

that sort; he is looking out for changes, and is holding his dish right side up in the hope of catching political scraps as they fall from the tables of the higher prospective functionaries.

There is a somewhat striking feature regarding this movement. It would seem, from scanning the names—seeing that they are almost exclusively those of former incumbents of official positions—that the “active politicians” who are seeking to rule or ruin the Territory are rather short of timber. Otherwise why should there be such deep anxiety to reinstate ex-officials? Is the Liberal party short of brains, or what is the matter? Have these gentlemen who have been thus prominently brought forward, in the estimation of their friends, a life lease upon Federal offices in this Territory, or at least one that will last while the National party to which they profess to be attached is in power?

There appears to be a superficial anxiety to put Judge Zane and E. A. Ireland back into positions which they formerly occupied.

The anti-“Mormon” journal of this city makes a strong objection to the latter, forcibly expressed, on the ground of his general smallness. It pays him a peculiar compliment by stating that he was a good “officer,” but that he was altogether too penurious. This reminds one of a remark made by a person who was commenting upon the quality of an acquaintance. He said of him that he was a very good fellow were he not such an infernal rascal! The remark of our contemporary with reference to Mr. Ireland is ungenerous because disingenuous. It has a double meaning, each the opposite of the other. It should not be forgotten by that journal that if these two gentlemen are placed back in office it might possibly result in a trust in a small way, in potatoes and split wood—a reciprocity of executive and judicial courtesies, as it were. So it might be presumed, we should imagine, from certain observations which were made by Judge Powers on the tuber question at the opening of the examination into the conduct of the Marshal—rather than the Receiver—and his attorneys, when the ex-Chief Justice made certain allusions to the alleged manipulation of vegetable products by Mr. Dyer.

The office seekers’ petition business is at fever heat; the political pot is boiling; the scramblers for

office are numerous. It is not improbable that as the work goes bravely on the “active politicians” will be getting their hands into each other’s hair. In the meantime let them not have their hopes exalted too high. It is an old saying, “There’s many a slip ’twixt the cup and the lip.”

PARNELL'S TRIUMPH.

THE sensational developments in the *Times*-Parnell proceeding before the Commission in London of late, are very important. They place the matter in such a light as at once dismisses the case against the Irish leader before the world’s jury, and we have no doubt a similar finding will be had by the Court having the proceedings in charge. One thing is well assured—Parnell has won and the *Times* lost morally, whatever the outcome otherwise may be.

The confession of the witness Pigott was not wholly unexpected. He says that the principal letters which he sold to the *Times* as Parnell’s were forgeries of his own, and admits in addition that his evidence in relation to them on the stand was perjured. When to this is added the fact that Pigott cannot be found and that the Attorney General and Solicitor Soames, both representing the *Times*, are apparently bewildered and know not what course to take, the break-down would seem to be complete.

It is more than a victory for Parnell; it is a vindication, a promotion. It takes him from the ranks of the plodding politician and makes him a patriot in the estimation of the world. The dignified and patient demeanor with which he has borne all the proceedings whose object was to make him infamous for ever, and the manner in which he has met and overcome all the obstacles arrayed against him and his cause, would seem to place him upon a metaphorical pedestal in the estimation of those who concur in the outcome.

The *Times* has placed itself in a peculiar position. It has used its power and prestige as the foremost journal of the world to crush a man to whom it was opposed politically and bring the cause he represents into the contempt and subject it to the scorn of the world. It has signally failed. Money has been lavished to that end, while the man who was pursued was comparatively penniless and but for the assistance of friends could have made no fight against his pursuer. The cause and

the man surely stand high above the pursuer now.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

BISMARCK has either made a complete revolution in his diplomatic methods regarding the United States, or been grossly and greatly misunderstood all along. The majority of readers and observers will be disposed, we think, to accept the former as the more correct status. At a recent state dinner the Prince announced in substance that it was folly to think of rupturing the friendly relations which had subsisted between the two countries for so long a time; and then he went on to explain how it was that the Samoan unpleasantness reached such a stage. The geographical location of the islands and the imperfect telegraphic communication made it impossible for him to immediately control affairs, and he could not even proceed in the task of restitution when uncertain as to the extent of the injury inflicted by his agents, who had greatly exceeded their instructions and whose acts to that extent would not be recognized. A German paper—the *Weser Zeitung*, talks in the same strain, holding that no matter if Mataafa’s forces were led by an American, this government is not responsible for individual acts, while Germany, in its position, is so responsible.

We know not what agencies have been at work to bring on this right-about-face policy, but it seems to be an accomplished fact and is very much more of a back-down on the part of Germany, considering the outrageous conduct of its agents in Samoa and the subsequent bluster and braggadocio of some of its high officials and papers, than anything the United States has yet done or consented to. It is now made to appear that Germany is not so anxious to fight this country as she was, and that, too, in the face of the fact that there was no considerable degree of martial ardor exhibited by us. If Secretary Bayard has been the means of bringing about such a changed and gratifying condition of things through his peace policy, we will all have to confess that “peace hath her triumphs no less renowned than war.”

Perform a good deed, speak a kind word, bestow a pleasant smile, and you will receive the same in return. The happiness you bestow upon others is reflected back.