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THE TAX CASE DECIDED.

The decision of Judge Zane in the tax case will be found in our report of court proceedings. It is in favor of the defendants. That is, it is in favor of the taxpayers and against the collector. Mr. Clute will not make such great gains as he expected to get. The twenty per cent. reduction was legally made and the "Liberal" attempts to defeat it has fallen to the ground.

It will be observed that his Honor has taken the same ground that we assumed as soon as the matter was under public discussion. The City Council has power to add to or take from or otherwise revise the assessment roll, so as to make it not only equitable, but just and fair. It can declare the whole assessment on real estate is above its cash value and reduce it, or that it is below that value and raise it. And it can also declare that the personal property is fairly assessed while the real estate is unfairly assessed.

That is all good common sense and strictly in conformity with the Charter. If not, where is the inconsistency? That has never been shown, but the supporters of the scandalous assessment have relied upon little technalities which they hoped would overcome "the weightier matters of the law."

There is talk of an appeal. That only means further delay, not a change of the issue. Taxpayers may breathe freely. The reduction will be all right and they need not pay the full amount of their excessive assessments. Judge Zane has given another proof of his firm adherence to the law in its spirit and in its best.

THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

MANY references are made in books and newspapers, to say nothing of the pulpit, to what is called "the religion of the future." The phrase itself, passing by the views of writers regarding it, is an indication that the religions of the present are unsatisfactory to a multitude of thoughtful people.

The various "Christian" sects all claim to have the true religion, that is, the religion introduced by Jesus Christ who is recognized as the Son of God. While there are differences of opinion in regard to his supernatural origin, it is agreed that he taught and established the religion which is to bring the world into final harmony with heaven. But minds untrammeled by "Christian" traditions and unfettered by formal creeds, perceive the incongruity of the doctrines taught by the sects and also their inability to cope with the evils of the age. Therefore they look for some other and more advanced religion than what is called "Christianity," to meet the wants of latter-day humanity and unite mankind on a common basis which shall accomplish that universal fraternity and harmony that all the great prophets, sages, poets, and philanthropists of the ages have dreamed and prophesied.

But if Jesus Christ was the being he was declared to be, and introduced the religion of the Father, the truth of the Eternal God, if his religion is the true religion, it is the religion not only of the earliest centuries of the Christian era, but the religion of the present and the religion of the future. And what is needed is simply that religion in all its fullness, and force, and authority, and inspiration, as it came from him as the manifestee of the Almighty.

Where is that religion to be found to-day? Compare the churches and creeds of the world with the Gospel and its doctrines and powers as set up by Christ and the Apostles, and it will be found that there are differences among them all as great and as contradictory as to establish the conviction that they have all gone out of the way, and that they have no right to the claim that they are the Church of Christ or have the Christian religion as it came from Jesus of Nazareth.

The religion of the future is to be the pure creed of Christ. It is ample for the wants of all the world. What passes for it now in Christendom falls very short of its plenitude and light and power. A reformation of it and its acceptance by mankind would answer every need. There is no necessity for a new religion. The old religion of Christ will fill every requirement. For it is progressive as well as positive. It contains within itself elements of adaptation to all lands and tongues and conditions. It connects man with his Maker and opens the fountains of light and knowledge by revelation and inspiration for every soul.

The world will not receive it, but it is a fact that will one day be recognized that the restoration has taken place, and that the system nicknamed "Mormonism" is that Church and creed and organization, which is the need of the times and which God has set up to meet the wants of mankind. It is not a new religion but the old religion of Jesus Christ renewed.

It will be the religion of the future. It solves the theological problems of the times. It settles all the discussions of the sects. It fills every need of both "Christian" and pagan humanity. And it will penetrate to every clime and win to its support and love the good and true in every walk of life. This may be scouted by the self-sufficient today, but as sure as truth comes uppermost ever, if only time is given, so sure will what we have foreshadowed be one of the great realities of the approaching new era.

JEWISH REPRISALS IN RUSSIA.

