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THE CONTEST IN FRANCE.

As far as can be judged from a distance, the Vatican has the better of the argument in the controversy with the state. The bishops, with one exception we believe, have obeyed the instructions of the Pope and become "passive resisters." Their position is one of quiet dignity. The officers of the law have no difficulty in carrying out their orders, and their proceedings, therefore, have all the appearance of persecution.

Undoubtedly the church will emerge from this struggle, as it has from so many others, with flying colors. The French clergy will remain faithful to the head of the church, and the majority of the people will stand by the clergy. The time will come when the government will need the support of the people, and then it will be found that the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Vatican in a rather insulting manner, was a grave mistake. It will be necessary to resume those relations before any compromise can be effected.

The question of obedience to the law is brought up by this controversy. Some of the secular papers hold that the Pope ought to have advised his followers to abide by the enactments of the legislative body, right or wrong. To this criticism the Catholic papers reply:

"When England more than a century ago a quarter ago strove to enforce unjust laws upon the American colonists they, too, refused to accept them. The Pope is doing practically the very same thing as Washington and the other American patriots did. They sought justice; so is he seeking it. They strove to defend their rights. That is precisely what the Pope and the French hierarchy are doing. Washington in the estimation of all honest men was a hero and a patriot. But the Pope is set down as a lawbreaker. There is no moral obligation to obey unjust laws, and men who have resisted them in all ages have been proclaimed as benefactors of mankind."

This is indisputable. It is the duty of every citizen to obey the law. But, if it is true that in France atheism has succeeded in diverting the law from the purposes for which every law should be framed, and that they are using it as an instrument of persecution and graft, then it is heretism to resist in every honorable way, even to martyrdom. For, above all human law stands the obligation to obey God more than man. That is, in fact, no resistance to law but a protest against the abuse of the legal machinery of a state.

The French controversy furnishes another illustration of the folly of religious strife. A church cannot be destroyed by the power of the secular arm. Even if the French government should confiscate all the property of the Catholic church in France, including every church building and every seminary, the church would remain. The church was never stronger, spiritually, than when to be a Christian was to endanger life and property, and when the worshippers assembled in caves and catacombs instead of costly cathedrals. We may not believe in the doctrines of the Catholic church, or accept the authority of the Roman pontiff, but the principle of power in persecution is always true. It is also true that religious freedom is the prerogative of every man and woman, since each individual is responsible for himself, or herself, to the Creator of all. When that prerogative is invaded, it becomes a sacred duty to defend those whose rights are threatened, for the cause of liberty is the cause of humanity and civilization.

UTAH'S BIG SHEEP SHOW.

A good many years ago Utah took her place among the biggest sheep and wool producing states of the Union. She still holds that position and is very close to the top of the list. Just now she is very much in the eye of the wool men of the country.

This month they are to meet here, two or three thousand strong. They are coming from all directions, representatives of the National Wool Growers' association, from New England to California, and from Montana to Texas. Altogether it is to be the biggest and most important gathering of the kind that ever took place in the great west. It is a distinctive feature in the cap of Utah that this city was chosen for the gathering, earnestly coveted for last year by cities much larger and richer than our own. But there are conditions here that do not prevail elsewhere, and it is to study these, in a measure at least, that the sheep and wool raisers are to meet in Utah this year.

While a good deal of attention has been given the approaching convention it is doubtful if its importance is fully appreciated by anyone not directly engaged in the industry. There is to be something more than a mere meeting of men, reading of papers and discussion of subjects that pertain to business. A Fine and Fat Sheep Show is scheduled to take place during three days of the convention, January 17, 18 and 19. And from all accounts it is to be an eye-opener to those who see it. Thoroughbred animals from far and near, prize winners from many sections, owned by men who have made it their business for a generation to improve the strains of the flocks, are to be shipped to Salt Lake to compete for the awards offered.

Meanwhile preparations are going on

space for the reception and entertainment of the city's guests, who will be men of influence, wealth and intelligence. It is perhaps needless to assure them in advance that a warm welcome awaits them. But such is the case and when they arrive they will be made to feel the truth of the statement in a manner that will leave no doubt about it.

A RECORD-BREAKING YEAR.

Bradstreet's review of the business of the past year shows it to have been a record-breaker in every respect. The total value of the farm products was \$2,794,000,000, an advance of \$3,309,000,000 in 1905. This item alone shows an increase of \$485,000,000. The bank clearings amounted to \$150,000,000,000, an advance of \$143,045,775,850 the previous year. The railway earnings for ten months the last year were \$1,585,453,704, as compared to \$1,015,538,726 in 1905, or \$569,914,978 more. And thus the list continues to show record-breaking business. Only in business failures it fell behind previous records. In 1906 there were only 9,460 failures as against 15,569 in 1903, and the liabilities for the two years respectively were, \$120,000,000 and \$402,000,000. The total immigration for 1906 was 1,227,000, an advance of 1,055,834 for 1905.

