

or otherwise—of labor abroad while large numbers of workmen at home are living in enforced idleness is wrong and ruinous, cannot be successfully denied. It is not difficult to see this point plainly, but it is no easy matter to induce people to practically apply the policy. It requires some apparent sacrifice. It is not common for individuals in the conduct of the details of personal business, to keep in mind the welfare of the community and act accordingly. It requires more moral development to do this than appears on the surface. We trust that "Romeo's" views will incite reflection in others on a subject so important. If his article has this effect, he will have contributed something toward the economic and humane reform for which he longs. We are pleased to receive and publish his readable communication. Agitation upon the subject upon which he treats is sure to result in benefit, because it aids in turning popular attention toward a profitable current. We hope to hear from him again.

The question of finding employment for the people is one of the most important problems of the times.

▲ PERTURBED AND EFFLICTED WORLD.

To the pessimistically inclined the dispatches in the daily papers ought to make congenial reading. Famine, plague, war, anarchy, murder and riot form the bulk of the subjects which now burden the wires. Russia still holds the forefront in persecution of the Jews, and in the maltreatment of others of her subjects.

It looks as if a sort of European question would develop in Africa. The news from Morocco states that England, France, Spain and Portugal are likely to become involved. In the British Islands there is talk of anarchy and dynamite. So that the three great continents of the Old World might be said to be seriously agitated.

On our own American continent great excitement also prevails. The news from our sister republics south of us is anything but soothing. Our neighbors to the north are not in the most placid condition at present.

In our own country reports of large crops are mingled with sad accounts of murders, riots and rumors of wars. From Tucson, Ar., comes a dispatch stating that a man and woman were found murdered on the road near Solomonville. Both were shot twice, and their heads mashed with an ax. A two-year-old child, with head badly bruised, was found sitting by the side of its dead mother. From Indianapolis

comes news of labor riots among street car employes. The situation in Kansas about a county seat looks like a small civil war. In Florida whites and blacks have had serious trouble. So far two murders and one lynching are reported. Train robbers are still active in Missouri. Mail wagons are robbed almost in the centre of Chicago. In Tennessee the convict labor question is not yet settled. But perhaps that disease known as influenza or gripe is now attracting widest attention. Within the past few days the dispatches tell us that it prevails in every large city in Europe. In Copenhagen its victims are stricken suddenly while at their usual avocations in the streets, and rendered completely powerless. In Constantinople it is accompanied by congestion of the lungs, while in Vienna it has developed into a number of insanity cases. In Rome it produces delirium and meningitides.

The disease does not appear to be as fatal in the United States this year as on former occasions. It prevails alarmingly in many of the Eastern cities, and in some cases develops into forms of sickness which puzzle the doctors. In Brooklyn several cases which are supposed to have originated in gripe have developed into something which the doctors cannot diagnose.

THE MICHIGAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR BILL.

The Michigan Presidential Elector bill is likely soon to figure in the courts. This is the law referred to in President Harrison's last message to Congress, and which, in that document, was characterized as a dangerous innovation. Several prominent citizens of Michigan have resolved to test the constitutionality of the law by taking it to the Supreme Court of the State.

The bill is simple. It provides that one elector shall be chosen in each congressional district and one from each half of the State. For the purpose of electing the two electors last mentioned the State is divided by a line drawn north and south. On this point hinges the question of constitutionality. It is claimed that by this process the people are defrauded of their political rights in not being permitted to vote for the two Senatorial electors on the same ticket. The contention is made that electors at large must be voted for by the people of the whole State or else they cannot be electors at large.

The Constitution of the United States seems quite plain with regard to the question of presidential electors.

It says: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector."

This is all there is on the matter, and it looks as if the State were sole arbiter as to the manner of choosing electors, provided the number corresponds with that of the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Constitution further says: "The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States."

SUGGESTIONS TO OUR LEGISLATORS

THE Legislature is acting wisely in getting down to practical work so early in the session. A great number of bills have been introduced, possessing more or less of merit, and there will be ample time to consider them carefully before passing upon them. A few good measures, necessary for the welfare of the Territory, will be much better than a mass of legislation hastily prepared and enacted. The people will not judge of the Legislature by the quantity, but by the quality of the laws it enacts.

We take the present opportunity to suggest to the Assembly that among the amendments necessary to our present laws, is one concerning the vexed question of estrays. At the session of 1890 an act was passed concerning trespassing animals which, it was thought at the time, would be sufficient to meet the wants of the agricultural and stock-raising interests, and do away with objectionable features in the stray laws. But experience has shown that it is insufficient. Farmers are still subject to trespass for which the law makes no adequate provision. Some of their grievances are these:

Owners of land in a common enclosure do not always respect each others' rights. For instance, a holder of a farm surrounded by other pieces of land enclosed by a common fence, when he has removed his crop or has not tilled his land, may herd animals upon it or pretend to do so, or turn them loose upon his portion of the field, to the imminent danger of damage to the adjoining crops. The law provides that an action at law may ensue against the owner of trespassing animals, or the aggrieved person may take up the in-