

bigamy and adultery, the law will deal with offenders as it does with the horse-thief that subscribes to the creed of Episcopacy, or a murderer who believes in Catholicism, or an embezzler who shares in the cheerful belief enunciated by Calvin. The law deals with them not as Episcopalians, Catholics or Presbyterians, but as horse-thieves, murderers and embezzlers."

"As to the action of the Republican party, General Roberts says:

"I hope to see the Republican party aligning itself with the changed condition of affairs, keeping touch with its glorious and time-honored traditions, casting no glance backward, accepting the responsibilities of the present, and confident of the future, 'with malice toward none and charity for all,' place in their platform a plank pledging the party to remove every restriction upon the franchise (now happily rendered unnecessary by the late action of the dignitaries of the Mormon Church), and that our fair young State may enjoy that widespread prosperity which comes to every commonwealth whose burdens and benefits are shared alike by a happy, law-abiding and liberty-loving people."

"The General says in this connection that only those who can take the elector's oath can vote."

Hon. Frank Fenn, Speaker of the house of representatives, holds views similar to those expressed herein. At the meeting of the state committee, when the question was discussed from all standpoints, Mr. Fenn spoke out right royally in tempering justice with mercy, now that the Mormons have made an unconditional surrender. He said that the labor of years on the part of the Republican party had resulted in accomplishing what the most sanguine expectations of the leaders hardly dared to hope. With the religious opinions of the Mormons Mr. Fenn thought we had nothing to do. He believed in being magnanimous and extending the scepter of hope to a fallen foe.

The *Review* has this to say in reference to the general subject:

"Ex-Senator McConnell, in an interview published in the *Review* some time ago, expressed substantially the same opinion. There can be no mistaking the signs of the times as to this question, and these point surely in the direction of a broad and liberal spirit to a people who, in the language of the petition, signed by the leaders of the Mormon Church and forwarded to the President of the United States asking amnesty for those under condemnation by our laws, say, 'We desire to be at peace with the government and in harmony with our fellow citizens,' and that 'our people have voluntarily put aside something which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle.'"

There can be no question that sentiments like the above prevail to a great extent among the leading men of the Republican party in all parts of the State. Believing as we do that as a body the Mormons have abandoned the teachings of bigamy and polygamy as a tenet of faith, they think that the laws should be so changed as to give them the franchise. It is, however, generally conceded that the statute of 1891 must be changed, and the time limit removed before they can vote. This will in all probability be done as soon as possible.

As for the Democratic party, the Mormons know full well that while this party pretended friendship for them and were friendly to them as long as they could be used politically by that party, when they had no further use for them they abandoned them in the hour of need. While they now seek to acquit again with the Mormons, it is almost certain that they will see through those subterfuges and pretensions, and will not be betrayed by the Democratic kiss. The Republican party has been an open enemy while the Mormons were living in violation of the laws, but now that they repent of their evil doings are ready to meet them in the broad and generous spirit of charity and bid them to a new political life."

REVIVAL OF ANARCHISM.

FOR several months past there has been a revival of anarchism in several parts of the world. The operations of the disciples of social chaos have been particularly active in France and Spain, where a number of dynamite outrages have been lately perpetrated. But for the prompt action of the authorities, a reign of terror would have been precipitated in Paris.

A special dispatch from Chicago makes some remarkable statements in connection with this subject. One is that the bombs recently used by dynamiters in Paris were of Chicago manufacture, the American article being preferred because of its being much more destructive than the European production. Associated with this statement are others to the effect that there are in Chicago, Boston and New York, schools whose object is the training of anarchists in the use of dynamite for destructive purposes. It is also declared that in the first named city at least 200 men connected with labor organizations are skilled in the manufacture of explosives, and that large quantities of bombs are known to be in existence and secreted.

Some of these statements may be exaggerations, but there is likely to be some fire when so much smoke appears. If it be true that the bombs used in France are of Chicago manufacture, the fact will increase the sentiment which has long existed in Europe to the effect that conspiracies are hatched or at least aided in the United States against the old countries across the Atlantic. A few years ago, when the "plan of campaign" on the Irish question was in operation in England, this feeling ran high, and new developments in that line will revive it.

If anarchism is working, preparing and plotting in this country, as would seem to be the case from the averments of the dispatch referred to, its present phase is all the more dangerous, because unusually secretive. The Chicago authorities ought to be especially alert to keep the anarchist element in check, because of the special necessity for nothing of an outrageous character to occur there previous to or during the approaching World's Fair. One exhibit which is not wanted at or near that grand occasion is a display of violent, destructive anarchy. Such a manifestation would do irreparable and incalculable damage to the country.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

[Special to the Herald.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 31st.

Mr. Perkins, of Iowa, acting for the Republican members of the House territories committee, has prepared a minority report against the Home Rule bill. The report begins as follows:

"The minority of your committee dissenting from the majority of the committee on the bill here reported, directs attention

"1—To the anomalous character of the bill, phrased a Home Rule bill.

"2—To the conditions existing in Utah necessarily offered in excuse for such a bill, and

"3—To the fundamental arguments for the necessarily laying back of the measure here proposed, in other words, the real purpose the legislation sought as intended to promote."

Some space is devoted after the foregoing paragraph to the Mormon hegira from the east and the Democracy established by Brigham Young in Utah. The report continues:

MINORITY VIEW OF THE MORMON QUESTION.

"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints established is the kingdom of God, acting under divine authority, as revealed through its priesthood, owing no allegiance to law otherwise proclaimed. There is no evidence that the fundamentals of the creed have as yet changed. The faith is founded upon direct revelations from God. In that faith, so far as it is unbroken, the presidency of the Church holds power over the people. As the tide of population spread westward under the impetus of gold discoveries on the Pacific coast, and in stronger volume under the influence of the construction of the Pacific railroads, the issue between the authority of the government of the United States and the authority of the Church grew in intensity. The Mormon question then became one of the problems of our national government. The contention centered on polygamy. The novel proposition embraced in this bill has its explanation in this long contention. It is a confession on the part of the promoters of the measure that the people of the United States are not yet ready to remove the barriers Congress has been compelled to set up in Utah in consequence of the resistance of the dominant Church to the laws of the country, supported, as they are, in this instance, by all the moral influences of our civilization.

"It is alleged in support of this bill that the particular cause of difference has been removed by the abandonment of polygamy by the Mormon people; that they have accepted in good faith the decree of the Supreme Court and that they forswear resistance to the laws, and that the support of plural marriage will not be made or encouraged. The bill is evidence, however, that a further period of probation is not an unreasonable request on the part of the government, or on the part of the people on whose moral sense the government has proceeded. The minority of your committee call particular attention to this judgment as expressed by the bill itself. It may well be urged that if Utah is entitled to the 'Home Rule' here professed, it is also entitled to statehood. Indeed, it is