

his holiness. What the outcome may be it is difficult to conjecture. At present it looks like the establishment of a Gallican national church in the near future.

The British islands are also in the throes of political excitement. Balfour has introduced his home rule measure for Ireland. It does not meet with the approval of English Liberals nor Irish home-rulers. However, it is a concession from the Conservatives that something must be done. If the ministry should be defeated on this bill the result would be a general election, and the public opinion on the matter would be accurately known.

In New York excitement and agitation also prevail. Ward McAllister has cut down the society directory from 400 to 150. It is thought that he has abused his prerogative as monarch, and that his deposition will follow. Mr. Chauncey Depew is excluded from the new roster, but Mr. Whitney, ex-naval secretary, is number 149 in the revised code. The two gentlemen are possible nominees for the Presidency of the United States. What a beautiful plea Mr. Depew can make to a Democratic people, on the strength of his exclusion from King McAllister's domain! On the other hand, should Mr. Whitney get a Democratic nomination, what capital could be made of his retention, even though last on the roll. Jeffersonian simplicity, Jacksonian democracy, and all that both imply, might be invoked to defeat Whitney and elect Depew. The reason of the latter's rejection by Gotham Society is the fact that his stories are becoming as dry and cheasty as those of Bill Nye. The national capital is also the scene of unusual excitement. Herr Buddecke is chancellor of the German legation at Washington. He lives in a pretty house in a fashionable quarter. In front of the houses in this district are small parked enclosures in which are seen the botanic and gardening tastes of the occupants in the way of flower beds, walks and pieces of classic statuary. But Mr. Buddecke is a practical man of the world and believes in the useful rather than the ornamental. On Mondays the enclosure in front of his residence is used as an annex to the household laundry. Transverse lines and high poles are the order. The linen for which Fatherland is famous waves in the breeze and Mrs. Buddecke smilingly surveys the snowy panorama of her immaculate flaxen possessions.

The residents in the vicinity, however, do not appreciate the utilitarian aspect of the display. They at first remonstrated with Mr. Buddecke, and

pointed out the unpoetic phase of the proceeding. It availed naught. Other measures were tried, but came to nothing. The question is now on the point of becoming international. Mr. Buddecke will hold to his right and privilege of doing what he thinks best with his own property, and conducting his laundry operations to suit himself. The matter is being laid before the German minister, and if that functionary sustains his chancellor, there is nothing left but a declaration of war, or the recall of the minister as a *persona non grata*—an individual not agreeable to Washingtonians.

So goes the world with its multitudinous absurdities.

### SENATOR FAULKNER ON "HOME RULE."

THE Chicago *Times* has a long letter from Washington, D. C., in relation to Utah affairs, in which appears the following pretty full account of Senator Faulkner's reasons for presenting the "Home Rule" bill. It contains nothing new, but it is interesting as coming from the gentleman who is responsible for the introduction of the bill in the United States Senate.

"Senator Faulkner of West Virginia has given the Utah subject considerable study in the last few years and is well equipped to handle the matter for the best interest of all concerned. He is of opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to admit Utah into the sisterhood of States at this session of congress, but he just as positively contends that the principle of home rule ought to be conceded to the Territory.

THINKS MORMONS ARE SINCERE.

"It is apparent to me now as it was to every fair-minded citizen," said Mr. Faulkner today, "six months after the Mormon manifesto abandoning polygamy had been promulgated that the Mormons were sincere in the desire to blot the stigma from the Territory, and were anxious to discontinue the unpleasant and unprofitable fight that has kept the Territory in a turmoil for so many years. Propositions were made by leading Gentiles to the Mormons to abandon their party (the People's) and join with the Gentiles in forming two parties on national lines—the Democratic and Republican—and thereafter conduct the campaigns in the Territory on national issues.

"The Mormons accepted the suggestion and their old party dissolved and abandoned in every precinct in the Territory. Of course, there has been a radical change in the politics of the Territory ever since. With the death of the old parties the old bitterness has disappeared in great measure, and Mormons and Gentiles are now divided by national party lines, and are pulling and fighting together as though no differences ever existed. Democratic societies and Republican clubs have been organized in nearly every election precinct in the Territory, and the last Territorial election, August, 1891, was the liveliest and most inter-

esting political struggle in the history of the people of Utah. National issues alone were presented to the people, and the great bulk of them have already allied themselves with one or the other of the old parties.

"It is true that a portion of the old liberal (gentile) party is opposing the adoption of national politics in Utah, but their fight, if I understand the sentiment aright, is limited, confined to two or three counties, and is maintained by the Salt Lake *Tribune*, the paper that has fought the "Mormon" people unrelentingly for so many years, and is still determined that they shall not be permitted to surrender, either conditionally or unconditionally, or do anything else to close the war.

LIBERALS MAKE A BITTER FIGHT.

"The idea of these remnants of the great Liberal party, for reasons well understood by the people of Utah, is that the fight must be kept up and made as bitter as possible. Few of the gentiles doubt the sincerity of the Mormons, and the great majority feel that the day of peace has come to stay. They are anxious to meet the Mormons half way and do their part toward bringing to that picturesquely beautiful mountain country a season of prosperity and peace, which can only be secured by united, harmonious and energetic action.

"So earnest are the people in their desire to prove by good deeds that they are sincere that they are not asking for statehood. They are willing to prove by a season of probation that they are honest, and all they are asking from this Congress is the enactment of a law that will permit them to choose, elect and pay their own officers, executive, legislative, and judicial, to enforce their own laws. They expect in this way to demonstrate that they are entitled to statehood. They are willing to wait for admission until they have been tried before the whole country, and are content to abide the result of the trial. But if the worst happen, and it should demonstrate that they are insincere and unfit to be entrusted with the power to govern themselves, Congress can at any time withdraw the rights and powers proposed in my bill.

"Under the present system the governor is appointed by the President, is generally an entire stranger, without knowledge of the people, country, or customs. He has an absolute veto over all legislation by the Territorial Legislature. There is no lieutenant-governor, the secretary performing the duties of governor when the latter is out of the Territory. The secretary is also appointed by the president and is a stranger to the people of the Territory. The auditor and treasurer are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislative council. There is no attorney-general.

NO LEGAL ADVISER.

"The governor and territorial officers have no legal advisers. The United States District attorney for Utah is authorized to attend to the duties of this office, but his time is occupied with the regular business of his office to an extent that precludes his attention being given to criminal or local matters. The superintendent of public instruction is appointed by the Supreme Court of the Territory, and, although there is a broad and comprehensive free