LOOMING!

COMPARE the number of advertisements in to-day's HERALD with those in any other Salt Lake paper.

THE SUNDAY HERALD.

BOOMING!

TEEMING with live advertisements, and not one of them of the class a man would blu h to lay before his family.

VOLUME XX, NUMBER 266. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1890–TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

THE LONDONER CASE.

The Returns from Three Precincts are Irregular.

THE SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS

Near Argo—Attorney General Jones' Opinion Sustains the Power of the State Land Board in the Matter.

DENVER, Colo., April 5.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—In the mayoralty contest Judge Allen to-day decided that the returns from three election precincts, the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Thirtieth, should be rejected for irregularities, and gave Londoner until Tuesday next to file an appeal bond and twenty days to file a bill of exceptions. The former bond was filed late this afternoon and the case goes to the supreme court. Judge Allen says it rests with the defendant to prove his title to the office. It is not enough to allege generally that he was elected. This was not done by defendant. The precincts thrown out will oust Londoner if the supreme court sustains Judge Allen.

Attorney General Jones submitted his opinion to the state land board to-day on the sale of school lands near Argo, which has been assailed as fraudulent. It sustains the power of the board and the legality of its proceedings, but under the statutes now in force the state officials have no power to give a deed or title to any school lands although they may make contracts which will be legally binding but title cannot pass till the legislature affords relief. This decision may operate to delay speculators from realizing on their purchases until after next winter unless buyers take the land under a cloud as these sales will be fought to the end by those in opposition.

Rev. St. Clair, who was accussed of a murderous assault on his wife yesterday, was acquitted to-day, the evidence showing that the prosecutor is a crank.

The Santa Fe railway secured from the council last night a right-of-way over the old circle road which they purchased some years ago and will build freight and passenger stations at once. The former will be built near Colfax avenue and the latter fronting on Lawrence street, both west of Cherry Creek.

Frank L. Jordan was arrested to-day for securing $700 from Sealhom, a music dealer, in whose employ he has been since February 23. He mortgaged pianos, pawned string instruments and finally forged a check.

Colorado Springs has a social shock. The shockers are David W. Law and Miss Bessie Russell. Law was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school and Bessie taught a class of kids. Bessie is handsome and winning. Law was too good to think evil, and Bessie loved him above all others, and he loved her. It was strong love from the outset, and last Thursday Bessie told all to her mother. Her condition was such that matrimony was desirable and her father was furious. Law tried to criminate others, and attempted to fasten the paternal responsibility upon the preacher, but Bessie denied this and Law married her and started for California, leaving Bessie to nurse her wrath and her baby. It is stated now that the whole story has not yet been told, and reserved details are expressively racy.

Realty sales for the week $1,450,609.

The bank clearing for this week was $5,954,359 an increase over last year of 77 per cent.

CHURCH AND CREED.

Religious services will be held in the various churches to-day as follows:

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.—Salt Lake Stake of Zion, Angus M. Cannon, president; Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, counselors. Meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock

ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL—Easter day. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer, sermon and holy communion at 11 a. m. Children's service, with baptism of infants, at 3:30 p. m. Bible and confirmation class at 6:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—West, Third South street, near Main. J. Brainard Thrall, pastor. Easter service at 11 a. m. Easter Sunday school concert at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:15 p. m. Christian Endeavor society at 6:30 p. m. Seats free and everybody welcome.

REORGANIZED CHURCH—Preaching in the Mission chapel, on Second South street, East, at 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., by Elder R. J. Anthony, president of the Rocky Mountain mission. Invitation to all. Seats free.

GERMAN LUTHERAN—Services by Rev. J. N. Lenker, of Pennsylvania, the western secretary of the board of church extension, in the Swedish church, corner Fourth East and Second South, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All are welcome.

SERVICES will be held in the First M. E. church, Easter Sunday, as follows: At 11 a. m. preaching and an appeal in behalf of the missionary board by Rev. George E. Jayne, presiding Elder, English work, Utah mission. At 7:30 p. m. an Easter concert will be rendered by the Sunday school. Class meeting at 10 a.m. Regular session of Sunday school at 12:30 p. m. Epworth league prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m. All are invited. COMMITTEE.

CHARLES ELLIS lectures in the Federal court room this evening at 7:30. Subject: "Infidelity." Many hearers have called this "a great lecture." Collection at the door.

THE Spiritualists' association will meet in the Temple of Honor lodge room, over Deseret national bank, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is solicited.

Dr. A. G. Larson, magnetic healer, will speak and operate in the evening at 7:30.

The American Bible society reports that Bible distribution was 50 per cent. larger last year in South America than during any preceding year.

In the Congo Free State there are eight Protestant and three Roman Catholic missionary agencies already at work.

The *Christian Inquirer* thinks that when a church passes complimentary resolutions about a pastor whom it dismisses because tired of him, it is like putting flowers on the grave of a man who has been kicked to death.

