

because of adherence to Christ's teachings and revelations that it was applied to the Latter-day Saints.

### NO WORD OF ANDREE.

The question of what has become of Andree is an absorbing one. Not to have heard of him or received any authentic indication of his whereabouts for the period of over six weeks since he set sail is a matter of the deepest concern to the enlightened world. His expectation was to cross the North Pole in about two full days, as we measure time, then pass on and alight somewhere in western Alaska or northwestern Siberia, and a week, or at the most two weeks, should have been ample time for the accomplishment of this.

The intrepid aeronaut embarked with two companions in his balloon on the 11th of July under what were considered quite favorable circumstances. A steady northward breeze was blowing, the rate being about twenty-two miles an hour, which the balloon floated away in at the rate of about sixteen miles an hour, the difference being caused by the drag ropes carried chiefly for that purpose. In a little more than an hour the craft had disappeared from the vision of the great crowd which had assembled to witness its departure, and it is now an open question whether or not it or either of its occupants will ever be seen by mortal man again.

The News previously suggested that there might be a circumpolar wind whose spiral motion one way was continuous, as has been shown to be the case with the waters of that region, and that if Andree had drifted into that he might never escape from it, living or dead. It is an awful thought, but the circumstances justify the fear that this or something as dreadful has happened. To make matters worse, the party is beyond the reach of relief as might be and generally is the case when expeditions are made upon the earth's surface; they must depend entirely upon themselves and the comparatively frail and narrow vehicle in which they set out, so far as human aid goes, and the hope that these have been found sufficient is fast breaking down under the realization of how great the odds contended with and how long the time without tidings.

### A LEGAL QUESTION.

The dispatches today gravely inform us that a swarm of bees some time since took possession of a residence in Elizabeth, N. J., and have refused to vacate when called upon to do so. The health officer and others were called upon, the question of effecting an apiarian exorcism became a legal one, and the information winds up with the announcement that there is doubtless considerable honey in the house.

There are some noteworthy omissions in the recital to which attention might properly here be called. In the first place the dispatch significantly failed to state what kind of bees they are; the date, or probable date, of their advent was overlooked,

the name of the house's owner is not furnished, nor is that of the health officer; and there is not even a conjecture as to the gross amount of honey which the insects have deposited in the residence, all of which omissions have a tendency to dilute the substance of the telegram and mitigate in great measure the interest which the reader instinctively has for that class of information.

We are further informed that the matter had assumed a legal aspect; which is not at all strange. The question of damages in either case is one that not only admits but calls for a cross complaint setting up counter damages. The bees have furnished the proprietor with a certain valuable consideration in lieu of the occupancy of the premises, said consideration being known as honey, and in large quantities; but the honey was not ordered on one side and permission to leave it or even to enter the premises was not obtained by the other side. If the proprietor brings a suit in ejectment to evict the present occupants of his property and for damages, the answer can be made that he was not in possession at the time the entry was made and that there was no resistance to the entry viva voce or vi et armis, furthermore that up to the present time no notice to quit had been served nor was there any evidence that the occupancy was objectionable; then the honey amounting to more in value than a fair rental would leave a balance in favor of defendants, for which judgment might be asked, and so on.

Sunday is generally a dull day for news, and it must be taken as it comes.

### COMPELLING BACHELORS TO MARRY.

No doubt Charlotte Smith's crusade against bachelors has some good in it; for, as a rule (with the usual allowance for exceptions,) the old bachelor from choice is neither a useful nor an ornamental element in society. The lady may be right when she says that bachelors should not be given a place in the public service; and her assertion might be met with the statement that voluntary old maids should be included in her list. She may be right also when she says that if there were less bachelors from choice there would be less of a puzzle in the labor problem. But when it comes to her proposition to compel those bachelors to marry, does she think of the awful infliction she is proposing for members of her own sex? Seriously speaking, it would be an awful thing for society if her plan were carried into effect, if only for the additional burden it would place upon women who are willing to assume the duties of honorable wifehood and motherhood. What affection would there be for a wife, when she is taken only because the ban or law is on bachelorhood? What confidence would the wife have in a husband who only became such because of the statutory condemnation of the single state? No self-respecting woman would want such a state of affairs when she had considered it fully. Perhaps when Mrs. Smith

thinks on all these things, she will not be such an advocate of compulsory marriage on the part of men. If she wants to remove the evil complained of, let the way be opened for men who will marry and maintain their wives and children to do so under favorable circumstances; require those who take upon them marital obligations to maintain the same; and permit every woman who wants honorable wifehood to attain it by the development of her nobler and purer attributes. Bad as is the situation which the lady complains of, under her plan of compulsory union on the part of the men it would be infinitely worse. Both sexes should be taught to marry because the married state is the proper one for honorable people to occupy; that it should be for love and eternal union. But to herd them together as animals, by compulsion, is merely an aggravated form of the evil of the present condition, which is a result of measurable compulsion under society's prevailing system.

### THE WHEAT RAISE.

Notwithstanding the predicted rise in wheat, when the time came for an increase in price the jump was so sudden and so far as to cause the greatest astonishment both in local and foreign markets. The anticipation now is that prices will remain where they are for a short time, and then may increase slightly until the assurances of the 1898 harvest extend an influence.

The farmer who has wheat to sell is in a comparatively happy mood at the rich reward promised for his toil. His prices have been low for a long time, and now the sudden bound to a figure unusually high brings a fascination akin to a gold discovery. And while the farmer is rejoicing at increased returns for his product, the laboring classes, who have borne a large share of the distress of recent financial stringency, are correspondingly depressed at the gloomy outlook before them; they need bread for themselves and families, and with little employment and consequently little money, the higher price of breadstuff places it farther from their reach.

In the European countries, this increase in the price of breadstuffs is sure to work a hardship, especially among the laboring classes, who now live from hand to mouth; and if the condition does not develop something of a disturbing nature it will be strange indeed. In this part of the country the augmented cost of bread will press sorely upon some, and now is the time to prepare to relieve the wants of the needy—for the relief will be required. Now is the time to plan to provide work for those who must be helped, that necessary assistance may not be through a channel that pauperizes those who receive it. This suggestion should be sufficient to those under moral obligation to act in the premises.

Now as to the disposal of wheat by the people of this intermountain region. There are many farmers and others, whose necessities require that they should part with their grain to meet legitimate expense, past, present and future. Their action in doing so