WEALTHY Hebrews in Europe are working to repay the Czar of Russia for his inhumanity to their brethren in that country. For this purpose they are using their only apparent power of protection and means for the enforcement of their wishes that they possess—the influence of wealth. In these days, when money is king, it is a mighty lever. The species of reprisal to which they are resorting to the rendering negative of every effort of the Czar to negotiate a loan. The urgent need of Russia for money indicates how great an injury Jewish bankers may be able to inflict upon that country.

This policy of Hebrew money kings will have one of two effects. It will either drive the Czar to greater extremes in the application of anti-semitic measures, or compel him to adopt a more conciliatory course toward the race. Should he succeed in obtaining money in spite of the opposition of Jewish bankers, the sufferers will doubtless be put upon the infuriated people living within his empire more tightly than ever. Should he not find he cannot surmount the Jewish opposition by any other means, he may be driven to adopt a policy of leniency in order to obtain the money which he so much requires.

A large percentage of the wealth of the world is in the hands of the Jews. It is more than probable that the power that comes from the possession of so great a proportion of that deity at whose feet the majority of people seem to prostrate themselves, will be a factor in these days in working out the destiny of the remnants of the chosen people.

A VIRGIN AMERICAN.

A CONSPICUOUS feature of last Sunday's New York Herald is its account of "the opening of the 'Vamoose.'" For the benefit of those not thoroughly posted on the most important concessions of the nation we will explain, that the "Vamoose" is a toy steamboat built for Mr. W. R. Hearst, the heir to the $25,000,000 estate of the late Senator Hearst of California, also the proprietor and nominal manager-in-chief of the San Francisco Examiner.

The "Vamoose" is not much over a hundred feet long and will not carry a hundred people, but it cost more than a hundred thousand dollars all told. Somebody jokingly told Mr. Hearst, with the affairs of a great newspaper to look after and a large share of twenty millions to amuse himself with during off hours, could want with this hundred thousand dollar bauble. One would think that such a newspaper alone would be sufficient to occupy the energies of one pretty good intellect.

The secret of the matter is, the young man's emotions are strictly modern. He yearns for public adulation of the broadest and most comprehensive character possible. Millionaires are getting to be very common people, and the fame of great culture necessarily has its limitations, which are a vexation to the expansive spirits of an American model of the latest cut. To compass this kind of human grandeur completely Mr. Hearst could see that neither the newspaper nor the $25,000,000 was the right thing. Such comprehensive greatness he could discover in just one direction. If he would be great among all men and have his name resounded with approbation from all human mouths at once he must be a great sport. This is why he has paid a hundred thousand more or less for a plaything.

But the money has purchased him the most excellent toy of its kind that any man ever owned. The "Vamoose" will send past and around the earliest boulder that has yet been launched. It has made the leading gentry of New York green with envy, and has, during its brief existence of a few months, made Mr. Hearst the most famous sport in all the earth. The name of the owner of the "Vamoose" has been no more longer since the thing was christened than W. E. Gladstone by far. Who will say that this young man's head was not level?

We have no especial interest in Mr. Hearst or his "Vamoose." Our purpose in alluding to the matter is to illustrate a very conspicuous and somewhat regrettable tendency of the times. The sons of twenty millions and the duties of aspirants of the United States were not enough for the father of young Hearst. He had more time for breeding fast horses and gambling on their performances than he had for the management of his wealth and the duties of the next to the highest office in this nation.

What is at the bottom of it all? We think it is gambling. We suppose that these sporting senators would make pretense of breeding fine stock to justify their passion, but as to merit in the race course, the breeding business and all the rest of the category of sporting articles are but the natural and fruitful adjuncts of the gambling house. And the sons may be said of the speculative attachments of nearly every branch of trade, commerce and industry. This is becoming a nation of gamblers.

Maine is one of only three States in the Union retaining a governor's council as a part of the government.

NOT A HIGH-TONED DISPUTE.

