

have thus gone down to a watery grave. Nearly fourteen thousand widows and orphans have mourned the untimely fate of these husbands and fathers. The better class of society demands that this needless sacrifice of human lives shall cease, and the cruel, inhuman greed of these shipping merchants shall be summarily dealt with. For many years Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, one of the members of Parliament, has been indefatigable in denouncing this wrong. Pamphlet after pamphlet he has published, and numerous addresses given in all the principal shipping towns of Great Britain. A bill is now pending before Parliament that will provide severe punishment for those who are guilty of overloading vessels. All honor to the persevering efforts of Mr. Plimsoll and to the "Grand Old Man," Mr. Gladstone, who has seconded his efforts. May their shadows never grow less.

At this present time there seems to be increased activity in the Irish agitation. Although Mr. Balfour declares that the policy of coercion is a success and that there is a perfect freedom of the press in Ireland, still it cannot be denied that within the past two or three weeks several proprietors and editors of newspapers have been sent to prison as common criminals for the terrible (?) crime of publishing items of news not favorable to the administration of Mr. Balfour. No editorial comment was needed; no expression of sympathy on the part of the proprietor, editor or sub-editor was required. The mayor of Wexford happens, to his misfortune, to be the proprietor of a paper called *The Wexford People*. That paper inserts an ordinary item of the news of the day, which item did not reflect credit on the executors of the law, and therefore Mr. Balfour would rather have had that article suppressed. The consequence is that the Mayor is thrown into the prison of Dublin Castle. Mr. McHugh, the editor of the *Sligo Champion*, has just been condemned to six months' imprisonment for publishing an item of news which was fearlessly published by the English papers. Mr. O'Connor, sub-editor of the *Leinster Leader*, gets two months for a similar crime. There are those in England who claim that this maladministration of justice is only increasing the strength of the Liberal party and hastening the triumph of Mr. Gladstone's policy.

The Russian Budget for 1890 has just been published, and attention has been attracted to the extraordinary amount that Russia expects to expend upon her forts and military equipments during the coming year. Ninety millions of dollars is the amount the Czar requires "in his firm resolution to maintain peace." It is somewhat remarkable that while the government of Russia is persecuting Jews, it is also to the Jewish banking house of Rothschild that Russia is indebted for the negotiation of her loans. The amount of interest that Russia pays to the Rothschilds of

Paris is more than fifteen million dollars annually.

Meanwhile Jerusalem, the capital of the Jewish nation, the much-loved city of the Rothschilds, is arising from the ruin of the ages. The Israelitish immigrants during the past three years have numbered fully twenty thousand. It is now estimated that more than half the inhabitants of the city are Jews; and the same may be said of the rural districts. This is in great part due to the efforts of the Rothschilds. It is a remarkable illustration in the providence of God that Russia, which has so cruelly persecuted the Jews, is also the power that is most dependent upon them, and further it is the wealth of Russia that is greatly aiding the gathering of that ancient people.

The social development of Russia is meanwhile progressing more rapidly than the western nations of Europe seem to apprehend. Mr. Charles Edward Turner, the professor of English in the University of St. Petersburg, has just completed a work on "The Modern Novelties of Russia," which throws a flood of light on Russian affairs. The thoughts and sentiments of that mighty people can only be understood through her poets and romancers. The journalists are obliged to choose their subjects with great circumspection, or some fine morning they will find themselves escorted by soldiers and on their way to Siberia. The novelists, on the other hand, dealing in fable, have a somewhat freer hand. It is a peculiarity of Russian literature that it deals but little with their own past history. No Russian Scott has arisen to tell in glowing words the adventures of her mediæval knights. Fifty years ago her poets mostly sang of Italian and Turkish themes. But one fine day they awoke to realize that the most stirring of subjects was to be found in their own national life. To Gogol belongs the merit of this great change. His first work "Dead Souls" depicted the miseries of the Russian peasantry in such a way that it has been styled "The Russian 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" Within six years there was a splendid outburst of almost inspired writing on this great theme, and the Czar, Alexander II, was moved to complete the emancipation of the serfs. Goncharoff took up the theme from the side of the masters and showed that the serf-owner in his indolence, his sensuality and his want of ideas is only one degree less pitiable than the serf. Bazaroff and Tolstoi are the names of the men who have labored most for the benefit of young Russia, especially those that are fresh from the schools of science—the class from which Russian despotism has the most to dread.

J. H. WARD.

EUROPE, January 27th, 1890.

OF COURSE!

THUS far everything pertaining to recent election matters have been pan-handled—all on one side. The elections of Salt Lake and Provo

were held on the same day, February 10th. The next day, bright and early, the votes cast in this city having been canvassed by the Secretary of the Territory, the certificates were issued to the "Liberal" candidates. Not so in the case of the successful candidates at Provo. It is a week today since the election occurred, but no certificates to the successful People's officers.

Now, why should the canvasser and Commission act in the one case with the speed of an R. G. W. registration train on the way to the Colorado line, and in the other with the sluggish gait of the ruminating ox? Is it not because of the respective parties to which the candidates belong? The conditions involved are of the same character, but the treatment accorded the candidates very much out of balance. Still election matters are being fairly conducted, and those who manipulate them are "all honorable men."

GENERAL MORGAN CONFIRMED.

LAST week General Morgan was confirmed as commissioner of Indian affairs, but not without a contest which kept the result in doubt for a time. The triumph of General Morgan augurs good to the American Indian. That official has led the van of intelligent and earnest advocates of new and enlightened methods for dealing with the Indian. He is a philanthropist whose heart is set upon furthering the highest interests of the red man, and he has the hearty co-operation of a large number of editors, clergymen, and publicists of national reputation.

In the confirmation of General Morgan has occurred an event of great importance to the Indians remaining in this country. It will probably mark an epoch in their history, for it signifies an endorsement by the Senate of the United States of General Morgan's famous Indian policy, and of the evident wish of the Chief Executive to have it carried out. Being thus endorsed by President Harrison and the Senate, the plans of General Morgan for the amelioration of the Indians' condition will probably be adopted by the Department as soon and as far as practicable. The object of these plans is to educate Indian children thoroughly and to provide with a farm, and farming implements, each head of a family; also to send practical farmers among the aborigines to teach them how to cultivate the soil and live as the whites do. The day of the red man is dawning.