

Political and Social News of the Old World Reported by Special Cable and Correspondence

PAY FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Plan Will Come Up After the Lords' Veto Matter is Off Hands and Settled.

MOVE TOWARD MODERN WAYS

Old Custom of Free Service All Right for Gentry.

WILL NOT DO FOR PRESENT AGE

Too Many Members Dependent on Their Own Time.

IRISH AND LABORITES, NOTABLY

Undoubtedly Old Guard Will Make a Fight to Preserve the Old Traditional Custom of No Pay.

BY PAUL LAMRETH.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—(Special to The Bee.)—The payment of members of Parliament will be one of the five questions of British politics after the lords' veto has been disposed of. The British Parliament is one of the very few national legislative bodies which serves without pay. In fact I cannot at the moment recall any other.

This may have been all right in the days of restricted suffrage and pocket boroughs when only the gentry were supposed to be sent to the commons. But there is a steadily increasing number of the members of Parliament who must be secured at an income at least sufficient to live on. This is particularly true of the Irish and labor parties most of whose members are without means. Thanks to the Irish-Americans, the Irish party is able to take care of its members, and up to a short time ago the labor party, through an assessment levied on trades union members, met the expenses of its members of Parliament. The courts have, however, declared this assessment illegal, and the labor party is facing a crisis.

Why Pay is Demanded.

It will result in a determined effort to adopt the payment of salaries to members of Parliament and there is little doubt that it will be successful. The conservation of the British public will delay the matter for a time perhaps and in the meantime the labor men are devising means to meet the crisis.

The proposal of the railway servants is that a central legal defense fund should be formed for the purpose of "carrying to the highest legal court any test case affecting the fundamental principles of organized labor." Such a fund is so obviously necessary that it is surprising that it has not yet been instituted. For example, practically the whole of the cost of recent litigation on the political application of the trades union funds has been borne by the railway servants in the Osborne case. But the decision is one which affects every trade union and the railway servants were fighting the battle of them all. A similar union could not have faced the cost, but the establishment of a central defense fund would make the motto of the trades unions in really fundamental questions, "Touch one, touch all."

One of the Arguments.

Reynold's Weekly, organ of the trades union, says: "The old system of financing labor members was a necessary stage of development, but it had its defects and its weaknesses. In the future we must proceed on new lines. It is not labor members alone who must be paid. In every party it ought to be possible for the people to put forward any candidate they please. The true solution is to be found in the proposal of the Furnishing Trades federation, namely, universal payment of members by the state."

Festival of Empire.

The Festival of Empire, which has been postponed owing to the death of King Edward until the summer of 1911, promises to be of an even more elaborate character than had been originally contemplated. For it is now felt that the festival will be of increased use and value as an "at home" to the visitors from the "over seas dominion" who will be in England for the coronation of King George.

In its main details the festival will be as originally contemplated, but its scope will be enlarged, especially as regards its visual instruction in the various aspects and industries of the "overseas dominions." The courts of these dominions will be made an important and more prominent part of the festival. With the assistance of Lord Stratford a scheme has been drawn up which has received the hearty support of the high commissioners of the self-governing dominions and has been forwarded to them by their respective governments.

Remnant of the Six Hundred.

The death of Miss Florence Nightingale calls to mind the fact that of the rank and file of those who took part in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, only thirty-two are left. Of these, twenty-two are in necessitous circumstances. The oldest is 84, and but for philanthropic effort he and his companions would have had their last days overshadowed by want.

It is thirteen years since Mr. T. H. Roberts established the Balaklava Light Brigade Charge Survivors' Relief fund. At the banquet then held seventy-two men attended, and it was discovered that several of them were spending their last days in workhouses, forgotten and neglected. In the intervening years more than half their number have gone to their rest. The work of aiding these veterans, it need hardly be added, has been a grateful and supporter in Miss Nightingale. The money which goes to these old heroes is well spent. They are sent weekly pensions by post, and when at length the "last post" sounds each of the old men receives a decent funeral.

