

## EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Tuesday, June 12, 1882.

### THE JEWS MOVING TO JUDEA.

THE movement which has been inaugurated in Europe for the colonization of Palestine by the Jews, continues to attract great interest and bids fair to open the way for the fulfillment of ancient prophecy. The Bible contains numerous predictions concerning the scattering of Israel because of transgression. But the promises of a final restoration are more numerous and detailed than the threatenings of dispersion. The evil foretold has been experienced. Israel has become a nation and a byword among all nations. Why should not the blessing be realized as well as the curse?

There are many people who admit the verification of the words of the prophets in the sufferings and sorrows of the Hebrew race, and the possibility of the gathering of the Jews in the latter days to the land of their fathers in further fulfillment of prophecy. But they do not know when the event will take place, and have no guide to point out the period when it may be expected. The Book of Mormon, however, supplies the needed information. It corroborates the sayings of the seers concerning Judah's redemption, and gives the sign of the time for the accomplishment of the good work. In many parts of that book the restoration of Jerusalem is foretold, and we will make a quotation or two which bear pointedly on the subject. In the Third Book of Nephi the declarations of Jesus to the Nephites after His resurrection are recorded. Referring to the prophecies of Isaiah he said:

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, all these things shall surely come, even as the Father hath commanded me. Then shall this people which the Father has covenanted with His people be fulfilled; and then shall Jerusalem be inhabited again with my people, and it shall be the land of their inheritance." Chap. xx, v. 46.

And in another place:

"And I will remember the covenant which I have made with my people, and I have covenanted with them that I would gather them together in mine own due time; that I would bring them again to the land of their fathers which is the land of Jerusalem, which is the promised land unto them forever, saith the Father." (v. 29.)

The time for the fulfillment of this promise was also given by the Savior in the same connection. After declaring that his words then spoken should be brought forth out of the dust to the Gentiles, and by them taken to the remnants left on this land, that is the present race of American Indians—the descendants of the people to whom the Savior was speaking, he said:

"And when these things come to pass that I have said, begin to know these things, it shall be a sign unto them, that they may know that the work of the Father hath already commenced unto the fulfilling of the covenant which he hath made unto the people who are of the house of Israel." (Chapter xxi, v. 7.)

"Yes, they shall go out from all nations; and they shall not go out in haste, nor go by flight, for I will go before them, saith the Father and I will be their rearward."

The coming forth of the Book of Mormon, its translation and the preaching of its truths to all nations, the gathering of the Saints, the persecutions they have endured, are all events portrayed in the book, and evidences of its divinity. And the fact that now, when the remnants left of the land are beginning to come to a knowledge of their forefathers, to learn that they are a remnant of the House of Israel, to understand the gospel of Christ and to forsake their savagery and learn to serve the Lord, the way is actually being prepared for the Jews to re-occupy the land of Palestine, is another proof of the divine origin of the Book which has foretold these things in the plainest language. And if we wish for further information of the purposes of the Almighty concerning the events that are shortly to take place upon the earth, it can be obtained by searching in humility and faith the pages of the Book of Mormon.

As we have stated in other articles, the Latter-day Saints are intensely interested in the work of the Jewish restoration. It is part of the programme of the latter day work which they are called and which is their special mission. They are as sure that it will be accomplished, as are they that the Lord has gathered them from among the nations to build up Zion, and at the proper time to establish a New Jerusalem upon this western continent.

"The work of the Father" has commenced among many of the tribes of the Lamanites, by vision, by the spirit poured out from on high, by the softening of their hearts and the open manifestations of His power to their repentance and reclamation. And this is a sign that the movement now going on in Europe looking to the colonization of the Jews in Palestine is in the line of the preparation for that restoration promised in the Book of Mormon as well as by the ancient Hebrew prophets.

The Jewish World reports, "Considerable activity in regard to the colonization movement from all sides." That in Jaffa a society has been formed for the purpose of advising the intending settlers, at its head being Mr. H. Amralak, consular agent for Great Britain. That at Alexandria a meeting of Jewish notabilities, presided over by Mr. Joseph Goss, a leading banker of that city, has been held, at which those present pledged themselves to raise a fund of £5,000, wherewith to assist Jews of Russia to settle in Palestine. And that in Roumania the eagerness which is being displayed by the Jews to emigrate to the Holy Land is increasing from day to day. At the Great Synagogue in Jassy a mass meeting, at and by upwards of 8,000 persons, was recently held to hear an address of the Rabbi Tivleber in furtherance of the movement.

