

writer and art critic did much to make Millais famous, and engaged him to paint Mrs. Ruskin's picture. The Ruskins had no children; the young wife fell in love with the painter; Ruskin learned the true condition, a divorce was secured by collusion, and the divorced wife became Mrs. Millais, and is the mother of eight children. Her life has been almost entirely domestic, and she has seemed happy with her second matrimonial venture.

The incident of the relaxation of the rule referred to is one of the indications of the change that is going on in Britain in relation to social, family and religious matters. A quarter of a century ago such an innovation would have shocked the sentiment of the people. Now it meets with general approval. There had never been a taint of slander attached to Lady Millais, so far as her personal conduct was concerned; but she was a divorced wife, and a barrier was erected that was not applicable to a divorced husband. The more modern view is to give both sexes equal recognition, and it is just possible may develop to requiring of them equal responsibility before the law.

THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

Ever since the memorable day when Apostle Orson Hyde on the Mount of Olives, dedicated the country of Palestine for the gathering of the descendants of Abraham, there has been a marked change in the conditions of the country. It has become more attractive every year and many Hebrews have found a home and rest in sacred places. There is now hardly any doubt among those acquainted with the progress of the country that it has a bright and glorious future, although it may not be within human reach to foretell exactly in what way this is to be accomplished.

Among those who believe in the redemption of the land is Dr. Alfred Hettner, who writes to *Die Geographische Zeitschrift* as follows:

The future of Palestine rises up before us in as pleasing colors as the present displays a sombre aspect. Once let a good government be established, and from that moment the development of the country will set in. Today, it has about the worst possible government, and notwithstanding that drawback an improvement is taking place in consequence of increased communication with Europe. This is most notable in Haifa, Jaffa, Nazareth and Jerusalem, but slighter traces of the same influence are felt even east of Jordan. Nazareth has established three hospitals and twelve schools, at some of which technical instruction is given. In Jerusalem, where the Mohammedan population is on the decrease and is always in the minority, we have seventy synagogues and numerous hospitals, besides schools, orphanages and other public buildings. And at the present day the Holy City has more than ever the aspect of the city of the world and also of holiness.

Though agriculture and commerce have declined and the population has decreased, Palestine may yet become the granary of the southeast Mediterranean and even for Europe. It is capable of increasing its population four fold, i. e., to three millions, or one hundred to the

square kilometer. West of the Jordan the water supply is so good and agriculture can be carried on so successfully that it would support this population. The conditions are extremely favorable to the growth of oranges, cotton, tobacco, and sugarcane, and already garden plots are successfully cultivated in the neighborhood of Bethlehem, Nablone, Tichenin, and a few other places.

The question of government is an important one, and it will be solved as soon as the people who are lawful heirs of the country turn with their hearts to Him who holds the fate of nations in His hands. The work of redeeming the country is progressing, however, and there is no reason to suppose that it will be interrupted again. More likely it will continue until it is accomplished.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

The executive committee of the National Democratic party has issued its call for a national convention at Indianapolis on September 2. It addresses "the Democrats of the United States," cites the history of the regular Democratic party, and comes to the point at issue by declaring of the action of the Democratic national convention at Chicago last month, that "the platform proposes to degrade the coin of the United States by the means of free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver by our government." There are other minor charges against that platform, but this is the chief feature upon which the call announces that the Chicago convention "departed from the recognized Democratic faith and promulgated doctrines new and strange to the Democracy."

Just how extensive this bolt from the regular party will prove remains to be demonstrated. It claims to be strongly represented in thirty-five states. Its conceded force is greatest in a dozen northern and eastern states. The presumption is that it will have distinct candidates on the presidential ticket, and will hold the chief strength of the "sound money" Democratic vote as against the free silver element which aims at practical bimetalism in the United States, independently of other nations. In the particular of going alone, this bolt differs from that of the silver Republicans at St. Louis.

It is notable that the Bryan campaign managers are not putting forth any special effort to prevent this National Democratic convention or to conciliate the leaders of the movement. And why should they? The chief issue now on between the leading candidates for the national presidency is the free coinage of silver vs a continuance of the existing gold standard. With only one silver candidate, there are hundreds of thousands of silver Republican voters who are likely to throw their choice to that candidate. If there were only one gold candidate, it might be expected that a like strength of gold Democrats would go to that one, even on a Republican ticket. But with two such candidates, and one of them a Democrat, the gold advocates of the latter persuasion will cling to the men of their own faith. Thus the strength

of the gold standard voters will be divided; and as no silver man, Democrat or Republican, will go to the new party, the silver forces will not be disturbed. Hence the Bryan men are not worrying, as it is a case of letting "the other fellow walk." With the gold forces nearly equally divided in any one state which on a solid vote might be certain for gold, there are excellent chances for the silver men to win on a plurality.

There is another lesson that this movement aids in impressing. This is that the probability of party disintegration on the old lines is very strong. What the outcome will be, is difficult to foretell, as there seems a marked scarcity of rallying points. The situation is such that in the disturbed conditions which make a readjustment necessary, the dispute over the electoral vote of any state, if it were sufficient to effect the result, might precipitate trouble of the most serious character.

THE BLACK HAWK REUNION.

Today, August 19, is the 28th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace at the close of the Black Hawk Indian war, when that chief and his followers formally agreed to cease hostilities against the white men. For two and a half years an Indian war had been raging, involving all of the southern and central counties of Utah, from the south line of Salt Lake county to the State boundary. A little while previous to the actual negotiations of the treaty, Black Hawk himself had been induced to assume a peaceful attitude, yet his sub-chiefs continued hostile operations, and even for several months after the treaty was signed, Indian depredations occasionally occurred.

There have been several Indian wars during the experience of the people in settling Utah; but that known as the Black Hawk war was of far greater magnitude than any of the others, and for a long time placed central and southern Utah settlements in a very precarious condition. The victory was finally achieved by the militia, the general government having declined to extend the military assistance that was asked and that was given in Indian wars to other states and territories. Of the burden that came upon the people and militia the official report points out that six extensive and flourishing settlements in Sevier and Piute counties, four settlements in Sanpete, fifteen settlements in Iron, Kane and Washington counties and two or three in Wasatch county had been abandoned, with almost a total loss of stock and improvements; that about seventy white people lost their lives; and that independent of any pay for services of the militia the expense to the Territory of military operations against the Indians was \$1,121,037.39. This sum, justly chargeable to the general government, and the amount that should have gone to the militia for service in the campaign, have never been paid. The expense as here stated represented but a small item of the cost of the war to the people, and gives no account of the great amount of suffering en-