

THE BISMARCK FETES

DEMONSTRATIONS THAT WILL LONG BE REMEMBERED BY GERMANS.

The Prince in Good Health, Despite His Exertions of the Past Two Weeks—Hohenlohe's Birthday.

Copyright, 1885, by the Associated Press. BERLIN, April 6.—After the exciting time which marked the enthusiastic celebration of Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday, in the early part of the week, the end of the week appears to be unusually tame. So far as the fetes are concerned it is generally agreed that they were fully worthy of the occasion and were a complete success.

During the bustle of the Bismarck birthday celebration the birthday of Prince Hohenlohe, who was born March 31, 1839, was almost overlooked, but the Emperor and Empress took pains to do him honor. They both paid the Chancellor a lengthy visit, the Empress presenting him with a splendid bouquet of roses and the Emperor making him a present of a gold cigar case, adorned with the imperial monogram in diamonds.

At the dinner which their Majesties gave at the castle on Monday last in honor of the birthday of Prince Hohenlohe, Prince Hohenlohe sat at the right hand of the Emperor, who conversed cordially with him. Many of the guests commented on the Emperor's invitation to the President and the President of the Reichstag to attend this banquet, and make malicious remarks about these officers. President Baron von Bismarck and Herr Spahn, the second vice president (Herr Schmidt, the first vice president, declined the invitation), who were elected by the recalcitrant majority, being obliged to "eat the leek." The Emperor, however, received them graciously, though one remark of his Majesty was rather significant. He said: "I hope the Reichstag, under your presidency, will dispatch business more expeditiously than hitherto. There are a number of measures before you requiring passage, and among them is the Unsturz (anti-revolution) bill."

It was noticed on Prince Bismarck's birthday that Berlin displayed more flags and decorations than on the occasion of the birthday of Emperor William. Nearly every American honor in town flew the stars and stripes. The royalist districts were almost bare of decorations. An especially pleasant feature of the celebration has been the institution of a number of benevolent Bismarck funds, several of them being started by large employers of labor for the benefit of their workmen. For instance, a wealthy manufacturer of beer started one with 50,000 marks as his subscription.

How the Reichstag, after Easter, will manage to cohere sufficiently to discharge public business is a much discussed question. Such a quiet situation is unparalleled in German parliamentary history—the Conservatives and Centrists supporting the government, the Liberals opposing it, but opposing it on the other measures of importance, notably the German legislation. Then again, while the Radicals and Socialists are with the government in opposing Count von Kanitz's grant monopoly bill, they are against the anti-revolution bill. They also intend to oppose the Emperor's request for supplementary grants of 1,200,000 marks to defray expenses of the dedication ceremonies of the Baltic and North sea canal in the new year.

In commercial and financial circles the chief interest has been directed to the extraordinary assembly of the German commercial congress held on Thursday. A speaker contended that the existing depression in husbandry must be ascribed to the reaction which naturally followed the exceptional rise in the value of agricultural property. It was also maintained that commerce and industry had as much right as husbandry to speak on the question of the currency and anti-metallic reaction was adopted. The Minister of Finance, while very little, and Count Hurbach, supported by forty-three of his colleagues, introduced a bill in the upper house of the Prussian Diet urging the government to request the Chancellor to lose no time in taking the necessary steps for an international regulation of the currency question, with the final object of securing international bimetallicity. The motion was referred to a committee.

The arrest of a youth at Altona, on April 2, as he was about to enter the barracks with being the author of the series of anonymous and contemptuous letters addressed to various members of the imperial family of recent years, is creating a sensation. The prisoner is the son of Herr Boege, chief telegraph inspector at Hamburg. He sent, during the past three years, according to the charges, a number of offensive and indecent letters and caricatures to the Emperor, and was arrested on sending these missives while still a pupil at school, and was not suspected until late in the year. He is now being watched in prison, as it is believed that his mind is affected.

With the beginning of spring work on the Berlin Industries Exposition, which was held from May to October, 1884, is being forwarded all along the line. The buildings, the largest of which covers an area of 25,000 square meters, will be of solid iron and glass. Herr Hoffacker, the leading architect of the German exposition at the world's fair of Chicago, has laid out the grounds, which are beautifully situated along the banks of the upper Spree, where the stream broadens into a lake. Emperor William has shown enthusiastic interest in the exposition, and has ordered extended maps of the grounds and plans of the buildings to be laid before him.

