

held France in the first rank of European nations. In an era of revolution Talleyrand served his country, both when she was in the height of prosperity and the depth of reverses, under the Bourbons, under the Directory, amid the horrors of the reign of terror and under the regime of Napoleon, and to his honor be it said he never lost sight of the true interests of France.

Now that the complete returns of the French elections have come in, it is evident that the French people are neither so fickle nor so foolish as was feared by many of their friends. They have stuck to the republic in spite of all temptations to do otherwise. Another important fact has been revealed by the present election and that is the utter insignificance of the political influence of the French clergy. The priests ranged themselves with the enemies of the republic, and behold the result. If all the reactionary successes were to be traced to their numerous sources, how ridiculously weak would each of the factions appear. The republic of France no longer stands on the defensive. She has become aggressive. Millions of socialists have been encouraged in their agitation. The influence in the French elections is felt in every capital of Europe. Well may the monarchs lay aside their mutual animosities for the moment; for the star of human rights is in the ascendant and tyrants tremble in their capitals. It was only last week that an attempt was made against the life of the Czar of Russia, and now the news come that the Czar's neighbor, the Emperor of Austria, is scarcely less to be pitied. Wherever he goes accidents seem to follow. At Jaroslaw two of his imperial guard were killed. At Monier in Hungary the imperial standard was torn down and trampled in the mud. At another place the stand gave way while the Emperor was speaking, but so slowly that no one was seriously hurt. The Emperor remonstrated with the people, and hoped that such disgraceful behavior would not be repeated, but in vain, for the next day a similar occurrence took place.

That turbulent little State of Serbia which has repeatedly proved to be the firebrand of Europe during the present century, is once again in commotion. The cause of the trouble in Serbia is Queen Natalie, who seems to be actuated by her own selfish impulses, rather than by either love for her son or the country over which he is the ruler. King Milan having abdicated in favor of his son, it was eminently desirable that the boy-king should be, as far as possible, left to the regents, and that his quarrelsome parents should not hamper him at the very outset by renewing their strife in his capital. Evidently Natalie desires to play the part of queen-mother, and that will not be conceded to her, either by the ex-King or the regents. Indeed the prime minister told her plainly that he was only acting in accordance with the wishes of King Alexander himself, who might

easily have paid his mother a visit, had he chosen to do so, during his daily drives through the city. The feelings of the Queen are sufficiently manifest from her own words: "I think my son is no more worthy than his odious father, and I do not care whether I see him or not." The position is a very painful one for the young monarch; and it is well for him and the Serbian nation that, young as he is, he can see the necessity of keeping at arms length, even if she is his own mother, a woman who seems to be the victim of uncontrollable passion. It is worthy of note that at the elections just held one hundred and two Liberals and only fifteen Conservatives were elected. The Liberals are only too well aware that if Queen Natalie were to obtain ascendancy, she would strain every nerve to eject them from office.

The strikes of the various Labor Unions in Germany have not had so pleasant a time as their fellow-workers in England. At Rotterdam the Burgmaster issued a proclamation forbidding more than five persons assembling together in the streets. In Berlin an attempt was made to form a Trades-Union, but the assemblage was dispersed by the police.

The leaders of the coal miners' strike in Bohemia have been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for periods not exceeding eighteen months. Meanwhile the higher price for food in Germany is becoming a grave and burning question. Nearly all the necessities of life have gone up ten per cent in price. As the vast majority of the inhabitants of Germany as well as Berlin also, have only just barely enough to keep themselves and their families, this immense rise in prices coupled with the increase at this time of the year in the price of coal, makes the prospects of the German people for the winter very discouraging. Some attribute this increase of prices to the high protective duties on imported grain, and to the prohibition of the importation of swine and pork from Russia and Austria on account of the disease among swine, prevailing at present in those countries. It is not difficult to see that a tremendous political agitation will be the consequence of all this. The Radicals have already begun the campaign, and they feel certain of some degree of success next year with the election cry to back them up.

The Jewish New Year was celebrated in various cities of Europe on Wednesday, September 25. The day is believed by many to be the anniversary of the creation, and is looked upon as a fitting time for penitential acts. What more appropriate than that the Deity should select the birthday of the world as a convenient season for weighing the actions of men? The Jewish liturgy adopts this view. It says: "The day on which Thy work was completed is a day appointed for judgment by the God of Jacob." There are some so superstitious as to declare that Adam was made on a Friday about eight o'clock in the

morning, and Eve a little after four in the afternoon.

The year that is now drawing to a close has been remarkable for the large amount of buildings and improvements that have taken place in Palestine. This increase is testified to on every side. Jewish colonies are rising up rapidly in every quarter. The houses are occupied as soon as they are built and are let on remarkably advantageous terms. The trials of Jewish life in various countries of Europe, especially Russia, the order that all foreign Jews must leave the country, the wholesale military conscription which now prevails in Russia, Germany and Austria, all these things are powerful influences in the migration of the Jews. The re-peopling of Palestine is going on apace and must more and more draw the thoughts of people generally, and of students of prophecy in particular, to the country and city which occupy so large a place in the historical as well as the prophetic writings of the word of God.

J. H. WARD.

EUROPE, Oct. 14, 1889.

#### A MISSION TOUR.

Perhaps a short sketch of a missionary tour to Kaysville, Davis County, by President Jacob Gates and your correspondent, may prove interesting to some of the readers of the News.

Passing the Warm Springs and Hot Springs, within a radius of four miles of Salt Lake City, we were interested on seeing the strong desire evidenced to utilize the mineral waters, which are of such medicinal value to poor humanity, and which flow spontaneously from beneath the mountains skirting Salt Lake Valley on the east.

About a mile from the centre of Salt Lake City is the famous old stand by the city bath house, at the terminus of the street cars. Passing several limekilns and the city glassworks, all of which are in successful operation, we come to a new institution—the steam pumping works, which force the water from a hot mineral spring of considerable capacity and value. By means of this machinery water is pumped for about three miles into Salt Lake City, for bath purposes, being on the line of the Utah Central and Denver railroads.

Less than one mile further on is the Hot Springs, near the line of Davis County. Mr. Beck's bathing houses are undergoing repair, and now present quite an imposing appearance.

On our way through Davis County we passed the town of Bountiful, ten miles north of Salt Lake City. It is well named, representing as it does a locality of rich soil; meadows border Salt Lake on the west, and snow capped mountains on the east, forming a lovely valley. Piles of native salt lie in heaps ready for transportation by the two railroads to the various markets.

Centerville is cosily and centrally situated between Bountiful and