

might as well spend it themselves, or, better still, not pay it out in the first instance. It will thus be seen that the movement has such grounds and is impelled by such motives as make it a formidable uprising for the best of statesmanship and diplomacy to contend with.

The anarchic element is of course the chief one in the movement—in fact, anarchism is apparent in every feature. People who are short-sighted and who hate capitalists because they are capitalists, are a class of laborers with whom great or gratifying results in the direction of elevating or advancing the worthy cause of toil are not likely to be made. A return with great accessions of every small investment must be had at once, and trouble follow either that fails or the inability to satisfactorily illustrate all the devious paths and diverse purposes of each dollar put out should occur. Training men to come up unlearned where there is more room for expansion is most easily accomplished when those who essay the task have the right kind of material to work with.

A METHOD OF REVENGE.

Modern chemistry has placed within reach of passionate and unscrupulous men, who may bear malice towards others for real or fancied wrongs, a frightful means of vengeance, which may be resorted to with comparative safety from detection, if the user is ordinarily cautious. As an illustration of this fact, the following special from Topeka, Kansas, dated Dec. 9th, is ample:

"Colonel W. C. Jones, United States Marshal for this district, received by mail last evening a small package which when the outside wrapper was removed, proved to be a tin box. Without thinking, he endeavored to remove the cover, but failed, and after several attempts Governor Glick, who was present, tried his hand, and likewise failed. Deputy Marshal Snorritt entered the room about this time, and, taking in the situation, suggested that the box might be an infernal machine, and the engineer of the government building was immediately summoned, and the package given to him to discover the nature of its contents. The box was taken to the engineer's room, in the basement of the building, where the cover was carefully removed and the box found to be filled with a dark brown substance of an oily nature, which, upon being examined by a chemist, was pronounced to be nitro-glycerine mixed with some foreign substance. The box contained a sufficient amount of the dangerous explosive to have shattered the building and killed a dozen men had it been subjected to a slight concussion. The wrapper enclosing the box bore an ordinary two-cent stamp, and the inscription, 'United States Marshal, Topeka, Kan.' The postmark was not legible, and the only clue to the place from which it came was the inner wrapper, which was a portion of the Denver Republican of Dec. 6th."

Quite frequently the press of this country recounts incidents similar to the above, showing that the sending of infernal machines by mail or express, is coming to be a common occurrence. Only one circumstance prevents more extensive and deadly results from these diabolical devices; their mechanism is not perfect enough to cause an effective explosion at the proper moment. But as this is only a problem of springs, levers and wheels, it may be reasonably expected that some ingenious person, having the necessary mechanical skill and lack of scruples, will soon solve it, and furnish to order the implements of death, whose active principle is dynamite.

IN RELATION TO THE LATE SISTER SMITH.

It is understood that there has been an intention on the part of the sisters of the Relief Society—all the branches of which were presided over by the late Sister Eliza R. Snow Smith—to hold memorial services in honor of that respected lady in various parts of the Territory and elsewhere. We are authorized to use the name of Apostle Lorenzo Snow, the brother of the deceased, to the effect that although he is gratified at this further manifestation of esteem for his sister, it is according to his desire that the contemplated services, in addition to those already observed in this city, should not be held. Those conducted over the remains are esteemed by him to be sufficient, especially as the affection in which the memory of the late President of the Relief Society is held by her sisters and the community is understood and appreciated without any further special public manifestation.

Sister Smith remains with her associates in the work she has performed, the evidences of her worth being preserved in the archives of the Church and in her literary productions, not only in the form of poetry, but also in prose, conspicuous among the latter being the clear and ably written correspondence, describing her trip in company with the late President George A. Smith, Apostle

Lorenzo Snow and others to the Holy Land, in 1872-3. That was one of the leading events of her life, and was esteemed by herself as such. The narrative of it is intensely interesting. It should have been mentioned before, the omission being quite inadvertent, that in her late sickness the deceased was waited upon with the most assiduous care and attention by Sister Roundy, who acted as her nurse to the end.