As a remarkable circumstance is noted "the reaching, in a war-time level of prices of commodities without the slightest apparent effect upon demand, which, throughout the year, pressed hotly upon supply and caused from the beginning of the year to its close general complaints of the backward deliveries of goods."

Looking to the future, the authority quoted regards three features as having an important bearing; these are, labor, prices and money. Scarcity of the first, thereby favoring further insistent demands, and the higher tendency of the second, may push matters to a point where production and consumption alike might be checked. The strain in money—a world-wide condition, perhaps, but one felt here most, because prosperity has been so pronounced, seems to have so far only brought a small measure of conservatism.

Unfortunately, the year also shows a tendency to increase in crimes of violence. The lynching statistics for the year give an increase of seven victims over the number of the previous year, the total being 72. Of these 70 were colored—one being a woman—and only two were white.

It used to be urged in defense of mob murder that there was no other adequate punishment for the unrepentant crime, but the statistics show that such murders are committed at times for the most trivial offense. One negro was killed in Louisiana for stealing a calf, and another in the same state for stealing a dollar. The following are the crimes, apportioned: Disorderly conduct, theft of one dollar, theft of a yearling calf, carrying a loaded pistol, petty robbery, improper proposals, miscegenation, one lynched for each crime. The more serious offenses were: Triple criminal assault, 1; criminal assault, 13; attempted criminal assault, 19; assault and murder, 11; murder, 14; attempted murder, 11; murder and robbery, 1; dual murder, 1; quadruple murder, 3; quintuple murder, 1.

It will be seen from this that lynchings are resorted to for any crime in the scale, from murder and assault to "disorderly conduct." Where will this end? The country faces a danger in this mob rule that will have to be met sooner or later.

GRAFT AND GUARDIANSHIP!

Not many things politically could be more amusing at this time than the open admission of "American" administration incompetency which is made in its own public prints, coupled with the earnest declaration of one of its "old war horses," that two or three men should be employed to fully acquaint themselves with every department of the city's business to give pointers to the mayor, members of the council and the various heads of the municipal service—to tell them what to do, in fact, and to see that they do it.

Shades of the patriots, what another chance for graft! Surely here is something new in the feather-your-nest, get-rich-quick-at-the-public-expense line. What a field of exploration and forage it opens up for adventurous and clever bosses. Yes, that's the word—bosses. Oh, what a snap that would be—for the bosses. But how would his honor, the mayor, take to that sort of thing? Suppose this new and exalted order of commissioners should call upon him and say, "Mr. Thompson, it is a well known fact that you spend more time with your race horses than you do at your office. In the future you must reverse this habit. Unless you do we will be compelled to report you to chairman Darnier, Tom Kearns, and the Ministerial association." It is not likely he would reply in language that members of the latter fraternity would approve of.

And then as to the council, beginning with Martin, the storm-starter from the First, and ending with Black, the boisterous from the Fifth. Fancy how they would receive orders as their preserves were being invaded by party guardians! But it may be that the time has really arrived when they and other of their confederates should be looked after. They would enjoy one distinction, that is certain. Not every extern of a hospital for the mentally deficient has guardians to watch over them and see that they do not go astray.

But inasmuch as the proposition is made in all seriousness, in all seriousness it should be considered. The idea of naming a set of men whose specific duty it shall be to watch over, report upon and tell the regularly elected officers of a community what they shall and shall not do, is something unique in American politics. It is admitted, generally, unanimously, that the present city administration has been a failure; that it is lamentably hopeless, inefficient and honeycombed with graft. That a change is needed is emphatically true but not the creation of a steering committee, or a committee of steers, buncos or otherwise. The taxpayers have had quite enough of it as it is. They demand a change and will have it at the next election. In the meantime there must be—rather experiments at the public expense. The

"American" party has been weighed in the balance and it has been found wanting after as full an opportunity and as square a deal as ever a political organization had. What is needed is not a set of guardians for the mayor and city council so much as a duly appointed guardianship for the entire party whose ship is upon the rocks, and whose leadership is crying for help as it starts for the bottom. No, gentlemen, no guardian or any number of them can save your bark now. It has commenced to go to pieces and its doom is certain. Besides you must make the trip without this additional graft which is so "raw" as to excite the disgust of all honest men.

