

will be mighty entertaining reading for all Latter-day Saints.

J. M. BENEDICT.

The *World's* article is as follows:

"The edict against the Hebrews issued by the Russian government early in 1880 and repeated again in the two succeeding years was again repeated on Feb. 14 last, when all the Hebrews living in unrestricted districts in Russia were ordered to move within the pale. Russia claims, when questioned by an alien power concerning her treatment of the Hebrews, that she does not expel them, and that the only restrictions placed upon them is that they must live within certain boundaries.

The Hebrews in this country know that the meaning of this is, that the Hebrews must forsake their homes and move to a district that is already so overcrowded with members of their race that the earning of a proper living is impossible, or that they must seek some other country and begin life anew. The order provides that by November 1 next the provinces of Livonia and Courland must be cleared of their Hebrew population.

In Livonia there are about twenty-five thousand Hebrews, while in Courland the Hebrew population is much larger. About eight thousand, all of whom are extremely poor, have also been ordered to leave the town of Riga. It is computed that at least 60,000 souls will be driven from these provinces into the already crowded towns of the pale.

The result will probably be that all those whose means will permit them to leave Russia will hasten away, and it is not unlikely that this country will be asked to receive a large majority of them. The dangers attending this influx may be small, but the cholera scare of last fall is still fresh enough in the minds of the people to create some fear. In viewing the matter from the standpoint of the public health, Registrar Ferdinand Levy said:

"As regards the status of the unfortunate Hebrews in Russia I want to say that by far the large majority of those that will come here will be in a condition that will require no other assistance than that of friendly advice. They are both able and willing to earn their bread. Only a small number, comparatively speaking, are in need of substantial help. They are quite different from the common herd of paupers. They are the victims of circumstances and conditions beyond their own control, plunged into misery by the acts of a government which is a disgrace to our civilization. They are in the same position in which the Puritans were when they came over here to escape the persecutions of the Established church, or the French Huguenots, fleeing from the dragonades of Louis XIV, or the 30,000 Salzburg Protestants expelled by the archbishop in 1730.

"They deserve the sympathy not only of the more fortunate Hebrew brothers, but of all humane and liberty-loving people, especially of every American who holds dear the fundamental principles of our institutions. America can never afford in the face of the history of the founders of our commonwealth to bar out from this country those struggling for liberty

of conscience and the right to live peaceably as human beings."

Rabbi Adolph M. Radin, the visiting chaplain of the New York board of Jewish ministers, said that no attempt has ever been made by the Hebrews in this country to induce their downtrodden brethren in Russia to come here. He added: "We have never made any effort to bring Russian exiles here, and we never shall unless all other countries are closed to them. When that thing happens we believe the American nation is broad-minded and generous enough to throw open its doors. Russia claims that she does not expel the Hebrews and that she goes no further than to require them to leave the villages and herd in towns. This, the Russian government claims, is necessary because of economic reasons. This explanation is furnished to governments that might be persuaded to do something to protect the Hebrews of Russia from frequent attacks of that country. The places from which they are ordered are already overpopulated, because for ten years this system of driving them into certain sections has been going on. Existence is made a burden to these poor people because the heaviest labor will not yield enough to properly feed and clothe them."

Henry Rice, president of the United Hebrew Charities, in the last report of the organization makes this appeal: "I ask the American people to look kindly upon a class of people driven from their country by a government which is at least a century behind our civilization, which has done nothing in the march of civilization, which is full of dark and ignorant superstition, and which is driving and hunting a race from its homes and despoiling it of its humble possessions. Let the poor Russian Hebrew, so long cowed by force and fear, despotism and tyranny, inhale the fresh air of freedom. Give him the means to assert and unfold his faculties, and he is bound to advance to the full dignity of an American manhood."

SUGGESTIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 11, 1893.—The World's Fair is in full blast, although about one-half of the exhibits are unpacked. I was surprised to find so few visitors in Chicago. Business has been very dull through the rainy season of April, so I am told; but it is improving with the good weather of May.

Now is a good time to come to Chicago for those who wish to economize. Good lodging in a first class hotel can be procured at \$1 per day; meals can be had for from fifteen cents to as much as one would wish to pay. Board and room can be had in private families at reasonable rates, by those desiring, from three to six miles from center of Chicago on street car line.

Transportation to the Fair grounds will cost, round trip, 10 cents, either by elevated railroad or cable car, the former is the preferable way.

It will be the middle of June before all the exhibits are unpacked and properly located. It is cool, comfortable and not crowded at present, and I would say emphatically, if one wishes to take advantage of those conven-

iences and also economize, now is the time to come. Everything will be advanced in price later on, and it will be very warm in Chicago for delicate people to endure through July and August.

I visited the Administration building and Machinery hall the first day and had to be satisfied with seeing only one-half in the latter place. The Administration building is 226 feet 6 inches to top of dome, here one has a grand view of Lake Michigan and the Fair buildings.

Those visiting the Spanish convent feel well paid for their trouble by seeing some very choice and aged pictures of Columbus.

A word of advice: Many side shows are in operation in the grounds, but no one need patronize unless they choose. Some of them are worth seeing at 25 cents.

Official guards are distributed in every building and are posted to inform visitors upon any subject connected with the Fair.

The moving sidewalk is not yet in operation. It will take visitors from the shore up to the principal buildings.

Any one deluded with the idea that they can see the Fair in five days will be very much disappointed if not discouraged to attempt it in that time. About five departments can be properly seen in that time: one per day; which is only one-third of the buildings.

V. M. PRATT.

AUSTRALASIAN MISSION.

PALMERSTON NORTH, New Zealand, April 14, 1893.—The annual conference of the Australasian mission was held at Te Hauke, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of April, 1893. There was a large attendance of members from all parts of the island.

The conference was opened on Friday, April 7th. The following named Elders were in attendance, viz: W. T. Stewart, J. M. Hendry, J. G. Kelson, B. Goddard, W. Gibson, J. M. Hixson, E. J. Palmer, L. L. Rasmussen, R. G. Melkie, Charles Peterson, H. Madsen, O. Andrus, F. Nebeker, L. G. Hoagland, J. E. Fisher, Edgar Be-t, Joseph C. Jorgensen, Chris Peterson, J. W. Linford and T. J. Morgan.

At the first meeting after the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered by Elder L. C. Rasmussen.

Elder W. T. Stewart, president of the Australian Mission, greeted the assembled Saints with a heart full of joy, for the privilege of meeting so many of his brethren and sisters in the Gospel. He urged the members to be united in worshipping God, that His Spirit might be poured out upon all present. He reported the mission in good condition, and exhorted the Saints to be diligent in performing their duties.

Elder John M. Hendry gave an encouraging report of the Waitapu district, stating that nearly all the members were diligent and faithful, and no trouble existed among them. The Sunday Schools, also, were in a prosperous condition. He referred to the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple, the contemplation of which filled the hearts of the people with joy, and he felt that their souls were drawn nearer to God, and that the same spirit