

That fact ended the career of the car horse and now he is only used in Way-back and on a few lines in New York, which is "notoriously slow" in adopting new ideas and inventions. Electricity is to be used to the freight and pleasure traffic of cities, and it will do it so cheaply and rapidly that the coal carts, the delivery wagon, the milk wagon, the furniture wagon and all other kinds of vehicles will be impelled by it, instead of drawn by horses. The conclusion is reached that the time in which this will happen is probably much nearer than one might suppose.

A confirmatory circumstance is found in the decided cheapness of ordinary horseflesh in Utah and elsewhere, but more particularly in the extreme north-western states, Oregon and Washington especially. In both of these horses became so low in price that it did not pay to keep them, and they were slaughtered in droves and the flesh sent to the French market and wherever else there was a demand. Of course the blooded animals, the racer, the little Shetland and some of the common kind for ordinary work around farms and for drayage in teams will linger for some time; but steam and electricity may even drive these latter to the wall before this generation runs out.

THE ZIONISTS.

The "News" has endeavored to keep its readers a jour with the progress of the so-called Zionist movement, which seems destined to become one of absorbing interest before long. A second congress of representative Jews has just been held in Basle, and the proceedings proved the fact that the interest in the aims and purposes of the Zionists have been growing both among Jews and Christians, and also—what is of immense importance—that both the German emperor and the sultan of Turkey take a friendly interest in the efforts of the Hebrews to gather in the land of their fathers. There are unmistakable signs that Providence is leading the way for the return of the exiles.

Among the delegates to this congress, the press dispatches tell us, were some of the most prominent men of the Jewish race in this generation. There were Dr. Nordau, the sociologist; Dr. Herzl, statesman and editor of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse; Dr. Dembo, the famous Russian scientist; Aaron Marcus, known to the Galicians as the Jewish Tolstoi; Prof. Mandelstamm, the eminent physician from Kiev; Dr. Gaster, chief rabbi of the Portuguese Jews of England; Bernard Lazare, the indomitable defender of Dreyfus in Paris; Rabbi Rulk, formerly of the Prussian town of Memel, through whose hospital doors long processions of Jewish exiles from Russia have gone to every part of the earth; Brainin of Berlin and Sokolof of Warsaw, both gifted Hebrew poets; a delegate from the Argentine Republic, who said he hoped that the Jewish settlers of Baron Hirsch's colony in Argentina might journey from this present Zion to the Zion of their fathers in Palestine; a brilliant Jewish advocate of Bialystock, who has given up his profession for the sake of spreading the movement among his people; a gifted physician from Russian Poland, who has given 8,000 precious volumes to Abarhanel library at Jerusalem, accepting rare books at all times in place of fees, and thus enriching his already precious gift.

Among the delegates, it is stated, was a representative of the German emperor, whose duty it was to report

to him the proceedings of the congress, and through this representative the emperor gave the congress to understand that it was his purpose to spend some time in the Jewish colony in Jaffa during the visit to the Holy land this summer. The congress during the session sent a telegram of congratulation to the Yildiz Kiosk at Constantinople, and the sultan immediately replied to this in terms conveying his good will to the delegates. These facts are most significant. The sultan at present is leaning on Germany for support more than on any other European power. Should the German emperor be moved upon to take the Zionists under his protection, the sultan would be ready to grant them every reasonable concession. The political obstacles to their gathering would then be removed. The congress, therefore, wisely decided not to encourage Jewish immigration to Palestine, until the sultan's official sanction for their plans has been obtained.

One of the steps taken by this congress was to authorize the establishment of a bank with a capitalization of \$10,000,000, one million of which has already been subscribed. It was stated that this sum had mostly been promised by poor Jews in every country of the world, who are looking forward to the time when the redemption of the Holy Land shall take place.

Apart from the Zionist movement, Baron Rotschild has undertaken to build a number of factories in Jerusalem, where Jews can obtain employment. This is much needed for the Hebrews who have already settled in Palestine.