THE ANTI-PASS LAW.

There is, it appears, quite a difference of opinion as to the real meaning of the anti-pass clause in the interstate commerce law. It is as follows:

"Nor shall any carrier charge or demand or collect or receive a greater or less or different compensation for any such transportation of passengers, or property or for any services in connection therewith between the points named in such tariffs, than the rates, fares and charges which are specified in the tariff filed and in effect at the time."

Some interpret the word "different" as relating to the kind of compensation rather than the amount, and hold that all transportation must be paid for in cash only. Others contend that the object of the law is merely to prevent unjust discrimination, and that the word "different" therefore refers to the amount of compensation and not the kind. It appears, however, that even strict adherents to the letter of the law are of the opinion that an already existing, or established, claim can be paid by transportation, although that kind of consideration would be illegal in a contract relating to a future transaction. What that opinion is based on, does not appear, but it stands to reason that a railroad ought to have the right of paying a debt by transportation, as long as it is not against law to exchange one commodity for another without any medium of exchange, such as money.

According to the Boston Herald, the President of the Boston & Maine announces that he will continue giving the New Hampshire Legislature annual passes until that body forbids itself to accept them. Since the custom has gone on so long, he says, and every member gets one, no relation "is established which can affect in the remotest way the deciding of any legislative question." If this resolution is adhered to, there will in all probability be an excellent chance of having the constitutionality of the law tested.

When the people cry for coal they are not even given a stone.

Is it not encouraging fraud to pay fraudulent animal bounty warrants?

New York's new governor's first message shows that he Hughes to the line.

As lack of votes always accounts for a lost election so does a lack of cars account for a car shortage.

The Southern Pacific strike situation in Texas remains unchanged. The strikers must be attitudinizing.

The new law having gone into effect it is well to heed the warning given in "Excelsior." "Beware the pass."

"Will it make us sick to fly?" asks the London Lancet. The surest way to settle the question is to try it and see.

The clockmakers have raised the price of their wares. They must anticipate a regular Sam Slick business.

The Standard Oil company looks upon Judge Landis as anything but an overruling providence, when it comes to demurrers.

New York's health commissioner says that consumption can be stamped out in one generation. That being so there should be no delay in beginning the stamping.

When the President read all those compliments the Sultan of Morocco bestowed upon him, he must have thought his letter was a leaf from the Arabian Nights.

Commissioner Bingham has ordered the New York police to use common sense. Unless "the finest" are all Platos and Aristotles and Franklins they will never be able to obey the order.

Mr. George Gould does not share Mr. Fish's pessimistic views regarding the business outlook. He only sees encouragement while Mr. Fish sees nothing but a crisis. It makes it clear that the great financiers are not agreed as to what the future holds for the business world.

Not in recent years, except in war times, has the army been so badly in need of men as at present. One of the causes for this state of things is said to be the lack of cautions. It is a strange and anomalous condition of army affairs that cannot be explained by the absence of the post card.

"James Bryce's remark that the sailing of the British colony for James-town was 'the acorn from which the great American commonwealth has grown,' may have been partially true, but still more was due to the magnificent fruitage of the Mayflower," says the Boston Transcript. Up in the Old Bay state it is the fixed belief that the Mayflower did more for mankind than did Noah's ark.

One doesn't go to W. R. Hearst for wise words any more than one goes to thistles to gather figs, but the following from some remarks of his before the city committee of the Independence League, certainly are very sensible and might well be heeded everywhere. "And it seems to me that as patriotic citizens, we should not put him off because you had to pay me. Here's my bill."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

are actually being accomplished for the benefit of our fellow citizens."

In politics it is much more important that right policies be carried out than by whom they are carried out.

ENGLAND'S LOST IDOL INDUSTRY.

From the London Daily News.

The interesting details of the slump in brass idols at Birmingham make it plain that here once more the British manufacturer has gone down before the conquering American. The manufacturers say that there used to be a trade in idols, but that competition has killed the industry in Birmingham. "We make brass images," said one of the idol-founders of the city, "and really they are so beautiful that I don't wonder the heathen folk, down and worship them." A curio dealer who stocks idols said that idols are still made in Birmingham for them, but it was a small one. They were made for curio dealers, and were sold by them, not to the heathen but to Christians interested in missionary work. He also liked to have their mantelpieces a "real" heathen idol. Years ago brass images were freely made for foreign agents, and, indeed, Thaddeus notwithstanding, fear they would be made today if an order came for a supply of them.

OVER PRESIDENT'S SHOULDER.

