

take their view on a question which is still open to so much debate, is, in our opinion, petulance and child's play. It is not the product of wisdom and is certainly not good politics.

The world, or even this country, is not yet educated to the full comprehension of the silver question. Its advocates must exercise a little more patience. They must still try to convince the public of the truth and virtue of their claims and arguments. They cannot force this issue. Light should be their means to the end they seek. They need not become supine or discouraged. They can still battle for their cause. But in doing so they will not help it by weakening the parties to which they belong, or by attempting something which they cannot accomplish and in which they will surely fail.

It is all right for the silver men to press their cause upon the attention of the country in the national conventions, and to do their utmost to obtain recognition of the claims of the precious white metal. But it is folly to refuse to support a national candidate because he is not ready to fly in the face of a very strong public sentiment—founded though it may be in error or in greed—and thus to endanger the success of their own party and other interests, which are of as much importance as the one issue on which their souls are set. No matter how just their cause may be, the silver men ought not to run wild.

THE DRIFT IN THE DIRECTION OF VIOLENCE.

STRONG tendencies toward anarchy are not confined to the misguided wretches who are seeking by destructive means, to demolish every species of organization established to protect humanity against itself. They are cropping out in innumerable shapes in almost every department of affairs, in all the nations. Outside of the operations of the social anarchists now making a stir in Europe, the drift in the direction of chaos is in nothing so strongly exemplified as in the immense increase of deeds of individual violence that are every where occurring with astounding frequency. The exciting causes to the commission of the innumerable atrocities that cast a taint upon the civilization of our times are varied and frequently trifling.

Even this once peaceful and exemplary Territory has caught a draft of the breeze of passion which sweeps the globe, violent deeds having multiplied remarkably of late years. This cannot be, except in part, accounted for on the ground of increase of population, and not altogether on the basis of the character of the later influx, although this second cause has much to do with it. The violent crimes have not been the work of the older class of settlers. But we wish to speak on this subject in a general rather than a local sense.

The newspapers evince the fact that, taking the world as a whole, there has not been in all civilized history a time when deeds of individual violence were as numerous as now. This fact is no more significant than the

other indisputable truth that their multiplication is progressing with alarming rapidity. If this peculiarity of our times be viewed in connection with the clashing interests of different classes of the people in all the nations, the outlook is terribly forbidding. The animosities arising out of the complicated condition of human affairs are becoming keenly intensified, indicating that the earth is in the incipient stages of a revolutionary period.

The machinations of the Anarchists proper are not directed against any particular form of government, but against all alike, popular as well as despotic and every intermediate grade. Their operations are secret and the means of assassination of the most cowardly character—dynamite and poison. An exemplification of the innocence and helplessness of some of their victims and of their own injustice and cruelty was illustrated by the fact lately coming to light that they doomed the King of Spain to death, and went so far as to draw lots to decide who should kill him. Happily the conspiracy was unearthed. The King is not a public enemy, but a bright little innocent prattling boy who could take no part in affairs of state for many years to come.

The Anarchists are not merely the enemies of the countries where they reside and against whose governments and people they hatch and execute numerous conspiracies—they are enemies of the human race, and as such should be so regarded and treated. While they exist in one nation no other nation is safe, hence there is no adequate safeguard except it be upon the basis of international mutuality on a subject of such common interest.

How strikingly correct is the delineation of these secret combinations, given by the Prophet Moroni (Book of Mormon page 588). He predicted that they would arise in our times, that their objects would be "to get power and gain." Those who sustain these murderous organizations seek "to overthrow the freedom of all lands, nations and countries," and the same prophet says that where they get the upper hand they bring to pass the destruction of the people. He also asserts it to be the duty of the nations to suppress these destroyers of social organization, in order to avert the consequences of their gaining the ascendancy.

According to revelations given through the Prophet Joseph Smith, a time will come when everywhere, except in one place, every man's hand will be against his neighbor for offensive or defensive purposes. Thirty or forty years ago there seemed to be no natural possibility of a period of such universal commotion in human affairs becoming a reality. A comprehensive view of the general situation of the world—with special reference to the drift in the direction of individual and class violence, together with the special growth of anarchism—leads to the opinion that even from the standpoint of unaided human reason, such a situation comes within the range of the possible. We believe it to be inevitable, unless humanity shall wheel into closer line with the requirements of the moral universe of the Almighty. The general disposition in this direction is not at present sufficiently promi-

nent, speaking as a whole, as to be appreciable, so that which was foreseen by the prophets must be fulfilled.

THE COMING OF CHRIST.

In a St. Louis monthly called *Word and Works* an article appears in which the time of the coming of Christ is discussed. Once more an attempt is made to set the year if not "the day and the hour" of His second advent. It is based on the so-called science of numbers. It shows that the figures three and seven, their multiples and combinations, enter into the genealogy, life work and death incidents of the Master, and from these as a basis is built up an ingenious if fanciful theory, making 1893 the probable year of His coming. There is little if any profit in such speculations, but the editor adds the following remarks, which we here produce as showing that there are some people besides the Latter-day Saints who fondly look for the appearing and the Kingdom of our Lord, and who yet make no pretensions as to a knowledge of the time of His advent:

"We believe the record concerning 'the man Christ Jesus.' We devoutly believe that 'He ever lives'—that the unfolding plans of the infinite and holy Father are centered in Him; that He has 'gone up on high,' and that He will in some way and at a fixed time return with unspeakable glory and power to this earth. As to the time, the place or the manner of his coming, we do not speculate. We have no sort of idea. And as we have before stated in these columns—taking the words of Christ himself as our guide—it does seem to us that the signs of the approaching fulfillment of His words and of His appearing are being multiplied all over the earth, and in the very heavens. We let our friends discuss the subject in *Word and Works* because it is so sacredly dear to so many hearts, and because it is right and proper that it should be discussed. Why should we not talk much about an event so wonderful and so clearly and positively revealed in what we regard as God's revelation to us? Our discussions may amount to little more than the twaddle of children who look and long for the coming of loved and loving absent parents; but who can object to such twaddle? Who can measure its results in fostering love—in soul power—in watchfulness and in readiness? It is an accepted belief that we think of our friends as they are drawing near to us. Who will prove that our thoughts of the coming of Christ are not thus a result of His near approach?"

UTAH CROP-WEATHER NOTES.

THE Utah weather report for April states that on the 16, 17, 18 and 21st of that month, frosts slightly injured wheat and lucern in Box Elder County.

In Rich County cold weather and lack of sunshine retarded growth of spring and winter wheat, lucern, etc. But some snow on the 23rd and 26th was beneficial to ranges and crops in general.

In Weber County weather conditions were reported on the whole favorably, while in Davis County frosts and hail did some damage to fruit trees and other budding plants.

In Utah County small fruits and