

Owing to their nonconformity they were denied educational privileges in England; that is how they became identified with Dublin and Boston.

Cotton Mather was appointed assistant to his father at the North Church in Boston in 1680. At the time the Higginson letter was written he was nineteen years of age. Even at this age he was well-known all through New England, and had already issued many pamphlets and sermons. He published in all during his life 382 works of different kinds. His most notable work was "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft and Possessions." This book was republished in England, and Richard Baxter wrote a preface for it.

In the early part of 1692 a witch excitement broke out in Salem. Owing to Mather's book and to his sermons, a regular anti-witch crusade was organized. By May 100 persons accused of witchcraft were in jail. The deputy-governor and five magistrates went from Boston to Salem to conduct the witch trials. By September twenty persons had been put to death; eight were under sentence of death; fifty-five had confessed and escaped; while still 100 were in prison; and about 200 more were under surveillance. The last person executed for this offense was a minister named Burroughs. The horrors attending his execution were such that sober-minded people began to question the righteousness of the witch proceedings. Public opinion began to assert itself, and Mather had to write a pamphlet justifying the executions.

In this work he expressed "pious thankfulness to God, for justice being so far executed among us." In all subsequent trials the accused were acquitted. The judges relented and asked pardon if they had been the means of shedding innocent blood, but Mather held out to the last, and became unpopular towards the close of his life.

William Penn landed in the Delaware November, 1682. His colony tolerated every sect, creed, and form of belief. He even made the red man his friend. In the light of our present civilization what an instructive contrast is presented in the acts and lives of William Penn and Cotton Mather!

#### WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS in his financial review for the week ending May 29, 1891, says that shipments of gold have declined from the preceding week from \$7,000,000 to \$4,600,000. This he considers an indication that the gold movement is likely to come to a close. He says that the imports of raw sugar since March 1st, exceed those of the

same period last year by 100,000 tons. This increase was occasioned by the repeal of the duty on that article. However, it will take \$7,500,000 to pay for it, which sum will also go out in gold.

Within the past two months, we have sent close upon \$50,000,000 of gold to Europe; and, although the bank returns do not show exactly where it all rests, yet such a large accession to cash reserves cannot fail to strengthen confidence in the foreign money markets and produce an expansion of lending ability. Our earlier shipments went principally to Russia; but, within the last two weeks, the Bank of England has increased its gold by \$17,500,000 and the Bank of France by \$5,000,000 besides \$2,750,000 in silver. It is expected that Russia will soon disburse her accumulated gold in the payment of imperial loans now maturing; and there is a strong motive for her taking that course as a means of promoting the confidence that is needful for the accomplishment of the Czar's contracted loan with the Rothschild syndicate.

The Review says:

"Under these circumstances, it becomes not so much a question whether Europe will want more of our gold, but rather may it not find it necessary to encourage the reflux of our money in order to find use for it. Such a situation as this suggests a probability that European bankers may direct their agents here to lend more or less freely in advance of the anticipated return of gold in payment for our crops. It seems reasonable, therefore, to expect an early turn of the foreign exchanges in our favor. In the meantime, the rates of exchange at all interior points are at so high a premium on New York as to suggest the continuance of free receipts of currency by our banks. It is true that the receipts have been heavy during late weeks, the total net cash remittances arriving in New York from the interior since the middle of April having amounted to about \$30,000,000; which, compared with the reflux of recent years, might seem to suggest some probability that these receipts may soon decline. But it is not to be overlooked that during last fall, the Treasury let out some \$70,000,000 in cash, which was drained off into the interior as fast as it came out, besides which the treasury has since that time issued nearly \$50,000,000 of new silver notes. Still, conservative operators will wisely take into account that the loan market has been drained to a point of sensitiveness and that anything short of the immediate cessation of gold exports might produce a stringency in money calculated to precipitate a decline in securities; and, for that reason, I counsel the postponement of purchases until the drift of the money market can be more clearly judged than at present."

The banks in their dealings with the Sub-Treasury and the Interior gained during the week \$5,000,000. The statement issued on the 29th, instead of Saturday, shows an increase in the surplus revenue of \$2,250,000, placing that item \$2,000,000 higher than it was a year ago.

#### A NEW RUSSIAN SECT.

EVEN in Russia there seems to be a theological awakening. A new religious sect has drawn on itself the ire of the Czar. Its religious jurisprudence recognizes the divine right of monarchs and the legitimacy of monarchies, as applied to people of the world. The members of this sect, however, do not regard themselves as of this world, hence they consider themselves outside the laws. The Czar does not think so. He has opened a most unrelenting warfare on them. Their principal strongholds are in and around Kieff. Formerly working men traveling in search of employment propagated the doctrines of the sect. Now these Kieff people who move from home have their passports marked as of the "Stundist" sect, and this debars their employment on all public or quasi-public works. Although in theory they deny the authority of temporal rulers over them, yet they live in conformity with the laws. No specific crimes can be charged against them. But the government has concluded it is a political movement calculated to destroy the spiritual authority of the Czar. The children of the Stundists are being taken from their parents and placed under the care of priests.

#### B. Y. A. NORMAL SUMMER SCHOOL.

ANOTHER educational branch has been added to the Brigham Young Academy of Provo, which will undoubtedly prove of great importance to the patrons of that institution. Under the trusteeship of A. O. Smoot, Myron Tanner, Harvey H. Cluff, Wilson H. Duseberry, Don C. Young, Karl G. Maeser, D. L. D., David John, Thomas R. Cutler, George D. Snell, Hyrum S. Young, Susa Young Gates and George Halliday a normal summer school has been established for the purpose of furnishing practical teachers, who are engaged during the regular school year, an opportunity of advancement in the principles of their profession. According to the circular just issued for the summer of 1891 the school will be held at Provo, which undoubtedly possesses all the advantages, natural and artificial, that the circular claims for such an institution. The board is organized with A. O. Smoot as president and W. H. Duseberry as secretary and treasurer. Dr. Karl G. Maeser is at the head of the faculty, which in itself is sufficient to ensure a vigorous and auspicious beginning.

Canadian exports to great Britain fell off 40 per cent. last year.