

fication, and resurrection would have remained almost unknown.

Revelation is progressive. To the last dispensation was reserved to shed a more perfect light upon the important subject salvation for the dead. And when the principle is once understood it will be found to be in perfect harmony with all that has been revealed previously concerning the redemption of the human race.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Tomorrow, June 16, the St. Louis convention opens for the consideration of questions of vast moment to this nation. The eyes of the whole people, and of very many beyond these seas, are upon that convention, as they will be also upon the one that meets in Chicago three weeks later. Were the chief interest centered in the individuality of the candidates to be nominated, neither the almost certainty of who will be named as the head of the St. Louis ticket, nor the uncertainty as to whom the Chicago convention will name, would attract so much attention to these political gatherings as is now felt in them. The nation is looking to them as in a crisis not less trying than that of 1860. The financial life of the nation is at stake, and whether its life shall be cast upon the adoption of a free silver platform by one and a sound money or gold policy by the other convention, is properly regarded as a question of vital moment.

There is no doubt of the fact that the St. Louis convention is against free silver; and there is good reason to believe that the Chicago convention will favor the white metal. But there is yet no definite assurance that the St. Louis meeting will place itself on record as wholly in favor of the gold standard. There are the gold men of the east, the silver men of the west; there are also the men of the central portion of the country, who hold the balance of power, who are not fully decided in favor of either view, but have such divisions among themselves as to lead to a desire to harmonize the two extreme factions on a conciliatory basis. It is just possible that the latter will be able to control action so that the outcome will be a declaration that is neither for nor against silver.

Under these circumstances, the delegates from the free silver states are to a quandary as to what policy to pursue. No doubt some of them would bolt the St. Louis convention if a straight anti-silver plank should be adopted, when they would remain if a conservative resolution were agreed upon; and perhaps some of them would remain even if the silver cause were stricken down, because they would not know where to go and be better off in political policy, all things considered. Hence all of them are more or less sorely puzzled.

In the outlook that is set forth there are many who take the view that if the Republican convention should adopt an anti-silver plank and the Democratic convention should do otherwise, then the western states would go over in a body to the nominee of the latter party, and the combination with the South and West would

elect another Democratic administration, pledged to the free coinage of silver as the only solution of the present financial problem. This is the view that is largely held in the West.

On the other hand there is presented in opposition to this the claim that the country is so disaffected with the present administration that no matter what platform either or both conventions adopt, the mass of voters have determined upon having a change; and in the East particularly the position is taken that while perhaps a score of electoral votes in the West would be lost by Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming and Colorado going for the free silver candidate, this loss would be more than offset by the gain that would come from the eastern states which have no use for a free silver policy. California, Washington and Oregon are not looked upon as states that would go to free silver merely upon that issue alone.

This is a brief statement of the situation as it is looked at from different sides; and it goes to show the character of the dilemma in which the western members of the St. Louis convention find themselves on the eve of its commencement. Their action in the premises is looked for with more than ordinary interest—there is much of anxiety about it in many quarters. Possibly they may decide that the time for heroic action has come, and that they should break loose from all political ties in behalf of the free coinage of silver; it may be also that they will conclude the wiser course to be to stay the convention through, await the action of the Chicago convention before taking any decided stand, or may even conclude that the severance of party ties is not yet a justifiable expedient in the face of the political prospect in the country at large. In either event it is to be hoped that, for the credit of the State, no conclusion is reached in haste or in anger by its political representatives either of a party or of the whole commonwealth.

WOMAN'S WAR FOR PEACE.

Naturally the questions pertaining to home politics are so absorbing at present that the great problems before the world at large receive but little attention; but there is one that belongs to the latter class which deserves to be kept in view on account of its immense importance to all mankind. As it develops and gains ground it may give to civilization a new direction and to history an entirely new color.

The fact has previously been mentioned in these columns that in France an organization of women has been formed for the purpose of commencing an agitation in the interest of general disarmament. Mme. Camille Flammarion is the president of the association, but the initiative was taken by a Polish lady, who has succeeded in interesting many influential women for her scheme. To a newspaper correspondent Mme. Flammarion has given a statement of the aim and plan of the society.

We will muster, she said in substance, one-half of the human race under our banner. In every country our agents will be set to work, and in a

short time an agitation will be commenced that will lead to startling results. The question is to enter hundreds of thousands of homes and begin a new education—from the cradle to the age of responsibility. Songs that mothers sing to their children shall reflect aversion to militarism in all its manifestations. War shall be made to appear as common butchery. A gun shall be no more glorified than the ax of the executioner; a sword no more than a butcher's knife. The Alexanders and Napoleons of history shall be painted as monsters and the heroes of science and literature shall be exalted in their stead.

The lady said she was conscious of the fact that she was exaggerating. She admitted that Napoleon was one of the great geniuses of the world, but she believed that general disarmament had become a necessity, and that the time had come to force it. The world will learn what women can do, when they declare war for peace and carry the agitation into every home. They will arouse an opposition, to the power of which parliaments and emperors and popes must yield. "Is there," she asks, "anything greater or stronger than a mother with her child in her arms? This will be an agitation one-sided and with exaggerations perhaps, but when a woman fights for the life of her child she cannot always control herself."

It cannot escape even the most casual observer of human history that the tendency to unification and consequently to a condition of peace pervades it from the beginning. The development has been slow but sure. Once in the struggle for existence every head of a family had to carry on a war with others in a similar position. Then heads of families united into tribes and tribes into nations. Appeals to brute force became less frequent, and the sanguinary "deeds of heroism" in primitive society became brigandage and highway robbery in its more perfect stage. There is no conceivable reason why the development should cease with the present arrangement of nations armed against each other. On the contrary, there is every ground for the belief that the unification will proceed until the whole human family shall find it profitable to form their swords into peaceful implements of agriculture, and the agitation now started among the women for this purpose must be regarded as one indication that the time for peace is drawing near.

"DE STER"

The News has received the first number of De Ster, dated June 1. It is a periodical published in Rotterdam and is designed to be the organ of the Latter-day Saints in the Netherlands mission. It is edited by Geo. S. Spencer, and, judging from the number at hand, it is a bright paper and will certainly be a great help to the Saints in that country, in giving them a clear insight into the principles of the Gospel and strengthening their testimony and faith in the revealed truth.

The number at hand contains in its introductory article this statement:

Just as the first advent of Messiah was proclaimed some time before through a