The Sultan has given permission to the exiled Russian Jews to settle in Palestine, and Mr. Hirsch Braun, a merchant of Elizabethgrad, has arrived in London to appeal for guidance and aid in the colonization of Palestine on the part of one hundred and fifty families of Elizabethgrad, amounting to about 900 persons, who have raised a fund of 30,000 roubles for the purpose of migrating to the Holy Land where they propose to acquire land. The occupations of one hundred of the families are set out in a detailed list, from which it appears that many of them are agriculturists, others are mechanics exercising various arts and industries, while others are dealers, and one or two are merchants doing business on an extensive scale, and able to dispose of considerable sums, 80,000 or 100,000 roubles each.

M. Levantin, the Commissioner sent out to the Holy Land by the combined Olessa and Kremenchug Societies, for the purpose of surveying the country with a view to colonization, has furnished a report which is interesting, not only for the information it conveys, but also as illustrative of the practical and thoroughly business-like manner in which the Russian delegates are performing their tasks.

He states that there would be no difficulty whatever in obtaining land in Palestine, either from individuals or the Government. It would, however, be far cheaper, if a considerable number of families combined together to form a colony so that they could purchase one large tract from the Government. The ordinary price of land ranges from two to fifteen francs per Dunam. Water is obtained from wells and rivulets in some places, whilst in others rain water is used. Most of the villages are situated on hills. Timber for building purposes is imported from foreign countries, and charcoal is used for fuel, the price of the latter being one franc per Russian Pud. The climate of the country is salubrious, and Europeans soon become accustomed to it. Two crops are gathered in the year, the winter produce being barley, wheat and vegetables, that of the summer, cotton and fruit.

"The Jewish World" further states: "We learn that most of the Commissioners who have been dispatched to Palestine for the purpose of exploring the country with a view to colonization have sent in reports to their respective societies, and that all of them hold out good prospects to intending emigrants."

A writer to the New York Evening Post says:

The dominant idea of the Eastern Jew, whatever be that of his co-religionists in western countries, is to return to Palestine. This is the observation of Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, who is occupying himself in a colonization scheme for their relief. Not only the poor who might desire to return to share in the charity that is dispensed in Jerusalem, but the wealthy Jew also thinks of taking up once more the land of his forefathers. This is no longer a dream of visionary Bible readers, but an actual reality. The desert already begins to rejoice and blossom as the rose. More than one wealthy Jew has recently returned, and about five years ago a colony was formed near Lydda. This colony possesses a territory five miles long and one and a quarter wide, owned by eighty families. In Moldavia there is an emigration society of 1,000 persons, who have decided to colonize Palestine; a similar society exists at Galatz, where many families have subscribed the funds necessary to buy ground and implements in the Holy Land. There are also colonization societies in Cucus and Bucharest in Roumania, and the movement is constantly extending in Russia. Many Jewish capitalists of Russia have resolved to erect factories at Jaffa, where there is already an agricultural colony. Old rabbis of the strictest orthodoxy have recently said that "whoever puts his hand to the working of the soil of the Holy Land acts more meritoriously than he who passes his time, day and night in the study of the Beth Hamidrash."

We close for the present with the following which we clip from the Hebrew World, and which with the foregoing shows that the movement for the settlement of Palestine by the sons of Judah is something more than a mere matter of theory:

The movement for the colonization of Palestine by refugees from Russia continues to grow with rapid strides, both in Russia and in foreign countries. Among the most recently formed societies for the colonization of Palestine is one at Warsaw, where the members have pledged themselves to pay monthly contributions in aid of the fund. When it is fully organized, there are about 100,000 Jewish families in Warsaw, it will be seen that the fund, likely to be raised there without doubt, assume large proportions. At Wilna, where, as we previously announced, a similar society has been established, preparations are already being made for a large exodus of Jews, who intend to emigrate to the Holy Land. Societies for the same object have likewise been formed in Constantinople and Vienna. In the last named city the meeting at which the society was organized was of a most enthusiastic character.

### OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

JOBBERY IN THE HOUSE—COX PROBING ROBERTSON—ADJOURNMENT—GUTHRIE—EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7th, 1882.

