

versal brotherhood, pale, in point of horrible concomitants, when compared with the internecine struggles which will exist when governments are in the throes of dissolution. The internal malady will be, in point of destructiveness, as the deadly virus within the human body as compared to the mere action of conditions which assail its exterior.

The commotions now in their incipency, but soon to develop into volcanic activity, are the operations of principles and peoples toward the goal of the normal condition of the moral universe of the Almighty. The theological philosophy brought to light by Joseph Smith furnishes reasons for the present and prospective condition of human affairs. It was left for him to say:

"All truth is independent in that sphere in which God has placed it, to act for itself, as all intelligence also, otherwise there is no existence."

And again:

"Justice continueth its course and claimeth its own."

Who is able to say, then, that the present and future social upheavals are not the result of the operations of justice—combined with those of intelligence—as an independent truth, acting for itself in the sphere in which God has placed it, continuing its course in the assertion of its legal claim? In that pursuit may it not be anticipated that the fulfillment of its demands shall be the ultimate extirpation of every existing governmental structure not constituted in accord with the requirements of justice. Hence "the consumption decreed"—on the basis of truth—"against all nations," until there shall be "a full end" of them.

Then shall the new era arise, under the auspices of the Lord of Hosts, when "every man, in every place, shall meet a brother and a friend," and when the laws defining the limits of men's actions in their relations to the rights of their fellows shall be perfectly understood and fully complied with.

Before that glorious epoch shall burst upon the world its inhabitants will, according to prophetic writ, be subjected to ordeals of which but a faint conception can now be formed; but beyond the darkness are light and peace inexpressible, when this creation shall wheel into line with fixed principles, whose demands are inexorable and whose reward is bestowed upon those who conform to them as inevitably as the future is in advance of the past.

BUENOS AYRES, May 6.—Premium on gold 115½.

## THE CAUSE OF THE SILENCE.

ON TUESDAY, April 29th, near the Warm Springs, Gustave Eckman, a prisoner at work with the city jail gang, attempted to escape. He was stopped by two workmen in the vicinity who held him pending the arrival of the guard. The latter on reaching Eckman struck him a blow on the back of the head. The shock produced insensibility and the injury was of such a nature as to render recovery doubtful. The unfortunate man was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

It is but fair to the officer that unqualified condemnation of his conduct, which on its face appears to have been uncalled for, be withheld pending an investigation, providing anything of that nature is intended. There may be some circumstances connected with the incident not yet shown that made the application of violence justifiable. In any event hasty denunciation is not commendable.

A notable feature of this circumstance is the oyster-like dumbness of the anti-"Mormon" press in relation to it. This silence is all the more conspicuous because of the striking change that has occurred regarding the treatment from that quarter of matters of a like nature.

For instance, several months ago a couple of officers had occasion to visit a house to arrest a youth whose career for years has been of the worst possible description. He, with a gang of accomplices, had been committing a series of burglaries, to the great annoyance and loss of a number of citizens. The police had been abused and ridiculed by the portion of the press referred to because for some time they had failed to discover and secure the guilty parties. Finally, as stated, they did locate the leading chronic thief, but when they attempted to arrest him his father, a fellow named Paddock, violently resisted them. The result was that in order to effect their purpose one of the officers struck the belligerent Paddock with his fist and knocked him down.

Then the anti-"Mormon" press was not silent, but fairly shrieked under a weight of heavy headlines about the brutality of the "Mormon police," "Mormon thugism," and uttered many other characteristic compliments.

The two officers were arrested, and were examined before a U. S. Commissioner, who, while almost admitting that there was hardly any ground for his proceeding held them

to await the action of the grand jury. There was an impression that this magistrate, who usually aimed to be fair, was actuated by some feeling of fear of the journalistic whip.

The grand jury, as in duty bound by the Constitution and by-laws of anti-Mormon methods, found a true bill, and the case against Messrs. Pratt and Cummock, the officers who arrested young Paddock, is on the docket for trial during the present month.

Then why is the anti-"Mormon" press silent regarding the affair of Tuesday? The reason is obvious and notorious—Mr. Lyon, the guard who struck and injured Gustave Eckman, is a Gentile. This makes all the difference in the world, for in the ordinary manipulation of matters, the question is not, "What is the nature of the deed that is done?" but "Who is the individual who did it and what are his religion and politics?"

We share an opinion that we believe to be universal with every observant person in this city to the effect that had Mr. Lyon been a "Mormon" he would have been under arrest a short time after he inflicted the injury upon Eckman.

## THE APOLOGY AS BAD AS THE CRIME.

GOVERNOR THOMAS, noted for double-dealing mixed with suavity, was paid \$500 by the Chamber of Commerce to go to Washington and push the interests of a public building for this city and the setting apart of a portion of Fort Douglas Reservation for a public park.

The money was accepted and the mission undertaken with the understanding that Mr. Thomas was not to take any partisan political stand, both classes of the community being represented in the membership of the Chamber. One class of members of that organization would be disfranchised in the event of the passage of certain pending congressional legislation.

Before the gubernatorial agent of the Chamber of Commerce left for Washington he said he did not intend to take any position either for or against the measure in question. He reiterated the statement in Washington to Hon. John T. Caine.

While making those professions to the Delegate from Utah he was, at the same time, sneakily, secretly, and hypocritically giving the weight of his influence, and—in view of his \$500 mission—the