Countess von Peroncher, nee Dross, the American lady who was arrested on the charge of perjury in the trial of the physician, is believed to be innocent. Her husband, young Count von Peroncher, son of the ex-chieft court marshal of Emperor William I, has deposited with the authorities the sum of 120,000 marks, which was required for his bail, and is existing himself at Munich early in March last, and was brought here on the same charge of perjury as the Countess. The doctor is being sued for divorce by his wife, and the Countess, it is alleged, committed perjury in denying in court her intimacy with him. Countess von Peroncher came to Berlin from the United States where she was married to the Count in December, 1882. The marriage was at first concealed because of family opposition, but she was afterwards the Countess became seriously ill when she heard of the arrest of the Countess and the scandal which followed.

Prof. Behring, the diphtheria serumist, is suffering from a severe attack of influenza. He has just returned from Egypt and he resigned his professorship at the Halle University.

The exports from America for Germany for the quarter ending with March have risen enormously. The chief articles exported are: Chemicals, cloths, garments, plush, velvet, silks, glassware, hosiery, lace, linens, fertilizers, woollens and sugar. Confidence in the re-established prosperity of America commences appearing in the reports of the exports from the Berlin district nearly trebled and those of Frankfurt doubled. The imports only showed a slight increase.

Henry Villard, who is now residing in Vienna, has been in Berlin this week, and simultaneously comes the announcement from the Deutsche Bank that Northern Pacific bonds, October, 1885, will be purchased under certain restrictions. The Deutsche Bank was Mr. Villard's main ally in Germany during his Northern Pacific career.

The betrothal of Miss Lewis, a wealthy young lady of New York, to Prince Carlo Isenberg Birstein is announced. The groom is an officer of a guard regiment and his family was once a reigning one, but mediocrity at the beginning of the century. Prince Victor, the eldest son of Prince Carlo, was reported to have been engaged to Miss Pullman in 1862. Prince Carlo is handsome and moves in the fast set. He met his bride at the races near Berlin.

The trial of Herr Liest, ex-Chancellor of the Cameroons Territory, German West Africa, commenced at Leipzig to-day. He is charged with molesting native women by whipping them, etc. Herr Liest, on the stand, denied that he exceeded his duties, or that he had caused a public scandal which might have injured the prestige of Germany. He asked that Baron von Sothen and other officials of the Cameroons be summoned as witnesses, and requested that Count von Pfluel and Dr. Buttner, who were also obliged to fog women in the colonies, be summoned. Herr Liest's request was refused on the ground that if the public prosecutor contended that Herr Liest was responsible for the misty in the Cameroons, and demanded his severe punishment.

It is absolutely necessary in order to have good health. The greatest affliction of the human race is impure blood. There are about 2400 disorders incident to the human frame, the large majority arising from the impure or poisonous condition of the blood.

The best remedy for all blood diseases is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its remarkable cures are its loudest praise. It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story.

No remedy has ever had so marked success, or won such enormous sales. Scrofula in its severest forms yields to its potent powers, blood poisoning and salt rheum and many other diseases are permanently cured by it. For a general Spring Medicine to remove those impurities which have accumulated during the winter, or to overcome that Tired Feeling, nothing equals Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A society is now being formed at Baden on the Rhine, Germany, the members of the society are arming and raising a voluntary fund for the purpose of increasing the navy. Branches will be established throughout Germany and all of the German colonies.

At Detroit, this week the Diet of the province of Lippe met and discussed the question of establishment of a regency. Much opposition was shown before the Diet finally adjourned.

REAL WHALE HUNTING

OLD GEOGRAPHIES RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH MISINFORMATION.

A Man Called the Boat-Steerer Throws a Harpoon, to Which a Dynamite Gun is Fitted—The "Bitter End."

New York Times. Generally speaking, it is safe to assert that there is much misapprehension about the way in which whales are sought for and captured. Pictorial geographies are largely responsible for misinformation on the subject. Down at the Ship News Office at the Battery is one of these misleading books, a dog-eared, time-worn, much-soiled, and generally uninteresting publication, which strayed into the office so long ago that no one can tell when or whence it came.

Many seafaring folk frequent the Ship News Office, and into it there strolled last week one whose career as a plain merchant seaman, now abandoned for the more stormy one of literature, had been diversified with some whaling voyages in the Pacific. The visitor turned the leaves of the geography until he found one begrimed page the picture of a harpoon, with weapon poised, ready for a fling at a whale, which was represented as standing on its head and bidding defiance to everything in the heavens above and the waters beneath.

