively in that country during winter?"

"General.—Certainly they can. I think a winter campaign is always the best time for fighting Indians. In summer they can scatter all over the mountains, live anywhere without shelter or covering, and they are hard to find when they are wanted. During winter they are forced to live in villages, and are then encumbered with their squaws and paposes. In large bodies they cannot travel fast through the snow to get out of the reach of the military. When they are surprised in their villages the warriors are forced to surrender or submit to a fight under disadvantages.

"Rep.—One other question, General. What is your opinion as to the best course to pursue with the Indians in the future?"

"General.—It is my opinion that we can never have reliable peace with them until they are thoroughly chastised. After that is done I would either break up the agencies and send the Indians north of the Yellowstone, where there is plenty of buffalo and other game for them to subsist on for a number of years; or, if the Government persists in keeping them at the agencies and feeding them, I would disarm and dismount every mother's son of them and only furnish arms to a limited number of them to hunt with, and stipulate for these arms to be given up when they return from the chase. Since the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny in '59, England has adopted a policy of this kind with the independent native States of Hindostan. The supplies of arms and ammunition imported are regulated from time to time by the local British authorities, and, as a rule, only a sufficient amount for the purposes of the chase is allowed. To this the government of the United States must come sooner or later, if peace is to be preserved with the Indians."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The *New York Herald* says, "The vote to acquit Belknap was a vote to let a guilty man escape, and, construe it as we may, we can make nothing else out of it." "We cannot find language strong enough to condemn such a betrayal of a public trust and a public duty, and while Belknap may rejoice in his escape and other plunderers guiltier than he may exult with him, the great body of the people will look upon these proceedings with regret and shame, and an indelible reproach will attach to the national honor and the good name of the United States."

—The following half political squib comes from the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*:—"There are more than a hundred men in the Missouri Penitentiary for the crime of indecent assault upon women. Mr. Phelps, if elected Governor, can not do less than pardon them all out. It is not fair to make one man Governor, and put another in the Penitentiary, for the same offense."

—The *London Examiner* pronounces untrue the story that John Bright refused to drink the health of "The Empress," at a recent banquet, as no such toast was proposed. The toast was, "Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India," to which Mr. Bright arose, though he did not drink, as he never partakes of wine.

—It is said Captain Boynton proposes to swim or float round the world, which he expects to accom-

plish in five years, visiting Vienna, Genoa, St. Petersburg, Denmark, Sweden, northern coast of France, Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean Sea, Italy, Suez Canal, Calcutta, Bombay, China, Java, Australia, Panama, Atlantic Coast, bringing up at New York.

—At the Olympic Theatre, London, Mr. Neville, at the conclusion of the late season, said that the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man" had attracted the largest and most profitable houses, and that he was invited to play it the next week at the Standard for the 1,076th time.

—An association is being formed in California, with a capital of \$100,000, to ship fruit to the east.

—The *Chicago Courier* says, "There are thousands in every city in the country ready to cut each other's throats for the chance to roll a barrel on a boat or on the ground. There is a new element in this country, the 'tramp' element. They have multiplied beyond anything the old country ever saw in numbers and audacity. They are not criminals, but they can readily be made such."

—This is leap year, and the unmarried women's motto is, "Let no single man escape." In this Territory it is not the single men alone who are in danger.

—Never despair, maiden fair, but read the following—"A woman who has no arms, was married at Jevington, England, recently, with great ceremony, the indispensable ring being placed on the third toe of her left foot. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony she signed the marriage register, holding the pen with her toes, in a very decent 'hand.'"

—An exchange gives the following for fact—"The loneliest death-bed of these hard times was that of Mr. Converse, of Iowa. He had given his entire fortune to the poor, but not a soul went to his bedside to bid him so much as a cheap good-by." One would hardly think there was so much ingratitude in the world.

—The *Virginia (Montana) City Madisionian* terms the ring organ in this city, "a republican newspaper of the worst stamp."

—At the Maidstone, England, Assizes, Mr. Baron Huddleston sentenced two burglars, old and well known, to twenty years of penal servitude each.

—An English paper says, "We of the present age have no time to be merry—no time to rejoice with those who rejoice—to weep with those who weep—no time for anything but work."

—The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says, "In this country a clergyman understands that it is his duty to labor in the vineyard of the Lord at \$4,000 a year only until a neighboring vineyard offers him \$5,000 and then he moves."