A PROPOSED BANISHMENT BILL.

Mr. ADAMS, a member of Congress, has framed a bill, the design of which is to root anarchy out of the country by banishing those who are imbued with its principles.

It is, in some of its features, somewhat similar to the old federalist measure known as the alien and sedition act of 1798, which was in the days of its existence the subject of pretty general denunciation. The proposed measure provides for the removal from the country of any alien person who engages in inciting insurrection or crime. Under its provisions the President may notify such evil disposed individuals to get up and leave within a specified time. It makes it the duty of U. S. District Attorneys to report to the President the presence in their districts of any persons impregnated with revolutionary proclivities, that they may be summarily served with walking papers. In other words the European agitator is to be informed that this country can survive without him.

It is likely that Mr. Adams' measure will meet with much opposition. One point, we imagine, that will be raised is that it contravenes the constitutional prohibition against punishment without due process of law. Banishment is most decidedly punitive, and its infliction appears to be taken out of the hands of the judiciary and made solely dependent upon the action of the chief executive, based probably upon the naked report of a district attorney, who may not be entirely free from individual prejudice in the premises.

The resemblance to the alien and sedition law of 1798 may also mark its passage through Congress. When that law was enacted the chief objection to it was its alleged illiberal tendency, and it may not be deemed in harmony with modern progress to enact legislation similar to that which was not considered in line with the march of freedom a hundred years ago.

It would be a novel feature in the history of this republic to have political refugees from this land floating around in the old nations of Europe. It would sound strange in these days for a report to be flashed over the wires to other continents that the President of the United States had just ordered a large number of revolutionists to leave the domain of this country.

Some legislation is doubtless necessary in reference to the class at which Mr. Adams aims his bill, but it appears to us that it should be of a kind unquestionably within Constitutional lines. The penalties attached to the offenses that anarchists are liable to commit should be clearly defined, and their infliction imposed by due process of law.

Anyway the proposed new law would not meet the requirements of the situation even if it were in unison with the spirit and letter of the Constitution. It applies only to alien persons of seditious tendencies. There are many people who hold the legal standing of citizenship scattered throughout the country, whom the proposed bill does not touch. What is wanted is a species of treatment that will cover the whole case.

Since the foregoing was in type we have found, in one of our exchanges, a clearer definition of the proposed law than had previously reached us. After the preamble in relation to the manner in which the United States have been menaced by alien revolutionists is recited, it provides that:

"When any district attorney in the United States shall have information in writing from no less than three reputable citizens that any alien has aided, advised or encouraged in the destruction of property or murder of officers of the law, or has attempted or advised the overthrow of laws, or excited domestic violence in any State, such information shall be transmitted at once to the President of the United States. The latter shall then issue an order in writing requiring such alien to depart from the territory of the United States within a given time, and his order shall be served by United States Marshals on the person to whom it is directed."

"The President shall have power to revoke such order or extend the time within which such alien is required to leave the country. If the offender shall refuse to obey such order it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause him to be arrested and conveyed out of the territory of the United States, and if he shall return again to this country he shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years, and at expiration of his term of imprisonment shall again be conveyed out of the country and not be permitted to return until the order expelling him shall be revoked."

Section eight provides that whenever in the judgment of the President, pub-

lic safety shall require, it shall be lawful for the President to cause such alien to be arrested without notice, and be conveyed out of the United States."

It will be observed that there is no provision made for a hearing for any person who may be accused of the crimes specified. There is no safeguard against innocent parties being subjected to an arbitrary process. The tendency of the bill is decidedly in the direction of dictatorship, and will therefore, on that ground alone, meet with formidable opposition.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN.

The woman suffragists of Wisconsin were recently granted the privilege of voting at school meetings, thus conceding them a voice in educational interests. But in consequence of the somewhat peculiar fact that in Wisconsin the mayor and common council appoint school boards, the ladies contend that the election of mayors and aldermen is a part of their right, and consequently are demanding the privilege of voting in municipal elections. Mrs. Willis, of Racine, in order to test the question, recently presented her ballot at the city election, and it was promptly rejected. She then brought suit before Judge Winslow for \$5,000 damages and was awarded a verdict in her favor. The case has been appealed and it will be a matter of considerable interest to the citizens of that State to know how it will be decided in the highest court.

