

Another Russian paper does not hesitate to say that the Sublime Porte assumes an appearance of reconciliation and peace only in order to be able to continue its violence in Armenia and Crete. It is also reported that the czar not long ago told Lobanoff that it was imperative to end the situation in Turkey. He could not suffer it to continue until perhaps the last Christian had been slaughtered. These expressions indicate the tide of public opinion, and it is probable that the new Russian minister of foreign affairs will have to take a stand in accordance therewith.

Russia is directly interested. It is a generally recognized principle that no great power can tolerate perpetual disturbances in neighboring countries to the annoyance of the border population. When a government proves itself unable to maintain law and order, it has no justification for existence and must yield to stronger and better organized governments. Recent events in Constantinople and the continued disturbances in various parts of Turkey afford ample justification for the leading powers of Europe to step in and give to the sorely afflicted country a more satisfactory form of government.

FREDERICK H. AUERBACH.

The news of the death of Frederick H. Auerbach comes as a shock to the people of this State, who realize a severe loss in the sudden taking away of one of the foremost men among them. Only a few days ago, Mr. Auerbach, although he had reached the sixtieth milestone, was apparently in the best of health and good for another score of years in active life. He had gone on a business trip to New York, and not until a few hours before the sad news of his death came was there any intimation of illness; then the tidings which startled his relatives and friends speedily culminated in the news that the attack of appendicitis, which had come upon him suddenly and for which an operation had been performed, had wrought its deadly work, and a highly esteemed man, honored and admired for his business ability and integrity, and beloved for his kind and charitable disposition and actions, had passed into the great beyond.

For over thirty years Mr. Auerbach has been a well known merchant in this State, and during the entire time his name has been a synonym for business capacity and honor. He was the founder of the mercantile establishment of F. Auerbach & Brother, and in connection therewith held, up to the hour of death, the position of the leading Hebrew business man in the State. It was not alone on his qualifications as a business man in the conduct of his private affairs that he reached the high place he occupies in the esteem of the people; but the versatility and force of his public-spiritedness brought him into intimate association with almost every leading enterprise here for the benefit of the community in general; his clear judgment, his warm enthusiasm, and his abiding faith in and love for Utah as shown in his works more than his words, all were recognized and brought to him a fullness of public confidence

of which any man might be proud. Further than this, his marked kindness and magnanimity, displayed in liberally and widely distributed charities of which he made no ostentation but which he preferred to perform in a quiet way, reveal an element in his character which merited the affectionate feeling with which he was generally regarded. In his departure, the Chamber of Commerce of this city loses its president and one of its chief supporters and most active workers; the State is deprived of one of its foremost men in business and other affairs; and many who have been the recipients of his bounty must bid farewell to a noble benefactor.

The bereaved brother and other relatives of Mr. Auerbach have the deep and sincere sympathy of the whole community in the loss they are called to sustain. And while the burden is heavy, there is consolation in realizing the fact that the three-score years of life which "Fred" Auerbach passed on earth have been full of energy and usefulness, and that the world is better for his having lived in it.

BONDS PAYABLE IN COIN.

Several Salt Lake City subscribers to the News affix their signatures to the following request, dated September 2:

Will you kindly state through the columns of your valuable paper whether the bonds of the United States are payable in gold or in coin.

If any are made payable in gold, when were they issued and how much?

All the outstanding bonds of the United States are made payable in coin; none, by the terms thereof, are made payable in gold. An attempt was made at the time of the last issue to obtain an authorization for a gold issue, but Congress refused, and the bonds of that time were made as all others sold by the government, and as required by law, payable in coin. Because of the effort to make gold bonds, many people got the idea that such were actually issued, but they were not. The statement has been made frequently in speeches that the government was in honor bound to pay its bonds in gold, and this misled many people to the view that most of the bonds were, by their express terms, payable in the yellow metal. But the latter is not the case. The basis for claiming, in the speeches referred to, that they should be so paid was that gold was the coin of their purchase money; but the government can pay in either coin if it chooses, and the fear that free silver will mean that the payment is to be made in silver coin is one of the bases for the cry of "repudiation"—not that any actual repudiation is intended or thought of. The United States has no outstanding gold bonds; all are payable in coin.

GREAT BRITAIN has sent fourteen warships to the Levant. That is an immense fleet for the Turkish waters, and means that something of unusual interest is afoot. What it is may not develop for a few days, but there is a certainty that England feels its great importance in hurrying such a large squadron forward.

ONE OF THE SIGNS.

The influence of the Jewish race on civilized mankind is of incalculable importance, and the fact is gradually dawning upon those who give the subject any thought. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions under which they have existed almost everywhere—or perhaps on account of these conditions—they alone of all ancient nations have preserved their identity and purity as a race, and their presence in the world has always been a factor in its development, particularly when great changes were on the program.

The gradually increasing power and influence of the Hebrews at the present time are among the noteworthy signs of the age. The ancient promise once given to their ancestor, that in his seed all the nations of the earth should be blessed, may yet be fulfilled in the part they are destined to play in the immediate history of this world. They represent, says a writer on the subject quoted in the Literary Digest, the one eastern nation that is in constant and immediate touch with every part of the West. While they have preserved their own nationality in a way and under such difficulties, as have affected no other nation in history, they have still to a very great extent become mixed up with the social life of every other nation of any pretense to civilization upon the face of the earth. And when to this fact is added the fact that they have come down from the earliest antiquity as an unmixed race, if any credence is to be given to the theory of heredity, we can not but believe that their influence will be felt in every future development of sociology to a very marked degree.

Unquestionably the mission of the Hebrews is not yet fulfilled. The day of their independence as a nation in the land of their fathers is looked forward to with much confidence, and when this has come to pass and the Lord again dwells in the tents of Shem, then that mission will be better understood and more appreciated. The affairs in the Orient just now certainly seem to indicate that the time may be near for the removal of all obstacles to a return of the faithful Jews to their own inheritance.

William Gardner, who was formerly prominent at San Jose, Cal., as a dealer in fruit lands and a dealer of fruit, committed suicide Friday afternoon by shooting himself through the brain. The deceased was a native of New Hampshire, 68 years of age. For some time he has been suffering greatly from chronic ailments, and despondency over his condition was the cause of the suicide. Gardner was a man of considerable means.

Miss Galgant, Miss Leahy and another young woman were in the ocean bathing at Santa Monica canyon, Cal., when all three got beyond their depth and were in serious trouble. No one was near to help and the struggle went on several minutes when Charles Strong, an employe at Long wharf, chanced to come in sight of them. Without stopping to throw off any clothing he plunged in, and, after a hard struggle, rescued all three.