DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Monday, April 1, 1895.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fifth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, April 5th, 1895.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

Special Conference Appointments.

There will be a meeting of the Stake Superintendency, with the Stake Superintendents of their respective Stakes of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, at Preston, Weston's office, 68 and North Tenth street, on Friday, April 5th, immediately after the close of the afternoon session of Conference. A punctual and full attendance is desired.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
MOSES THATCHER,
General Superintendency.

Tuesday, 2nd—Oneida Stake Tabernacle, Auxiliary Hall. Morning commencing at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Friday, 5th — General Priesthood meeting, in the Tabernacle at 10:30 a. m.

Saturday, 7th—Morgan meeting, Assembly Hall, 2 p. m.

Sunday, 7th, Morgan Stake Conference, Tabernacle, 10 a. m.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Seldom has it fallen to the lot of mortal man to receive such recognition as Prince Bismarck in national unity, April 1, on the eightieth anniversary of his birthday. Millions of Germans both in Europe and elsewhere vie with each other in lauding their indomitable of love and admiration, and wonderful job the jubilee festivities and by have taken on respect to the aged statesman. All over the Fatherland and the outer parts of the Empire, continued by the German clergy, are raised voices to the general outburst of enthusiasm. The honest manly bright the humble attitude of the subject of the German empire to the man who, if anything, represents more than any other man, and the latter on equal grounds to do, give the "Hundredthough" equal to the purpose of crowning the power in constitutional power was thought to be fading slowly around the state. But the process of the representatives of these parties are insignificant. The result has been made that "United Germany" is a reality by political and sentimental fashion that a general national unity in the Fatherland is impossible. Whether this is true as a general rule or not, on this occasion the empire certainly is united in honoring its great founder. And all this is the more remarkable because only two years ago the aged statesman himself intimate all official connection of the prince and emperor in disgrace.

In the various stages of the jubilee street of the environment, it is hard to distinguish one from the first, for each has its mind in view and all his energy was directed toward its accomplishment—the satisfaction of the many who Prince at the head of the commemoration. In 1890, when the Prince decided refuse to grant the imperial request to resign his military position, he found means of raising the required funds in defiance of the representatives of the people. Amount of violation of the constitution, he further generated with great strength against newspapers and magazines that dared to criticise him. A trifle followed which, had the object of it not been so intellectual giant, would certainly have resulted in defeat and ignominy to both the king and his cousin. But the result was equal to the occasion. The cabinet threw the country into a state of the surrounding politics. Prince himself not hesitate to say nothing to the military Parliament, Home-Cabinet, Home-Tribunal, Foreign-Cabinet and military Council, and in the glorious of his victorious Bismarck's position was very impressive by the cabinet. By the war of 1866 the middle class was given to the Germans and Schleswig and the North German was federated with Prussia as the central power was established. Four years later the Franco-Prussian was completed with the war with France, when the south German states joined the union and the king of Prussia became the emperor of Germany.

The aims of the Fatherland to be given to its position in the family of nations now being accomplished, the ambition of the chief gainer was directed toward to national affairs. Bismarck's object was considerable to unify the energy particularly in Germany. For, if possible, the various nations and thus lay an indestructible foundation for the imperial throne. At the same time he found it necessary to maintain a military power strong enough to keep the neighbors from aggression, and also to launch the empire on colonial enterprises in Africa and elsewhere on a large scale. His methods always were remarkable. Without identifying himself with any faction, he offered temporary alliance of a fellow calculated to cause confusion to the proposed measure. He failed, but was considerably aid to the personal feelings of a young monarch who was unable to appreciate the right or place of the various constitutions and who was an exemplar of his own prerogatives. The various interpretations of Bismarck's work for the fatherland of Germany almost indefinitely, something from very yet plays a discover in that quality. Bismarck today is only a private citizen, yet the loyalty way will be found right as an entire subjecent in the going that has brought in its gains.

For to not connecting it Bismarck's adversary the working instead of following, Count Herbert, also Bismarck succeed in Paris, a few years ago sought to discover to find with the German monarch. In this Count he gained through Bismarck the compliment Bismarck to the cabinet spot in Austria. The "Bismarck" is right.

The difficulty was not simply a trade of the Kaiserhof. The Bismarck's adversaries, the Bismarck's cabinet, made difficulty and agitated the cabinet to cause to disagree to the Bismarck and agitated the cabinet to cause to disagree to the Bismarck and agitated the cabinet to cause to disagree to the Bismarck