

## EDITORIALS.

ON HIS KNEES FOR ALMS  
OR ARMS AGAIN.

GOVERNOR Osborne, of Kansas, is down on his knees again, to President Grant, begging once more for some guns, not big guns, little guns will do. The Indians have killed a few whites on the borders of Kansas, and the Governor wants federal rifles and ammunition to drive them off and punish them. An exchange says, "If Kansas people go to hunt buffalo, and happen to kill a few Indians, that is a mistake. If the Indians happen to kill a few Kansas people, that is an Indian outrage."

But saying nothing of the origin of the difficulty, does it not really look as if Governor Osborne and the Kansas administration were small potato concerns? Here he is, he says, in a little bit of a corner with the Indians, and he begs pitifully of President Grant for a few guns, a little powder, and a few bullets to pepper the red skins with and teach them obedience. That is a thing the Utah people never asked, although they were not on the borders of civilization and help, but a thousand miles away from either.

Gov. Osborne must feel slightly white livered, to go crouching to General Grant a second time, and subject himself and the State and people of Kansas to the probable indignity of another rebuff and refusal, and of being told again of the State's impecuniosity and slowness to pay its debts.

## THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following is a summary of the amounts appropriated for various purposes by the King and Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands for the service of the biennial fiscal period commencing April 1, 1874, and ending March 31, 1875.

Civil List, - - -	\$ 55,000 ...
Permanent Settlements, - - -	18,000 ...
Legislature and Privy Council, - - -	15,300 ...
Judiciary Department, - - -	70,100 ...
Foreign Affairs and War, - - -	67,070 ...
Interior Department, - - -	\$14,828 70 ...
Finance Department, - - -	156,013 17 ...
Attorney-General's Department, - - -	29,332 ...
Bureau of Public Instruction, - - -	80,660 ...
Total, - - -	\$976,308 87

This is at the rate, in round numbers, of half a million dollars a year.

## MUST STICK TO THEIR POSTS.—

Here is a dispatch, from the St. Louis Democrat, which will be interesting to federal officials hereabout, who have a wonderful taste for absenteeism—

"Washington, Sept. 1.—It has for years been the practice of the U. S. Marshals and District Attorneys to absent themselves from their districts and duties whenever they desired, leaving their business to subordinates, or to take care of itself, and it was found in a large number of cases that whenever the Department of Justice wanted to communicate with them they were not to be found. This has been particularly the case in the South, where Marshals were never present in their districts, except during terms of court.

"The Attorney General is now preparing a circular, directed to Marshals and Attorneys, prohibiting them from leaving their districts, except on official business, without his consent. The Attorney General says that the law requiring Judges to reside permanently in their districts should also be binding on the officers of the court."

If these instructions be faithfully carried out in Utah, it will put a stop to federal officials shooting off to Washington for six months at a time to lobby for special legislation. Any officer who has done such a thing richly deserves to be summarily and unceremoniously kicked out.

TREMENDOUS LYING.—The New

York Nation, speaking of the famous Brooklyn case, says, "The lying in every direction seems to be tremendous and unblushing." "It has come to be a 'conflict of veracity' between people whose moral standard is evidently not that of respectable men."

All this lying, however, is put in the shade by the efforts of the carpet-baggers' organ in this part of Uncle Sam's dominions.

A POWERFUL PRESS.—The Missouri Democrat of Sept. 1, a double sheet, contains a review of the cotton trade of St. Louis. The great compress of the Mammoth Cotton Compress and Warehouse Company, with the ordinary pressure of steam in the boilers, in the space of six seconds can put a force exceeding 4,000,000 lbs. upon a bale of cotton. By this engine a bale is compressed to a thickness of six inches.

## GEORGE DAWSON ON AMERICA.

GEORGE DAWSON, M. A., the Birmingham preacher, popular lecturer, and editor of the Morning News of that town, is about to visit America.

He has been entertained at a public farewell banquet given by his townsmen. The celebrities of the town and neighborhood were present and they had a good time. "Every speaker recognized the high standing of the guest, and referred to his great influence in moulding opinion and battling for the rights of independent opinion in England."