With almost unparalleled recklessness, the republican majority of the House have succeeded—as hinted in my last letter they would—in carrying out the programme adopted in the beginning of the session, namely, that of unsettling every Southern Democrat whose seat was contested. This high handed procedure, of course, was only made possible by the infamous ruling of Kieffer. To attain a certain end, equity and justice had to be left out of the question, and in the place thereof, arrogance and fraud had to be resorted to. With no pretensions of a majority, the leaders of the Republican side of the House dare not attempt to put forward certain corrupt appropriation bills, which it is said are in contemplation, but with an increased majority, obtained by the unsettling of Democrats, whose seats are contested, the way to plunder has been opened. A sum of one hundred and fifty million dollars in the Treasury is a bait sufficient to arouse in the highest degree the scheming capacities of certain unprincipled men at the head of certain committees. The Democrats, of course, will do all in their power to expose, even if

they are unable to prevent the contemplated steal; but from the experience of the last fortnight, it is not difficult to predict that should a thing come in the way—such as the Republican not being able to keep a quorum, in which case, I believe, the Democrats are determined to make a severe fight, with a view to throwing the whole responsibility upon the Republican side—Robeson will probably provide the speaker with another arbitrary ruling, in order to avert defeat. Mr. S. S. Cox, (N. Y.), was clearly fearful that some job was contemplated, and when he rose to reply to Mr. Robertson in the debate on the proposition to change the rules, he most adroitly hit the nail upon the head at the very outset. With his finger pointing right at Mr. Robeson—who was only a couple of yards distant—Mr. Cox asked the great Ajax from New Jersey whether the proposed ruling for the case in question was not merely a cover for something else to come? What did the gentleman mean? They had not had all the appropriation bills brought in. The Democrats were ready to proceed with the legislative and the defence appropriation bills. They were ready to go on with other public business matured by committees. But there was one bill, said Mr. Cox, looking straight at Mr. Robeson, that had not been brought in. It was the naval appropriation bill. The custom had been hitherto to have that bill reported early in the session. His monthly appropriation bill, which had gone through the committee, had not been reported. Now, continued to ask Mr. Cox, were they to roll this dilatory stone out of the way for this case only? Or was it in order that if there should be no bill as to a new Navy, the majority at any time might by this convention change of the rules brush the "obstruction" out of the way? Ten million dollars perhaps might be involved in that bill, or twenty million, or there might be other bills involving hundreds of millions yet to be brought in. "If you can do it unto the least of these, you can do it unto every bill hereafter," said Mr. Cox, much laughter. The member from New York City is a little man, but he is one of the most fearless and forcible speakers in the House. He is always interesting; and the way he wanders down the aisle and creeps towards the man he is attacking, with his body slightly bent and his right hand wagging in the air, is a most amusing sight. When he was making such pointed queries to Robeson he was a short distance, as I have said, from the ex-Secretary of the Navy, but the latter with his hands in his pockets, leaning against one of the desks, simply bent his head and said not a word. I adjusted my spectacles to see if Robeson was blushing, but as his face always has a flushed-like appearance, it is said he likes his bottle of wine—I could not tell whether the blush was there or not.

Since the election cases have been disposed of—leaving the election committee with a clean desk at present—and the House has once more settled down to the consideration of regular business, the all absorbing question now is when is Congress likely to adjourn? The venture to put the query to a general well informed man to-day, but he evidently was disgusted with something or other, for the reply I received was: "I don't care. I know, and I adjourn." I said a great deal and only wished it could be adjourned right away. The fact is, however, that three weeks ago the session had been wasted—that there was a "deadlock" for twelve days and another week was consumed in discussing the contested election cases, with the result that the whole of the southern Democrats, so far, have had to walk the plank. There is some talk of the Republican trying to manage things so that an adjournment may be taken the last of July; but a great many people who know the amount of business there is yet to be considered, think Congress will be lucky if a final adjournment is reached by the 25th of next month. There are five very important appropriation bills yet to be discussed, not to speak of smaller bills, many of which will have to go to the wait for this session at least. I should like to be in the gallery when the Naval bill comes up, for I care anything about the Navy, but I am too far off by then if there is any far around.

But leaving the recent procedure of Congress and the probable date of its adjournment for the moment, let me say, just to break the monotony of the session, that the anxious of men at the present time is Gulteau, the assassin of James A. Garfield. As my readers know he is condemned to be hung on the 30th day of the present month, and to all human appearances the sentence is going to be carried out. Nobody, however, can convince Gulteau of that fact. He thinks something will turn up to save his neck at the finish. "If the powers that be," said he to a reporter the other night, "don't save me and take care of me, God Almighty will come down upon them. I want it distinctly understood that I am God's man. God has revealed to me recently that He will take care of me. All the powers of the earth cannot prevail against Him. He made Arthur President by God's direction, and God will order him to take care of me. God works through human agencies, and Arthur is to be the human agent to save me if necessary." Mr. Reed, of Chicago, who acted as counsel for the assassin, has been very assiduous in making motions to annul the sentence. But up to the present time all his efforts have proved futile. I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing Gulteau, nor have I any great anxiety to gratify such a curiosity; but I have thought I might obtain the proper permit, I will go and witness his execution. Some people, however, go so far as to assert that he will never live to be executed, and fear before the day of execution arrives. Personally, I believe Gulteau to be what he calls other people—a crank, but it is a pity that nothing short of his life will satisfy the American nation.