A SCHOOL SUBJECT.

This morning a gentleman of this city called at our office and asked some pertinent questions in relation to school matters, with special reference to the qualifications necessary to enable a person to vote at a meeting called for the purpose of taking action upon the question of taxing the property of a district for educational purposes. As there are many others besides the gentleman referred to directly interested in this subject, we will, omitting the interrogations, present the answers to his queries, according to our understanding of the subject.

The act of 1884, amending the school law, provides that a school tax shall "be decided by a majority vote of the property taxpayers resident in the district, present at a meeting called for that purpose."

In case of a challenge of the right of any person to vote on said tax, the oath of such person as to qualification, his tax receipt for the past year, or a copy of the tax list showing that said person owns taxable property in the district, shall be received as evidence of such right to vote.

From the above language of the school law it is apparent that any person, male or female, citizen or alien, who resides, and pays a property tax in a school district, has a right to vote on the tax. None except registered voters, however, have a right to vote for school officers. It is also clear, from the above quotation from the statute, that no person can vote in a school district in which he or she does not reside. That at least is the clear intent of the statute, whether it is good law or otherwise.

A person who does not own taxable property in the school district, cannot vote on a school tax in that district, whether he is a registered voter or not; if he is a registered voter, however, he may vote for school officers. The theory is that taxation without representation is tyranny, but that of officers to handle the revenues and to make and execute the laws, must be elected only by legal voters.

LUTHER ON FUTURE PROBATION.

EVIDENTLY the inspiration of the Almighty enlightened the mind of Martin Luther to a marked degree, and gave him glimpses of the meaning of certain passages of Scripture which were impenetrable to his contemporaries and followers. There is reason to believe that some of his teachings, or at least that some of the opinions expressed by him upon certain doctrinal points, have been suppressed among the sect which he founded, and among the followers of that corps of reformers of which he was a central figure.

This is notably true of some of his sayings relative to the social system of the children of Israel, and upon at least one other scriptural topic, he gave expression to opinions which have not, since his death, been accepted by his followers. The agitation of the question of future probation, which has disturbed the theological world so seriously during recent years, especially in this country, has led to an investigation of Luther's position in relation to the subject. The result is quite interesting, one feature of it being the bringing forth of a letter written by Luther in the year 1522 to Hans Von Rechenberg, in which the following passage, which the Christian Union of New York vouchers for as being a correct translation from the original, occurs:

"If now God would save any one without faith, he would act against his own word and would convict himself of lying, indeed would deny himself; this is impossible."

It would, indeed, be another question whether God could give faith to some in death or after death, and thus could save through faith. Who will doubt that he can do this? But that he does it, one cannot prove. For we even read that he first raised the dead again, in order to give faith. Let him do in this respect what he may, let him give faith or not, it is impossible that anybody should be saved without faith, else all preaching and Gospel and faith are in vain, false and deceptive, because the entire Gospel makes faith necessary."

With the degree of light in his possession, and the Scriptures in the imperfect form in which he studied them, Luther was not able "to prove" that God gave faith to men after death; but that his mind contemplated and even accepted the possibility of such a thing, is made quite clear by the above quotation from a sober, thoughtful letter written by him.

THE CAUSE OF THE CONTINUED CRISIS.