MR. JERRY SIMPSON, the notable member of Congress from Kansas, has raised a hornet's nest around his head because of the incident mentioned in the dispatches which occurred at Cleveland, Ohio, the other night. He delivered a lecture, by engagement with the People's party. In the course of his speech he raked monopolists and money kings fore and aft. He fairly stood with political red fire and fanned with anti-blasted bandbidder black smoke. After the close of the picture the versatile Jerry adjourned to the Hollenden hotel and discussed a champagne supper with two gentlemen belonging the class he had been, a few minutes before, engaged in uproariously berating. The convivial companions of the Kansas statesman were not, of course, People's men, and those who engaged him to lecture were greatly exercised at his inconsistency. A committee of censure waited on him at the hotel and upbraided him roundly. He, in substance, told these gentlemen that they might go where they would be warm, as he did not propose to brook any interference with his personal liberty.

This incident seems somewhat small of itself, but its results may not be so insignificant, in a political sense, to Mr. Simpson especially. Subsequently the Cleveland National Club took up the subject, and again the barrows were drawn over the political corpse of the man whose social affinities and indulgences had offended those who had heretofore looked upon him as a pillar-like supporter of their cause. It appeared to be the decided opinion of the majority of the members of the club that soiless fest and champaign suppers together with social intercourse with political enemies, constitute a heterogeneous mixture they could not be prevailed upon to swallow. One of the absurd features of the affair is that it was decided not to pay Mr. "Sockless" Simpson the amount he was to receive, according to agreement, for his lecture. This is too utterly mean as there was no anti-champagne supper provided in the contract. The parties of the first part—to use legal parlance—had a right to dispense with his labors in future, but not to repudiate payment of services rendered to date. The inconsistencies are by no means confined to one side of this political tempest on a small scale.

THE DISORDER IN URUGUAY.

REPORTS from Uruguay in South America state, that serious rioting is taking place in Montevideo. It is said that the rioters belong to a club organized for political purposes. The members of this organization call themselves the Junta. They calculated on aid from the soldiers in the event of a revolution. This assistance did not materialize. On the contrary, fifty-three of the Junta party were shot dead by the military. There were about 600 revolutionists in the streets on the night of the 11th inst. A panic seized them when they saw so many of their own party killed, and the determined opposition of the soldiery.

The object of the revolutionists was the murder of Senor Otes, President of Uruguay. For this purpose twenty Sicilians were employed to commit the crime. They were commanded by a desperado named Alotte. The police discovered the plot in time to warn the President. Four of the prominent leaders of the Junta were arrested. The remnants of the band have fled to the country and are keeping up a kind of guerrilla warfare. The police and troops are closely pursuing them, and the revolution for the present is a failure.

Uruguay is a republic. The President is elected for a term of four years. He is assisted in his executive functions by a council of five ministers. The Congress is composed of two houses, consisting of eighteen senators and forty-six representatives. The latter are chosen for terms of three years and the former for six.

Uruguay declared its independence of Brazil in August, 1825, but the Constitution of the republic was not adopted until July, 1830. It might be said that it owes its independence to Great Britain. Montevideo, its principal city, has over 100,000 inhabitants. It commands the entire commercial trade of the country.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & CO.'s trade report for the week ending October 10, 1891, state that business is improving in all Eastern centres. A notable feature in trade is the absence of all speculative excitement in every department. Failures are rather numerous, but are in nearly all cases the results of a long continued strain since the foreign disasters of last November. The volume of trade is, however, large, though prices are low, profits small, and competition severe. Collections are reported slow in some places. It is estimated that $12,000,000 in gold has already arrived from Europe, and nearly $5,000,000 more on the way hither.

In the Northwest wet weather did some damage to unthrashed wheat. Cotton is reported progressing. Iron is firm in tone. Wool at Boston is quiet, but general business is good, with ample supplies of money. At other Eastern points trade is reported fairly active. At Chicago trade thus far this year exceeds that of all previous years.

Receipts of wheat are four times that of last year's, of rye ten times, and of wool double. All through the West and South improvements in trade is general. Heavy receipts of cotton are noted at southern cities.