### FOREIGN.

Flight out of Egypt. The Herald's Madrid special says: The greatest excitement was caused in Madrid by the intelligence from Egypt. The Spanish government and politicians of every shade fear conflict between France and the north African Mahomedan states, even more than intervention in Egypt or disturbances affecting the Suez Canal which is the Spanish highway to her possessions in the East. The minister of foreign affairs to day declared in congress that he would insist upon the payment of the indemnity colored France for the Spanish colored Cuba, and that he would not admit the claims of the French subjects in Cuba.

Continued Assassination European. CAIRO, 13.—Dervish Pasha and Arab Pasha did not go to Alexandria as announced, but only sent aides-camp. There have been numerous assaults on Europeans by the Arabs in Cairo.

Weather and Crops. LONDON, 13.—The News, to-day, prints crop reports showing that in France, Holland and Germany the crop condition is highly favorable. The weather in England the last few days, has been extraordinarily cold, checking the growth of vegetation.

Critical Condition. Alexandria, 13.—The man-of-war Superb came round to the harbor and at night she was about to land marines to protect the consulate, when the news spread, soldiers directly crowded the beach and the boats of the Superb were ordered to keep off. The proportion of Arabs killed in the late riots was insignificant. The fleet is almost a source of danger. When the French stationed a vessel opposite their consulate to receive refugees, she was immediately surrounded by Egyptian steam launches which remained, and a collision may occur at any moment.

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alighted in Washington, the excursion being under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association. They are quartered at the National and Metropolitan hotels. The association last evening called upon the President in a body, and he doubtless felt himself perfectly overwhelmed in the presence of such an army of men who help to frame public opinion. Editors and reporters, as a rule, are a jolly class of people, and it will be strange indeed if the present excursionists do not enjoy themselves hugely. It is said they are delighted with their visit to Washington, and pronounce the city one of the finest in the country. J. I.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR FOREIGN UNION TELEGRAPH LINES.

### AMERICAN.

### LATEST DISPATCHES.

The Trouble in Egypt—The Plot Thickens.

NEW YORK, 13.—The Herald's Cairo special says: Affairs since yesterday have taken a decidedly bad turn. The military party, and the ultras are engaged at the treatment of Arabi Pasha and themselves by Dervish Pasha, and are firmly persuaded that England intends the seizure of the country. They declare it to be their intention to resist all interference. Arabi Bey is determined to depose Tewfik, making Halim Khedive. Last night the officers were greatly agitated and declared their intention of advocating the seizure as hostages of the Khedive, Dervish Pasha, and the English and French consuls general. On the news of his determination becoming known in town a panic ensued, the banks sending their specie away. The American consuls from their interior have arrived. The villages are no longer safe. The Arabs express hatred of the English consul, and his willingness to replace Tewfik by Halim indicates secret French support. I have good reason for believing that the French will stick to nothing to avoid intervention by the Turkish troops. When news was received of the fearful riot in Alexandria there was great excitement in this city.

Murder and Lynching. CHICAGO, 13.—An Aitchison, Kan., special says: Jas. McHahn, a section hand under E. L. Drown, working 80 miles below Los Vegas, being considered a half-witted fellow, was mercilessly taunted and ridiculed by his companions. He threatened, unless the abuse ceased, to kill somebody, and eventually did shoot John Groves, the leader, killing him instantly. The section men then upon seized McHahn, and taking him to the station, hoisted him on a cross beam with a rope about his neck and let him hang 15 feet. The coroner's jury exonerated all parties.

Spain also interested. The Herald's Madrid special says: The greatest excitement was caused in Madrid by the intelligence from Egypt. The Spanish government and politicians of every shade fear conflict between France and the north African Mahomedan states, even more than intervention in Egypt or disturbances affecting the Suez Canal which is the Spanish highway to her possessions in the East. The minister of foreign affairs to day declared in congress that he would insist upon the payment of the indemnity colored France for the Spanish colored Cuba, and that he would not admit the claims of the French subjects in Cuba.

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