

lodging places. The great military display will take place on May 1, and the industrial parade on May 2. The latter will give the mighty hosts of spectators a comprehensive view of America's vast progress during the century. The Governors of all the States and Territories are expected to be present. Following as nearly as practicable the programme observed on the occasion of the inauguration of George Washington, President Harrison, with his Cabinet and the Justices of the Supreme Court, will be received at Elizabethport, N. J., on April 29, where a naval procession will be formed and the distinguished guests will be escorted to the place of disembarkation at the foot of Wall Street, where the President, following the example of the Father of his Country, will enter a boat manned by a crew of thirteen members of the Marine Society of New York. It was this society that put George Washington ashore a hundred years ago. A reception at the New York City Hall will follow and at night the centennial ball ends the first day's festivities. The latter will be a grand affair.

On Thursday, April 30, being the second day of the celebration and the centennial anniversary of the first inauguration, the President will go to St. Paul's church at 9 a.m., as Washington did, and sit in the pew occupied by the latter when he was there. Governor Hill will sit in Governor Clinton's pew. Literary exercises follow the religious ceremonies at 10 o'clock, President Harrison sitting in Washington's chair with Washington's Bible at his hand. A parade takes place in the afternoon, and at night a banquet, in the Metropolitan Opera House. In short, for three days New York will give herself up to patriotic jollity, the streets will be thronged by a million or more additional people, the guns will boom, and the American Eagle scream her loudest.

ERRATIC FRANCE.

THE antics in which the French government is indulging with regard to Boulanger are likely to lead to a bloody tragedy. What the prosecutors of the General charge him with seeking to produce they appear to be taking a course to precipitate—civil war and disruption. The erratic head and front of all this bother claims that he wants—because the people wish it—a revision of the constitution of the Re-

public, and has been agitating in that direction.

The ground of his demand is that the present instrument is not sufficiently liberal, being far from forming a proper basis for popular rule. The government characterizes this position as a conspiracy to overthrow the existing government. It was resolved to prosecute him upon a charge of that character before a tribunal improvised by the Senate. That body had in effect pronounced Boulanger guilty beforehand; consequently for him to stay in France meant trial, conviction, and either banishment or death, most likely the latter.

This being the case he stood not upon the order of his going, but went at once to Brussels, from which point he could continue operations as an agitator and cause the eyes of all France to turn toward him, that being a consummation by him devoutly wished.

Boulanger now poses as a martyr, into which the action of the Senate has suddenly transformed him, and thus he is more than ever the idol of the mass of the French people. In this capacity he is rendered more dangerous than before to the existing government.

The martyrdom posture is emphasized by the expressed willingness of Boulanger to appear in Paris and stand trial before the court of assize. This at once impresses the people with the idea that he is ready to submit to be impartially dealt with, and that the Senate has resolved itself into a body of persecutors. All this plays into the hands of "the man of destiny," making him more than ever powerful in France, because it increases his hold upon the hearts of her people.

It appears singular to Americans that a citizen of a republic should be relentlessly pursued by its government because he agitates for its greater popularization. The position of the Senate amounts to saying that there shall be no advance; no broadening of the institutions of the country. It must remain stationary or recede, for every forward step will be met with an opposing force, and the leaders and advocates of the wider theory will be mercilessly persecuted. Surely such a policy will create and not prevent civil strife. A government professing to be free which takes such a course digs its own grave. Another French revolution seems impending.

OUR SENTIMENTS ALSO.

WE take pleasure in endorsing the remarks of the Salt Lake *Herald* of late day, on the subject of the appropriation made by the city Council for a toy reservoir on Capitol Hill. We do not think there is any wisdom in spending public money for an impracticable purpose. We regard this project as one that will prove costly and useless.

The money could be expended to far better purpose in providing more water, or extending service to parts of the city where it is absolutely needed, than in laying a foundation for claims that will no doubt be asserted when necessity arises, that should not prevail a moment as against the vital needs of a large body of citizens, who view with alarm the drouth that seems impending.

The danger in this measure, it appears to us, is in this very probability. The expenditure of this money for a hole to put water in will lead to the claim of a right to the fluid to fill it, and to the commencement of such measures as will require water that ought to be conducted elsewhere, to complete and preserve them.

We must confess to great surprise that practical men in the Council, who are familiar with the great needs of the people, should give encouragement to this ill-advised measure in view of the situation, especially after deciding not to extend the mains in directions where they are sadly needed, because of the present and expected scarcity of water. We learn that the Mayor, though placed on the committee to see the scheme carried into effect, has not favored the appropriation. This does credit to his judgment, and we think others would show wisdom in a sober second-thought and a reconsideration of their votes.

We will add that these are the views of the *DESERET NEWS*, not of any persons or authorities for whom we are supposed to speak. It often happens that when this paper presents arguments and reasons for or against a public project, our opponents, unable to bring forth anything to overcome our position, resort to the expedient of falsely stating that our utterances are the views of the Church. This ought to have no influence against them. If our views are right they ought to prevail with sensible people, even if they should happen to be in accord with those of exper-