

most advanced nation on earth is but half redeemed. But the cause of woman's enfranchisement is gaining irresistible momentum. Its triumph must soon come. When it is victorious, but not till then, will might cease to be arbiter of right.

When a cause is irrevocably lost, it is then too late for words. To discuss inevitable sorrow is only to give intensity to grief. But the women of Utah do not regard their own franchise as being forever lost. We hope and expect to see this great struggle terminate speedily and triumphantly for the cause of woman, and to see political liberty enjoyed without regard to sex. When that sublime hour comes it will mark the beginning of the end of tyranny, oppression and misrule. God speed the day.

Several bursts of applause marked the most telling points in the speech, and the speaker received many cordial congratulations from distinguished ladies present. Mrs. Richards has had the *entree* into the most select social circles, and has made calls upon ladies of national celebrity, who have received and conversed with her on Utah affairs with respectful attention. Utah and her people have only to be better known to be better appreciated. Ignorance and prejudice melt before the light and power of truth, particularly when it flows from the lips of fair and earnest women. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1889.

LETTER FROM ASIA.

David, in the 133rd Psalm, has the following: "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! It is like the precious dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion." Mount Hermon and Mount Carmel were anciently proverbial for their riches. Mount Hermon is located on the Lebanon, and furnished the timber for the beautiful temple built by Solomon. Its riches and attractive location have furnished the poet food for both ancient and modern composition. David counted it among the foremost blessings from the Lord; but even this "mountain" has had to undergo a change. Its cedars are things mostly to be spoken of, and its once fine vineyards and orchards are now, more or less, great stone fields, which at first sight one would think of but little use. The Arab squeezes a hard-earned living from the stony soil, and makes up the loss in cheating or robbing, as the case may be. What is known as "High Hermon," or the high peaks of the Lebanon, is this winter covered with snow, and has been so for several weeks, making the country look quite wintry. This is somewhat unusual, as for many years the winters have not been so severe as the present. Yet in all the lower country, and on the low mountains where cultivation has a footing, everything flourishes—trees blooming, oranges and lemons ripe and ripening, and many shrubs and

trees clothed in their summer dress, giving but little sign of winter. Here also are located hundreds of moderately fine cottages with the most pleasant locations upon the sides and tops of the mountains, facing the sea.

Mount Carmel is situated southwest from Nazareth, and is not as high as Mount Hermon. It is also a stone mountain, with but little earth to support vegetation; but here the value of the land and its fertility, combined with the climate, are fully demonstrated. Here a German colony of "spiritual Israel," as they denominate themselves, have located. Their society is known as the "Temple Society," and was originated by one Herr Kristof Hoffman, in Germany. This man felt moved to do something for the restoration of Israel to their inheritance; but he understood Israel to be a spiritual people to be gathered out of all nations through faith in Christ. He said the angel which John the Revelator saw "flying through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel," etc., was about to come, and that the time was to be about 1838. His labors resulted in the formation of this society. The intention and first enthusiasm were good, but lacking power and organization it has gradually crumbled away, until the present time finds the society divided into several factions by outside elements, while, internally, grave questions arise concerning doctrinal points, the rising generation, and other unforeseen perplexities. The writer of this article has found the study of the people interesting. Here is a people, in many respects much like the Saints, even believing in the message contained in Revelations xiv: 6-7. But being the work of man, without the spirit of revelation, saying "Thus saith the Lord," it was doomed to go the way of the world. In it were no men like the Prophets Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and John Taylor. When the first enthusiasm in the cause was spent they were without confidence in one another. How different with us, though robbed of our homes, persecuted and exiled; yet, like "doves to their window" did the people flock to the standard-bearer, and no power could divide their strength.

This society is, however, composed of good solid material. The people are very religious and quite moral, and by their industry, economy, and honest dealings have built up confidence and set a good example to the natives. We have some members in the colony, among whom Brother G. Grau deserves honorable mention. He is laboring for the good of his fellowman, and is liberal with his means for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God. God grant that we may find many such men; they are jewels for any community to possess. As I have said, these people have fully demonstrated what diligence and skill can do here. They have bought up some desert land on the side of the mountains; have terraced the mountain, picked off the largest rocks, and laid the land out into vineyards; and they

are obtaining very fair returns for their labor—so much so that they have encouraged the idle Arab to make an effort. America has many fine places, and is rich with good things; but the country is large, and can therefore support its millions with perfect ease; but when we contemplate that this comparatively small land once had a population numbering many millions of inhabitants, and that the kings of Israel could raise an army in a few days that for numbers would even astonish Von Moltke, one can best understand the fertility of the soil and climate. A small piece of land well tilled rewarded its owner with immense profits. The spies whom Moses sent out to spy the land "came to the brook Eschol, and cut down from thence one cluster of grapes, and they bare it between two upon a staff." This has astonished many men not familiar with the blessings of God.

But those who are skeptical as to what God has said and done, and what has yet to be done, according to Holy Writ, should pay particular attention to the progress of this land from now on. Within the last half century the Land of Promise has been dedicated by holy men, and the blessings they predicted should come are beginning to be seen. The seeds for the return of the glory of Lebanon and Carmel are sown. The rightful owners of this oft-blessed land are now seeking their inheritance, and when they have endured their coming tribulations in again founding their city, they will yet be called the "blessed of the Lord," and "ten men will yet take a hold of the skirts of a Jew," saying, "We will go with you."

In the gardens there are vegetables growing, and everything shows the advent of early summer, with watermelons and other fruits in plenty, and the climate is so pleasant that one is not conscious of the fact that Christmas has been spent. Here we only read of "Santa Claus" making his Christmas visits, wrapped in coats of fur; we read about your frolics, snowballing, and sleigh riding, and about the season for balls and parties. Christmas here finds the farmer and gardener busily preparing for the summer, when "old Sol" drives the faithful toiler under his "vine and fig tree," there to quietly enjoy the fruits of his patient toil.

F. F. HINZKE.

HAIFA, Syria, Jan. 8, 1889.

FAMILY HISTORY.

The rewriting of history is one of the remarkable though silent movements of the time. It is a turning of the children to the fathers—a strong and earnest yearning on the part of millions to trace the history of their families, and learn from the best possible authorities the origin of their names and ancestors. This movement is not confined to America; it is visible in Italy, Switzerland, France and Germany, but more especially in England and Scotland. Careful research in the parish records and in the archives of many an old castle or library has