

"PECULIAR IN THAT WAY."

IT APPEARS that some people who are acquainted with the Rev. Sam Small, who is pretty broadly accused of appropriating the funds of the proposed Methodist University at Ogden to his own use, are not smitten with surprise over the damaging allegations made against him. The following statement on this point has appeared in an Evanston correspondence of the morning anti-"Mormon" organ of this city:

"There is an acquaintance of Rev. Sam. Small living here who is not surprised at the dispatch to the effect that he is suspected of misusing the University funds. He says it has not been very long ago since Mr. Small bought \$500 worth of silverware from the American Jewelry Company of Cincinnati and could not pay for it. The company sued him and Rev. Sam Jones and Dr. Joyce settled the trouble. Mr. Small is peculiar in that peculiar way."

ANNIVERSARY OF A HISTORICAL EVENT.

THIS day, April 14th, is the 26th anniversary of one of the saddest and most inexcusable tragedies ever enacted in American history—the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It occurred at the moment of triumph over rebellion, and when the last vestige of slavery was wiped from the Republic. Jefferson Davis had fled from Richmond, and Lincoln was received in that city but a short time before his deplorable end. Lee's army had been disbanded. General Sherman had Johnston's forces so situated that negotiations for surrender were already in progress. Everything looked auspicious for the nation, and Lincoln was glad. In a joyous mood he and his cabinet visited Ford's Theatre on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, 1865. Lincoln occupied a box overlooking the stage. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln, Major Rathbone and Mrs. Harris. General Grant was expected to be present that evening also, but being called from the city, he could not attend.

At fifteen minutes past ten John Wilkes Booth stealthily entered the box from the vestibule, closing and locking the door behind him. In his right hand he held a pistol, and in his left a dagger. He fired and shot the President through the back of the head. Rathbone seized Booth, but the latter used his dagger, and got away, shouting: *Sic semper tyrannis*. He fell on the stage, but recovering himself, he shouted "the South is avenged."

Lincoln never regained consciousness, and died nine hours after the fatal shot was fired. On the same night

an attempt was also made on the life of Secretary Seward.

Booth was pursued and overtaken at a barn on Garrett's farm, near port Royal, on the Rappahannock River, and was there shot while attempting to escape.

A WARLIKE ASPECT

NEWS of an exciting character continues to find its way across the Atlantic. Russian troops are being concentrated on the frontiers of Galicia. This is one of the northeast provinces of Austria and adjoins Russian territory. What the ultimate aim of Russia is can only be conjectured at present. The dispatches from London speak harshly of Russia. One says:

"If Russia wished to pursue unobserved her plans for a new campaign in the Balkans, she had better have held the hands of her agents who murdered M. Balticheff week before last. The people may look on idly at the movements or reported movements of troops, but planned political assassination, with a prime minister as the intended victim, engages attention."

It will be remembered that while walking on the streets of Sofia two weeks ago, Balticheff the Bulgarian Minister of Finance was assassinated. He was in company at the time with Stambouloff the Prime Minister. It is said that the latter was the intended victim, but the other became the actual one. It was stated then, as now repeated in the dispatches, that Russian agents planned the affair, and that Stambouloff should be removed so as to further Russian interests in Bulgaria. In fact, it is alleged, that if Stambouloff were removed Russia would assume control of Bulgaria.

All great powers of Europe are puzzled as to what are Russian aims. Germany is watching closely the movements in the East. Austria begins to be alarmed. Her territory is likely to be made a battlefield, in which other powers would of necessity become involved. Russia's objective point is now, as formerly, Constantinople. Here she would come in direct contact with Great Britain. It was always the policy of England, and it is one of her interests to adhere to that policy in this case, to maintain Turkey intact. She now virtually owns Egypt, and naturally enough that arouses the jealousy of Russia. The East Indians are becoming rather turbulent and discontented. Perhaps Russian agents have something to do with the incitement of this condition.

From the present aspect of affairs it looks as if the inevitable struggle between England and Russia would come at last, and that this conflict may involve the question of supremacy in Asia as well as in Europe.

MODERN REVIVAL OF CATHOLICISM.

THE Roman Catholic Church is exhibiting unusual activity. This is specially noticeable in its operations on the American continent, where the efforts of the great organization amount to the conditions of a revival. A dispatch in this issue indicates the sleepless vigilance displayed in seizing every opportunity for an increase of prestige and power. After Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil, was deposed by a revolutionary process, and a popular form of government established, the new republic requested recognition from the Pope. The Pontiff replied that the request should be granted upon one condition—that the government recognize Catholicism as the religion of the State. The Catholic Church being dominant in Brazil, this concession was made to the Pope. Now the latter is following up the vantage ground by inaugurating a complete reorganization of the church in that country.

The revival of Catholicism and the reconstruction of the organization is to extend—so it is stated—to all the South American countries. In response to a request from the Pope to the Bishops in those nations for opinions as to the advisability of holding an ecclesiastical council similar to that held in Baltimore a year ago last November, a majority have expressed in favor of the assembling of such a conclave. It is consequently announced that such a gathering will soon be called.

This proposed council will be looked forward to locally with some interest by those who have noted with closeness the operations of the Catholic church in recent years. About two years ago Cardinal Gibbons published a book entitled "Our Christian Heritage." In this volume he endeavored to define, from his standpoint, some of the conditions which threatened the existence of the republic. In his estimation the most conspicuous of these were five in number. First on the list he placed the existence of "Mormonism." His standpoint was based upon the perpetuation, as a part of the religion of the Saints of the plural marriage system, which he held to be dangerous to the American home. The ecclesiastical council held at Baltimore in 1889 adopted a report embodying the same views—and almost the identical language—as those expressed in this direction by Cardinal Gibbons.

This attack of the Catholic Church upon the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was unexpected, as hitherto the great ecclesiastical body had left a monopoly of such business