The ex-hunter of big fishes said geographically that the harpoon is a long, thin, pointed instrument, with a sharp, barbed end, and that it is used for spearing whales. Then he told about whale hunting, as was whale hunting, and a reporter for the New York Times, who was there, became interested.

"Here she blows," he says, is the way that the whalers calculate the length of the whale from reading geographies and story books would make the harpoon, but those who seek the whale in his deepest lair instead of in books tell about the sighting of the whale, and the way in which the harpoon is used to reproduce in print the "bitter end."

"When cruising in those waters in search of whales, the whaler always goes aloft with men aloft during the daytime. An officer in charge of the boat, known as the 'steerer,' takes their places in the crow's nest, on the mast, and some other elevated position, and through their four or five lookouts are furnished with marine glasses, and through their four or five lookouts they carefully scan the horizon in all directions.

"SIGHTING A WHALE. "There may be days and days, with never a cry from aloft, and then, on a sudden, will be heard the welcome hail from the deck of 'Oh, —, bi-o-wo!' The cry ceases, and a crew as does 'Sail, ho!' from a cruiser's masthead, and the whaler is the quest.

"The captain immediately goes aloft and makes an examination of the spouter through his glass. In the Pacific and Arctic waters there are two kinds of whales that he wants, and three kinds that he will have nothing to do with. The species he will take is the bowhead and sperm. The ones he will avoid are the humpback, the right whale, and sulphur bottom. These may have other names, but they are not known by any other name.

"The captain is enabled to tell what manner of whale it is by the nature of its spout, the color of its blow, and the way in which the full, bushy sort of fountain which it projects into the air. If the spouts are white, and the blow is white, the whale is a bowhead, and the vessel plods along her way.

"But, if the stream is low and much dispersed, and the blow is black, the vessel is a clearing away of whaleboats. All hands are called on deck, and four of the five boats are manœuvred in pursuit of the whale. One boat is always kept in the wake of the others, and only one or two men kept on board to trim sail and work ship.

"The boats set sail as soon as they have shoved clear of the ship's side and then the real excitement of it all begins. It will tell you by and by what it is, and I will tell you now where the main nonsense of this picture lies." He pointed to the misused and despised geography.

"Whales have a most acute hearing and are very sensitive to sound. They are even when propelled by silent canvas, is often enough to frighten a whale and then he will come to the surface and spout. For oars and rowlocks such as are represented in this and most other pictures of whaling, capturing exploits, that is all rank absurdity. The splash of an oar would send a whale to the right about before you could get within a quarter of a mile of him. They are harder to creep up upon than are the wild deer of the forest.

"Therefore, the noiseless sail is used if there is any breeze, and if there is not, paddles such as the North American Indian uses in propelling his canoe are got out and the boat, pushed toward the leeward by cautious slips. Care is taken never to splash water and the men move about in the boat in stocking feet.

"A boat is never steered near a whale's head or near his tail. A blow from his tail would smash a boat into kindling wood and his jaws are generally big enough to crush a boat as easily as a nut-cracker can break a nut. Care, therefore, is taken to steer clear of the dangerous extremities, and to speak alongside the monster's vast body.

"The steerer, meanwhile, has taken his station in the bow of the boat, the officer in charge being at the steering oar. The boat nears the big hulk of flesh, and when near enough to strike, the steerer hurds the missile which he has held poised in air, and aims to strike the whale just about the fin.

"I wish to say that 3 years ago we had a beautiful boy born to us. At the age of 11 months he breathed his last, a victim to impure blood. On Aug. 4, 1891, another boy was born, who at the age of two months became afflicted with the same disease. We believed the trouble was constitutional, and not common sore mouth. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and commenced to give it regularly to both mother and baby. Improvement began at once. We have succeeded in eradicating the scrofulous blood from the system, and today we are blessed with a nice, fat baby boy, 18 months old—the very Picture of Health.

All life and full of mischief—thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a minister in the Methodist Protestant church, and it affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a safe, sure remedy. Even my wife, after taking Hood's, became healthy and fishy and has the bloom of girlhood again. Rev. J. M. FARR, Brocline Station, Missouri.

