

PROGRESSIVE JAPAN.

A SOBER LIBERAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IS APPROVED.

The new constitution promulgated by the Emperor last month to be operative next year—popular opinion causes the change from a feudal to a liberal system.

Special Correspondence of International Herald, Japan, Feb. 25.—The 11th of February, 1886, witnessed one of the most notable epochs in the history of Japan, and one of the notable events in the history of the world. It was the promulgation of the new constitution which is to go into effect in the year 1890, and which will give the Empire of the Rising Sun a constitutional form of government. The event in one respect remains one of the greatest of the modern epoch, but in another respect it is in direct contrast with the modern event; for Japan's new constitution was not written from its monarch by a writer deliberately promised, calmly waited for and quietly granted.

A few months after his accession to the throne in 1868 the present emperor took the following oath:

"We swear that the government shall be conducted in accordance with public opinion and popular deliberation."

In the year 1881 he issued a rescript declaring that in 1890 a Parliament should be established "in order to carry into full effect the imperial purpose long entertained of gradually establishing a constitutional form of government."

THE PEOPLE'S DEMAND.

All this indeed was not brought about without strongly and repeatedly expressed desire on the part of the people for change to a more liberal form of government. But the marvel is that the change came so peaceful and so rapidly. For it must be borne in mind that the transition from a feudalism which held full sway to a free state came upon the country without any revolutionary movement. The day of the promulgation of this charter of popular rights was awaited with the most eager expectation. For the contents of the new document were kept a profound secret up to the hour of promulgation. On the day of promulgation, the grand assembly which had gathered in the throne room of the new imperial palace waited while the emperor worshipped before the ancestral tablets of the imperial ancestors in the sanctuary of the palace. At half past ten the emperor took his seat upon the throne for the purpose of solemnly abolishing the autocratic and irresponsible power which he had inherited from twenty-five centuries ago, and granting a constitutional form of government to his people. After the emperor and princes, nobles and officers had taken their places around the throne the emperor rose, bowed and read from manuscript the following address:

"WHEREAS, We make it the glory and joy of our hearts to extend the blessings of our country, and the welfare of our subjects, we do hereby, in virtue of the supreme power we inherit from our imperial ancestors, and in conformity with the immutable fundamental law, for the sake of our present subjects and their descendants.

The imperial founder of our house and our other imperial ancestors, by the help and support of the forefathers of our subjects, laid the foundation of our empire, and sought to make it the most prosperous and the most happy of the world. This brilliant achievement embellishes the annals of our country, is due to the glorious virtues of our sacred imperial ancestors, and to the loyalty and bravery of our subjects, their love of their country, and their public spirit. Considering that our subjects are the descendants of the emperor and good ministers, and that our subjects do doubt not but that our subjects will be guided by our views, and will sympathize with all our endeavors, and that, having confidence in the emperor, they will share with us our hope of making manifest the glory of our country, both at home and abroad, and of securing the permanent stability of the throne, we have decided, in accordance with the sacred will of our imperial ancestors."

At the conclusion of the address the emperor took the draft of the constitution and handed it to the minister president of state, who advancing to the foot of the throne received the document with profound reverence; whereupon the emperor again bowed and retired from the room. As he did so a salute of 101 guns was fired, and the people of Japan were made aware that the privilege of representative government had been conferred upon them. The brilliant assembly thus slowly dispersed, and the ceremony attending a new and marvellous event in the annals of the Orient was over.

THE EMPEROR'S AUTHORITY.

So far we can not judge the constitution does not give entire satisfaction, the younger and more progressive element of the nation having expected something much more liberal. The sacred and inviolable nature of the imperial title is strongly emphasized, and the emperor, as before, is the source of all law. Yet his functions hereafter are to be exercised in the sanction of the Parliament or Diet. The Diet is to consist of an upper and a lower house: the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. The House of Peers is partly hereditary and partly elective. The hereditary portion comprises members of the imperial family, princes and marquises. The elective portion comprises noblemen and officers. The House of Representatives is to be elected by the people. The House of Representatives consists of 300 members elected by the people. These hold office for four years, which is the period of the extension of their duties as senators, and one session of the Diet annually, and the duration is fixed at three months. Extra sessions may, however, be called, and a Diet may also be dissolved by the emperor.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY GRANTED.

A notable article in the constitution, and one which has been hoped for by many, is the one concerning religion, and reads as follows: "Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief." The emperor himself is an adherent of the Shinto religion; but he is wise and public-spirited enough to grant entire liberty on the subject of religion to his people. This article will open the way for many belonging to the official class, to come forward and accept Christianity, who heretofore have been deterred from avowing a religion which has been up to the present rarely under the ban of the empire.

