A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

The Prophet Lehi, shortly before his death, called his family together and gave them considerable instruction. Among other things he said:

"Awake! and arise from the dust, and hear the words of a trembling parent, whose limbs ye must soon lay down in the cold and silent grave, from whence no traveler can return."

Critics who have desired to throw doubts upon the authenticity of the Book of Mormon, have pointed out this expression of Lehi, where he says that he "must soon lay down in the cold and silent grave, from whence no traveler can return." It has been compared to the expression in Shakespeare, where he speaks of "that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns."

A French explorer by the name of Desire Charney, who has been traveling in Mexico and Central America from 1867 to 1882, and who has written the result of his explorations in a book entitled "The Ancient Cities of the New World," describes some discoveries which he made of the tombs of great men at an ancient city called Teotihuacan. He says:

"They are arranged symmetrically in avenues terminating at the sides of the great pyramids, on a plan of some 620 feet to 975 feet in length; fronting them are cemented steps, which must have been used as seats by the spectators during funeral ceremonies or public festivities." He quotes from Sahagun, a Spanish writer who lived about the time of the Conquest, and gives a speech which was addressed to the dead previous to being buried. It contains a sentence so like this of the Prophet Lehi which we have quoted, that we cannot forbear bringing it to the attention of our readers. The speech is as follows:

"Son, your earthly hardships and sufferings are over. We are but mortal, and it has pleased the Lord to call you to Himself. We had the privilege of being intimately acquainted with you; but now you share the abode of the gods, whether we shall all follow, for such is the destiny of man. The place is large enough to receive every one; but although all..."
are bound for the gloomy bourne
none ever return."

The closing sentence is similar to
the language of Shakespeare, though
it may well be supposed that the peo-
ple who used this form of speech
never had heard of William Shakes-
peare.

This proves that men of various
nations may express themselves con-
cerning a subject so interesting to
them as death and burial in some-
what similar language, though they
may be as wide apart as the anti-
podes.

Lehi speaks of the grave "from
whence no traveler can return." The
ancients who dwelt at the city of
Teotihuacan speak about the grave
and say, "although all are bound for
the gloomy bourne, none ever return;"
and William Shakespeare, writing in
English, speaks of "that undiscovered
country, from whose bourne no tra-
veler returns."—Geo. Q. Cannon in
The Juvenile Instructor.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The latest attempt to hoodwink Eu-
ropo takes the form of the reference
to a Commission. The Jewish Ques-
tion, we are assured, is being put into
the hands of a committee of experts,
who will report in due time—say ten
years hence—to his Imperial Majesty
the Czar. The farce of the Pahlen
Committee is too recent for any repeti-
tion of it to be regarded with interest.
Certainly it cannot be permitted to
divert our attention from the ever in-
creasing evidence of the determined
policy of the Russian officials to
render the existence of the Jews in
Russia intolerable.

The dangers of this new policy are
greater than any mere outbreak of
popular prejudice such as that of
1881. The scenes of violence of that
terrible year had at least this consola-
tion with them, that they needed but
to be known for the conscience of
Europe and even of Russia, to be
affected. But it is different with
legislative measures; their results are
not so sudden or so striking. People
feel that in a foreign country it is
difficult to decide whether exceptional
laws are justifiable or not. The slow
degradation of a whole people takes
many years and is affected by in-
finitesimal steps in the downward
grade. Still more is this the case
when an accused government can
retort with some show of veracity
that there are no new laws affecting
the Jews. But while no new laws
may have been promulgated there is
little doubt that new orders have been
given to the various functionaries to
carry out the old laws more rigor-
ously. One important element in
the case is the increasing poverty of
the Russian Jews, which lessens their
power of bribing. Despotism tem-
pered by bribery is a lot not so in-
tolerable. But when the accustomed
bribe is not forthcoming, woe betide
the former briber. We fear this may
account for much that is now happen-
ing in the congested districts of the
Russian Jewry.

Persecution by administrative mea-
ures, that is the formula that sums
up the present situation. And, as we
have said, it is difficult to make this
kind of persecution realized by the
public opinion of Europe. It is only
in isolated cases that the outcome of
these administrative measures is to
be seen in such a way as to strike all
observers. An instance recently oc-
curred that is especially instructive
in this respect. Our readers will
doubtless remember it but it can bear
repetition, and its lessons still remain
to be fully learned. A young Jewish
lad, near Odessa, was caught by a
medical man of the neighbourhood
purloining some of his apples. In
England such an offense would be
visited by a box on the ears, or at
worst by a sound caning. But the
Odessa doctor, who would probably
have done the same in any ordinary
case, found that the peculator was a
Jew, and he deliberately burnt in
with lunar caustic the words "Jew"
and "thief" on the lad's forehead and
face. There can be no doubt of the
truth of this cold-blooded and atrocr-