It is reported that the Turks are extorting cash and promissory notes from Christians at Messara, Crete, by threats of imprisonment. The mayor of Zaros declining to cash a note for $6,000, the citizens were condemned to subscribe for the payment of the amount.

All the best sites along the hill country of Judea, between Jerusalem westward and the sea, have been bought by Russia, and covered with splendid Greek temples. The great pilgrimages of the day are from Russia to Palestine. Every year about 30,000 or 40,000 Russian pilgrims visit the Holy Land.

Everyone is steadily making a death march in the sense that every step he takes in life brings him one step nearer to his dying hour. This fact, while it should not make life gloomy, should make it one of constant preparation for that hour. He who practically lives as if he were immortal on earth makes a grave mistake.—*Independent.*

Dr. Pressense, the famous Protestant pastor in Paris, and a legislator as well, who is the author of some historico-religious works of high character, has been elected a member of the French academy. It is the highest honor to which a Frenchman of culture and literary or scientific gifts can aspire, and this, it is said, is the first time it has ever fallen to a Protestant pastor.

The Lutheran is, doubtless, the most polyglot church in America, not even excepting the Roman Catholic. Her ministers preach the gospel to her people of various nationalities in more languages than those of any other denomination. These are English, German, French, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Icelandic, Lettish, Bohemian (at Minneapolis), Wendish (in Texas), Hungarian (at Freeland, Pa.), Slavonian (at Streator, Ill.)

A STRONG DENOMINATION.

The Methodists are the strongest religious denomination in the south and they nearly all belong to the southern organization of that church. The northern branch organized churches and conferences in the Southern States soon after the war, and still maintains them, but they have never made much headway. The Northern Methodist church is very rich, and there are evidences that it intends to make large investments in the south. It has completed plans for the establishment of a high-grade school at Bluffton, Ala., to be known as the University of the Southland. The city has donated in lands and money $500,000 to the enterprise, and Dr. Mann, who is at the head of the movement, says $1,500,000 will be expended on the main building, which is to be an enormous structure of white marble. Ground will be broken on April 15th, and the work completed as speedily as possible.

THE PAPAL BUDGET

for 1890 arranges for an expenditure of 7,085,000 francs for the year, which is 300,000 francs less than 1889. The leading items are 1,925,500 francs for salaries of the cardinals over against 2,000,000 in 1889; the different executive departments cost 1,000,000 francs, and here a saving of fully 50 per cent. is made; the pensions for the Papal army have been reduced from 180,000 to 150,000 francs; the support for needy churches and priests has increased from 320,000 to 360,000 francs; alms to poor churches and priests in Rome, Italy, and foreign countries make a total of 400,000 francs, a little more than it was a year ago; the Papal movements demand 300,000 francs; the diplomatic corps, 300,000 francs; the maintenance of the Papal palace also 300,000 francs. The Pope has reduced his stables to twelve horses, four of which are reserved for his personal use.

CONDEMNING CREMATION.

As already announced, the archbishop of Paris has issued instructions to his clergy commanding them to condemn the practice of cremation, which he regards as "the triumph of materialism over religious spiritualism." M. Ernest Renan thinks that this pastoral letter is in conformity with true Christian doctrine. He points out that the great dread of the early Christians was lest their bodies should be torn by the wild beasts or burned after their death. "For myself," adds M. Renan, "as I do not believe in the resurrection of the body as the dogma of the church describes, it matters very little to me in what way my body may be disposed of when I am dead. Whether it be burned or buried or consumed by the birds of the air or the beasts of the field is to me a matter of the most complete indifference. My objection to cremation is that it must be very painful to the feelings of the survivors. Burial is sad enough, but how much sadder is burning!"—*Ex.*

THE IMAGE OF GOD.

The very first fact mentioned in the history of man is a compendium of the whole of spiritual science, human and divine: "And God created man in his own image." What a pity that agnostics and evolutionists do not credit that first grand truth! The nature, the character, the dispositions of God are no longer a mystery to the man who knows that he himself is spiritually an image of God. His own soul is a mirror in which he sees face to face the image of the Creator. What he is, God is. That is, what he is by his original nature, as created, not as defaced and corrupted by sin. His sense of justice, his benevolence, his truthfulness, his paternal instinct, even his filial instinct, his sense of beauty—whatever in his soul he may have of good—is an exact counterpart of the same quality as God. In fact, we might perhaps say that the only difference between man in his depraved nature and God is that God is infinite while man is finite. What difficulty, then, can there be in seeing and knowing God almost as Moses did—face to face? Evolutionists, too, would find in the same significant and controlling fact a nobler and more glorious explanation of the origin of mankind. No evolution of matter can produce the living image of God, for God is not matter and matter is not spirit. Even though we might imagine that a gradual process of evolution is implied when it is said, "And the Lord God formed man of the slime of the earth," yet this was only the animal man, and the next step was clearly an act not of evolution, but of original creation. "And breathed into his face the breath of life, and man became a living soul."—*Ex.*

No Memory for Trifles.

World's Fair Boomer (in Washington)—Ah, my dear general! I am glad to see you. You remember meeting me when you were in St. Louis, I am sure?

Pan-American Delegate (slightly puzzled)—I remember your face very well, sir, but I—I have forgotten all about St. Louis. Where is it?—Chicago Tribune.

Did Not Spare the Rod.

Squire Sawbuck (of the school committee)—I've been talkin' with the new schoolmaster. Smart man!

Deacon Homespun—Yes; what branches does he seem t' knoow the most abeout?

"Wal, from his talk, I should say he knew most aboout birch branches."—Lawrence American.

Altogether Too Personal.

Deacon (to elder)—I thought Brother Sharpley's remarks at the meeting last night were very pertinent, didn't you?

Elder (who took Brother Sharpley's criticisms directly to himself)—Pertinent? No, sir; I thought them very impertinent!—Lowell Citizen.

Sideboards.

Lady (in furniture store, to new clerk)—Where are those handsome sideboards that you had last week?

Clerk (embarrassed)—Oh, I—er—shaved them off day afore yesterday, ma'am.—Life.

What She Was Thinking About.

We sat in the parlor together,
And I watched her beaming face,
And I said to myself, can I see there
Of love for myself a trace?

h! is she thinking about me,
And wondering if I'll propose,
Or are the thoughts of the maid to-night
Of other and richer beaux?

I thought I could see by her glances,
The glances she cast at me,
That I was the one she thought of—
The husband that was to be.

And my heart went out to the maiden,
And faster and faster it beat,
And I said, now this is the moment
To throw myself at her feet.

Yes, yes, I said, I will ask her,
For now is the chance, I see,
To give—the beautiful darling—
Her hand and her heart to me.

But she looked at the clock, and she asked me:
"Pray, isn't it time to jog?
'Tis after eleven, and father
Has purchased a big bull dog!"
—Boston Courier.

THE PASSION PLAY.

The Reading of M. Harancourt's Mystic Poem

BY MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT,

Is Enthusiastically Received — Some Very Strong and Dramatic Scenes—Rowdyism and Cries of "Assez de Christ."

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

PARIS, April 5.—[By cable to the New York *Herald*.]—"La Passion," a mystic poem in six parts by Edmund Harancourt, was read at the Cirque d'Hiver last night by Sarah Bernhardt, Phillippe Garnier and M. Bremant. Leamereaux's orchestra executed selections from Beethoven and Wagner's prelude to "Parsaval," the motive of which from the scene sympathizing with the Saviour's utterance: "Eat this bread, it is my flesh; drink this wine it is my blood," was enthusiastically applauded. It was just before the prelude that Mme. Bernhardt, robed in white flowered brocade, looking exactly one of Albert Durer's paintings of the Virgin Mary, entered the salle, followed by MM. Garnier and Bremont, attired in evening dress to interpret the roles of Christ and Judas Iscariot The enormous auditorium of the Cirique d' Hiver was crowded to its utmost capacity, 4,000 persons being present.

The poem is a sort of mystic representation of "Ecce Homo." The Virgin is a woman in whom all her natural instincts and love for her son are in conflict with her religious awe and devotion to the vicegerent of God. Sarah Bernhardt read the lines exhorting Christ to fly and save himself from torture and crucifixion with an impassioned, yet subdued force that caused profound emotions. The audience appreciated this and shouts of "Bravo! Brovo!" and round after round of applause burst forth when M. Gariner read the lines of Christ as he drove the money-changers out of the temple, and M. Bremont pronounced the mocking retorts of Caiphas, the high priest. Some of the youngsters in the gallery made a scandalous demonstration in favor of the principles adduced by the publicans, and two or three butcher boys yelled out, "Hurrah for the publicans. They are better than our bookmakers at Longchamps."

As M. Garnier pronounced the words of the Savior calling little children to him and exhorting to charity and repentance, two or three voices shouted, "Assez de Christ, assez de Christ." The audience rose to their feet with excitement and cheered and applauded the actors. men in the premiere seats of the parquet, the fashionable portion of the house, shook their fists at the butcher boys and the men who had interrupted the performance and demanded that police should put them out of the house. "A la porte, a la porte;" resounded on all sides and the excitement was tremendous. M. Garnier, with difficulty made himself heard as he shrieked "Ladies and gentlemen, do you wish the reading of the poem to continue or not? If not, we will withdraw. "Oui, oui, oui, continuez," was heard from all parts of salle mingled with a few shouts of "Non, non."

Mme. Bernhardt trembled with emotion, and pressed a dainty handkerthief to her eyes and wept. There was a perfect pandemonium. Nothing could be heard until M. Harancourt, the author, bowed down to the platform where the actors were seated and shook them all warmly by the hand, and facing the tempestuous audience shouted with stentorian voice: "The actors will pause a few moments to enable those persons who are discontented to retire." M. Harancourt was cheered loudly with shouts of "Bravo, Harancourt; bravo, bravo." Then, by the aid of the police, some thirty or forty of the discontented left cirque.

This lively and agitating scene had now lasted half an hour. Sarah Bernhardt and her fellow actors were pale and nervous but the audience, with the stormy element now eliminated, shouted "Continuez, continuez." Then the reading commenced again and was deservedly applauded.

M. Harancourt's versification is excellent. It is resonant and thoroughly dramatic. The scene between Judas and the Pharisee who bribes him is very strong. That between the Savior and the Virgin just before the crucifixion is very dramatic; and is represented with scenery and stage mechanism are arranged with open air accessories as at Oberammergau, would be most effective.

The *Herald* correspondent met Sarah Bernhardt in the lobby just as she was leaving the cirque. She was rather nervous at the movements she had just passed through, but more eager than ever to interpret "La Passion" with all the costumes abd requisite scenery.

M. Edmund Harancourt, the author of "La Passion," is one of the most talented of the younger French poets. He said:

"We wanted very much to have the piece interpreted in costume, appropriate scenery and all the stage mechanism necessary for such a drama. The authorities, however, were inexorable and all that could be obtained was permission to give a reading of the play in costume de ville." It is a curious coincidence that all of M. Harancourt's uncles, and there were eight of them, were in holy orders. Most of them perished in the performance of their duties as Roman Catholic missionaries in China, Burmah and Brazil, but one them survived, is now in Bishop G. Thibel.

To Prevent Gerrymandering.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—By a party vote of 7 to 5, the House committee on election of the President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress to-day authorized a favorable report, with amendments, on the McComas bill to prevent gerrymandering congressional districts. The bill also provides that Representatives to the Fifty-second Congress shall be elected from districts composed of the same territory and having the same boundaries as those from which Representatives in the Fify-first Congress were elected. The minority of the committee will submit a report in opposition to the bill.

Sir Samuel Baker's Views on Africa.

LONDON, April 5.—Sir Samuel Baker, the well-known African explorer, has written a letter to the *Times* indicting the British government for a policy, which, he declares, has led to the loss of all the positions gained in Africa by enterprising and individual Englishmen. He justifies the alliance between Emin and Wissmann, and says it was only natural that Emin should join the German government expedition, which will never imitate the fatal example of the English force, advancing only to retreat. Sir Samuel points out how the Germans may in a few months regain the equatorial province by founding a station at Victoria nyanza and forming an alliance with Myanga, King of Uganda, thus eventually securing control of the White Nile at Gondokoro, while Italy will become master of the situation by gaining possession of the border and Kassola. Khartoum will then naturally fall.

To Settle Mexican Land Grant Claims.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A Washington special says: One of the great problems that Congress has had to do with for the past fifty years is the settlement of Spanish and Mexican land grant land claims in the inter-mountain country of the west. Various efforts have been vainly made by the leaders of both houses to devise an acceptable and sufficient bill. From the present indication the House is going to send into the Senate soon just such a measure as will satisfy that body. This is Congressman Wicksham's bill; "To establish a United States land court and provine for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in the territories of Arizona and New Mexico and the state of Colorado."

The court is to exercise jurisdiction over the settlement of private land claims holding alternate sessions in Washington, and the states and territories designated. It is to also have an attorney. The Wickham bill provides that "when the description of the land shall require the location to be ascertained by mountain ranges, mountain tops, forests and the like natural objects, whereby or by any description thereof, the quantity of land in any such grant or concession is uncertain," said court shall declare and adjuge such claim or grant void, except as to that part of the land in such grant in actual possession of the grantee, or his assignees or legal representatives, at the dates of the treaties of concession."

Petition is required to be made to the court within three years. Failure to comply invalidates a claim. Another striking feature of the bill is that no confirmation shall be made or patent issued for more than eleven square leagues of land.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Among the petitions presented was one from the president of the Methodist church mission protesting against the passage of the bill providing for the deportation or imprisonment of Chinese found in this country without certificates. Also a resolution of the board of commerce of San Francisco against the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act and for additional legislation effectually to prevent Chinese immigration.

After a short executive session, the private bills on the calendar were taken up and 113 bills pased in just one hour. Among them was one giving a pension of $50 a month to Mrs. Caroline B. Stevens, caughter of Senator Baker, of Oregon, who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff; and one giving a pension of $100 a month to the widow of General John F. Hartrauft.

Adjourned.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

Astigmatism, which is the inability to see lines running in different directions equally distinct, is the principal cause of defective sight, and by far the most annoying, and is only detected and corrected by a specialist thoroughly acquainted and practiced in the application of the scientific tests. In such cases not only must special lenses be provided, but they must also be mounted just the proper way, as the same lenses fitted any other way will be positively hurtful.

Dr. G. W. Tibbits, the occulist and aurist of 16 East First South street, is very successful in such cases. His office is provided with all the scientific tests, and he is thoroughly competent and practiced in the use of these tests, for full and complete correction. People whose eyes trouble them from optical defect will secure permanent relief by applying to him, and will also save money.

STUDIES ASTRONOMICAL.

How a Western Youth Combined Sentiment and Science Successfully.

It was at Spirit lake, at the very limit of the pier. They were all alone. There was no moon, but the stars were big and bright, and so full of self conceit that they looked at themselves in the water and winked. Far out a boat slid noiselessly along. In a nearer boat a fair tenor voice carelessly half hummed, half sang a common love song. From the hotel came now and then the twang of the strings of the orchestra of mandolins. On such a night as this did Dido stand upon the wild sea bank and wave her love to come again to Carthage. On such a night as this did Jessica—but a truce to the bard! It was the sort of night on which a man could make love to his own wife!—and those two, Edouard and Alicia, had not yet bespoken their tender vows.

"Do you know anything about the stars?" inquired Edouard, in a voice like the murmur of the wind in summer trees.

"A little," answered Alicia, tenderly, "I know some of the constellations—the Great Bear—the"——

"Yes," interrupted Edouard, "I know all about the big bear and I can find the North star; but right over there is a group. Do you know the name of that?" And Edouard threw his arm across Alicia's shoulder and pointed to a cluster of shining worlds in the east.

Alicia leaned toward him. "I don't know what that is," she breathed, as one who did not care.

"And there is another constellation just over our heads!" Edouard passed his arm around her neck, and placing his hand under her chin so tilted it that it would be easy for her to see. And then to Alicia's eyes the heavens became one grand carnival of constellations. Shooting stars chased each other athwart the firmament, comets played riotous games among the planets, and finally there came a soft and radiant blur which hid them all.

Edouard had kissed Alicia.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

What He Was After.

I heard a funny story about William Henry Hurlburt the other day. It seems he has been in the country incog., and somebody recognized him down in the park staring up at the new World building with dreamy amazement, and rushed up to him heartily.

"Ha! my dear Hurlburt, glad to see you back."

The astonished ex-journalist drew himself up. "Confound it, sir," he said, "I am not Hurlburt, and I am not back, sir."

Then he drew his mantle about him and hurried away.

But he was not to escape thus; as he turned into Chambers street his old friend Simpson met him. "Why, Hurlburt! how do you do? What are you after now?"

"After a blasted fool, and I've caught up with him!"—Truth.

Easy Enough When He Didn't Try.

Driving over the hills of western Jersey last week, a reporter stopped at a lonely little cabin, in front of which an old man was chopping wood, and inquired the distance to Anthony. The lank and aged citizen straightened up and attempted to reply. He got as far as:

"T-t-t-t-t-ttt," when his face grew red and his grimaces became distressing. He stopped, took a full breath and tried again with no better success. He was thoroughly mad now, and his distortions were really suggestive of an attack of apoplexy. The old fellow suddenly gave it up, and broke out without any difficulty:

"Darn ye, drive on and ye'll git there afore I can tell ye."

The reporter drove on.—New York Sun.

His Plea.

Simeral—Did you hear about Gosling, Cumso?

Cumso—No; what's the matter?

Simeral—He was arrested for kissing a Boston girl; but he escaped a fine.

Cumso—How did he manage?

Simeral—He pleaded temporary insanity.—Munsey's Weekly.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Emperor William is Making His Influence Felt.

TRYING TO SPARTANIZE THE ARMY

By Introducing Simplicity in the Mode of Living Among Army Officers—Bismarck Will Give Opinions on Important Matters.

BERLIN, April 5.—[Copyright 1890 by the New York Associated Press.] The events of the week have accentuated even more than the resignation of the chancellor, the new era of the German history. Until his actual departure the public were loath to believe that the Emperor was in earnest in parting with Bismarck. Henceforth his attention will be divided between Freidricksruhe and Berlin, the center of the new and untried regime. It is impossible that the Emperor could have been an unaffected spectator of the unending tributes of admiration and respect that poured in upon his discarded minister. It is also reported to-day that he has again refused to consent to the publication of Bismarck's letter of resignation. The public still decline to believe that the retirement of Bismarck is final, it being urged that he is by five years the junior of Gladstone and that he may still count on a decade of activity. The Cartellers have offered to resign two seats in the reichstag in favor of Bismarck, but it is certain the ex-chancellor and his son will not accept them at present. The Emperor having declared he will recognize but two parties—those for and against him, he will be likely to disregard conventional party divisions and seek assistance in a Liberal-Clerical coalition. Thus Bismarck in the event of re-entering the reichstag, might seem to be in the unusual position of the nominal if not actual leader of the opposition. The opening of the reichstag and the royal speech are awaited with the keenest interest. Dr. Windthorst claims three indispensable concessions in return for his support of the government: The return of all religious orders, religious teaching in the schools, and the removal of the discretionary and revocable character from all concessions made to the Catholic party.

