

also permit that of Trinity Church in New York. In the eyes of the law all religions are equal. There is nothing in the Book of Mormon more supernatural than there is in the Old or New Testaments. Cumrah is no more mysterious than is Sinai.

When the Italian provinces of the old republic began to ask for the Roman franchise, how was the demand received at Rome? Very simply. The Senate and mob joined in passing a law making the very agitation of the extension of the franchise a death offense. It is true a few far-sighted statesmen in Rome felt the necessity of doing justice to the provinces, but the fate of poor Caius Gracchus, who had lost his life in the cause, taught these men to act with caution. Today Utah applies for the American franchise, but because the "Mormon" Church owned a few thousand scraggy sheep on the slopes of Utah, and a pile of lime and granite in Salt Lake, the great nation of the United States was likely to be over-awed by the wealthy "Mormon" Church. What absurdity, to be sure! Salt Lake was going to swallow up Washington, New York and Chicago, and put St. Louis and New Orleans in the pistol pocket of its pantaloons. Oh, this Church property is a big thing; but Mr. Baskin has not got it all. There is an old hat of President Brigham Young's in a museum here. It is Church property. Why not demand it? There are some sheep pelts, Church property, in a shanty in Arizona. Why not get these? The United States will fall unless all the "Mormon" Church property is securely controlled by Baskin, West, et al.

When Livius Drusus undertook to plead the cause of the Italian provinces at Rome, both Senate and mob denounced him. He was murdered in his own house by that mob who wanted all the spoils of the provinces, and the murder was connived at by the Senate also from selfish motives.

The condition of the Roman republic was not much different at the time of Livius Drusus to that of our own republic at the present time. When Dougherty of Florida in the Washington Congress asked for autonomy for Utah, he was not murdered, it is true, but he was laughed at by the solons of our time. The member who laughed at Dougherty is in spirit almost as much a murderer as the greasy Roman thug who murdered Drusus. Here is a paragraph from Froude. It is very appropriate at the present time:

"Political convulsions work in a groove, the direction of which varies little in any age or country. Institutions once sufficient and salutary become unadapted to a change of circumstances. The traditional holders of power see their interests threatened. They are jealous of innovations. They look on agitators for reform as felonious persons desiring to appropriate what does not belong to them. The complaining parties are conscious of suffering, and rush blindly on the superficial causes of their immediate distress.

The existing authority is their enemy; and their one remedy is a change in the system of government. They imagine that they see what the change should be, that they comprehend what they are doing, and know where they intend to arrive. They do not perceive that the visible disorders are no more than symptoms which no measures, repressive or revolutionary, can do more than palliate.

"The wave advances and the wave recedes. Neither party in the struggle can lift itself far enough above the passions of the moment to study the drift of the general current. Each is violent, each is one-sided, and each makes the most and the worst of the sins of its opponents. The one idea of the aggressors is to grasp all that they can reach. The one idea of the conservatives is to part with nothing, pretending that the stability of the State depends on adherence to the principles which have placed them in the position which they hold; and as various interests are threatened, and as various necessities arise, those who are one day enemies are frightened the next into unnatural coalitions, and the next after into more embittered dissensions."

This is a critical period in the history of our country, and if the lessons which history teaches are of any avail, statesmen should profit by them at the present time. If Senator Cullom of Illinois, or Senator Edmunds of Vermont, disregard the laws and Constitution of their country, how can we blame Paul Grottkau or Mrs. Parsons of Chicago for being anarchists? If the Congress of the United States sanctions the confiscation of a Salt Lake church, how can we blame poor, petty, miserable, narrow-minded Baskin if he endeavors to get a church frying pan that was concealed from the myrmidons of the Edmunds-Tucker law?

The aggressiveness of the Senate is peculiarly prominent just now, and is strongly suggestive of old Rome just on the point of losing her liberties. Here is what a dispatch from Washington says:

"Here comes the most important committee of the House of Representatives arraigning the Senate for its alleged violation of the Constitution in originating a revenue bill, and starting anew the old discussion of the Senate's growing importance and aggrandizement. Probably there never was a time in this country when the Senate displayed greater eagerness for power and manipulation than it is displaying at the present time. Senators are learning more and more to feel themselves above the commons. They are exerting to the utmost all the prerogatives placed in that body by the Constitution. They virtually took out of the President's hands the fisheries dispute. They rejected the extradition treaty. Their foreign relations committee is becoming so aggressive that its Chairman is almost an auxiliary Secretary of State. They build a tariff bill of their own under the guise of a substitute for a House bill

and cause the question of constitutionality to be directly raised. More than all this, the Senators are looking forward to a revival of the power which in other days made of an Administration Senator a political autocrat. There has been of late a remarkable display of senatorial affection for the senatorial seat. Not one Republican Senator is willing to leave his post to go into the Cabinet. It is a common saying in Washington that the Senators are in love with themselves. And, in looking ahead, they foresee in Gen. Harrison, who was himself a Senator, a revival of that so-called senatorial courtesy which leads the Executive to make the senators of his party guardians of the patronage distribution in their States. Gen. Harrison has intimated to several of his callers that it was his intention to lend a willing ear to the senatorial recommendation. There was no greater stickler for the senatorial proprieties in all official and personal relations than Senator Harrison, and while it is not expected he will, as President, fully revive the system which made Conkling master of New York and other senators dictators in their States, certain it is that the place-hunters who cannot secure senatorial endorsement will have but a poor chance of securing a prize. Every Cabinet place, except the State Department, is likely to shrink in importance under the coming administration by virtue of the enlarged influence of the Senate."

Utah has a duty to perform in the present crisis. She must raise herself above all petty strifes and party intrigues. She must study the questions of the hour calmly, competently, and philosophically. No matter if spoliation and disfranchisement stare her in the face, she must still uphold the integrity of the Constitution; and if the United States tramples on its own instrument, then should Utah citizens nail the document to the doors of the Temple, and let Mr. West be guilty of double sacrilege when he comes to take possession. Yes, when he comes. But we must not calculate ahead. We made everything ready here to build an ice-palace this winter, but we got no frost to make ice. So our palace has become a castle in Spain.

JUNIUS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1889.

COMPENSATION FIXED.

On Mar. 2 the Territorial Supreme Court rendered a decision, fixing the compensation of Receiver Dyer and his attorneys, Messrs. Williams and Peters. It is as follows:

The United States vs. The late Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Opinion by Judd, Justice.

Sufficient appears in this case to show that in March, 1887, the Congress of the United States passed an act, the 17th section of which is as follows:

"That the acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah,