

in a condition of absolute subjection, but which furnishes an illustration that will compare favorably with anything in its line reported from the emancipated woman. News has just been received of an execution at Suva, on the islands named. A native policeman in Butaritari accosted a trader named Kauseger for a drink and was refused. Shortly afterward the trader was attacked and horribly mutilated. His neck was cut, his abdomen slashed, and he had other wounds. He managed to crawl some distance before he died. The native was arrested, tried before the British commissioner and found guilty. The commissioner did not feel empowered to order him hanged, and the prisoner and all the witnesses were taken to Suva in a steamer. There was another trial, and this time the prisoner made a confession and declared that the principal witness for the prosecution had urged him to commit the deed. The native policeman was sentenced to be hanged, and was executed in the most approved fashion. The Catholic priests provided him with a black suit of clothes and hung a cross to a necklace about his neck. He died easily. The body was buried after elaborate funeral ceremonies. The wife of the man who was hanged got much attached to the principal witness who had testified against her husband, and on the way home in the steamer she married him. Yet the incident was not of such an unusual character in its way of speedily securing a husband as to cause more than a passing comment among the people of Butaritari.

LAW AND AUTHORITY.

The NEWS is in receipt of several communications from persons in the East, advocating anarchistic principles. One of the letters is from a lady. The correspondents all agree that this journal, in its reference to anarchism some time ago, hardly treated that "philosophical system" with impartiality, and they ask for space for explanations. The letters received, however, are but repetitions of the statements made by Mr. Whitlick, already published in the NEWS, and can have no further interest to the general readers of this paper.

One of the principles involved in the controversy between the professed disciples of Proudhon and society is that as to law and authority. On this point one of the correspondents expresses himself explicitly enough when he says:

We demand that no law shall ever be enforced by violence except laws against the criminal use of violence. We do not, as anarchists, object to the use of violence in suppressing violence; nor to the making of any law whatever on any subject so long as the means used to enforce it are not violent.

Which is, if words mean anything, another way of saying that, according to the principles of anarchism, everybody must be allowed to do pretty much whatever he chooses, for if laws cannot be enforced, they are utterly useless, as a great number of men and women are constituted in this world.

It is a great error to suppose that the object of law and of the exercise of

authority is merely of a prohibitive nature, or a barrier against violence. It has a much higher purpose, inasmuch as it aims at the education of the human family. "That which is governed by law is also preserved by law, and perfected and sanctified by the same," while that which "seeketh to become a law unto itself" cannot be sanctified by "law, neither by mercy, justice nor judgment," is a profoundly philosophical doctrine, setting forth the true reason why submission to law and authority is necessary. It is the only way by which human beings can be preserved and perfected. It is to the moral character what training is to the intellect.

And the fact is that even imperfect laws—as those of human origin always are—have the power of forming a morally strong and healthy character, as long as they are submitted to and administered with justice and mercy. The most primitive laws of society in its rudimentary stages have had the effect of educating or perfecting that society until higher laws could be received. History, both sacred and profane, abounds in proofs of this. Mankind has gradually progressed under the tuition of lawful authority, notwithstanding all imperfections and failures, and it will continue to progress until the very highest laws can be comprehended and obeyed. But advancement will never result in emancipation from authority, nor in each individual being his own law-maker. To the human being that would be as disastrous as the suspension of the law of gravitation in the universe would be to the earth. It would mean ruin, destruction. It would be anarchy applied to the planetary system.

No greater mischief, or more far-reaching in its results, can be done to society than the illegal tearing asunder of the rules by which it is governed, whether this be done by those who, in defiance, place themselves outside its domain, or by those who are entrusted with the guardianship of the law and yet, for selfish purposes, administer it without regard to justice. Probably these are the worst class of anarchists extant, all the more dangerous because of the honored positions they hold. Against both the laws must be enforced, whether the authority to do so is as a last resort vested in the people, as in this country, or in a few individuals, or in even one person, as in other countries. Any other course will assuredly lead to fatal consequence.

DO HORSES WEEP?

The interesting question is discussed by the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*. The paper says there is a well authenticated case of a horse weeping during the Crimean war.

On the advance to the heights of Alma, a battery of artillery became exposed to the fire of a concealed Russian battery, and in the course of a few minutes it was nearly destroyed, men and horses killed and wounded, guns dismounted, and numbers broken; a solitary horse, which had apparently escaped unhurt, was observed standing with a fixed gaze upon an object close beside him; this turned out to be his late master, quite dead.

The poor animal, when a trooper was despatched to recover him, was found with copious tears flowing from his eyes; and it was only by main force that he could be dragged away from the spot, and his unearably cries to get back to his master were heartrending. Apropos of the intense love that cavalry horses have for music, a correspondent of the *Gazette* writes that when the Sixth dragoons recently changed their quarters a mare belonging to one of the troopers was taken so ill as to be unable to proceed on the journey the following morning. Two days later, another detachment of the same regiment, accompanied by the band, arrived. The sick mare was in a loose box, but bearing the martial strains, kicked a hole through the side of her box, and making her way through the shop of a tradesman, took her place in the troop before she was secured and brought back to the stable. But the excitement had proved too great, and the subsequent exhaustion proved fatal.—*Scientific American*.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

Notwithstanding all "official" efforts to belittle the Cuban insurrection and numerous predictions of its speedy collapse, the movement is steadily growing, and when Congress meets in the fall, that body will, in the present program is carried out, be notified of the establishment of a Cuban republic with a provisional government and an accredited representative at Washington, and an earnest appeal will be made for recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. With the strong sentiment in this country in favor of the Cuban patriots, that will be an important question, not free from serious difficulties. Can the United States recognize the seceders before these have been able to force the Spanish commanders to agree to a formal exchange of wounded and captured soldiers, and such other rights as are accorded to regular armies but denied to armed outlaws? To do so might be construed as an act of hostility to Spain, unprecedented and not justifiable. Probably the best service that could be done to Cuban independence by this country would be to acquire the island by means of purchase and establish a republican government on its beautiful shores.

Cuba, so near the New World where principle of independence and liberty govern, has felt the despotism of the Old World keenly. As early as the year 1823 the struggle commenced, but the first important battle for liberty occurred in 1848, when Lopez started an expedition from this country. He captured the city of Cardenas but had to withdraw. Three years later he led another band against the Spaniards, but failed. He was captured and executed, and portions of his body were publicly sold.

In 1868 a revolution lasting ten years commenced under the leadership of Cespedes. A republic was then proclaimed. This uprising cost Spain millions of dollars and thousands of soldiers. It is claimed that of 136,000 troops sent from the mother country, only a few hundred returned, so fierce was the warfare; so fearful the ravages of the deadly fevers. Finally General Martinez Campos, by promises of political reforms, succeeded in quenching the flames of civil war. It