The Centrists are well aware of the strength of their position and intend to derive every possible advantage therefrom.

According to the *National Zeitung* the new military bill provides for a permanent increase of 16,000,000 marks in the annual expenditures. For the moment colonial affairs overshadow foreign politics. Von der Heydt, the financial backer of the East Africa company, recently declared that Bismarck's departure was the sign of a new and energetic colonial policy. Reichardt, the explorer, in a lecture, showed that it is of the utmost importance to secure possession of Tabora, which place is further inland than Mpwapwa. This and the strengthening of the treaty footing in the German sphere of interest appear from inquiry in the most reliable quarters to be the sole objects of the Emin-Wissmann expedition. Emin has advised the conclusion of a treaty with Bevanaheri in order that his assistance may be secured in advance for the Germans. The exact scope of the expedition is not yet known, but it is certain, however, that the Emperor will decline to consent to the adoption of any colonial policy antagonistic to England. During the visit of the Prince of Wales the Emperor did everything possible to show the value he attached to a close friendship between the two nations.

The Emperor's solicitude regarding the army is further shown in an imperial order published to-day to the effect that in view of its incompleteness the reserve infantry military officers' system hitherto pursued which provided that the officers must come from the ranks of the nobility, must be extended so as to include those noble by character in order that the sons of honorable middle class families may hold appointments in the army. The same rules also apply to the civil service and the Emperor further disapproved of the holders of commissions being dependent upon the private income of aspirants and therefore decrees that their pay be increased. At much length he enjoins the commanders to set an example of self-sacrifice to officers and check indulgences in unnecessary luxuries and habits, naming costly presents and the giving of frequent banquets, etc. In conclusion the Emperor desires that lists of aspirants be submitted to him together with the names of officers who do not conform to the rule to preserve a simpler mode of life.

The *Reichsanzeiger* publishes a series of articles which are supposed to be directly inspired by the Emperor, on social politics and reforms. So far no definite projects are mentioned, but the tendency is toward legislation for the regulation of the working day and wage question.

The Deutsch bank is about to issue shares in the new German and American trust company to promote and protect investments in American stocks.

Bismarck to Give His Opinions.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

LONDON, April 5.—Almost concurrently with the decision of the new German chancellor, Count von Caprivi, to abandon the practice of furnishing official inspiration to the utterances of certain journals and to place respectable newspapers on the same footing in regard to the publication of political information, comes the announcement that Prince Bismarck has consented to publicly express his opinions on political and other important questions at frequent intervals through the press. As the ex-chancellor was the chief exponent of inspired journalism in Germany during his official career, himself furnishing all of the inspiration that was of interest to the world, it would seem that Von Caprivi's decision is likely to have little influence in shaping new departures. On the contrary, it may be safely assumed that what Prince Bismarck may write over his signature will be more widely read than anything that has ever appeared unsigned in an inspired newspaper presumably at his behest. It appears quite plain that Bismarck as ex-chancellor will be a very sharp thorn in the Kaiser's side.

A Tom-Fool Banking Scheme Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—By request, Senator Ingalls to-day introduced a bill providing for a system of banking by the United States, proposed by the Wage Workers' alliance. It provides for the establishment of an executive department of banking with a secretary at its head with a salary of $8,000 and four assistant secretaries with salaries of $5,000 each. Banking for the people is to be done free of cost, except such merely nominal fees as are necessary to pay expenses. Branches shall be established at the postoffices throughout the country and maintained as long as necessary. Loans will be made on security, interest payable the 31st day of December every year. A failure to pay interest shall terminate the loan, and after the sale of the security the excess over the loan, if any, shall be paid to the borrower. The money necessary for the transaction of the department shall be furnished by the treasury of the United States, and it shall be full legal tender for all debts and dues within the United States. The money shall be printed by hand on silk threaded paper at the bureau of engraving and printing in the following denominations: One, two, three and five mills; one, two, three and five cents; one, two, three and five dollars; one, two, three and five eagles; one, two, three and five condes, ($100), and one, two, three and five talents, ($1,000).

The Alleged Glove Swindle.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Collector Erhardt said this morning he had received no information regarding the reported swindle of the government by glove exporters in Germany.

Bishop Goodsell Denounces the Liquor Interes

NEW YORK, April 5.—At the Methodist Episcopal conference, to-day, Bishop Goodsell, in an address, said that ministers should not sit on the fence waiting to make up their minds which way to go. The liquor traffic was roundly denounced. The Methodist church, Bishop Goodsell said, had no favors to ask from the liquor interests. It was eminently proper that the Methodist church should take the lead in labor questions, as it was the church nearthe people.

