

WHERE IS THE PROMISE?

Can Spring be coming? No sign have we
Of the beautiful guest whom we long to see,
Very hard is the frost-locked ground,
Few are the green things yet to be found.
Primroses, violets, where are they?
What is the sign of the sunny day
When the flowers shall blossom, the birds
shall sing,
And life be glad in the reign of Spring?

Can Peace be coming to rule over all?
The terror of war holds men in thrall,
Sounds of battle are in the air,
Unrest and disquiet are everywhere;
Dreadful weapons are being wrought,
And some minds cherish a deadly thought.
Few are the signs of the lasting peace,
When war and tumult for aye shall cease.

Can Love be coming to be our King?
The love of self is the strongest thing;
A million hands outstretch to take
The best of the world for self's own sake;
The people are eager to work or wait,
To wrest the most that they can from fate,
And there's little leisure for loving deed
Where each is so busy for his own need.

Can Christ be coming to reign on earth?
Where are the signs of the holy mirth,
The glad upspringing of joy and praise
That the thought of His coming well might
raise?

Alas! for the sorrow and wickedness
That dwell in the countries which He would
bless;
There is no more room for Him now, than
when
He came at first in His love for men.

And yet there are signs of the coming
Spring.

Here and there is a bold green thing
Pushing its way in some sheltered place,
And lifting up to the sun its face.
Down in the darkness underground,
Longing, alert, and with hope profound,
The life is waiting; and soon will be
The word received that shall set it free!

And men pray on, though in fear and pain,
That wars may not desolate earth again.
The people are coming from far and wide
To range themselves on the peaceful side.
Slowly but surely we draw to the light,
And they shall be scattered who wish to fight.
Cruelty, hatred, and wrong shall cease,
And some day brothers shall live in peace.

More men are leaving the selfish way,
For love is growing in power to-day.
Oh, not a few, but a mighty host
Are those who do not love self most;
Kind hearts are many, and gentleness
Is seeking and finding the way to bless.
Let us wait awhile, we shall have our
Spring,

Goodness shall conquer and Love be king.

Earth shall grow fair in that sweet love-
light,
And then shall vanish the gloom of night.
Christ shall come in His power and grace,
And those who love Him shall see His face.
No storms shall break on that tranquil day,
"Sorrow and sighing shall flee away,"
And the heart be at rest in its peaceful
home.

Oh, "Come, Lord Jesus, quickly come!"
MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

GENERAL NEWS.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

BUFFALO, April 25.—The *Commercial Advertiser* to-day says: "An important point bearing on the present discussion as to whether President Cleveland does or does not want to be renominated is as follows: A prominent democratic politician of Rochester, who is also an intimate personal friend of Cleveland, and knew him well when he was plain lawyer Cleveland of Buffalo, visited Washington recently to talk over the Rochester postoffice appointment with the President. This gentleman was one of the most enthusiastic boomers for Cleveland in Western New York during his campaign for governor and president. Cleveland received him most cordially, and spent an hour with him in general conversation. After the immediate business in hand had been disposed of, they talked over old times, and a variety of topics came up. Finally the Rochesterian rose to withdraw, and remarked to the President that he had not been in Washington for twenty years, and did not care to come again, 'unless,' he added, 'I would come down to see you inaugurated for the second time.' The President immediately replied with great emphasis and apparent sincerity, 'My dear Colonel, if you wait for that event you will never come.' The Rochester man protested, but the President, putting his hand in his visitor's arm said: 'No earthly consideration could induce me to accept another term. When I finish my present term of office I expect to retire from public life.' The visitor says he left the President's presence fully impressed with Cleveland's sincerity and seriousness in what he said. The conversation was repeated to a Buffalo friend who happened to be in Rochester one day last week.

BUFFALO, April 25.—In reply to a telegram of inquiry as to the truth of the statement that Col. Dorsheimer had seen the letter written by President Cleveland positively refusing to

be a candidate for a second term, Dorsheimer said to-day: "There is no truth in the statement. I never saw the letter mentioned."

NEW YORK, April 25.—Hon. William Dorsheimer makes the following statement: "In view of the reports which have been sent out by the Washington correspondents of some Western newspapers, I think it proper to make the following statement: In January last the President said to me that he had been thinking of making public a declaration which would take him out of the field as a candidate in 1888. He said he was led to this conclusion not only by personal considerations, but because he thought such a course would relieve him from the imputations which were daily cast upon him, and which interfered with his usefulness in office. After listening to the President's observations, and supposing he wished an expression of my opinion, I told him I thought such a declaration would be very unwise and that it would increase his perplexities rather than diminish them. I also said it was not for him to say whether he would be a candidate for re-election or not. That was a matter to be decided by the democrats who had honored him greatly and who had a right to his services if they desired them. I also urged that no tradition would be broken by his candidacy for a second term, and that it might be most important to his party and the country that he should be re-elected. After a long conversation on this subject, the object of which I have stated, the matter dropped and has not since been alluded to, except in a casual manner. I have never had in my possession a letter from the President with reference to the second term, neither have I seen such a letter nor the draft of one. I have not been in Washington since the 4th of this month. If the President has arrived at the determination suggested in his conversation with me last January, I do not know it. But knowing well his character, I am confident that if he thinks it his duty to decline the nomination he will make his intention public in a way which will render a misunderstanding of it impossible."

