

there we went. The proprietor told us where the plunder was, and we had not been there long before in walked the principal in the burglary, the one who was ~~in~~ in crime. Being sure of our game we telephoned for officers in citizens' clothes to surround the house, and in a few minutes four of the boys appeared. They saw and recognized one of us and made a bold attempt to escape, but we succeeded in capturing four of them. One who escaped was too young in the business to know how to remain where he could not get caught.

"That night a boy called to see one of his companions at the station-house, but the officers would not grant his request. When he left the station an officer followed him, and nearly a mile off he collected with another boy, who proved to be the missing link, and he was then arrested.

"The case was taken to court and five out of the six were convicted. The leader was given the longest sentence. That was four years in the penitentiary, while two of the older boys were given two years each. Two others were sent to the reform school and the remaining boy, who was used as a witness was sent to his parents. The four years' sentence expired some time ago, and the one who spent it has not operated since, so far as the officers know."

BISMARCK AND WILLIAM I.

"Prince Bismarck and the Hohenzollern" is the title under which the *Breslauer Zeitung* has given to the world a new and astonishing version of some events in recent German history. At first the articles under this head were regarded as a trifle too sensational to be worthy of credence. Corroborative proof of the truth of them has, however, come from various sources in the last two or three weeks, and all the German dailies have been forced to discuss the relations of the ex-Chancellor and William I in the new light. "At no time," says the *Breslauer Zeitung*, "did the legendary relations of untroubled serenity exist between Emperor and Chancellor. With every new success the Chancellor's desire to rule increased beyond measure. Success and ambition raised his position to such an unusual height that it began to overshadow the throne. King William saw this in 1867, and looked about for a remedy. At that time he said to the Crown Prince: 'This man has grown too great for us. We must get a substitute, and I ask your help in my efforts to find one.' The Crown Prince turned at once to Herr von Gruner, assistant secretary of the interior in the old Liberal ministry. For an unknown reason the plan to elevate Von Gruner to Bismarck's position fell through. We know, however, that ever since this affair Prince Bismarck has cherished the deepest resentment against Von Gruner, and when the honored old man, on his seventieth birthday, was elevated to the rank of Real Privy Councillor, Prince

Bismarck did the unprecedented act of preventing the publication of the event in the *Reichsanzeiger*, thus confining the excellency of Herr von Gruner to the limits of the court. We also know that after this episode the Chancellor felt uncertain in his office and regarded with jealousy every gifted and favored minister who might in any way be considered a rival. And with some justification, for the feeling that possessed the King in 1867 grew stronger with the next fifteen years. The position of the Chancellor became even more despotic, his irritability even greater, his presence in Berlin even more infrequent, his requests for release from his official duties were more persistent. Why did not the King grant these requests? Simply on account of the extreme difficulty of finding a man equal to assuming Bismarck's heritage.

"The age of the King was also of moment. In 1867 King William might have felt able to carry on the government with the aid of the new minister. Ten years later, after his eightieth birthday and with a constitution shaken by the Nobeling attempt at assassination, such an effort was out of the question. Thereto were to be added the marvelous success of the Chancellor, and his ingenuity in finding a way out of the most desperate straits. So the Emperor resigned himself to his painful position as the less of the two evils. From such considerations came the famous 'never,' if it was ever spoken, when Bismarck hauded in next to his last request from him for relief from duty. The last request was refused so coolly by the Emperor that Bismarck never made a move toward making another one."

Among the many journals that have published circumstantial evidence of the correctness of this new view of an old subject is the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which says:

"As the relations between Bismarck and Emperor William I. have become the subject of general discussion, it may be interesting to know how fully conscious the Chancellor was of the sensitiveness of his imperial lord as to the common report of the minister's preponderance in the government. Bismarck frequently related to his most intimate friends this story: During the French war Bismarck and the King sat one afternoon in the same compartment of a train that halted at a way station for water. German peasants were discussing the war on the station platform, and one of them shouted: 'Yes, yes, the Bismarckians are coming.' The King asked at once: 'What did that man say?' Bismarck answered that he had not understood. There was a long silence. Then the King said: 'The people should understand that the troops are mine, not yours.' Since then, added the Chancellor, my wife has often reminded me of this little conversation, and, whenever I have been in danger of hurting the pride of my old lord, has warned me: 'Remember the Bismarckians.'"

The memories of Privy Court

Councillor Schneider, recently published, contain numerous incidents illustrative of the ill-feeling with which William I regarded the tendency of his people to ascribe all good and great German things to his Chancellor.—*New York Sun*.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Church Farm Bids.

According to the receiver's advertisement the bids for a lease of the Church Farm were to have been opened at 4 p. m. yesterday. The receiver, however, is out of town and the bids will not be opened until Monday.

Allen being investigated.

September 29th, a large number of witnesses were in attendance upon the grand jury to give evidence against election judge W. J. Allen, whose conduct Judge Zane instructed that body to investigate. Allen is understood to be in Butte.

The Church Personal Property.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says: By a vote of 5 to 4 the House committee on judiciary has ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill providing for the disposition of the personal property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Utah.

Trying to Indict.

On Monday, September 29th the grand jury were endeavoring to find an indictment against Brothe Freeman D. Higley, of Bluff Dale for a violation of the Edmunds law. Members of his family were examined as witnesses, but the result has not been ascertained.

The Last Company.

The company of Saints that arrived September 24, consisted of 116 souls from Switzerland, Germany and England. They have had a most pleasant trip and were excellently treated by steamship and railroad officials all the way. All were in good health and felt happy in having arrived safely to their new homes.

Effects of Carbolic Acid.

PARIS, Idaho, Sept. 23.—[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]—At half-past ten this morning Mrs. Mary Ricks Rich, wife of Henry B. Rich, and daughter of Father Louis Ricks, both of this place, was found insensible in her house in this town, evidently suffering from the effects of an internal application of carbolic acid. She is doubtless dying. Further particulars later.

Change of Chairman.

The following official announcement appears in the "Liberal" organ:

At a called meeting today of the county Liberal committee the resignation of Chairman O. W. Powers was accepted, and the thanks of the committee extended for his