

enough arraignment of "Liberal" rule in this city, perhaps the resolutions adopted by the clergymen of this city will fill the bill. Take them and the Judge's charge together, and nothing is lacking to prove the tendencies of "Liberalism," while the contrast between present conditions and those when "Mormon" influences prevailed is startling to every observer.

The statement that "animalism" has been taught to any one, young or old, by "Mormon" leaders or in "Mormon" doctrine, is so grossly untrue as to be grotesque in its villainy. Chastity is inherent to "Mormonism." Unchastity has been the most fruitful cause of apostasy. When polygamy was taught and practised, it was under restrictions that no *Tribune* scribe could either appreciate or subscribe to. And in those places "where Gentile influences have never had any control," the people can now leave their doors and windows open or unbarred, and a lady can walk the streets at any hour without fear of molestation, while a lapse from virtue is a rarity and a horror. It was the same in this city before it was invaded by the influences which have crystallized into "Liberalism" as championed by the *Tribune*.

The *Tribune's* statement that until "Liberal" influences began to prevail in this Territory there was not "in all the statutes made by all the Mormon Legislatures that ever sat a penalty for any sexual crime but one," is another rash falsehood the infamy of which can be best exposed by reference to the criminal code, enacted in 1852, which will be found in the Compiled Laws of 1870, page 53. Therein will be found penalties against the various crimes of that character like those in other parts of the country. The *Tribune* writers know all about this, because their present falsehood has been repeatedly refuted by reference to the statute. But their object is to prejudice the visitors to our city, and continue to spread the poison of malevolence which it is their delight to inject into everyone who comes within their reach.

"Mormonism" contains nothing "monstrous" in its teachings or its spirit. But the misrepresentation to which it has been perpetually subject by the authors of the falsehoods we have here exposed has been indeed "monstrous," and by any other people than the "Mormons" would not have been tolerated for a day. But it has gone on for years, to the detriment of the material interests and progress of this city and Territory and probably will continue while those to whom it is sweeter than their daily food and almost as con-

genial as their daily drink, either go to their own place or are silenced by the power of decent public sentiment.

If there is anything wrong in Judge Zane's charge, if anything presented as a fact is not true, let it be exposed. But froth and fury and a reiteration of old fables to influence the minds of our distinguished visitors against the "Mormon" people, who delight to do them honor, we are sure will have no weight with men who see and think for themselves, and we leave the matter for their consideration without any fear as to the result.

#### RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.

HAROLD FREDERICK, writing in the *New York Times*, says that in attempting to deal satisfactorily with the Jewish persecution in Russia, it would be like attempting to write a whole *Encyclopedæ Britannica*. People talk glibly of Pan-Slavism who really know not what it means. Some imagine that it comprehends the seizure of Bulgaria and Servia by Russia. Mr. Frederick is of opinion that Pan-Slavism means the complete ignoring of the civilization of Western Europe, and a return to Russianism as interpreted and expounded by Peter the Great. He says "one must go to Moscow to comprehend the strength of this feeling and the tremendous fascination it has for the Russian mind." This might or might not be interpreted to mean a retrogression in civilization, or it might mean a nationalism based on Slavic ideas, tastes and literature, with a civilization the peculiar outgrowth of these agencies.

C. J. Prince, of Boston, traveled extensively in Russia during the present summer. He returned home about two weeks ago, and in an article in the *Boston Herald* describes his experiences in the land of the Czar. He visited Moscow, St. Petersburg and Warsaw, and made special inquiries relating to the treatment of Jews.

He says distinctly that the political condition of Russia is greatly exaggerated in regard to the suppression of free speech and so on. He was received everywhere the same as at home. No restraints were placed on him with regard to travel. He says that he saw Jews attending to their ordinary business the same as Russians and no distinction made. He further says that there has not been a law passed in fifty years applying specially to Jews. The laws which were passed a long time ago relating to the restriction of certain classes of Jews to certain prescribed limits, fell into disuse, and it was found that these classes had

penetrated every section of the empire.

Mr. Prince thinks that much of the ill-feeling against Jews arises from the sharp dealings of the money-lenders, who are not over scrupulous about closing a mortgage on a piece of land. In country districts the peasantry entertain an intense dislike for Jews, because of the very business of lending. He closes his article with the following words:

"Altogether, although I don't think that Russia is a model country, I think she is doing very well, considering the elements with which she has to deal. I think the Czar a good man, who is trying his best to make his country safe, pleasant and prosperous. That the stories that all the Jews have been compelled to leave the country are false is easily proved by the fact that three weeks ago, when I was there, I saw thousands and thousands of them, all busy at their usual occupations, and evidently in no fear of disturbance."

It appears as if Mr. Prince, who is a literary celebrity, has been manipulated by the Russian officials. The Czar is aware of the strong feeling created against him throughout Europe, on account of his anti-semitic operations. He is likely to take every opportunity afforded of gaining the goodwill of literary people in order to have his position placed before the world in the most favorable light possible.

The fact, that there was been a revival of the most barbarous persecution of the Jews in Russia can neither be hidden nor properly palliated. The Hebrews who are expelled from that country do not as a rule belong to the money-lending class, as might be inferred from the remarks of Mr. Prince, but to the industrial ranks. This is proved by the character of the shiploads of refugees who have been arriving almost weekly for a long time at the port of Leith, where they are met by committees representing humane societies, who minister to their comfort during their brief stay at that town. From there the companies are transported by rail to Glasgow, whence they are shipped to the United States and other parts of the world.

The condition of these people compelled to flee from the country of their birth is, as a rule, most pitiable. Many of them are plundered before their departure and subjected to various indignities. Their countenances indicate, by their expression, great mental anxiety as well as the effects of physical hardship.

The way in which the Jewish race has recently been thrust upon the attention of the whole world forms a phenomenal subject connected with the closing scenes of the nineteenth century. The