Mr. Dawson made a lengthy reply, and in the course of it said—

"Let me say a word about America. I go without prejudice, for I have a prejudice in its favor. A great, big, strong, stalwart child of Old England, I take pride in it. But when Englishmen expect to find in a new country the gracious wisdom and courteous self-denial of a nation like this, which take years to grow and centuries to breed, nothing angers me more. I have no prejudice against them, no violent prejudice in their favor. I shall use my eyes I promise you I shall set down 'naught in malice,' though perhaps I may 'extenuate' somewhat. I shall lose no opportunity of enforcing the good will of this country for America. There is no ill will in this nation toward that nation. [Applause.] There is no delusion that the Americans can possess greater than to suppose that we hate them, fear them, despise them. [Applause.] Nothing of the kind. No man of sense I have ever met with has any feeling of hatred towards Americans. Of our blood, we are proud of them; of our language, we delight in them. The only strange thing will be, to find them speaking the same language. Here is a nation, foreign to us, but speaking our tongue; and I shall show them what the English ought to be. [Hear, hear.] I intend to enforce it upon them that they must not spoil the original tongue; they must condescend to understand that we are its guardians not they; and they must keep me well of English pure and undefiled; they must leave it as it was spoken by the great men or have sprung from whom is their proudest boast. [Hear, hear.] I shall take no message but one of loving kindness, the peace of fatherhood if not of brotherhood, and if they grow a little outrageous, as young folks are apt to do, then they must be told that 'young folks think old folks to be fools, but old folks know young folks to be so.' [Hear, hear, and laughter.] So quietly they must be put in their places. If I can do any thing in this direction I shall be happy."

CONFLICT BETWEEN CONGRESSMEN.—According to a Washington dispatch in a St. Louis paper, there is likely to be a conflict between the western and the southern congressmen with reference to the employment of troops of the regular army while outrages are being committed in the South. Southern congressmen demand that sufficient troops shall be sent into the

South to preserve the peace in the turbulent districts, embracing nearly all the States south of the Potomac, while western congressmen are averse to having the troops drained from the Indian country, insisting that there are already too few there to take care of the Indians.

Now, gentlemen, don't go and fight over the soldiers. That would be ridiculous.

BASE BALL.—The recent visit of two base ball nines to England has created considerable interest in that game. It is contended by some over there that base ball is only the old game of rounders elaborated. An old lady writes to the London Times to say that base ball is not an American game, but an ancient English one, long ago discarded in favor of cricket. As proof she cites a letter of the celebrated Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey, written in 1748, in which the family of Frederick, the Prince of Wales, are described as "diverting themselves with base ball, a play that all who are or have been school boys are well acquainted with."

GOT AN IDEA.—The Yuba City, Cal., Banner has been forcibly struck with a new idea, which it formulates as follows—

"It has occurred to us that it is just as easy for a subscriber to pay for his paper in advance as it is for him to wait a year or two and then be dunned. Hereafter we shall insist on pay in advance, and will notify subscribers when their time expires."

BETTER TIMES AHEAD.—The New York Nation takes a cheerful view of the prospect for the future—

"The news as to the condition of the harvests all over the world is very good. There is every reason to anticipate a year of cheap food, and, as the general revival of business depends in the long run on cheap food, it is not unreasonable to believe that we have seen the worst of the dull times, which certainly could not well be duller than they have been during the past few months. A comparison of prices in 1873 and 1874, made by the Economist, shows a considerable fall in leading commodities since last year, and prices being now favorable to consumers, we may fairly infer that the improved tone in the iron trade, which is attracting attention in England, is prophetic of improvement in other branches of business here as well as there."

Another exchange says, "It is claimed that business circles generally throughout the United States were never in so healthy a condition as they are now."

HAND OVER HAND SWIMMING.—The New York Times thus speaks of the performance of Johnson in the recent swimming match near Long Branch—

"The swimmers were now getting near to the goal, and not a few were ready to bet on Trautz, but just then Johnson put on a spurt, and passing his opponent, gained some thirty or thirty-five yards. The simile of a race horse passing another and leaving him as if he were standing still, hardly realizes the suddenness with which Johnson went to the front—now under the water, and now over it, he pushed forward with tremendous force. His action in this kind of swimming has been described as hand-over-hand, but it is not so in reality, as he never reaches forward with his left arm. His action is as if he reached forward with his right hand, caught something which was a fixture in the water and drew himself up and over it, repeating the operation with marvelous strength and rapidity."

IMPROVING IN MORALS.—Not only is London, the metropolis of the world, one of the healthiest large cities on the globe physically, but morally the population appears to improve with its increase in numbers, according to the following

statement—"When the population of London was a million and a half, the number of persons annually arrested for offences of various kinds was 72,000; the number now arrested, when the population has risen to four millions, is only 78,000."

A SINGULAR PEOPLE.—Says an exchange—"Bayard Taylor says that he offered an Icelandic piece of money for some small service rendered, and the man ran away laughing at him. A singular people indeed are the Icelanders."

A very singular people indeed. America was not likely to stay discovered by a people of that description. What could they have done with the almighty dollar?

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer of Sept. 2 says—

"Hon. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, formerly Vice President of the United States, is at the Kenard House. The General has just returned from a few weeks' sojourn at the Thousand Islands, and is en route home. Although in delicate health, he retains his great good spirits and elegant, graceful manners. He leaves to-night for Cincinnati."