The right of suffrage does not seem to be an American citizen to be distributed as widely as it should be. The qualifications of a person entitled to vote for a member of the House of Representatives are that he must be twenty years of age, must be residing permanently in the district in which he wishes to vote, must have been residing therein for at least a year, must have been paying direct national taxes to an amount of not less than 15 yen (about \$11.25) annually for at least one year, and shall have been paying income tax for not less than three years. This, it is estimated, will cut off from suffrage two-thirds of the adult male population of the empire.

A PROGRESSIVE STEP.

To all these all in all, it is a

DELLINGER GETS 10 YEARS.

IN ANSWER TO THE COURT'S QUESTION HE SHELLED "I AM NOT GUILTY."

It was known but to a few that sentence would be imposed this morning on Calvin M. Dellinger, for the murder of his wife and the consequences that followed. At 10 o'clock this morning Judge Patterson, who presided over the trial, asked the defendant a question which he answered in a few words.

Dellinger had been brought from prison a few minutes before 10 o'clock, and when his name was called he stepped promptly from the sheriff's desk to the bar of the court. His appearance has changed since his trial. He is now a thin, pale man, his eyes are sunken and his hair is graying. He is dressed in a simple, dark suit and a white shirt with a dark necktie.

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MURDER IN MARLBOROUGH.

A Man Killed His Wife in Cambridge and Kept a Saloon-Keper Monday.

On Tuesday evening in Cambridge, Mr. M. G. Galtis, 37, was shot in the chest near his father's residence. The bullet entered near the heart, and he died in the hospital last night. The murderer is a man named John A. S. S. S., who was arrested on Monday. He was found with a bloody knife and a loaded revolver in his possession. The crime is being investigated by the police.

A THREE DISCOVERY.

The Arrest of Mrs. E. E. Spranger Necessarily Kept a Destruction by Fire.

A fire occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening at the residence of Mrs. E. E. Spranger, No. 21 South Line street, East. The fire broke out in the kitchen, where a woman named John A. S. S. was sitting. She was found unconscious and was taken to the hospital. The fire was caused by a gas stove which had been left burning. The loss of property was estimated at \$5,000.

LANCASTER'S MASS BALL CLUB.

Arranging to Put a Team in the Middle States League.

W. H. Volts, who was in town yesterday trying to arrange for the establishment of a baseball club here to take a place in the Middle States League, is the well-known baseball editor of the Philadelphia Press and secretary of the new league. Joseph C. Devine, also of Philadelphia, who has organized and will manage the Lancaster club, accompanied him. Lancaster will not have a better opportunity to get a ball club in a league than this.

James Water, colored, whose arrest for the abuse of his wife was noted yesterday, was heard by the mayor this morning. Mrs. Water appeared against her husband and related many acts of abuse at his hands. The mayor sent him to jail for ten days.

Additional Arrests.

Two additional arrests were made this morning against Casper Koeber, brewer. One was for \$1,500 by Henry Dorsey and the other for \$4,000 by Valentine Selsel and Martin Seibel.

PAPER NUMBER TWO.

Further Directions of R. A. Thompson, of Coopersville, Pa., on the Subject of Intemperance.

It may be objected that Noah committed a great sin, as stated in Genesis, chapter 9, verse 21. Noah began to be a husbandman, and planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine, and was drunken. We may readily admit of Noah's "jamboree." But the fault was not in the wine, but in Noah himself. When Noah made use of the fruit in his vineyard he found it to excess; whereas, he should have made use of it in moderation; and just such a quantity as would have been beneficial to his physical system at the time.

Now, in this, we are not to take the literal sense, but to take the moral sense. The allusion here made is to a "When it is red," do, do, or, but figurative language, and are to be considered as when the wine has become the master over our appetites and desires for the article, and when we no longer resist its temptation, the result would be, undoubtedly, as grievous as the effect of wine at all. The allusion here made is to a "When it is red," do, do, or, but figurative language, and are to be considered as when the wine has become the master over our appetites and desires for the article, and when we no longer resist its temptation, the result would be, undoubtedly, as grievous as the effect of wine at all.

DELLINGER GETS 10 YEARS. (Continued)

He answered the question in a few words. The judge then pronounced the sentence of ten years in the penitentiary. The courtroom was filled with spectators, and the atmosphere was tense. Dellinger looked down at the floor with a somber expression. The judge then addressed the jury and the court.

