

derivatives of coal tar distillation, the physiological action of which we as yet but half understand. In like manner should other well known antipyretics, and particularly quinine, not be given, as they invariably decrease the comfort of the patient, lower the temperature but very little and prolong the duration of the attack."

#### APPLICATION FOR AMNESTY.

In the course of the proceedings before the Senate committee on Saturday, in reference to the "Home Rule" bill, Judge Judd spoke of a petition for general amnesty signed by the leaders of the "Mormon" Church and endorsed by Governor Thomas, Chief Justice Zane, Judges Miner, Blackburn and Anderson, four members of the Utah Commission and C. C. Goodwin, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune. Mention was made of this endorsement evidently for the purpose of showing the folly and inconsistency of the statements said to be made by some of these persons that polygamy is still practiced in Utah. Of course by signing their names to the document accompanying the petition they virtually admit the truth of the statements set forth in the latter. Here is the full text of the petition:

SALT LAKE, Dec. 19, 1891.

"We, the First Presidency and Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, beg respectfully to represent to your Excellency the following facts:

"We formerly taught to our people that polygamy, or celestial marriage, as commanded by God through Joseph Smith, was right; that it was a necessity to man's highest exaltation in the life to come.

"That doctrine was publicly promulgated by our President, the late Brigham Young, forty years ago, and was steadily taught and impressed upon the Latter-day Saints up to a short time before September, 1890. Our people are devout and sincere, and they accepted the doctrine, and many personally embraced and practiced polygamy.

"When the Government sought to stamp the practice out, our people, almost without exception, remained firm, for they, while having no desire to oppose the Government in anything, still felt that their lives and their honor as men were pledged to a vindication of their faith; and that their duty towards those whose lives were a part of their own was a paramount one, to fulfill which they had no right to count anything, not even their own lives, as standing in the way. Following this conviction hundreds endured arrest, trial, fine and imprisonment, and the immeasurable suffering borne by the faithful people, no language can describe. That suffering, in abated form, still continues.

"More, the Government added disfranchisement to its other punishments for those who clung to their faith and fulfilled its covenants.

"According to our faith the head of our Church receives, from time to

time, revelations for the religious guidance of his people.

"In September, 1890, the present head of the Church, in anguish and prayer, cried to God for help for his flock, and received the permission to advise the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, that the law commanding polygamy was henceforth suspended.

"At the great semi-annual conference which was held a few days later this was submitted to the people, numbering many thousands, and representing every community of the people in Utah, and was by them in the most solemn manner accepted as the future rule of their lives.

"They have since been faithful to the covenant made that day.

"At the late October conference, after a year had passed by, the matter was once more submitted to the thousands of people gathered together, and they again in the most potential manner, ratified the solemn covenant.

"This being the true situation and believing that the object of the government was simply the vindication of its own authority and to compel obedience to its laws, and that it takes no pleasure in persecution, we respectfully pray that full amnesty may be extended to all who are under disabilities because of the operation of the so-called Edmunds and Edmunds-Tucker laws. Our people are scattered; homes are made desolate; many are still imprisoned; others are banished or in hiding. Our hearts bleed for these. In the past they followed our counsels, and while they are thus afflicted our souls are in sackcloth and ashes.

"We believe there are nowhere in the Union a more loyal people than the Latter-day Saints. They know no other country except this. They expect to live and die on this soil.

"When the men of the South, who were in rebellion against the government, in 1865, threw down their arms and asked for recognition along the old lines of citizenship, the Government hastened to grant their prayer.

"To be at peace with the Government and in harmony with their fellow citizens who are not of their faith, and to share in the confidence of the government and people, our people have voluntarily put aside something which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle.

"Have they not the right to ask for such clemency as comes when the claims of both law and justice have been fully liquidated?

"As shepherds of a patient and suffering people, we ask amnesty for them, and pledge our faith and honor for their future.

And your petitioners will ever pray."

WILFORD WOODRUFF,  
GEORGE F. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
LORENZO SNOW,  
FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,  
MOSES THATCHER,  
FRANCIS M. LYMAN,  
H. J. GRANT,  
JOHN HENRY SMITH,  
JOHN W. TAYLOR,  
M. W. MERRILL,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
ABRAHAM H. CANNON.

This was accompanied by the annexed generous endorsement and recommendation:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,  
December 21, 1891.

To the President:—We have the honor to forward herewith a petition signed by the President and most influential members of the Mormon Church. We have no doubt of its sincerity, and no doubt that it is tendered in absolute good faith. The signers include some who were most determined in adhering to their religious faith, while polygamy, either mandatory or permissive, was one of its tenets, and they are men who would not lightly pledge their faith and honor to the Government or subscribe to such a document without having fully resolved to make their words good in letter and spirit.

We warmly recommend a favorable consideration of this petition, and if your Excellency shall find it consistent with your public duties to grant the relief asked, we believe it would be graciously received by the Mormon people and tend to evince to them, what has always been asserted, that the government is beneficent in its intentions, only asks obedience to its laws, and desires all law-abiding citizens to enjoy all the benefits and privileges of citizenship. We think it will be better for the future if the Mormon peoples should now receive this mark of confidence.

As to the form and scope of a reprieve or pardon, granted in the exercise of your constitutional prerogative, we make no suggestions. You and your law advisers will best know how to grant what you may think should be granted. We are, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,  
Governor of Utah.  
CHARLES S. ZANE,  
Chief Justice of Utah Territory.

The further endorsements were added subsequently and were made in the same generous spirit that prompted the Governor and Chief Justice. We believe the gentlemen who appended their signatures desired to see an end put to the difference which has existed between the Government and the "Mormon" people, and believed that a general amnesty would not only effect this, but cement the closer relations that have recently been made between them, tend to create a better feeling in the country towards Utah, and serve to prepare the way for statehood in due time.

It is stated that the President felt disposed to do all that he could in the way desired, but was in some doubt as to his powers in the premises. The Edmunds Act provides for amnesty, on such terms as the President shall prescribe, for offenses committed before the passage of that law. And some queries arose as to his authority in regard to overt acts committed since its passage.

But the powers of the President in this respect are independent of any law of Congress, as they are derived from the Constitution itself.

"He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against