Fewer Bachelors; More Bachelors.

Commenting on the declining birth rate Dr. Harris, medical officer for Islington health board, remarks in a report just issued, that young men in the middle and "upper middle" classes of society "selfishly" postpone marriage so that they may live in a more luxurious manner, have more amusements, and have more money to spend on holidays. They like the pleasure of ladies' society, they forgo its natural corollary—marriage.

LOOK FOR NEW CARDINAL

American Catholics Aroused over the Coming Consistory.

EXPECT FAVOR FROM THE POPE

Ireland, Farley, Kennedy, Muldoon and O'Connell Are Mentioned in Line with the Office Plus May Bestow.

BY CLEMENT J. BARRETT.

ROME, Sept. 10.—(Special to The Bee.)—The consistory to be held at the Vatican will be of peculiar interest to American Catholics, because it has been reported that intervals in the last fortnight Pope Pius XI would appoint another cardinal in America. A number of names have been mentioned, among them Manager Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American college in Rome; Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota and Archbishop Farley of New York.

For some time rumors have cropped up in various times which had for their point that another cardinal is to be appointed to the American cardinalate. There has been much speculation and other names have been mentioned in addition to those which I have quoted.

Archbishop Muldoon of Chicago and Archbishop O'Connell of Boston have also been mentioned.

Manager Kennedy is a figure standing prominently in the forefront, both in affairs in the Vatican and in Catholic affairs in the United States. He keeps in as close touch as possible with the latter, and is well known to many leading American Catholics. Manager Kennedy is the person in Rome through whom audiences with the pope himself are arranged, and it is thus that he has become personally acquainted with many Americans. He is a man of scholarship and of great personal talents, and it is, moreover, well known that he is one of the prelates in whom the holy father has great confidence.

Strike at Bari.

Terrible scenes of riot and bloodshed have occurred at the Italian town of Bari, on the Adriatic coast, following a general strike among all classes of workers. The strike is the direct result of a considerable increase in the price of corn and in house rents, and the townspeople rose in masses.

Thousands of the poorer people, unable to meet what they regard as the fresh exactions of the landlords, had had notice to quit their dwellings in two or three hours, or to suffer eviction. With this possibility hanging over them, and driven to desperation by hunger, an angry mob, 7,000 strong, marched through the streets and practically forced every business, private and municipal, to come to a standstill.

Tramcars that continued to run were wrecked and the conductors and drivers roughly handled, and shops whose owners refused to close them were plundered and in some cases burned. Police and soldiers who had taken up positions in public and other buildings were driven out, and the buildings were set on fire. The property of unpopular landlords was visited with special severity; many houses being broken up and burned.

There was constant firing in the streets between the public and military forces, and many people were shot dead. Thirty soldiers and about fifty civilians were taken to hospitals, many of them being dangerously wounded.

Priest Murders Priest.

The authorities believe that a tale of great dramatic interest and romantic detail lies behind the recent murder of Father Meneghelo, parish priest of Vicenza, who was shot to death by another priest, Angelo Tirapello. Meneghelo had obtained Tirapello's suspension on the grounds of misconduct, in connection with a lack of mental balance. Tirapello appealed to Rome, but when his appeal was dismissed he determined to be revenged, and waited behind the altar with a rifle until his victim emerged from the sacristy.

The congregation was panic-stricken, and the assassin took advantage of the confusion to escape to the open country.

Irish Win with Cunard Company

Their Influence, Evidently, Secures Concession to Continue Stopping at Queenstown.

BY THOMAS EMMET.

DUBLIN, Sept. 10.—(Special to The Bee.)—The decision of the Cunard Steamship company that all their steamers with the exception of the Lusitania and Mauretania, should resume calling at Queenstown on their eastward voyages, may be directly attributed to the powerful influence exerted by the Irish party on behalf of the south of Ireland port.

