

is much the same. In the very capital of the German empire, a periodical is being published with the openly professed object of effecting the exclusion of the Jews from all business departments, and eventually expulsion from the country. And these anti-semitic agitations are gradually gaining in strength. When this can be carried on in Germany, among the boasted leaders of the culture of the world, what else can be expected in semi-barbaric Russia?

But the *Jewish Chronicle* points out the right remedy, when it intimates that the Jews will have to consider the propriety of organizing a movement for emigration. It is sure that with their peculiarities they will hardly escape more or less persecution until they settle in a country where either liberty rules supreme or they will be in the majority and consequently able to govern their own affairs.

Palestine is certainly the land of the Hebrews, and to this country they should direct their steps. The country is now open to them. Its soil yields in abundance when properly cultivated. Its position, touching almost three large continents, adapts it for a business centre of the greatest importance.

Should the persecution of the Jews in Russia be the cause of an immigration on a large scale of that people into Palestine, as it is likely to prove, we may acknowledge the hand of Providence in this persecution, turning what is apparently evil to a positive good and aiding in the fulfilment of prophecy.

CONFIRMATION OF SCRIPTURE.

A special to the San Francisco *Chronicle* from New Haven, Connecticut, contains the following purported confirmation of the Scripture statements about the standing still of the sun in the days of Joshua, and of the sun's shadow going backward in the time of Ahaz. The first is to be found in Joshua x, 12-14; the second in 11 Kings, xx, 9-11:

Lieutenant Charles A. L. Totten, of Yale faculty, is still pursuing his ingenious Biblical studies and now announces a fresh result of his investigations. Some time ago he applied his mathematical science to the identification of Joshua's long day. This time his studies have been directed to the only other stoppage of time recorded in the Bible, the reversion of the sun's shadow on the dial of Ahaz. This incident he regards as much more notable than the stoppage of time at the battle of Beth Horon. There, according to the record, the sun stood still, or as our modern

science would put it, the earth stopped its revolution. The record in this case is that the sun actually went back, that is, as could be said now, the revolution of the earth was reversed. Lieutenant Totten now announces that he has fixed the exact time of this wonderful event and that it fits into the astronomical record. The story of this event, which occurred in the fifteenth year of Hezekiah's reign, is told in Kings, Chronicles and Isaiah. In the twentieth chapter of 11 Kings, in the first eleven verses the account is found.

Professor Totten identifies the day upon which this happened as the 1,202,744th from the creation, Wednesday the eighteenth day of the first civil, the seventh sacred month of the year 3293 A.M. He states that the biblical elements fix the sun dial incident at the absolute instant of autumn equinox, 2596 years ago, reckoning from the approaching equinox of September 22nd, 1890. The event took place at high noon of that day, or about seven and one-half minutes before 12 o'clock that day.

This would be just at the time when the dial would be watched by a great number of people for the autumnal equinox, which marked the beginning of a new year, and the exact instant that the sun stood squarely at the zenith would be looked for with great interest in making the reckoning for the new year. A most interesting result of this computation in Professor Totten's eyes is its connection with the delay of Joshua at the battle of Beth Horon. That he figured out to be exactly twenty-three and one-third hours long. The stoppage of time at the dial of Ahaz was forty minutes. The two together made exactly one day, and he claims sets the calendar right. The moon, though involved in this latter incident, was not mentioned because she was just short of her entrance into her fourth quarter, and was therefore at that moment below the eastern horizon.

THE CITY TAXES.

There were a large number of protesting tax payers in attendance at the session of the board of equalization August 25. The city council, however, was but slimly represented, at that hour, only Mayor Scott, Councilmen Lynn, Pembroke, Spafford, Wolstenholme, Pendleton, Noble and Pickard being present. These did not make a quorum, and the mayor waited some time in the hope that another member might stray in, but they didn't stray worth a cent. Finally his Honor summoned Marshal Young, who was dispatched to summon absentees. In about half an hour the marshal returned with Councilman Karriek, whom he found at the theatre. The patrol wagon then went out, and shortly before 10 o'clock Councilman Heath was brought in.

The investigations showed that the valuations of Assessor Clute were in nearly every case much in advance of the county assessor's valuation, and the increase in one case over last year was simply appalling.

Mrs. E. S. Barney owned a lot near the corner of North Temple and Main Street, which she purchased in 1888 for \$2500. In 1889 the assessor's valuation was \$1500. This year Mr. Clute's valuation was \$14,300. The lady considered this

jump somewhat startling and rather stunned Mr. Clute by asking him if he would like to buy it at its own valuation, but the assessor did not jump at the chance.

Mrs. Sarah West was the owner of a lot in the Eleventh Ward, and last year her city tax was \$9. This year the tax on the same property was \$79. Upon investigation Mr. Clute discovered an error in making the assessment.

Mrs. Emily H. Woodmansee owned several pieces of property, which was valued by Mr. Clute at \$70,200, while the valuation of the county assessor was \$34,000. One of these pieces, a lot in block 36, plat B, was valued last year at \$500. No improvements had been made, and yet the valuation this year was \$6350, over twelve times what it was in 1889. Mrs. Woodmansee's showing rather startled the honorable board, and no one ventured to make any explanation.

Mrs. James Coult owned a lot in the Eleventh Ward which was valued at \$12,000. The lady promptly listed her property at Clute's figures, but it went begging. Then she knocked off a thousand, but no one wanted the snap, and Mrs. Coult withdrew.

John Blakemore owned some property in the Eighteenth Ward, which was assessed at \$22,700. He considered this excessive.

Alex. Burt owned a lot in block 47, plat A, which was valued at \$16,000. He considered this a little too high.

Burr Frost thought the valuation of \$36,000 on his Eighth Ward property was too high; it was \$10,000 better than the county valuation.

Henry Heath was prepared to prove that Clute's assessment was double what it ought to be. On a lot 7½x10, the valuation was \$18,400, while the county assessor valued it at \$8,000. But this was not all. When the boom was at its height, he sold a lot 10x20, adjoining the one in question, for \$22,000, so that this valuation was about double what he actually sold the property for.

Mr. Heath thought boom prices were high enough to base a tax valuation on, and he objected most decidedly to Mr. Clute's going beyond that.

Mr. Clute stated that a corner east of Heath's property had brought an offer of \$63,000, which was refused, and Mr. Heath need not think he was trying to rob him.

Mr. Heath—Well, it seems to me that is exactly what you are doing.

The discussion was getting somewhat animated, when a motion to adjourn until tonight cut it short.

The following persons asked for relief on account of their inability to pay taxes:

Mrs. Morris, Seventeenth Ward, \$13.60; Mrs. B. Shaw, Eleventh Ward, \$38; Mrs. S. A. McMaster, Eleventh Ward, \$17; Mrs. Mary A. Tuttle, Nineteenth Ward \$6.90; Mrs. C. Siddons, Twelfth Ward, \$12.40; Catherine Forseth, Sixteenth Ward, \$14.40; Mrs. J. Fairclough, Fifth