

hurst ought to know by this time how uncharitable the world is to that class of women, as well as he does not know the lesson of the Master when dealing with the adulterers. And then he wants to know how many such creatures the preacher or his society have taken from the street, and given shelter to; he claims that it is an evil that cannot be suppressed and must not be licensed, therefore the middle ground of compromise must be taken, that is, it must be hidden from view where it will not corrupt the morals of the growing youth. This the police are doing to the best of their ability, as he claims. As to the gambling evil, the superintendent says somewhat scoffingly that when preaching and praying will make men good, then gambling will stop; and he concludes with a severe arraignment of the doctor for his methods in spotting and spying by means of agents and informers, some of whom Byrnes declares are "as great a set of soundrels as ever misled a reputable man into slandering the fair name of the city where he makes his home." This might be termed the climax of rhetorical indignation.

Thus the matter stands at latest advice. If the police power and authority has been exerted to the utmost in the repression of the social evils of New York as claimed, nothing more should be looked for from that source and the superintendent is justified in coming to the defense of his department. If Dr. Parkhurst and his society have, by the means employed, induced even one sinner to repent and turn from his ways, they have done so much good and are entitled to the credit of it. There seems a considerable degree of sensationalism—a desire to be conspicuous through the work done and the manner in which it is done, that thereby popularity if not prosperity may be gained. The question as to the plan adopted *per se* is a two-sided one—if good its fruits will so proclaim it; but it is greatly to be feared that at least some of the possible good may be neutralized by the probable harm of creating a prurient feeling through the exposures where none was felt before—of familiarizing the public, by association, with practices and people previously unnoticed if not unknown. Let us, however, hope for the best; out of the turbulence engendered by exposure on one side and denunciation on the other there may come an improved condition of things—something which both sides to the controversy are now bound to invite and make welcome.

A HINT FOR WOULD-BE SENATORS.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, who, by the way, is a preacher as well as a politician, did not blossom out in the latter role until he went to Dakota, and only then after the Farmers' Alliance movement came into prominence. He was elected to the United States Senate after a contest of forty days, and was chosen as an independent, though on the tariff and other issues between the two great parties he votes with the Democrats. He is spoken of as a good campaigner and a hard worker; and that he knows a thing or two about electioneering methods was proved

when, as a candidate for state senator, he made a house to house canvass through his very large district. This tour was made at a season when the farmers were busy in their fields—too busy in fact to talk politics. So it is related that he took with him a stout, lusty negro and then went right into the fields after his votes. Introducing himself to the busy tiller of the soil, and engaging the latter a moment in conversation, he would have the negro take the plow and continue the field work, while candidate and farmer would go off under a tree and talk things over. The sweating husbandman was of course won by this thoughtful regard for himself and his interests, and Kyle got his pay in votes.

THE COLLEGE YOUTH.

EVERY few weeks during the autumn and early winter the wires delivered a message of some mad prank or outbreak of vandalism on the part of the lusty, brawny boys who make up the population of the prominent eastern universities. Some times these exhibitions are confined in their effects to the different classes of the same or of rival institutions, in which case the victims are entitled to no sympathy, since their voluntary participation involves the chance of their being worsted. But more frequently it transpires that the enrolled and presumably educated gang carry their riotous behavior outside their own campus and seek sufferers from it in the ordinary avenues of life and among a less favored class of mankind. Thus, for instance, we read in a New Haven paper of the 3d that the night previous the Yale freshmen carried their celebration to such an extreme that they virtually broke up a play in the opera house; they broke into a dime museum and played havoc with the proprietor's chattels; they tried unsuccessfully to effect an entrance into the fair, but were repulsed by a party of doorkeepers who, armed with clubs and base ball bats, drove them back, one of the students receiving a wound on the neck by the blow of a shovel; a restaurant was next visited by the rowdies, who overturned all the furniture and compelled a young woman to stand on a table and make a speech; en masse the freshmen then repaired to the campus and indulged in a rush with the sophomores; the celebration concluding by the freshmen breaking a number of windows in the "old brick row." The jolly escapade being thus appropriately terminated so far as the gilded youth were concerned, the timorous law stepped in to the extent of causing the arrest of four of the party! And this terrible punishment was to be supplemented, so the same paper informs us, by an investigation of the matter by the college faculty, the result of which, it was believed, would be a number of expulsions!

It seems to take a long time for the authorities of some of those towns and colleges to know when they have got enough of this sort of rowdism. The mistake is in looking charitably at it as nothing worse than a rough display of youthful enthusiasm where mischief and not wilful injury to person or property is the motive. Because, for-

sooth, the big-boned hoodlums are fortunate enough to be able to attend college, there appears to be a mortal fear of repressing their buoyancy of spirits, approaching in some instances a feeling of beatific martyrdom in being made the victim of their jokes. Such imbecility is difficult to understand in this part of the country or any other where the law has any meaning and can be impartially administered. An offender against the city's peace and good order is none the less so because he may figuratively wear a mortar-board and gown. If he is a brawler and a destroyer of any citizen's peace or property he deserves punishment as much as the friendless tramp who engages in a like diversion.

The trouble doubtless arises from the almost insane devotion paid to athletic sports and achievements in all the leading institutions of learning. Where the stroke oar of the winning varsity crew or the strong limbed fellow who can unerringly kick a goal for his football team is of more consequence and obtains greater praise than the head man in the graduating class, it is idle to expect that a physical outburst, even though wearing all the attributes of a riot, will be sincerely condemned. Yet the evil is not without its imminent cure; when it is finally carried to excess, a point that cannot be far in the future, a sensible community, duly mindful of the need of adequate bodily exercise to cool off the exuberant ardor of its pampered scions, will gradually come to look with a favorable eye upon the efficacy of the bread-and-water diet and the chill seclusion of a prison cell, enhanced by occasional enlivening experience with a treadmill or with a stonehammer on the public highway.

OFFICIAL SUCCESSION ONCE MORE.

The News regrets to see a disposition on the part of some of its cotemporaries now and then to avoid a manly confession of error when they know they have made a mistake; they evidently think it more dignified to seek to crawl out of the position falsely taken, or to cover their enforced retreat by hurling slurs and insinuations, than to acknowledge the error and strive after great accuracy in the future.

A case in point is before us: Yesterday we showed that a cotemporary, with an eye to the spoils, made a mistake of several months in the date given for the expiration of the term of office of the present Governor and Secretary of this Territory. This morning the same cotemporary declares that "Governor Thomas takes exception to the statement that his term of office would expire in May, 1893, and places the date in December. The Governor was appointed to and took possession of his office in May, 1889. Whether the official term dates from accession to office or confirmation by the Senate or the department records, is a question not finally determined. But all this cuts no figure." Whereupon the paper concludes to "stand by its original statement, even to go one better and say that his excellency's term will expire before May, 1893."

Now, it happens that it was not the Governor, but the Secretary, who took