

plan designed by the Supreme Ruler of the universe and partly revealed to man, and when that shall have been adopted, there will be no more cause for complaints. It requires every man to acknowledge his fellow-men as his brothers, all accountable to their Father in heaven for the way in which they use the means they have. When this condition is brought about, no one need to suffer; "for the earth is full, and there is enough and to spare." Of course men of the world look upon the hope of the inauguration of a universal brotherhood in the bonds of religion as chimerical. But it will nevertheless come. The Gospel as preached in the first age slowly revolutionized society, until a proud Roman master did not hesitate to partake of the emblems of the Lord's Supper together with his humblest slave; the same Gospel as preached in this age will as surely bring about the condition desired when all social problems shall be solved in a glorious state of unity and harmony.

CRUELTY IN THE CAMEROONS.

Once in a while the civilized world is shocked on account of barbarities perpetrated by savages on white explorers endeavoring to penetrate unknown regions for commercial or scientific purposes. On such occasions a loud demand for punishment is generally raised, causing retaliation whereby the savages are unmercifully massacred and their native soil confiscated. This has been the policy of the European powers in their race for the extension of their territory. The rule is so general as to almost exclude exceptions.

At present a variation is supplied by the reports from the Cameroons in Africa where atrocities are said to have been committed by Europeans, the details of which are partly withheld from the public, because "too horrible for publication." But enough is made known about the deeds of the standard-bearers of civilization in that region to give an idea of what those "too horrible" outrages must have been. It appears, according to a dispatch from Berlin, that German soldiers, including some of the officers, under the influence of drink, amused themselves by torturing the natives. Some of the "hostile" Africans were captured and given up to the tender mercies of the intoxicated and uniformed mob. The soldiers scalped a few of them and this operation was performed by the inhuman butchers making an incision at the neck and then seizing the loose skin with the teeth and pulling the scalp off. Judging from the report of Assessor Wehlan, who says it gave the soldiers a splendid experience, it must have been a kind of competition to show the relative strength of the participants in the sanguinary sport—something similar to the amusement of two young princes in the last century, who used to experiment on live cattle to see who could make the deepest incision in the quivering bodies with their swords. Some of the soldiers, however, were not content with a scalp. They skinned the captives alive, and when

tired of this sport, women were brought from the prison and made to dance for the amusement of the slayers of their husbands or brothers or fathers. This report is official and may be depended upon as conveying no exaggerated details. The news has sent a shudder through the German empire.

When savages commit atrocities upon colonists there is this excuse for it, that they generally do so to resist invasion by the only means known to them—extermination of their enemies. They fight, in their savage way, for their lives and their country. But when such ghastly crimes are committed by representatives of a civilized race and one that boasts of being the followers of Christ, the cradle of religious advancement in the world and the leader of the great *kulturkampf*, no word is strong enough to express their true character. It seems as if the only adequate punishment would be to turn those wretches, one and all, over to the natives and let the latter inflict such retaliation as their genius might suggest. No one could reasonably question the justness of such a course, while much might be said in vindication thereof. Even savages have their rights as human beings, and these must be respected if the idea is to advance civilization among them, rather than to kill them off like wild beasts. Travelers like Mungo Park and Livingston have sufficiently demonstrated that even the Africans in the interior of the dark continent have many admirable qualities. It is not impossible to elevate the race and give it the blessings of civilization. To do so without unnecessary barbarity is certainly incumbent upon the countries that seize the soil and undertake the responsibility of native educators.

REVIVAL OF NAPOLEONISM.

In the year 1871, so fraught with disaster to France, that country rose in its might and with a supreme effort tore away every tie that united it to the house of Bonaparte. In the dark hour of immeasurable distress when French soil was drenched with the blood of its conquered defenders, when the political body was quivering under the Prussian dissecting knife in the hands of the stern iron chancellors, when the coffers were being emptied by the successful invaders, and when, worse still, a band of adventurers and vagabonds took control of affairs in the beautiful capital—then it was that the people experienced a radical convulsion of feeling against Napoleon. His inglorious surrender and the unexampled defeat of his generals resulted in the discovery of the rottenness of the imperial administration, and for the time being everything else was forgotten. The glory of the past was obscured by the dense clouds of the present. Imperialism was demolished to the foundations and on the ruins the republic was established.

But since then a great many things have happened. The country has enjoyed much prosperity. The wounds have been healed and the clouds have dispersed. Revelations in connection with the Panama canal brought to light a condition of affairs hardly sur-

passed during the days of the empire. It has been found, too, that internal peace and order are not secured to any greater extent under the present rule. The recent extraordinary virulent outbreaks of anarchism have created in many minds a fear that the country is drifting towards a condition similar to that which preceded the reign of terror, and which finally enabled the first Napoleon to assume the role of a savior of the nation and lead it on the march of glory. All these things have resulted in a noticeable change of public opinion favorable to a new revolution whenever the right moment shall have arrived.

A correspondent of a New York paper in a recent letter from Paris says the reaction commenced two years ago with the publication of the Memoirs of Count Marbot, which was followed by numerous pamphlets and newspaper articles on the events of the first empire. This tide of Napoleon literature has been increasing steadily and is now inundating the theaters and other places of amusement, giving full evidence of the genuineness of the change that has occurred. What the result will be is difficult to say, unless it is safe to reason from the past on the principle that history always repeats itself.

The question has already risen as to the person who would be likely to assume the leading role in a possible revolution in favor of a revival of the empire. The correspondent referred to calls attention to Prince Louis Napoleon, a descendant of Jerome Bonaparte, the first emperor's youngest brother. It was this young prince, we believe, who a few years ago created a storm of sensation and captured the hearts of the Frenchmen by entering the country, notwithstanding the edict of banishment issued against the whole family, and demanded to take his place as a conscript among the common ranks of the soldiers of France. He insisted that it was his right as a French subject to serve the country in this capacity. The government, however, had him arrested and sent out of the country, but his act of bravery and apparent patriotism has not been forgotten by the people. Since then he has been serving in the Russian army where he has already risen to the rank of colonel.

Possibly he is the coming man in the history of France. He has recently obtained leave of absence for an indefinite period and his doings during this time will certainly be closely watched by those to whose care the French republic has been entrusted.

The sheepmen of Bingham and Fremont counties will meet at Idaho Falls on May 1st to devise means for the sale of their wool to the best advantage of all concerned.

"THE GOOSE that laid the golden egg" was not a more desirable fowl than would be the great auk, the largest of the auk family, and extinct since 1844. Only two of its eggs are known to be in the United States, and only sixty-eight are known to be in existence anywhere—of these only ten being perfect specimens. The last one that was put up for sale fetched \$1,550 at auction in London three weeks ago, and it wasn't a very good egg, or a very good day for auk's eggs, either.