The unsettled condition of things in France at present shows that the crisis which began with the breaking up of the Rouvier ministry some weeks ago is not merely an incidental matter—one of those semi-periodical upheavals for which France is noted—but a deep-seated disturbance which means a continued if not continuous cataclysm unless there is a complete change from top to bottom in the personnel of the government, to which must be added something in the way of reformation in the public service. To construct a new cabinet that amounts to no more than a few new names with the objectionable features of its predecessors as conspicuous as ever, is simply a temporary relief without approaching a cure, and eventually the malcontents will have to be pacified; then stability may come for a year or two more. There can be no question that the *rabaniche* party is largely in the majority among the masses in France, but their will has so far accomplished nothing further than what has herein been set forth—two or three changes of the ministry, amounting to a difference without a distinction, and the question is as to how long they can be held in restraint by such means. Only yesterday it was announced from Paris that the Tirard ministry could hold together no longer than the holidays, and the prediction is freely bandied that the whole government will go with it. If, in its stead, another compromise administration, composed of moderate and positive republicans with the former preponderating, should be patched up and set before the people, it is probable they would accept of it as a makeshift and treat it with respect until the novelty of the situation was gone, when it would most likely share the fate of its immediate predecessors, and thus it would continue until governmental affairs became so shaky and unstable that a monarchy or dictatorship might supervene with but little excitement and no opposition whatever. This would only be a case of history repeating itself among the Gauls, and not for the first time by several.

Perhaps the very first determined opposition to existing things, that is, such opposition as manifested itself in overt acts and outspoken declarations, was when General Boulanger was relieved from the post of Secretary of War and banished to a remote corner of the nation where his field of operations was circumscribed to the performance of the merely perfunctory duties of a corps commander. This was deemed necessary because of his great and growing popularity with the masses, indicating a pressure of a pronounced anti-German character. It was deemed proper to postpone the evil day to as remote a period in the future as possible, and with Boulanger in the place where of all others he was most influential and potent, the time seemed uncomfortably close at hand; thus, he must not only be dismissed but shorn of his magnetism so far as practical absence from the theatre of the excitement could effect such a result. The sequel, however, was exactly the reverse of the expectation. With the General present he was only popular; in exile he was idolized and his treatment looked upon as something of an indignity which required satisfaction. Under such circumstances, and with a civil government negatively tendering friendship to Germany by positively forbidding hostile speeches and demonstrations, the fiery Frenchmen had no trouble in arriving at the conclusion that the Government was not only not an exponent of the national will but was disposed to punish those who were such exponents. Anything German or savoring of Germany is to the *canaille* of France and a great many who stand high in social and political life, as the waving of a red flag in the face of a combative bull, and *per contra* all that is hostile to the Teuton, or that favors the affirmative upholding of the honor and prestige of France, is apt to be glorified beyond all reasonable limit.

It is very easily seen why the French as a people are in an unsettled condition, and why they are likely to remain so until a revolution or a coup

d'état sweeps aside the passive republicanism prevailing at present and substitutes something more positive and aggressive, something that again turns the eyes of the nation toward the Rhine and keeps them fixed there. Boulanger was looked upon as the embodiment of this policy, partly because of his splendid system of defenses in the east and his systematic reorganization of the army, and partly because of his unvarying loyalty to his native land. But he is also a thorough soldier, and a call from a superior has but one response from him—obedience. He is wiser than the retro-lutionists and more patriotic than most of the politicians through whose instrumentality he was relieved of civil authority, while being as experienced and able in statecraft as almost any of them. What wonder that his countrymen look upon him as the man of men for a leader, and finding that he is not only not advanced in accordance with their desire but reduced and obscured, what wonder that they merely tolerate the government which continues such a policy—a government which is neither democratic nor representative in that their wishes are not consulted and when plainly expressed are ignored?

Terror From the Earthquake.

A gentleman writing under date of December 8th, from the Bavispe earthquake-destroyed section, in Sonora, Mexico, about 30 miles south of the Arizona line, paints a startling picture of the condition of the people there. The entire town has been destroyed and many killed. The earthquakes have been of daily occurrence, except during an interval of two weeks, during which time the people built temporary shanties of refuge on the hill. Since the cessation some adobe houses have been erected, but they were soon destroyed. The people are wild with terror and are starving. The provisions and supplies provided by the state and from private sources are exhausted, and the entire vicinity is destitute of provisions and clothing, and unless aid is furnished soon they may starve. The streams, opened by the first great shocks, are still flowing, but the continued shocks and the terror of the people prevents the utilization of the abundance of water for raising crops.

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