

members and friends of the Society Chovevei Zion, being of Russian and Polish birth, now resident in London, many of us naturalized British subjects, solicit your lordship's good offices to bring the following petition under the notice of the most noble, the Marquis of Salisbury, who sitteth first among the rulers of the kingdom.

With grateful hearts we acknowledge that we have found a resting place for the sole of our foot in this island of the sea, and breathe the breath of freedom among a people that loveth justice. For the Word of God is precious in the sight of the inhabitants of the land, that Word which speaks to all who have ears to hear and a heart to understand: Have we not all one Father, hath not one God created us? But happily placed as we are, how can we endure to see the evil that has come upon our people, who are left forsaken in the hand of their enemies, and how can we endure to see the destruction of our kindred?

At this very moment three millions of our brethren-in-faith are plunged in the depth of misery. The waters are come in unto their soul; they sink in deep mire, where there is no standing. Their life hangs constantly in doubt before them. Every day brings its burden of fresh sorrows, so that in the morning they say, Would it were evening, and in the evening, Would it were morning! Plague after plague smites them, and the last troubles make the former ones to be forgotten. Buffeted and reproached, they are being hunted from their habitations and the house of their fathers, where many of them have lived since their birth. They are being driven into the Pale of Settlement, into townships already full to overflowing with the seed of Israel, only to stumble each man over his fellow, and to perish together in hunger and thirst and nakedness, and the want of all things.

Is there no cure for the wound of the daughter of Zion? In the hour of our tribulation our eyes and hearts turn to the land where our fathers dwelt, each man under his vine and under his fig tree. Many of those who are outcasts from the north country yearn to return to the Holy Land. They love the very stones and favor the dust thereof; and they would deem themselves blessed indeed if they were permitted to till the sacred soil. If at this moment the ground is barren in parts, and refuses to yield its produce, we know it is the hand of man that has wrought the evil. The hand of man shall remedy it. We beseech the governors of this land, to help our afflicted and down-trodden brethren, to help them, not with the sword, but with the friendly service it is in their power to render. Let them open their mouth in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. Let them be their advocate with the government of Russia so that it may make their departure easy, and with the government of Turkey that it may enable them to dwell in safety, and acquire possession at a just price of parcels of land for cultivation and for the rearing of cattle, in Palestine and the districts surrounding it. The children of Israel who have prospered in this and other lands will not shut their hand against their poorer brethren. And the restored of Israel will

not belie the hopes that may be formed of them; those that trust in them will not be put to shame. For in all ages, even when their yoke was heaviest, Israelites have been mindful of the wise man's exhortation. My son, fear thou the Lord and the king, and have honored and obeyed the teaching of their Rabbis. The law of the land is law for us.

My lord, let but our request be granted us, and who shall say whether we may not be privileged to see with the eye of flesh what the inspired messenger of God beheld with the eye of the spirit, that the Lord will comfort Zion? He will comfort all her waste places, and make her desert like Eden, and her wilderness like the garden of the Lord.

Mr. E. H. D'Avigdor advocated the passage of a resolution supporting the petition. He said: There is one reason above all others affecting Palestine which makes it the land to which the Jews will turn, and that is because it is their own land, their mother land. America may be more promising, and contain more opportunities for gaining wealth, but it is not their own land. Besides, it is farther off even than England from Palestine, and they wish to go nearer, and not farther away. In Palestine the Jews will observe the Sabbath as the Sabbath of the land, the holydays as the holydays of the land. The idea of the present is the colonization of Palestine by Russian Jews, but these will not be alone, for there are numbers of Jews in England who will gladly embrace the opportunity of going to Palestine. These are not alone among the poor, but there are also those among the wealthy who would realize their possessions and accompany the first colony which proceeds to Palestine in the line of that consummation hoped and prayed for by the truly devout among Jews everywhere, and now to be worked for until success is achieved.

Col. Goldsmid and Messrs. S. Singer, Herman Landau and Joseph Prag also strongly supported the resolution, which was passed without a dissenting vote, amid enthusiastic applause, and the meeting dispersed.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

At West Jordan, on Tuesday, June 23, an enthusiastic meeting was held, the speakers being Barlow Ferguson and James Devine. The large hall was completely filled. Music was furnished by the brass band of West Jordan. Speakers of the Democratic party had already visited the settlement and quite a laugh was raised by a voice from the crowd replying in answer to Mr. Ferguson's question as to which party they belonged to "We are all Democrats." Mr. Ferguson, in his forcible way, explained the Republican views on the tariff question, and was listened to with the deepest attention. The speaker stated that if the tariff on foreign lead were removed, in his opinion nine-tenths of the mines of Utah would close.

James Devine followed and gave many points and endeavored to show why the workmen should be Republicans and gave a thorough exposition of the principles of Republicanism.

AT SANDY.

An immense crowd gathered at the platform and an outdoor meeting was held. James Cushing was elected chairman, and H. E. Frost secretary of the meeting. George M. Cannon and E. B. Critchlow were the speakers, addressing the meeting in the order named.

The remarks were attentively listened to by the large audience, and the points made seemed to be pretty well understood and received. A committee consisting of A. J. Cushing, Samuel Perry and H. E. Frost was appointed to attend to the organization of a club in that precinct.

AT UNION.

The people of the thriving little settlement of Union filled the large "Co-op Hall" at that place at the Republican meeting Monday night. The Union Central Band discoursed excellent music, and the remarks of the speakers were attentively listened to.

Mr. Willard C. Burgon was elected chairman and Thomas H. Walk, secretary.

Mr. Harmel Pratt was the first speaker and lucidly narrated the history of the Republican and Democratic parties and showed the position assumed by each. The status of the tariff question was also shown by Mr. Pratt in a way to impress its importance on the audience.

E. B. Critchlow, in opening, stated that for the first time he had heard the question raised as to what would be the ultimate action of Republicans who were formerly members of the "Liberal" party. For himself, and he believed he voiced the sentiment of all occupying that position, he could say that believing as he did in the absolute good faith of all engaged in the movement to divide upon National political lines, so far as he and his associates are concerned the movement is here to stay. In a vigorous and effective style the speaker portrayed the views of the two parties, Democrats and Republicans, and urged all to carefully weigh the principles of both, and stated that when this is done he felt sure the Republicans would have a majority in Utah. Mr. Critchlow was frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

Mr. George M. Cannon was the closing speaker and alluded to the erroneous idea which had been thrown out by some that all "Mormons" were Democrats. He also repudiated the idea that every Republican is of necessity a "Liberal." He compared the treatment of the "Mormons" by both political parties and recognized the fair and also the unfair course adopted by both at different times. The "Mormon" people were not warranted in expecting more at the hands of the Democrats than at the hands of the Republicans. In comparing the principles of the two parties he said Utah must of necessity accept the doctrine of a practical tariff, and read the expressed views of the fourteen mines here paying, he claimed, over \$100,000 per month for labor alone. The speaker read the following statement of R. C. Chambers, superintendent of the "Ontario" mine:

"If Congress should admit raw materials free of duty, or remove, or materially reduce the present tariff on foreign lead, the effect upon the mine