BRUSSELS, April 25.—Advices from the Stanley expedition for the relief of Emin Bay have been received from Watadi on the Congo River, dated March 25th. From these it is learned that the steamer which carried Stanley from Zanzibar was unable to ascend the Congo from Watadi. The entire expedition landed at Banana Point and re-embarked March 18th aboard the vessel belonging to the International Association which was awaiting the expedition. Next day the expedition anchored at Boma, the seat of the federal administration of the Congo Free State. Stanley was confident of the success of his enterprise, and hoped by June he would be able to render effectual assistance to Emin Bay. From Stanley Pool Stanley hoped to march rapidly and to surprise the enemy, hedging Emin Bay. The expedition left Boma March 21st, and arrived at Watadi on the 22nd, and there disembarked, the river being unnavigable. Thence to Leopold the expedition was to proceed on foot for eighteen days along the falls, and expected to reach Leopold April 16th, where Stanley was to be met by four steamers belonging to the Congo State.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The following dispatch received here by the *Bulletin* to-day explains itself:

GUAYMAS, Mexico, April 25.

The reports about cholera in Mazatlan and Guaymas are entirely unfounded and absurd. These parts have always been in a sanitary condition. Will trace the originator of such false and malicious reports and prosecute him to the full extent of the law for the damage and harm extended to our community. **LUIS T. TERRY, Governor Sonora.**

PITTSBURG, April 26.—A disastrous fire broke out this morning, in the Willis Bros' grocery store, in a four story building, the upper stories of which are occupied by a number of roomers. The flames were discovered about one o'clock by Willis, who immediately alarmed the inmates. The

FLAMES SPREAD RAPIDLY

and before the engines arrived had gained great headway. The firemen immediately ran ladders to the various stories of the building, while policemen broke in the doors to rescue the inmates. Some fell and had to be dragged out. Wm. Elberman and a Greek named Hoggitze ran and jumped from a window before help could reach him. The Greek was caught by a man on the sidewalk, which practically

SAVED HIS LIFE,

although his skull was fractured. After the fire was got under control, the bodies of Sophia Balls and Fred Shiplitz were found in bed. They had been suffocated by smoke. It is feared that Elberman Hoggitze will not recover. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of natural gas. The loss, which was nominal, is covered by insurance.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 26.—The guests who assembled to celebrate the marriage of Benito Hernandez and Juanita Alvidez, near Merida, Yucatan, became involved in a general fight; seven of them, including the groom, were killed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 26.—Ex-Supreme Judge John W. Henry and State Auditor Walker had an altercation on the street between 9 and 10

o'clock this morning, in which Judge Henry was shot once in the right arm and again in the breast, and Walker was severely cut on the head by a blow from Judge Henry's cane. Both men are now in charge of physicians. Judge Henry's condition is not considered serious. Walker was removed to-night from the house into which he was taken to his own home five blocks distant. He vomited hard and complained of pains at the base of the brain. His right side is still partially numb, but the physicians say he will

FULLY RECOVER

in time. The immediate cause of the dispute arose from the recent investigation of the auditor, who accused Judge Henry of having been active in circulating charges against him. These charges, recently published, were that the auditor had sold his influence in securing his appointments and had been interested in convict labor of the state contrary to law. The investigating committee of the legislature reported that only the last charge was proven, and that he owned stock in a company manufacturing shoes in the penitentiary. There were also ill-feelings between the two men arising from some personal matters in politics.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The trial of nine men and three women, mostly young students, charged with complicity in the recent attempt to kill the Czar, commences to-morrow before the political law senators. Even the relatives of the accused will be excluded. The indictment drawn up by the attorney-general is a voluminous document of fully three folios.

It is said the Czar would have been killed on the 10th inst. if he had taken the usual carriage drive. The plot leaked out through information given by the lady of the house where some of the students boarded. The women to be put on trial have been allowed to consult lawyers.

PURCELL, CHICKASAW NATION, I. T., April 26.—To-day at this point distant from Arkansas City, Kansas, 152 miles, and from Guineville, Texas, 108 miles, the Arkansas extensions of the Southern Kansas Railroad and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, were connected with a silver spike driven by representatives of the Kansas, Missouri & Texas. This adds thrice 300 miles to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, opens new fields in Texas and gives it a separate outlet for Kansas and Indian Territory business.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Kate Fisher, sixteen years old, was found clinging to the pilings underneath the docks at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street this morning. She said she was flung into the river by a young ruffian who had attempted to assault her, but that being able to swim she managed to save her life. She said she had been in the water ten hours.

