

is good prospect for combination. The mother church, however, retains intact her position of authority. It was a general feeling of disaffection and irritation which caused the breaking off and scattering in the first place; a general desire to settle differences and combine in a fraternal feeling can again unite the offspring into a family bond. But the mother would exercise supervision; that is a point which must be conceded before she will consent to union. Yet this claim is likely to be so modified that the supremacy of the one religious body may be recognized by the others in such a way as to constitute it the head of a federation of churches. They could then make common cause against all outside of the combination, and in that respect practically be one church, as all the members rest on the same foundation. They would retain their conflicting doctrinal views, yet be united on a general policy.

It is not improbable that the present agitation for a union of Christendom may result in the adoption of some such plan as this, which would be an embodiment of the "part of iron and part of miry clay" idea, having a measure of strength through the union, yet being partly broken by their dissensions. Such a coalition of churches would not be opposed by ruling powers, and instead of interfering with the political autonomy of the nations whose people gave allegiance to it, its aim would be to maintain existing governments, for its own purposes. The ancient Prophets beheld some such arrangement. They saw in vision the Church of the Lamb organized on earth in latter days. They also beheld that the power which made war with the Saints of the early Christian Church and overcame them, and to which the sects of Christendom owe their birth and development, again arrayed itself against the true Church—the "mother of abominations" did gather together multitudes upon all the face of the earth, among all the nations of the Gentiles," to fight against the Saints of the Church of the Lamb. The trend of the present movement is to make possible the gathering referred to. The Prophets, however, saw also that the Saints were "armed with righteousness and with the power of God in great glory," therefore the abominable church was made desolate. The combination of men, inspired by an unholy motive, will fail, while the Church of the Lamb will be established forever.

#### WHAT THEY'VE DONE.

The *Illustrated American* is a paper that cannot be accused of any undue friendship for the Mormons, yet in a recent issue it gives prominent position to the following: "Prussian authorities have expelled Mormon missionaries; and yet she allows pagans to set up false gods, and atheists to deny God. Is this because the wise men of Prussia still believe the Mormons practice polygamy? The Mormons have made the western prairies blossom with the rose, smile with fields of grain, and rich by their well directed labors. Their towns are prosperous, their cities thriving, their industries remunerative. Their rulers

declare polygamy is a dead letter. If polygamy be no more, the Mormon religion is not offensive. Nay, if it make a million of men and women subservient to the laws of God and man, it has merit in it."

As to the statement that the Elders have been expelled from Prussia, it is probable that our cotemporary is slightly in error. There is no information at hand that such action has been taken, nor is the report at all likely. Recent news from Lorraine, however, one of the provinces acquired by the Germans from the French in the late war, is to the effect that two Elders had been ordered to leave—no particulars as to the cause of the edict or the names of the missionaries being as yet given. We presume the American's strictures will be deemed to apply as well to Lorraine as to Prussia.

#### THE NEXT SENATE.

The present Senate of the United States consists of 44 Democrats, 37 Republicans and 4 Populists; there being three seats vacant through the failure of the state legislatures of Montana, Wyoming and Washington to elect incumbents. On the 4th of March, 1895, there will be 30 more senatorial vacancies—through the expiration of the terms of 12 Democrats, 17 Republicans and 1 Populist. In view of the great Republican gains in almost every election held within the past twelve months, and the almost certain prospect that the Republicans will control the next House of Representatives—a condition which leading Democratic papers are not now willing to dispute—it becomes of interest to glance at the prospects as to the upper House. The view will not be completely reassuring to those who belong to the party of the present majority; yet it is certainly more hopeful than if the party's continuance in power and its influence on legislation depended solely upon its strength in the popular branch of the national Congress.

The twelve Democratic vacancies above referred to will occur in seats now occupied by senators from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia—southern states all but one, where the Democratic success ordinarily expected will probably only be imperilled by the Farmers' Alliance or Populist movement, which has of late taken such a prominent part in southern politics.

The seventeen Republican seats that will be vacated are occupied at present by "favorite sons" from Colorado, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wyoming. The one lone Populist to retire on the date named is Martin, of Kansas. Some of these states will assuredly re-elect their present senators, and under ordinary conditions they all might probably be counted upon to choose Republicans. But the aforementioned Populist movement has made sad havoc with many old-time political aspirations and precedents in some of these very states, and may be

expected to continue its work of iconoclasm for at least a time longer.

The NEWS is not in the business of prognosticating political results, but it feels that the foregoing showing will not be without interest. In some quarters it will be regarded with comfort, in others with doubt, in still others with hope. We should rather think the ones who can find in it basis for the latter feeling are the Populists. They can hardly fail not only to hold their own in the Senate, but to make a gain. In the latter contingency the question is of vital interest, at whose expense will the gain be made?

#### DANGER AHEAD.

The meeting of alleged workingmen in this city Thursday evening should cause serious reflections on the part of the people of Utah regarding the situation locally and the aspect of affairs generally in the nation. We use the term alleged workingmen advisedly in this connection. It is characteristic of genuine workingmen to exhibit a fair measure of common sense and respect for the rights of others in airing any grievances they may feel to have. Their practical experience in the realm of honest toil causes them to do this. The principal part of their work is not done with an unclean mouth and a nasty tongue. Those who labor in the latter fashion are the element that dominated the meeting last night. They do not have the sympathy nor do they voice the sentiments of the workingmen of this community.

So far as the calling out of the militia is concerned, there is no honest man who is acquainted with the circumstances but will state that the Governor was inspired by a sincere desire to preserve the peace and protect the rights of the people of this Territory. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the necessity for the action taken, there can be fairly no question as to the motive. There was danger of a horde of hungry and destitute, and in some degree at least, lawless, men being dumped in this Territory to prey upon the people until the latter should provide them with means to get farther east. The Governor took those steps which in his judgment were the best for preventing this dumping proceeding. It was not his business as to where the "army" was going outside of the confines of the Territory; but it was his business as to whether a railway should land and leave them here, and to this he directed his attention.

As to the allegation that there was no danger connected with permitting such a horde going at will under existing circumstances, so far as last night's meeting is concerned it is sufficient to say that if the alleged industrial army is of the same element as that which denounced the executive and judicial officers of this Territory, the participators in the meeting gave ample proof of serious danger. The violent expressions and the efforts to excite antagonism to the properly constituted officials were strongly anarchistic in their tendency, and a menace to the peace and welfare of the country. The demands for and threats of revolution were treasonable in their nature.

There has been a great deal said