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The line does not pay out without resistance, and enough of the whale's rushing gait is imparted to the boat to make the water foam and spatter as the craft dashes along. The steerer, hatchet in hand, stands ready to cut the line should the whale stop before it all runs out. The last fair-lead is called 'the bitter end,' and when that is reached the hatchet falls; otherwise his whinship would drag the boat under water.

But the lines are so long that that does not happen often. The whale generally stops before it has run out. When he does the line slackens, and then comes the supreme moment. No one knows where he is going to come up, and he is just as apt to come up directly underneath the boat as anywhere else. That has frequently happened, and very few boats or their crews have survived the happening.

"When the whale does reach the surface his rule is always to run. The boat's crew take a turn of the line around a bit and give the whale his head. Then they hold on to the thwarts or gunwales and try to catch their breath as the boat whizzes along. For the whale it is a pace that kills. He keeps it up as long as he can, but race as he may, he is impeded from pulling and release him from his enemy.

"Finally he slackens his pace and then comes to a stop. The boat's crew fall on to the line and hand over hand haul the boat close to the whale. The rest is comparatively easy, supposing that the whale does not attack the boat. The man who, for the most part, is called the boat steerer, changes place with the officer who has been actually steering the boat, and takes charge of the steering oar. The officer who has relinquished it goes to the bow of the boat, and loading the bomb and fuses, lights bombs into the whale. Whales are amenable to that explosive when the missiles are rightly placed. At a certain interval, then comes to a stop. The boat's crew fall on to the line and hand over hand haul the boat close to the whale.

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THE GREAT EVENT OF THE YEAR!

THE MODEL'S Formal Spring Opening

After weeks of incessant labor we are ready to show the public the finest store in Indiana, the Largest and Best Equipped Men's and Boys' Outfitting Establishment in the State—a store of which all Hoosiers may feel justly proud, and in which every one should feel as thoroughly at home as if he had a direct personal interest in the business.

Tuesday evening, amid strains of music, with thousands of electric lights throwing their brilliancy upon the scene, with every corner of the great store decorated with flowers and tropical plants, we will receive our friends. As a memento of the occasion we will present

A Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoon

Thousands of people will enjoy the opening festivities. There are other thousands who will enjoy our other method of celebrating the completion of the alterations in our store, and who will long bear in mind our grand

Celebration Sale

We want those people who have never dealt with us before to become acquainted with our Model business methods, our Model merchandise and our Model Store. Here are values that will cause many, very many, of them to join in our celebration.

MEN'S SUITS Boys' Clothing

High-class Blue or Black Serge, Oxford Blue, Gray or Black Clay Worsted, Blue or Black Unfinished Worsteds and Fine Fancy Cheviot, Regent, Frock or Single or Double-Breasted Sack Suits. The kind that we usually sell at \$15—while other stores ask \$18 for suits not a whit better. Celebration Sale price..... \$11.50

Superior Tailor-made Sack and Frock Suits, made from high cost domestic and imported Fancy Worsteds, Thinets and Serges; the kind that we always sell at \$20—other stores try to sell them at \$25—Celebration Sale price..... \$15.00

Junior Suits in Blue and Brown Flannel, tastily braided, the kind we would generally sell at \$2.50; during the Celebration Sale..... \$1.65

Blouse Waists for the little fellows 3 to 8, white or fancy—swell little things that usually sell at 75c—in the Celebration Sale..... 50c

A big line of good Cassimere and Cheviot Knee Pants—the kind that don't rip—the kind that other houses sell at 75c—in the Celebration Sale..... 45c

A black range of Boys' Long Pants Suits in Black Glays and fancy Cheviots, Serges and Cassimeres—Suits that usually bring \$12 to \$15; in the Celebration Sale..... \$8.50

Bicycle Pants or Bloomers, a grade that would usually sell at \$2—in the Celebration Sale at..... \$1.35

Big lot of Spring Overcoats, odds and ends of lines that we sold last season at \$10 and \$12, we will close out in the Celebration Sale at..... \$5.00

Big line of strictly all-wool Pants, all good patterns, every pair made at our own factory; Pants as good as we ever sold at \$3 and \$3.50, we give you in this Celebration Sale at..... \$2.25

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Big line of strictly all-wool Pants, all good patterns, every pair made at our own factory; Pants as good as we ever sold at \$3 and \$3.50, we give you in this Celebration Sale at..... \$2.25

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