Conference of Boulangists.

LONDON, April 5.—Boulanger and Laisant, Derouide, Laguerre, Rochefort and thirty-one other members of the Boulangist committee held a conference in Jersey yesterday. Upon its conclusion, the committ gave a grand breakfast to Boulanger.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

The Head of the House Becomes a Philanthropist, with Unexpected Results.

One day, just as we were seated at the dinner table, Mr. Bower queried:

"Mrs. Bowser, what have you done for charity this fall?"

"I have sent about $100 worth of money and clothing to our poor relatives in Nebraska."

"Humph! I said charity."

"Well, if you mean how many old tramps I have fed, how many beggars' baskets I have filled and how many quarters I have handed out to frauds I can answer you that they are very few. What has started you on the subject of charity all at once?"

"All at once? The subject has always been of the deepest interest to me. I have always felt sorry because I had so little to give."

We said no more about it, but I took measures to discover what he was up to. He owned a lot with an old, dilapidated and untenanted house on it. He was intending to give this house to any one who would tear it down or remove it, but a humanitarian advanced a brighter idea. He also owned an old house, but it was occupied by four or five families. He could get no rent, disliked the notoriety of ejecting them, and so he suggested to Mr. Bowser that our old shanty be put in repair for the reception of some poor and worthy people he knew of. Mr. Bowser fell into the trap. He bought lumber, hired carpenters and had paid out $200 before the house was habitable. He tried to keep it all from me, but I kept posted on the work, nevertheless. When everything was ready four families swarmed into the house and blessed Mr. Bowser. When he came home that night his heart was full and after a little skirmishing around he said:

"Mrs. Bowser, something happened today to melt my heart."

"Yes. What was it?"

"I let four poor families move into our old house over there, rent free, and you ought to have heard them asking Heaven to bless me. It made me feel like a woman—like a child. I wish I was rich enough to help ten thousand poor folks."

"Well, I hope they will appreciate what you have done."

"Why, of course they will! Any one of them would crawl on his hands and knees for me."

"But will they be satisfied with what you have already done?"

"There you go! If you had your way about it, you'd lock the doors and burn 'em all up! Satisfied! Of course they will be and are—more than sat"——

The bell rang, and the girl said it was a man to see Mr. Bowser. He went to the door, and the caller said:

"Had a deuce of a time to find you, old chap, but I've finally hit it. Say, do you know my wife feels imposed upon? You give that Clark family the best rooms in the house, and they are no better than we are. I'll do my best to coax the old woman to behave herself, however, but you will have to come down with some tin. I want $5 for grub and fuel."

Mr. Bowser gave it to him and hurried him out of the house. I pretended not to have noticed anything, but he continued to look anxious until bedtime. We were just through breakfast next morning when a woman came to the door and inquired for Mr. Bowser. As he went into the hall she said:

"And is this the way you treat a poor and unfortunate family?"

"My good woman, what is it?"

"A good deal, sir. Only one penstock for four families to get water at, and there's rats in your old shanty, sir—rats! And do you know we have no wood to burn? Think of a Christian man expecting people to get along this weather without wood."

He gave her some money and hurried off, and they gave him a rest for two or three days. Then two women, who had evidently been pulling hair all the way over, reached our house as Mr. Bowser came up. They wanted something settled. They wanted it settled then and there. They didn't care so much about the absence of a door plate, but, as one of them demanded:

"We want to know, sir, who owns them front door steps, and whose children have the right to knock out the window glass?"

I don't know how he settled it. When he came in he looked so uncomfortable that I did not ask any questions. Next day there was a man to see him, and on the day following a woman came to make complaint, and for six weeks hardly a day passed that some of his free tenants did not show up on one excuse or another. The last one came from a whole family—husband, wife and five children. We were in bed when they came. They pulled the bell until Mr. Bowser raised a window and asked what was wanted.

"We want you to come down!" replied the man.

"And give an account of yourself!" added the woman.

Mr. Bowser went down. They gave him fits about the water, the stairs, the front gate, the woodshed, the cellar and the ceilings. They wanted all the other families turned out, the street paved, the house painted and the rooms papered. They were out of meat, potatoes, wood and flour. He argued and discussed, and finally told them to go to the county house. At this they all jumped for him, and nothing but a strong door saved him from violence.

"Was it some one who wanted the doctor?" I asked as he came up stairs.

"Mrs. Bowser, do you hear me?" he replied as he struck an attitude under the dim gaslight.

"I do."

"Then let me warn you that this has gone far enough! I am done with charity! If you ever get me into another such scrape you'll hear from my lawyer as soon as I can file a bill!"

"But I didn't get"——

"That's enough! You'd squirm out of a knot hole! I'll go over and set fire to the whole business to-morrow!"

But that very night the old house burned to the ground, and Mr. Bowser didn't express his gratification that all the inmates escaped in safety.—Detroit Free Press.