MUNICIPAL HAPPINESS.—One city in the Union ought to rejoice and be exceedingly glad, and that is Waltham, Vermont, which is reported to have reached the highest point of municipal happiness, having no tax levy and no paupers.

TELEGRAPH POLES.—An exchange says, "Forney writes that such a thing as a telegraph pole is unknown in England. The wires are stretched along the tops of the houses, and asks why the same plan is not adopted in this country."

Will Forney be good enough to explain how the wires are carried without poles in those parts of England where there are no houses?

THE NEGRO AND INDIAN HORNS OF THE DILEMMA.—The administration at Washington is in a dilemma of military exigencies, the negroes of the South forming one horn and the Indians of the West the other, as will be seen by the following dispatch from Washington, Aug. 31, to the New York Herald—

"The Attorney General does not purpose leaving Washington for several days, perhaps not until the end of the week. He is more impressed every day with the importance of maintaining law and order in the South by the salutary presence of United States troops, and will undoubtedly urge this policy to the President; but to its adoption there is a serious objection by the Interior Department. The same salutary influence is now needed more than ever on the frontier, and to withdraw any considerable portion of the army from there at this season of the year would encourage the hostile Indians to additional deeds of violence and plunder. Between the Indian and the negro the administration just now is put in a perplexing dilemma."

WESLEY ON THE FLOOR.—John Wesley was a great man, but wife choosing was not one of the things in which he was a great and a shining light. He married a virago, and a nice life she led him, as the following anecdote shows—

"Jack," said John Hampson, Sr., (one of Wesley's biographers,) to his son, "I was once on the point of committing murder. Once, when I was in the north of Ireland, I went into a room and found Mrs. Wesley foaming with fury. Her husband was on the floor, where she had been trailing him by the hair of his head, and she herself was still holding in her hand venerable locks which she had plucked up by the roots. I felt continued the gigantic Hampson, who was not one of Wesley's warmest friends, 'I felt as though I could have knocked the soul out of her.'"

INCREASE OF CRIME.—Some of our exchanges have remarked upon the increase of cases of assault upon the feminine sex of late, and newspaper readers generally must have noticed the same thing. The following in a Cleveland paper, from Washington, may serve to show one of the probable causes of the increase—

"There has been a very considerable increase of crime in the district during the Summer. A number of incendiary fires have occurred, accompanied by robberies. These cases have now been traced up, and their authors are found to be among the negroes, who are the special pets of the district tribunals. One of these Africans, who was lately found guilty of attempts at rape upon two different white women, was let off by Judge Snell of the police court, with only three months' imprisonment, which has very naturally led to a series of like outrages in that neighborhood."

THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.—Ex-Governor Noyes, of New Jersey, in a political meeting at Newark, Sep. 2, gave the following as the great questions of the day—

"The management of the finances of the country.

"Cheap transportation in the interest of both producer and consumer.

"The thorough pacification and development of the prosperity of the South.

"The civil rights of the colored people, and

"The promotion of such moral reforms as are necessary for the public good."

TRYING THE KITE.—At Bridgeport, Connecticut, Sept. 1, Mr. John F. Tracy and another gentleman started to cross Long Island Sound in a boat drawn by a kite. Mr. Tracy fastened the kite string round his leg, and the kite pulled the boat along in fine style till his leg became painful. He then attempted to fasten the string to the boat, but failed and the kite went away. He then returned, and started again, with a ten foot kite, but toward night the wind lulled.

OFFICIAL COURTESY.—The Pittsburgh Commercial of Aug. 31 says that while in that city the Cincinnati excursionists made application to inspect the central police station of Officer Gaiely, who was on duty. To this very modest and proper request Gaiely is stated to have answered, "To h—l with strangers, we have too G—d d—n many of them here now—get out of this." The gentlemen beat a hasty retreat, and will certainly carry home with them a very poor opinion of the courtesy of Pittsburg police officers.

ANOTHER KICK FOR THE  
CARPET-BAGGERS.

THE rascally carpet-baggers are catching it all around. They appear to have no friends among the people. The most they do is to disturb the peace and stir up strife and litigation, sedition and violence.

It is stated that the troubles in Louisiana, and the partizan outrages especially, have been incited by federal and other officials for the express purpose of getting U. S. troops into the State, not to protect the people, but to control elections.

It is much the same here. The carpet-baggers in this region strain themselves in endeavoring to smooth and gloss over the election riot in this city, and the attempt to seize the ballot-box and murder the mayor. But it won't do. The subterfuge is too transparent, and it will fail.

Public indignation seems to be waxing hot generally against the unscrupulous carpet-baggers through the Union, and we should not be surprised to see many of them yet making 2-14 time for anywhere, anywhere out of the world, with their rusty carpet-bags in their hands, and visions of indignant boot toes helping them a posteriori.