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FANATICISM EXTRAORDINARY.

The resolution quoted in a dispatch from Tacoma, wherein a member of the Washington state legislature proposes that his state shall ask the central government to remove Mr. Smith from the confines of the United States, will be regarded by many people as opportune. The legislator referred to, F. T. Taylor, is state secretary of the A. P. A., and the paper he has prepared is an indication of the extent to which bigotry would be carried in this country by men whom the people occasionally entrust with the sacred responsibilities of legislation. If Mr. Taylor is backed in his proposition by the sentiment of the organization to which he belongs, then it must be closed, upon its own public attitude, as a more serious menace to American institutions than even it accuses the Catholic church of being.

Of course the request made in the resolution will not be conceded to. This country has not arrived at a condition when it can be induced to subject a man to banishment on account of his religious opinions. Such a suggestion is that referred to indicates an intolerance that might have been expected by fanatics in the dark ages. The resolution, however, is opportune in further revealing the tendency of certain minds engaged in the anti-Catholic movement. It is a very small step from the proposed banishment of Mgr. Satolli to the infliction of penalties for his coming a worshipper with him; and then where would religious persecution stop? It would gain control, to make it a crime to profess religion at all. Therefore it is to the interest of all lovers of freedom to antagonize this tendency wherever it may present itself.

If Mgr. Satolli or any other Catholic, or a Methodist, Presbyterian or Episcopalian, violates the constitutional law of the land, or menaces the national welfare, let him be prosecuted and punished by legal methods; but when it comes to banishing a man from the country for his religious opinions, or for spiritual advice which he may give to persons who regard him as their spiritual guide, a people fit to govern themselves want none of it. Especially is this the case when the demand comes from a combination whose counsels and conspiracies are themselves antagonistic to republican institutions. Anti-Catholicism must be stripped of its fanaticism before its requests are entitled to even official consideration.

A BAD POLICY.

The farmers of South Dakota have been so severely affected by the drouth the past season that it is said they have not sufficient seed for this year's planting. In fact the announcement is made that unless something is done to provide seed grain, not more than one-tenth of all the cultivated lands in the Dakotas can be planted this year. Under this comparatively destitute condition of the farming class, the merchants in the small towns also are made to suffer, and a failure to secure good crops this year will result more disastrously.

To make matters worse, the farmers generally have been pursuing a very bad policy for some years. The big elevator men have been ready to buy up grain at low rates in the fall, paying cash therefor. This ready money has been very acceptable to the farmer, who has let his fall crop go, and then to secure seed grain has borrowed from the elevator companies, giving crop mortgages as security. Thus he has proceeded on a continuous debtor's basis.

The evil of the system now is that home with fall rates. The elevator and other parties engaged in the business regarded this year as good security, as they were responsible by their contract from on that basis. Having the experience of the agricultural bureau, the seed farmers have been a prompt fund, in which they can trust are willing to lend, not on regular mortgages, but on simply warrants. The warrants are expected to pay in blue warrants, and to draw no interest. The seed among the farmers, leading to the latter an good opportunity. That the elevator men are perfectly secured, by mortgage on the public mind. It is said that certain county commissioners will be impelled by public sentiment, owing to the necessities of the situation, to sanction this proposition, and some have even gone so far as to promise to do so if the need should arise.

The plan has its merits, perhaps, and it may be the best one that can be adopted under the circumstances. It is a bad one, however, and should be avoided if possible. It is a bad one because it will encourage the farmers in a bad policy, and because it will place the burden of the loss upon the shoulders of those who can least afford to bear it. The farmers who have been so long in the habit of borrowing money to buy seed grain are not those who have been prudent and have laid by a little money from year to year. The class who will be benefited by the proposed action are those who have been careless and improvident, who have not been in the habit of laying by a little money against a rainy day, who have not been in the habit of paying cash for their supplies, but who have been in the habit of borrowing money to buy seed grain and who have been in the habit of paying high rates of interest for the money borrowed. The class who will be injured are those who have been prudent and have laid by a little money from year to year, who have been in the habit of paying cash for their supplies, and who have been in the habit of loaning money to their neighbors who have been less provident than themselves. The class who will be benefited are those who have been in the habit of borrowing money at high rates of interest, who have been in the habit of buying on credit, and who have been in the habit of borrowing money to buy seed grain. The class who will be injured are those who have been in the habit of loaning money to their neighbors who have been less provident than themselves.

The policy of the elevator companies in loaning money to the farmers to buy seed grain has been a good one for the companies, and it has been a good one for the farmers, who have been in the habit of borrowing money to buy seed grain. The policy has been a good one for the farmers who have been in the habit of borrowing money to buy seed grain, because it has given them a good market for their crops, and it has given them a good market for their crops because it has given them a good market for their crops