Speculation in breadstuffs has been less active, but wheat has advanced nearly two per cent. with sales of only 20,000,000 bushels, while corn has declined one and a quarter cents and oats an eighth.

Little change in the supply of currency has been made by the treasury. The volume now in circulation is about 1,600,000,000, a gain of 20,000,000 for September. Labor is well employed. Fear of trouble at Fall River has passed. The coal strike at Pittsburg throws out of employment 10,000 miners.

Business failures for the week numbered were, in the United States, 249 and in Canada thirty. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 195 for the United States and twenty-nine for Canada.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Secretary Tracy of the United States Navy department is reported sick.

Rothschild says that France alone will send $40,000,000 of American wheat during the coming year.

Secretary Noble says that he does not contemplate resigning his place in the Cabinet.

Thomas F. Feery, of Boulder, Colo., has fallen heir to a fortune of $125,000 from an English estate.

Payette, Idaho, is shipping five car loads of wheat on an average every week.

It is said the Hopkins-Stanford will contest is ended. Timothy Hopkins will get about $10,000,000.

A restaurant in Paris has a kettle that will contain 325 quarts, and a frying pan with a capacity for cooking 225 pounds of potatoes.

The presiding elders of the Methodist Council at Washington sits in the chair used by John Wesley while composing his hymns.

It is reported that the National Republican Convention will be held late in May or early in June, 1892, and that San Francisco is suggested as the place for holding it.

James G. Blaine will resume active duty at Washington on October 29 next. The intelligence comes from Mr. Manley, of Augusta, one of the secretary's warm friends.

An attempt was made on the 14th inst to assassinate President Sacasa of Nicaragua. The would-be assassin was a corporal of the palace guard. He will be tried by court martial.

St. Louis has a candidate for a dime museum. There lives a woman in that town who says she is a daughter of Queen Victoria. Her name is Charpot. She was raised in France. St. Louis is still trying to beat off Chicago.

A church in Lower Austria has just received a legacy of 350 florins. It was bequeathed by a merchant of Vienna to atone for his having broken a window during a lesson in catechism when a boy 11 years old.

The London papers say that disaffected Russians are mailing the broken pieces of revolution. They realize, it is said, a political association society organized by Russian refugees in Switzerland and France.

There are three cups of Charles Dickens's old silver. One is an urn, one a merchant, and the third a sheep raised in Australia.

It is announced that a woman is to drive the first nail in the woman's building at the World's Fair in Chicago. It is not stated what will happen when she pounds her fingers.

The poorest church living in England is Wainfleet, Lincolnshire. The person who one shilling and three farthings a week for ministering to 250 people. This is about twenty-eight cents a week.

From the records of Yale College during the past eight years it is shown that non-smokers were twenty per cent. taller than the smokers, twenty-five per cent. heavier, and had sixty-six per cent. more lung capacity.

During the year ending March 31, 1891, the inhabitants of Great Britain consumed 27,821,284 gallons of whisky. In Ireland the consumption of whisky averaged one gallon per head, while in Scotland it was one-and-a-half gallons.

General Flagler, chief of United States Ordnance, is about to establish a laboratory in Pennsylvania for experiments with smokeless powder and high explosives. The enterprise will be conducted under government auspices, and with money from the national treasury.

Mrs. Fannie Hoffman, postmistress of Colbert, Alabama, fired two shots at two prominent men of the town, for declaring her, she was informed, had drawn another twenty from a basket which she carried, and began a second bullade. She was finally lodged in jail, without doing any injury.

Cleghorn, minister of the Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, says that England has no intention of taking possession of his country. He states that there is no disposition on the part of his people to be annexed to the United States. Hawaii will remain an independent kingdom. Cleghorn's daughter is half-apparent.

Jerry Simpson woke at Cleveland on Saturday last. He scored millionaires and monopolists unmercifully. After his speech he accompanied some wealthy Democrats to a restaurant and had a champagne supper. The People's party committee heard of it, and followed Simpson to the eating house, and upbraided him for his boisterous living. Jerry was with stockings and was full of wine. He told the committee to go and take a Turkish bath, he would do just as he pleased.

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