From the moment that Queenstown was abandoned the members of the Irish party, both collectively and individually, threw themselves heart and soul into the matter and they have never missed an opportunity to press home the interests both of Queenstown itself and of the whole Irish business community.

From this it seems that the Irish party ramifies in more than a political direction. It has the good of Ireland at heart and overlooks nothing which might tend to promote the prosperity or progress of the land.

It will be remembered that only a few months ago Mr. Reid, who was accompanied on the occasion by almost the entire party, introduced an influential deputation to the postmaster general on the subject and that Captain Donelan also organized deputations to the Cunard directors and to Mr. Hitchcock, the American postmaster general. Captain Donelan in particular is to be warmly congratulated on the present result. He has been a tireless watch dog of the interests of his constituents, and his influence and popularity with his colleagues largely accounts for the keen interest which they manifested in the matter.

BOY GETS A. B. DEGREE

Fifteen-Year-Old Lad Wins Rhodes Scholarship for Work in Classics.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 10.—(Special to The Bee.)—A student named Jan Hendrik Hoffmeyer has just established a record which is probably without parallel in modern times. Although he is only 15 years of age he has graduated B. A. at the Cape university, with first class honors in classics. He has been awarded a Rhodes scholarship, and will not proceed to Oxford until 1912.

BULL FIGHT LIKE A SHAM

Toradors Use Glue on Sticks and Chief Uses a Wooden Dagger.

Dagger.

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—(Special to The Bee.)—A bull fight under novel conditions took place in Geneva. As the police would not allow the wounding or killing of the animals, the toradors used glue to stick their darts, and the chief torador used a wooden dagger.

KAISER IS EAGER TO HELP BRAZIL

German Emperor Promptly Complies with Request to Send Army Officer There.

GLAD TO GIVE IT ASSISTANCE

Looking, of Course, to Better Trade Relations in South.

MAY BE THREAT TO UNCLE SAM

Arouses Question as to William Defying Monroe Doctrine.

QUESTION FOR STATESMEN, THAT

No Secret that Great German Nation Embraces Every Opportunity to Promote Good Feeling with South American Countries.

BY MALCOLM CLARKE.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—(Special to The Bee.)—The United States may find a threat to the Monroe doctrine in the fact that German officers are to be organized and brought up to the highest possible state of efficiency in the army of Brazil. The request has come from the big South American republic in the form of a general officer with a full staff of subordinates to do this work and it has been very cheerfully complied with.

Whether or not Germany ever intends to seriously challenge the Monroe doctrine is a question for statesmen, but it is a fact that the Kaiser is keenly interested in South America and loses no opportunity to increase Germany's prestige among Uncle Sam's wards. It was with pleasure therefore that the request for Brazil for assistance in reorganizing its army along German lines was readily, not to say cheerfully, granted.

Kaiser is Well Pleased.

The Kaiser is greatly pleased over the very cordial letters received from King George of England on the subject of the crown prince's coming visit to India. The Kaiser has expressed his particular wish that his eldest son shall not be received in India as crown prince of the German empire, but as someone who is to see and learn the greatest amount possible in the time at his disposal.

Fued Between Emperor and Duke.

The feud between the German emperor and the duke of Cumberland is of long standing, and can be well understood when it is remembered that the duke would have been a King had not Prussia annexed Hanover in the time of Emperor William I. It is said that Francis Joseph of Austria hopes to heal this breach, and to persuade the hostile parties, who are kinsmen, to become friends. This tale has been heard before, but will hardly be believed till Ernest Augustus of Cumberland has been to Berlin, Augustus as a noted guest. It has been asserted that William would willingly have "made it up" long ago, and restored the duchy of Brunswick to its lawful ruler—keeping, however, to circumstances beyond control. The couple met at the funeral of King Christian IX. of Denmark, when the duke plainly showed he had no wish to come to terms.

German Horses Breeding.