DELLINGER GETS 10 YEARS. (Continued)

The defendant's lawyer made a short statement, but the judge interrupted him. The judge then sentenced Dellinger to ten years in the penitentiary. The courtroom erupted in applause. Dellinger was led away by the sheriff.

DELLINGER GETS 10 YEARS. (Continued)

The trial of Dellinger has attracted a large number of spectators. The judge's decision was met with approval. The public is interested in the case. The defendant's behavior during the trial was noted.

DELLINGER GETS 10 YEARS. (Continued)

The case of Dellinger is being followed closely. The judge's decision is being discussed. The public is curious about the details of the trial. The defendant's fate is a topic of conversation.

DELLINGER GETS 10 YEARS. (Continued)

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JOHN BRIGT DIES.

THE END OF THE FAMOUS TRADE MAN JOHN BRIGT FAIRLY.

A sketch of his brilliant career will be found in the Public Affairs of Great Britain. He was a prominent figure in the trade community. He was known for his leadership and his contributions to the industry.

John Brigth died on Monday, March 22, at the age of 83. He was a member of the London Chamber of Commerce. He was a prominent figure in the trade community. He was known for his leadership and his contributions to the industry.

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GLIMORS AND HEADMAN FIGHT.

The Former is Sent to Gaol in the Twentieth Round.

MIRRETTOLIA, MISS., March 27.—The long talk of a fight between Harry Glimors and Ned Headman, of St. Paul, came off at 5 o'clock this morning in a bare eight miles up the river. There had been much wrangling over the preliminaries, but finally everything was arranged, and shortly after midnight the pugilist left for the battle ground in carriage.

The fight was held at 5:30, and there ensued the most exciting and scientific fight ever seen in the Northwest. Glimors had perhaps the most science, but lacked in hitting power, and was finally, in the twentieth round, knocked out by Headman, who received a purse of \$400. In the last round, Glimors received a terrific thump on the neck and was down. He stood up just before the end of the fight, but was very giddy. Danny made a rush and knocked Harry down. He was unable to rise for fifteen seconds and lost the fight.

The story of the fight by rounds shows that some excellent fighting was done; indeed, it is agreed that the fight was the most scientific and gentlemanly ever fought in the Northwest. There was no blood shed, and at the close Headman was as fresh as a daisy, only his right eye being black and swollen. Both of Glimors' eyes were blacked, and he was badly winded, but suffered no serious damage.

CONSPIRED TO KILL HIS BROTHER.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 27.—The wife of John Tauring, a workman, living at No. 43 Spring Garden street, Allegheny City, was arrested last night on a charge of conspiring to kill her husband. There was an insurance on his life of \$30,000, and there is evidence that his wife has been trying to get some one to kill him, in order that she might secure the insurance money.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Tauring engaged a man, who confessed that he agreed to do the job for \$20, and later Mrs. Tauring paid him the money saying, "This was for the murder of Mr. Tauring." She was arrested after listening to Mrs. Tauring's plans notified the police of the plot to kill Tauring. Last night police officers followed on the plane suggested by Mrs. Tauring, and found that she was in evidence on go that the informer was correct.

SEVERAL BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Both branches of the Legislature finally disposed of them.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27.—In the Senate today the bill largely increasing the salaries of judges was recommitted and reported with amendments increasing their compensation about a year.

Among the bills passed finally were the following: To extend the time for the completion of railroads not exceeding fifteen miles; allowing railway companies merged to designate the amount of stock and bonds of consolidated company not exceeding \$300,000 a mile in the aggregate; the House bill to prevent exemption of property for tax on the basis of location in the House bill providing for the collection of poor taxes in all cities but those of the first and second class; House bill to regulate practice of veterinary medicine; the House bill authorizing commissioners to pay reward for the detection of horse thieves; increasing the salary of all judges \$1,000 a year; the House bill repealing the law of 1792.

The bill charging compensation of election officers was defeated.

In the House bills were passed finally as follows: To license transient retail merchants in cities and boroughs; to repeal the act prescribing the manner in which all cities except those of the first class may pass ordinances relative to paving, etc.; the bill creating a new county out of Lunsdale and Schuylkill.

BIG OFFICERS FILLED.

ROBERT Y. LANGOET, GOVERNOR, APPOINTED TO THE COURT OF JUSTICE.

Six other Foreign Ministers named—Appointed to Successors. The following appointments were made: Robert Y. Langoeet, Governor, to the Court of Justice; George B. Loring, Minister to France; Robert Y. Langoeet, Minister to Great Britain; Robert Y. Langoeet, Minister to Prussia; Robert Y. Langoeet, Minister to Austria; Robert Y. Langoeet, Minister to Russia.

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