It is impossible to reflect upon these proceedings without being strongly impressed with the conviction that the Spirit of the Almighty is moving upon the children of men for the fulfillment of all that which has been spoken by ancient and modern Prophets in regard to the chosen race. They are the signs of the times, indicating a new epoch in the world's history as surely as the dawn tells of the coming day. They are an assurance to the watchmen on the towers of Zion that the long night is rapidly passing, and a call to the Saints of the Most High to awake and arise for renewed activity in the cause of God. They are a testimony to the truth of the message that was heralded to the earth in this age, as a prelude to the coming of the Prince of Peace and the establishment of His government.

"Down the dark future, through dark generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter, and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say peace."
"Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies.
But beautiful as song of the immortals
The holy melodies of Love arise."

AN EMPRESS ASSASSINATED.

A bulletin received this morning, September 10, announces the cruel assassination of the Empress of Austria at a hotel in Geneva, Switzerland. The details of the fiendish deed are not at the present writing obtained, but it seems that the assassin was an anarchist who plunged a stiletto into the heart of the queen. The Empress Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie was the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria and was married to Emperor Francis Joseph in 1854. She was a cousin on her mother's

side to the king of Bavaria.

It is utterly impossible to understand the motive that prompted the brute in human form to plunge his murderous knife into the heart of the noble lady. Her life has been, as far as it was in her power to make it so, a blessing to the people, and with her imperial consort she enjoyed the esteem and love of her subjects. The blow was undoubtedly aimed at the aged Austrian ruler whose crime—from an anarchistic point of view—is that he wears a crown, and the steel must have pierced his heart at the same time it found its way to that of his beloved queen. Francis Joseph is already weighed down with years, with cares and sorrows, and this last—the greatest of all—must bring to the ground the majestic oak that so long has braved the raging tempests. To accomplish this must have been the object of the demon that murdered the imperial lady. The sympathy of the whole civilized world is with the Austrian emperor in this supreme hour of affliction.

Some advocates of anarchy denounce the murderous deeds of their associates, but no amount of sophistry can conceal the fact that the doctrines promulgated by that class of "reformers" lead directly to just such acts of brutal violence. All anarchists regard human laws and regulations as inimical to liberty, and it cannot be surprising to find as a result of the promulgation of this principle that men and women with the instincts of beasts resort to murder. But a system responsible for such deeds must be crushed. Society has a right to protect itself against it, just as it has a right and a duty to protect itself against rattlesnakes and man-eating tigers. Even the sacred mantle of liberty must be torn to pieces when it is made the covering of crime.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The collapse of the great Leiter wheat deal is becoming a somewhat remote subject in this age of swiftly-forming climaxes, but the lessons which it imparted will not fade all at once. As this paper said in speaking of the subject before the reverse came, it was to some extent a gambling scheme and for that reason if no other to be frowned down, but that is not all there is of the subject by any means. Such means of bargain and sale are a detriment to the farmers, who first of all must depend upon a steady and reliable as well as an active market, because they are not presumed to keep pace with the fluctuations of a fevered condition of things, but to have a reasonably clear idea of what their possessions are worth to them at given times; otherwise, while they may occasionally drop in on the high tide, this will be very rare indeed and nine times out of ten they will "hit the market" when the ebb sets in, which always equalizes things in its way by going as far in the reverse direction.

An authority on this subject is the Springfield Republican, which points out that an artificially high price would cause the granaries of the world to be swept clean of old wheat, which would otherwise have been held back and perhaps never marketed at all, and in the resulting demoralization prices must fall to an unnaturally low level. The Financial Chronicle of New York now takes this view of the case, but goes altogether too far in attributing the present low price of wheat entirely, or in great part, to the Leiter operations. The best proof that this is an extreme measurement of the consequences of the Leiter corner is to be found in the fact that wheat prices in 1892, under very similar conditions, aside from the corner, fell to an aver-