LONDON, April 26.—The foreign office has received advices from the British embassy at St. Petersburg saying that the German government gives assurance that the Schuabele incident is not likely to lead to prolonged difficulty.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Among the passengers on the steamship *San Pablo*, which sailed this afternoon for China, were Count Eugene Staislaw Mikiewicz of Washington, the electrician, S. A. Stern, the capitalist of Philadelphia, and E. T. Barberie of New York. They represent a syndicate with \$26,000,000. The Chinese government has granted them the exclusive privilege of using the telephone in China for thirty years.

PIERRE, Dak., April 26.—The eviction of settlers from Big Bend has commenced and a number have already been moved. The settlers have been given three days' notice to go and if still on the ground at the expiration of that time the military takes charge. A poor widow named Ryan, who had her all invested, was ordered off, but having no means the soldiers loaded her furniture into a wagon, placed the old lady on top and carted her to the nearest station. The soldiers will remain three weeks on the reservation and the government will fence a great part of the land.

The United States marshal is in pursuit of sixteen Indians, who have been committing depredations in the wake of the troops. It is reported from Ft. Sully to-night that the War Department has instructed Colonel Dodge to remove the settlers forthwith but to destroy as little property as possible.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26.—Calhoun Day broke bright and beautiful, and at an early hour a great throng began to gather along the line of march of the grand military and civic procession which preceded the unveiling ceremonies. Nearly all the chief men of the state and many prominent visitors from abroad are here to do honor to the memory of South Carolina's distinguished son.

The parade formed on the South Battery and marched through the main streets of the city to Marion Square, where the monument is erected. Upon the arrival of the procession in the square, the chief marshal of the day called the vast assembly to order, and the Mayor, who presided, asked Rev. Charles Cotworth Pinckney to make the opening prayer. The following order of exercises was then observed:

Unveiling of the monument by 32 young ladies; artillery salute of 19 guns; ode by Miss Chestbrough; oration by Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar; ode by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston. The rush to hear Secretary Lamar was immense, and the great square was black with people during his speech.

CLEVELAND, April 27.—This morning

Fred Stoll, who was secretly arrested last Tuesday, was charged with the murder of Maggie McCarthy. The prisoner's face was badly disfigured and his trousers were bloody. The police claim they have a strong case of circumstantial evidence against the prisoner.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 27.—Late yesterday afternoon the body of a woman apparently about 35 years of age, was found four miles north of this city. Her clothes were torn and there were several cuts on the head and hands. These cuts looked as though they had been received while grasping a knife to prevent it injuring her. She was recognized as Mrs. Barney Kennedy, the wife of a well-known dairy man. Suspicion rested on her husband as it is alleged the couple had frequent quarrels, and this afternoon he was arrested. Dried blood was found on his stockings, on his coat, on the sleeves of his shirt and on his vest and pantaloons. When asked for an explanation he refused to talk.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Marine Hospital Bureau is informed that the Indians in the vicinity of Yuma, A. T., are suffering from a severe epidemic of measles which had proved fatal in 60 cases up to the 16th inst.

The civil service commission will report that the charges made against Collector Seeberger, of the Chicago customs house, of having removed a clerk named Webster for the sole reason that his place was wanted for a democrat, were not substantiated. Owing to the inability of the commission to administer an oath and secure sworn testimony the investigation was not entirely satisfactory.

MILLER'S CASE.

The President has sent to the Secretary of the Interior the following letter in relation to the controversy between Guilford L. Miller, a settler, and a railroad corporation, involving the question of the ownership of certain lands:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, April 25, 1887.

Dear Sir:—I have examined with much care and interest the questions involved in the complication of claims Guilford L. Miller and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to certain public land in Washington Territory. The legal aspects of the case have been examined and passed upon by several officers of the government, who do not agree in their conclusions. Miller claims to be a settler upon the land in question, whose possession dates from 1873. He alleges that he has made substantial improvements upon this land and cultivated the same, and it appears that he

FILED HIS CLAIM

to the same under the homestead law on the 29th day of December, 1884. The railroad company contends that this land is within the territory or area from which it was entitled to select such quantity of public land as might be necessary to supply any deficiency that should be found to exist in the specified land mentioned in the grant by the government to said company to aid in the construction of the road, such deficiency being contemplated as likely to arise from the paramount right of private parties and settlers within the territory embracing the said granted lands, and that the land in dispute was thus selected by the company on the 19th day of December, 1883. A large tract, including this land was withdrawn by order of the Interior Department from sale and from preemption and homestead entry in 1882,

IN ANTICIPATION

of the construction of said railroad and the deficiency in its granted lands. In 1886, upon filing a map of definite location, the land in controversy and much more which had been so withdrawn, was found to lie outside the limits which included the granted land, but its withdrawal and reservation from settlement and entry under our land laws was continued upon the theory that it was within the limits of the indemnity lands which might be selected by the company as provided in the law making the grant.