In order to increase interest in the breeding of thoroughbreds in Germany and thus better provide the best possible mounts for his cavalry the Kaiser has overcome his opposition to horse racing, and is considering the question of owning a few race horses himself.

German Births Increase.

The statistics of the movement of population in Germany and Austria last year have just been published. The excess of births over deaths was 897,562. As compared with 1907, the birth rate per 1,000 of the population has fallen from 33.2 to 32.3 per cent, while the death rate has risen from 18.9 to 19.1 per cent. For the first time for many years past the decline in the death rate has been checked, although the decline in the birth rate has continued.

Hotel for Students.

Celebrating its hundredth anniversary, the University of Berlin is to establish a student hotel, thus introducing a feature of American university life rare in German universities.

Saxony King to Hunt.

King Frederick of Saxony, intends to make a tour of Egypt and Nubia next January, in the course of which he will go on a shooting expedition. His brother and sister, Prince Johann and Princess Mathilde of Saxony, start at the end of September on a tour in Palestine.

Cooks May Whistle.

A Berlin householder brought an action against a tenant for the disturbance caused by the latter permitting his cook to whistle and sing while at work. The magistrate decided that it is legal for servants to whistle in the kitchen.

School Teacher Fined.

A schoolmistress has been fined \$70 at Stuttgart, for compelling a pupil to do physical exercises as punishment.

TAO CUTS OFF HIS QUEUE

Chinese Prince Discards His Pigtail After Two Months in America.

PEKIN, Sept. 10.—(Special to The Bee.)—Prince Tsai Tao, the chief of the Chinese military mission, which has spent two months in visiting America and the principal European countries, has cut off his pigtail while at work. The magistrate will assist in the typing of some of the more private correspondence of King George.

The Princess also intends to learn shorthand, and is keenly looking forward to helping Queen Mary regularly with her correspondence, when the royal family returns to Buckingham palace. Princess Mary is the first English royalty to have learned typewriting and it may be also noted that her royal highness was the first royalty to open account at the Postoffice Savings bank, which the princess did on her tenth birthday.

TAX ON ABSENTEE OWNERS

Extra Levy Will Be Made on These Landlords in Australia.

SYDNEY, Sept. 10.—(Special to The Bee.)—Land legislation continues to be pushed through the commonwealth and state parliaments. Under a bill now before the federal house of representatives for a progressive tax on unimproved value, absentee landlords will be charged extra in pounds throughout without any exemption. The premier estimates that the land tax will produce \$5,000,000 revenue during the current financial year. In New South Wales Parliament has passed a government bill providing that the conversion of homestead selection and settlement leases into freeholds shall be at the original capital value, and instituting other crown lands.

HEIR TO CROWN POPULAR

Prince of Wales is Sought by Several Communities.

THEY WANT HONOR OF PAGEANT

Chester and Cornwall and Even Scotland Would Like to Be Scene of this Historic Investiture of Title.

BY LADY MARY MANWARING.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—(Special to The Bee.)—The fact that the Prince of Wales is to be invested with his historic title within the principality has aroused Chester and Cornwall, and the demand is increasing that he shall be formerly invested as Duke of Cornwall and as Earl of Chester in the city of Chester. Scotland may also ask that some at least of the Scottish titles held by their heir to the throne shall bring him to the north country for the ceremony. Thus it is possible, I might say, that his royal highness may be the center of attraction in a series of historic pageants. The title of earl palatine of Chester is one of the oldest held by the heir to the throne. After Norman rule as it was by earls for a hundred and sixty-seven years, and when John the Scot died in 1217 without male issue, the earldom was seized by the crown. King Henry III gave it to his son, Prince Edward, of his marriage with Princess Eleanor of Castile, and the new earl—the first of the royal earls of Chester—made his public entry into his county palatine, and in its ancient metropolis received the homage of officers and military tenants. A scene in the recent Chester pageant represented Prince Edward's solemn entry into the city on July 17, 1254, and his private welcome with much respect and enthusiasm by a great concourse of nobles, clergy, and citizens.

