

ury. The Catholics say the Pope and party are the strongest if an issue were to come between the spiritual and temporal leaders of this nation, while the King and party seem to have everything in their hands and maintain a vast standing army. How the result will be no man knoweth.

The churches are all marble, gold, silver, precious stones, marvels of sculpture, painting and mosaics that are made so nicely that you take them for oil paintings and bronzes.

FRED. W. TAYLOR.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

ODESSA, May 25.—A rumor current here that the Czar intends to make a thorough clearance of Jews from St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa, has caused great consternation in the Jewish colony in this city. The Jewish residents here believe this alarming report more readily because they know the government has been requested to interfere in behalf of the Christians of this city. Four-fifths of the increasing trade of Odessa it was claimed, being wholly in the hands of the Jews. Crowds of Jews arrived daily from Kieff and elsewhere and embark for Jaffa. Many of these people are in a destitute condition. Wealthy Jews are declining to render them any assistance.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—M. de Pobolionstoft, chief of the Holy Synod, has submitted to the council of the empire an ordinance forbidding Hebrews to observe the Hebrew Sabbath by closing their stores or business places or by refraining from work, and compelling the Hebrews instead to close on Sundays and other days observed by the Greek church.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Sympathy for the Russian Hebrews because of their expulsion from the Czar's domains has been accentuated by the assertion lately made to their friends here that the persecutors are using every means at their command to stem the tide of popular sentiment against them by causing letters from subsidized agents to appear in the *New York Herald*. These letters purport to give a true account of the condition of the Russian Hebrews, attempting to show they are not in as deplorable a condition as people have made them, while on the other hand the peasantry of Russia are made to appear as being absolutely under the domination of the Hebrews, who are described as sharpers, plying their usurious traffic with the greed of wolves.

The publication of letters of this character in the *Herald* aroused the indignation of the Hebrews here, who openly charge a person attached to the American legation at St. Petersburg with being the author, asserting that he was influenced by a desire to curry favor with the Czar's court. This charge is now under investigation at Washington, and if shown to be accurate, it is probable there will be a vacancy in Minister Smith's diplomatic corps.

Prominent among New York Hebrews whose indignation has been aroused by the letters is Banker Seligman. He is a trustee of the Baron de Hirsch fund. "These letters," said Mr. Seligman, "are inspired by the Russian government. That the decrees

against the Hebrews in Russia have caused untold misery there can be no doubt, and when the outcry was raised against such treatment by the civilized world, we least expected the first effort would be made in free America to hold the government guiltless of such measures."

Oscar S. Strauss, minister to Turkey during Cleveland's administration, is deeply interested in the success of the Hirsch fund. He said: "That an effort has been made to arouse a feeling in favor of Russia we are all very well aware, but there is no justification for it. We feel confident that public sentiment will not be affected. I am at a loss to know how the outrageous decrees found an advocate, unless there is much more behind it than an ordinary observer can detect. The sufferings of the people who have been forced to leave their homes and their all have been told too often to need repetition now, even to refute slander."

"The Greek church and its ministers are behind this movement," said Mr. Solomons, who is in charge of the Baron de Hirsch fund committee. "These people would treat Catholics or Protestants with equal severity if they were in the way. They know the Hebrews are too firm in their religious belief to pay any attention to attempts at conversion, and as a consequence they hate our people. Through the instrumentality of men high in authority these decrees of expulsion were issued."

The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city concerning the expulsion of Jews in Moscow: "Three days before the Passover the Czar instructed the governor of Moscow to expel all Hebrews, even those privileged to reside there as mechanics, and children of soldiers in the service of Nicholas I. Within these three days 1200 families were gathered in by the police and arrested, hundreds of prisons being filled with them. Manufacturers and merchants were reduced to poverty, for their money remained in the hands of the Russians. On the eve of the Passover a multitude of men, women and children were put in railroad wagons which carried them to the pale of the settlement. The night of the second day of the Passover eighty families arrived at Whitebark. At the railroad station where they stopped heartrending cries and moanings were heard. Children were crying for bread and babies crying in vain because the breasts of the mothers were dried. It was a terrible scene, and he who has not witnessed it has never seen a picture of affliction."

PARIS, May 28.—Baron Hirsch, in an interview regarding his plans for the amelioration of the condition of the Hebrews in Russia, said there are two ways to do it. The first plan is to acquaint the Czar with the truth in regard to the cruelties perpetrated daily in his name. The baron said he was convinced that an appeal to the Czar's sentiments of justice, humanity and mercy would not be in vain. The other plan is, that some order and method should be established in expelling the Hebrews from Russia. He continued as follows: "If the Russian government wants to get rid of a million of Hebrews, let it allow many people who, like myself, are prepared

to make the greatest sacrifices in their behalf, to save them from the privations, hardships, discomforts and sickness which naturally attend a wholesale and disorganized expulsion.

LONDON, May 29.—In response to a letter from a member of parliament asking him to join in claiming for the Jews in Russia the rights accorded to the Mohammedan subjects of the Czar, Gladstone said his personal action would have no weight. He thought the pressure of the opinion of the civilized world based upon ascertained facts would be the best mode of proceeding. Gladstone expressed a hope that the Sultan of Turkey would support a scheme for the settling of the Jews in Palestine.

DECISION IN THE CHURCH SUIT.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—When the Supreme court last term upheld the constitutionality of the Edmunds law, by which the property of the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, otherwise known as the Mormon Church, was escheated to the United States, it found itself in a somewhat embarrassing position. The doctrine of escheate was quite unknown in this country and no purpose considered laudable and proper of a similar nature to that for which the property was formerly used was known to which the property could be devoted. The court, therefore, instead of sending the decree down, withheld it, a strong intimation being conveyed of a desire of the court that Congress should by law direct the disposition to be made of the property.

Congress having failed to adopt the suggestion, the court through Justice Bradley, today made a final order in the case, and modified in some respects the decree it entered at the last term. The modification made recites that the Mormon corporation having been dissolved, there does not exist now any trusts or purposes, within the objects and purposes for which the personal property was originally acquired, for which any part of the personal property could be used or dedicated that are not in whole or part opposed to public policy and good morals, and; furthermore, there does not exist any person or corporation legally entitled to any of the personality as the successors of the late church.

The decree then says, the personal property having devolved to the United States, it should be devoted to such charitable uses, lawful in character, as may most nearly correspond to its former destiny, unless in the meantime Congress shall otherwise direct, or the Master shall report some scheme which shall meet the approval of the court for the disposition of the property.

The decree finally directs that the property and accumulations remain in the custody of the receiver until otherwise ordered, and out of it the costs of the suit and receivership be paid. The Utah Supreme court is directed to take the necessary proceedings.

There are now nine hundred and forty-two submarine cables in operation, exclusive of the seven Atlantic cables, with an aggregate of 112,740 nautical miles.