The legal points in this controversy turned upon the validity and effect of the withdrawal and reservation of this land and the continuance thereof. The Attorney General is of the opinion that such withdrawal and reservation were at all times effectual, and that they operated to

PREVENT MILLER

from acquiring any interest or right to the land claimed by him. With this interpretation of the law and the former orders and action of the Interior Department it will be seen that the effect has been the withdrawal and reservation since 1873 of thousands, if not millions, of acres of these lands from the operation of the land laws of the United States, thus placing them beyond the reach of our citizens desiring under such laws to settle and make homes upon the same, and that this has been done for the benefit of the railway company having no fixed, certain or definite interests in such lands. In this manner the beneficial policy and intention of the government in relation to the public domain have for all these years, to that extent, been thwarted. There seems to be no evidence presented showing how much, if any, of this vast tract is necessary for the fulfillment of the grant to the railroad company. Nor does there appear to be any limitation of time within which this fact should be made known and the corporation be obliged to make its selection. After the lapse of fifteen years this large body

of the public domain is still held in reserve to the exclusion of settlers for the convenience of a corporation, the beneficiary of the government and waiting its selection, though it is entirely certain that much of the reserve can never be honestly claimed by said corporation. Such a condition of the public lands should no longer continue, and so far as it is the result of executive rules and methods, it should be abandoned, and so far as it is the consequence of improvident laws, these should be repealed or amended. Our public domain is the national wealth, an earnest of our growth, and the heritage of our people. It should promise limitless development and riches, relief to the crowded population, and homes to thrift and industry. These inestimable advantages should be jealously guarded and carefully watched, and an enlightened policy on the part of the government should secure them

TO THE PEOPLE.

In the case under consideration I assume that there is an abundance of land within the area which has been reserved for indemnity, in which no citizen or settler has a legal or equitable interest, and for all purposes of such indemnification to this railroad company, if its grant has not already been satisfied. I understand, too, that selections made by such corporations are not complete and effectual until the same have been approved by the secretary of the interior, or unless they are made in the words of the statute under his direction. You have thus far taken no action in this matter, and it seems to me that you are in a condition to deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect this settler from hardship and loss. I transmit herewith the papers and documents relating to the case which were submitted to me at my request. I suggest that you exercise the power and authority you have in the premises upon

EQUITABLE CONSIDERATION

with every presumption and intention in favor of the settler, and in case you find this corporation is entitled to select any more of these lands than it has already acquired, that you direct it to select in lieu of the land upon which Mr. Miller has settled other land within the limits of this indemnity and reservation upon which he nor any other citizen has in good faith settled or made improvements. I call your attention to Sections 2450 and 2451 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as pointing out the mode of procedure which may perhaps be resorted to if necessary, for the purpose of reaching a just and equitable disposition of the case. The suggestions herein contained can, I believe, be adopted without disregarding or calling in question the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the purely legal propositions which were submitted to him.

Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To the Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

THE ACT.

passed by the last Congress increasing the annual appropriation for supplying arms and equipment to the militia provides in its second section that the distribution to the Territories and the District of Columbia shall be made under such regulations and in such proportion as the President may prescribe. Accordingly the President has issued the following regulations governing the subject:

1. Each Territory shall, if included within the provisions of said act, annually receive arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores and camp equipage equivalent to the quota of the State having the least representation in Congress, and the District of Columbia shall annually receive arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores and camp equipage not exceeding double the quota of the State having the least representation in Congress.

2. Arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores and camp equipage shall be issued to Territories on the requisition of governors thereof, and to the District of Columbia on requisitions approved by the Senior-General of the District militia present for duty. Returns shall be made annually by the Senior-General of the District militia, in the manner as required by sections three and four of the act above referred to, in the case of States and Territories.

3. It is forbidden to make issues to States and Territories in excess of the amount to their credit under the provisions of Section 1161 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the above act. The regulations established by President Pierce, April 30, 1853, under the act approved March 30, 1855, are hereby revoked.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The board appointed to examine the designs for the 6000-ton armored vessels met at the Navy Department to-day and began its work.

THE TOTAL RECEIPTS

of the government so far this month are \$27,134,090; the total expenditures, \$11,623,254, being a net gain for the month of \$15,500,845. The heavy receipts and the comparatively light disbursements indicate a correspondingly large reduction in the public debt for the month, now estimated at between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 27.—The banquet given to-night by the American Republican Club at the Monongahela House, in commemoration of Gen. Grant's sixty-fifth birthday was the