

listened to. This is all wrong, because contrary not only to the spirit of our institutions but also to the march of progress and the genius of civilization holding full sway in all the Territories named.

If a State can maintain its statehood with 50,000 people, Territories with twice that number should in all justice be given a chance to try. Nevada has not many if it has any more than that, and we question seriously if it has ever had as many as the most thinly populated Territory in the list. We do not subscribe to the practice of snubbing and pecking at our nearest neighbor because of its inferiority in most respects; but whatever is proper for it should certainly be proper for its surroundings, more particularly when their superior ability to maintain the dignity and meet the expense of sovereignty is considered. And yet at the Presidential election which occurred on Monday, January 21, Nevada cast three votes for President and Vice-President, and they will be counted the same as though they came from a constituency of half a million, while Dakota, which represents the latter condition, was deprived of the former; so were Washington, Montana and New Mexico, against whom not even the excuse of want of population exists, each having fully if not more than the amount required for a Congressional district and being amply equipped in every other respect. And if these are to be given their rights, which seems an imminent probability, why not go on and let Idaho's 100,000, Wyoming's 100,000 and Arizona's 75,000 or more have each as much to say in the next Presidential election as Nevada's 50,000 will have? And prior to that, let them each have as much to say and do on the floor of the Senate and in the House of Representatives. This would be justice of the even-handed kind.

Whatever measure of continued injustice, undemocratic rule and unrepresentative government may prevail in our own Territory—better prepared as it is than any of its neighbors for the boon of political autonomy—we hope and desire that they at least may be disenthralled. Let them take the places to which they are entitled, and if we then have to occupy the anomalous as well as conspicuous position of being the only competent commonwealth held under the yoke, so be it. If there is not enough of justice to go all around, let it go as far as it will.

BAYARD'S ATTITUDE.

IT SEEMS that the only fault that can properly be found with Secretary Bayard is, that he is too eminently conservative, and thus fails to keep pace with the sentiment of the country. On great occasions particularly, when action would be fraught with grave consequences, he prefers to "make haste slowly." This method of procedure, especially at a time like the present, makes his countrymen impatient; they want things done at once, or an announcement that they are not to be done. This is beyond question the more American disposition of the two, but it is not a settled fact that precipitancy, as a rule, even in the face of repeated wrongs, is a safer or wiser plan than a careful survey of the field.

Mr. Bayard is, of course, aware that his inaction and alleged irresolution are causing marked discontent, and that this increases by not being regarded; in fact, he has recently spoken on the subject and given some expression of his feelings. "I would like the gentlemen who have been criticising everything done by the State Department," he says, "to show one instance in which I have broken the law or permitted it to be violated. I do not know such an instance. There has been a great deal of misrepresentation, and in time my countrymen will see that the State Department has done everything that could be done. I have yet to learn that any American has been injured, or their rights, as defined by law and treaty, taken away. Our policy has been fixed and steady in the preservation of American rights." These statements are sufficiently dignified and defensive to characterize the high source from whence they came; but they will awake no friendly echo of response among the masses of the people, the majority of whom, we take it, will be disposed to say that the latter portion of his language is unsupported by the facts in the case, and that these must have been as well known at the State Department as elsewhere.

According to a strict construction of the International code, the conclusion seems irresistible that Germany's recent, if not her former, actions at Samoa constitute a distinct and unequivocal *casus belli*. The arrogant assumption of authority, the unjustifiable alliance with the rebel King Tamasese, the unprovoked hostilities toward Mata-

fa's followers, the deposition and banishment of Malietoa—all these, with the United States' interest in and on the islands fully equal to Germany's and with a pledge on our part existing that no interference from any foreign power should be allowed, surely amount to sufficient provocation; and the burning of Americans' houses, the insult offered to and destruction of the Stars and Stripes, the numerous outrages upon our individual citizens, the unwarranted search of an American vessel, and finally the taking control of the islands and everything on them, if not in themselves a declaration of war are at least a bid of defiance, whose meaning need not be misunderstood by anyone.

In contradistinction with the head of the Cabinet's policy, stands the action of Secretary Whitney, of the Navy Department. This officer has gone to the extreme limit of his authority and seems to regret that he is held in check. The fact that his method strikes the popular chord and Secretary Bayard has to defend himself, tells the whole story.

POISONED BY TOBACCO.

A CASE of poisoning by nicotine occurred some time ago in Paris. The victim, a man in the prime of life, had been cleaning his pipe with a clasp-knife; with this he accidentally cut one of his fingers, but as the wound was of a trivial nature he paid no heed to it. Five or six hours later, however, the cut finger grew painful and became much swollen; the inflammation rapidly spread to the arm and to the shoulder, the patient suffering such intense pain that he was obliged to betake himself to bed. Medical assistance was called, and ordinary remedies proved ineffectual. The sick man, questioned as to the manner in which he cut himself, explained the use to which the pocket-knife had been applied, adding that he had omitted to wipe it after cleaning the pipe. The case was understood, and the doctors decided amputation of the arm to be the only hope of saving the patient's life, and this was immediately done. His life was barely saved. No wonder smokers so often have sore and poisoned mouths, cancer of the lips, and like troubles.

Behold, this is my doctrine: who-soever repenteth and cometh unto me, the same is my church.—*Doc. and Cov.*