The leading article in the current issue of Harper's Weekly is "The Progress and Promise of the Work at Panama," which relates the facts and conditions which, during President Roosevelt's inspection of the canal work, convinced him of the successful outcome of this greatest engineering project in modern times. It is by William Inglis, special correspondent who accompanied the president throughout his journey, and will be remembered as the author of the several interesting articles upon the Cuban insurrection which appeared not long ago in Harper's Weekly. There are now twenty-five thousand men at work on the canal, of whom three thousand are skilled Americans. Within one year, possibly within six months, there will be fifty thousand men "on the job," that is to say, an army of workers as large as the entire population of the cities of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, or of Portland, Maine. The sanitation of the canal zone and the drainage, the canal and sewage of Panama and Colon, and in all two millions of dollars have been spent already to make the country fit to live in.

AN INSTINCT FOR DEATH.

Prof. Metchnikoff in Harper's.

The most convincing fact in proof of the existence in man of an instinct of natural death seems to me that reported by Tokarsky, in relation to an old woman. In the lifetime of Tokarsky, I begged an acquaintance of his to obtain for me the details of this most interesting case, of which I had found but an incomplete statement. Tokarsky unfortunately could add nothing to what he had published in his article. I believe, however, that I have found the source from which his instance has been taken. In his book upon the physiology of taste, which had its day of celebrity, Brillat-Savarin relates the following: "I had a great-aunt, ninety-three years of age, who was dying. Although for some time confined to her bed, she had retained all her faculties, and her condition was only betrayed by her loss of appetite and the weakening of her voice. She had always shown a fondness for me, and I was near her bed, affectionately ready to wait on her, which did not prevent my watching her with the philosophical eye I have ever had for the things and events surrounding me. 'Are you there, nephew?' she asked, in a scarcely audible voice. 'Yes, aunt, I am here at your service, and I think you would do well to take a little good old wine.' 'Give, mon ami, one can always swallow liquid.' I hastened, raising her gently, I made her take half a glass of my best wine. She brightened for a moment, and looking at me with eyes which had once been very fine, 'Thank you,' she said, 'for this last favor; if ever you reach my age, you will find that death becomes a need, just like sleep.' These were her last words; half an hour later she had fallen asleep forever. We unanimously have here an instance of the instinct of natural death. The instinct was shown at a relatively early age, in a person who had retained all her intellectual faculties."

JUST FOR FUN.

Missed His Opportunity.

An Ohio man stole a street car when the conductor got off to get a drink of water, ran the car four miles, collected all the fares and then dived. A Pennsylvania man would have ended by selling the car back to the company.—Washington Post.

Give the Child a Chance.

"You can print that, but don't try to say anything smart about it," was the warning handed to a reporter along with a birth notice.—Topeka Capital.

Whitewashing Jimmy.

"Jimmy's got a great scheme to get out of school on these nice days." "How does he work it?" "He goes out an' washes his face, an' the teacher thinks he's fill an' sends him home!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Proved a House of Cards.

Kind Old Gent—What do you mean by saying your occupation is gone? Soulweary Samuel—They've pulled down the house I used to lean against.—Ally Sloper's Half Holiday.

Good In Everything.

Old Lesterich, an uncompromising husband, said to his wife: "If nature had made me an ostrich, perhaps I could get your cooking." "That would be fine," answered his imperturbable wife. "Then I could get some plumes for my hat!"—Flood.

Process of Exclusion.

Reeder—I thought you said Scribner was an idealist. Critic—Well, he most certainly is. Reeder—But you said he spends his time studying life and nature. Critic—He does. But he only writes about what he doesn't find.—Florida Times-Union.

"John D. ought not to be criticised." "Why not?" "Hain't he always been faithful to his trust?"—Life.

Amelia (at a dance given in honor of a flying visit from the fleet)—So you're off again tomorrow? Oh, you sailors are such birds of paradise!—Punch.

Bacon—I tell you, the American people are not all easily fooled! Egbert—What's the matter? Been trying to borrow money and failed?—Yonkers Statesman.

Alfred—That Mr. Gilman prolonged his call on you last night till after 12 o'clock, didn't he? Maud—Yes. And people have always told me that he is easy-going.—Somerville Journal.

Cassidy—Hello, Casey, how's things with ye these days? Casey—Oh, busy, very busy, indade. Cassidy—Ye don't tell me! Casey—Aye. Sure, I've time I'm at home, I've got something to do.—Philadelphia Press.

"I'm very sorry, but I can't pay that bill today. You see the butcher has just been here, and—" "Yes," said the grocer, "I just met him, and he said you put him off because you had to pay me. Here's my bill."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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