THE DAYS OF GOLD.

California Pioneers in Chicago Hold an Interesting Meeting.

THE REPUBLICANS AND SILVER

A Conference Held at Senator Chandler's Residence on the Silver Question—Stanford Going to Europe.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Association of California Pioneers was held this afternoon in this city. It was addressed by Colonel Brewerton, of San Francisco, and Hon. I. M. Hutchings, the discoveror of Yosemite valley, who gave many interesting incidents of early life in California. Both gentlemen, together with Mrs. Frank Lewis, of Santa Cruz county, Cal., a survivor of the Major Donner party, were unanimously made honorary members.

Colonel Brewerton was a captain in the first regiment of the United States army which reached the Pacific coast, being accompanied by Kit Carson. In a brief eulogy of Hutchinson, Secretary Jackson stated that it was through the former's efforts that the state legislature finally gave a pension to T. W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California.

Mrs. Lewis, the third honorary member was one of the party which, in '48, was snowed up near Lake Tahoe in Nevada while on the road to California, the flesh of the dead members of the expedition being used as food after the horses and dogs had all been eaten and starvation stared them in the face.

The association appointed a committee to meet the New England California pioneer excursionists who arrive in Chicago next Saturday on their road to the coast. A reception will be given them to which all Californians will be welcome.

Republican Senators and Silver.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—About two-thirds of the Republican Senators met in conference to-night at the residence of Senator Chandler to discuss the silver question. The western Senators, those known as silver men, had the floor at first and explained their views at length. When representatives of the other sections expressed themselves no marked preference for the Windom bill as against the Jones bill, reported by the Senate committee on finance, was shown. It was the general opinion that Congressmen should harmonize upon some measure of legislation on the silver question and press it to passage at as early a date as possible. The exact provisions of this measure will probably be defined at their conference to be held in the near future.

The action of the Republican members of the committee on privileges and elections in requesting Chairman Hoar to prepare a national election law was referred to, and it is understood to have met with the approval of the conference.

Senator Stanford Going to Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Senator Leland Stanford arrived here from Washington to-day, and in an interview stated that he will go to Europe for the benefit of his health and that he has notified his associates in the northern portion of the Pacific company to accept his resignation as president of that company.

Lieutenant Stoll's Case.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The record of the court-martial of Lieutenant Stoll was received by General Schofield this morning and referred to Acting Judge Advocate General Lieber for examination and report.

Dom Pedro's Condition Critical.

CANNES, April 5.—The illness of Dom Pedro has assumed a critical phase. He was in a comatose state during the greater part of yesterday. His condition was so serious that it was deemed necessary to administer the last sacrament.

The ex-Emperor revived to-day and is improving.

Amending the Articles of War.

WASHINGTON, April 5. — A bill passed amending the articles of war to provide that in times of peace general courts-martial for the trial of commissioned officers shall be appointed only by the President, the general commanding the army, or the general officer commanding the military division; that the judge advocates must not be present at any deliberation of courts martial in close session. Also a bill providing that in time of peace all enlisted men charged with offenses now recognizable by garrison or regimental courts-martial, shall be brought before a summary court, which shall consist of the line officer second in rank at the post or station, or in command of the alleged offender, who shall hear and determine the case; and when satisfied of the guilt of the accused, adjudge punishment. The accused may object to a hearing by the court and demand a trial of court-martial, which shall be granted by right.

Also a bill increasing to eleven the membership of the board of managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers.

Rhode Island Supplementary Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—The supplementary election to-day brings the legislature to stand, 47 Republicans, 45 Democrats. There are yet seventeen members to be elected, and besides these the Republicans need seven to carry the grand committee.

Two Democrats Elected.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 5.—The supplementary election to-day for first and fourth representatives resulted in the election of two Democrats. It is possible the election is not legal, as it was held under the old voting system, instead of under the provisions of the new ballot law.

THE JAPANESE

Carry their toothpicks in their back hair, and always use them after eating anything. They take care of their teeth, and the teeth take care of their stomachs. Use tooth picks freely, clean with SOZODONT, and bad teeth and breaths will be scarce.

THE ABILITY TO BEAR PAIN

Is the test of fortitude among the Indian tribes. But we defy any Cherokee, Sioux or Comanche to endure the twinges of rheumatism without wincing. These, indeed, are slight at first, but grow in intensity until they become unbearable. No malady is more obstinate in its maturity than that which gives rise to them. The more need, then, of attacking it at the outset. Foremost among remedies for it is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, safer and infinitely more effective than colchicum, veratrum and nux vomica, all remedies which might prove destructive of life in a slightly excessive dose. Mineral depurents, also, when not positively mischievous, are far inferior in remedial power to this salutary botanic medicine. It entirely expels from the blood the acrid impurities which originate the disease, and enriches as well as cleanses it. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia and other aliments also give way to it.