—An exchange says, "In Wilmington, Del., work was ordered by the city council several days ago to be resumed on the new reservoir, in answer to the demand of a mass meeting of working men for bread. There were no funds, and the men, after marching to the reservoir, were compelled to leave. Tuesday night another meeting was held, and a demand made, in the name of starving workmen, for bread. A committee of council promised to put one hundred men to work on Thursday (July 27) as long as the funds lasted."

—Spurgeon says, "I have been a good deal up and down the world and I never did see either a perfect horse or a perfect man, and I never shall until ten Sundays come together. When a man says he is perfect look out for him. He is too good for this world and yet not good enough to be translated. It is safer to trade with a sinner than with a self-elected saint."

—At the Leicester, England, assizes Mr. Justice Field sentenced Cornelius Asher, aged 77, a herbalist, to death for malpractice on a woman, and thereby causing her death. If that particular crime were punished by death in this country, there would not be so much of it as there is.

—Miss Lizzie Clapp, an operator at Readville Station, on the Boston and Providence Railroad in Hyde Park, Massachusetts, was recently struck by lightning and instantly killed, while sitting in her office, near the telegraph instruments, during a thunder storm. Miss Clapp had taken the usual precaution to "cut out" the office, but the electric fluid "jumped"

from the wire to the ground, passing through her body on its way. The lady was sitting only about ten inches from the "cut-out switch," with her head leaning on the window sill, and the electric current, in "jumping" from the wire, went the most direct route to the ground, and she, being directly in the draft, and consequently in its direct path, served as a conductor. Several other persons in the room were uninjured.

This is the first case on record where a telegraph operator on duty was fatally struck by lightning. The *Journal of the Telegraph*, in noticing the case, advises operators generally to avoid drafts and, as much as possible, all places where their bodies may become a part of the path of electrical discharges, and expresses the opinion that had Miss Clapp done so she would have escaped injury.

—The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* remarks in this way, "How differently they do things in the new French republic! President Macmahon received a present of four thoroughbred horses from the Czar of Russia, which the President has turned over to the nation."

—An eastern paper says it has no objection to \$200,000 for the Washington monument, but the extra expense of the fast mail to the country was only \$20,000.

—The *Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer* says, "Every time Senator Edmunds says 'I object' he gives some lobbyist a Turkish bath, and you can be certain that a little grab of some kind has been knocked in the head. The noblest tribute I ever heard paid to a public man was bestowed on Senator Edmunds, a day or two since, when a lobbyist said: 'He is the meanest man there is in Congress. He simply said 'I object,' the other day, and a claim of \$1,500, in which the gentleman was interested, was knocked in the head. 'He saves thousands of dollars annually to the American people by his 'I object,'" said a man who has known him for years."

—"Starving labor in a land of plenty" is the picture which this country shows in this centennial year.

THE GRASSHOPPER BURDEN.

We find the following dispatch in an eastern paper—

"St. Paul, July 28.—The terrible devastation of the grasshoppers in the northwestern and southwestern borders of this State has not been before alluded to in these dispatches. The damage done by these pests is incalculable, but the amount of crops destroyed is so far inconsiderable, counted as a whole, though hundreds of industrious, hardworking settlers have lost their all, and have nothing to live upon. The *Pioneer-Press* of to-day concludes an editorial article on the subject with saying that a great part of the region west of and including Jackson county to eastern Dakota, and north through northwestern Iowa, is covered with devouring hosts, and our reports indicate that the entire crops of the region are being swept away and that many of the discouraged settlers are temporarily leaving. We record the sad facts as a matter of news, which it would be a useless folly to attempt to conceal, for it might as well be understood now that the northwestern states have got to fight these grasshoppers to the death and get rid of them at any cost, or they will make a desert of the whole region west of Lake Michigan before many years."

From reading the above it seems that the people in the old northwestern States are beginning to be very much afraid of the grasshopper, and apprehensive that it will not rest until it has made large portions of the country a naked barren desert. We have had the grasshopper here, more than once, and know what kind of a visitor he is.

Not Equalled for Economy and Durability.

We will say the Charter Oak Stove is giving perfect satisfaction, and we consider it a first class stove in every particular, either for wood or coal, and is not equalled by any stove in the market for economy of fuel and durability.