Victoria's Private Opinion.

The question is already being discussed as to what action his majesty will take in the matter of private darters and correspondence of his illustrious grandmother for the long period of her widowhood. A tiny glimpse into these secrets has been permitted to us through the medium of Lord Esher, who could not fall to come into contact with her majesty's private secretary, Queen Victoria's life when he was engaged in selecting for publication the letters of her wedded years. It has been assumed, without doubt, but with much likelihood, that the king will sanction the preparation of supplementary volumes, giving for the first time a reliable picture of the last forty years of the great Victorian reign.

Biography of Edward VII.

The gossips are disposed to predict the future still more precisely by assuring the public that his majesty will shortly sanction the preparation of a book containing the letters of his august and lamented father. On this point it may be as well to say at this stage that no one is in a position at present to disclose the mind of King George on the subject. It may be stated with every confidence, however, that his majesty will not authorize the publication of a book having reference to the life of the late king as prince of Wales, and as prince of Wales only. There will be an official account of the life and correspondence of the late king for the whole of his life, and not for a portion of it only. From this it follows that there is no likelihood whatever of anything being done in this direction for the next ten years. It may also be added—and the point is important—that the late king did not keep a diary, even in outline.

Casell's Mustification.

Sir Ernest Casell, who has given the magnificent sum of \$1,000,000 to perpetuate the memory of King Edward VII, was one of his majesty's oldest friends. He was one of the last to see his majesty before he died, the object of his visit being to receive certain instructions from King Edward in this direction for the next ten years. It may also be added—and the point is important—that the late king did not keep a diary, even in outline.

Princess Mary a Typist.

Princess Mary has recently learned to typewrite. There are two women typists attached to the secretarial staff at the princess's apartments, and it is said that the princess is now able to type her own letters. The princess proved an apt pupil and devoted herself so assiduously to her work that after a few weeks' instruction and practice she was able to work a typewriter as quickly as any of her attendants. Her royal highness during her holidays at Balmoral will assist in the typing of some of the more private correspondence of King George.

Watch for the President.

In a few days M. Fallieres will pay an official visit to Berlin, the capital of the Swiss confederation. He will naturally take presents with him and bring others back in exchange. Among the latter the Swiss have appropriately included a chronometer as a specimen of their greatest national industry. But it will be no ordinary timepiece. It will be, indeed, the most wonderful watch in the world. It is, to begin with, a perfect chronometer, with a dial six feet in diameter, but its size is not its only wonder. The face is a circular flower bed in which nothing can be seen but anemones, pansies, violets and asters. The Roman figures on the dial are marked in flowers, and the hands are narrow beds of flowers. They duly revolve and point the hours. All flowers in the wonderful clock are growing in mold in boxes of the required shape. Those containing blossoms forming the hands naturally revolve on pivots. The flower chronometer will be placed in the garden of the palace of the Elysee. Whether the head gardener will consider it with approval is uncertain. Watering the flowers of the chronometer, for instance, will be a ticklish job.

Much-Sentenced Murderer.

A much-tried prisoner in France is one called Grand, who, if the gossamer ever has its way with him, will depart this life with more death sentences pronounced on him than any recent criminal.

HOBBLE SKIRT ROGUES' DELIGHT

Furnishes Harvest Field for the Pickpockets When Worn by Rich Parisians.

WOMEN CANNOT CATCH THIEVES

One Wealthy Wife Tried it and Broke Her Leg.

FOOTPAD ESCAPES WITH MONEY

Paris is Disgusted at the Number of Stakes it Has.

TOO MANY TO MEAN HONOR

Stuck Up to Memory of Every Sort of Nobility and Have Really Become Almost a Public Nuisance.

BY PAUL VILLIERES.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Parisian pickpockets are reaping a harvest through the prevalence of the hobble skirt. Realizing that women wearing these freak skirts cannot walk rapidly, much less run, thieves have become very bold in their depredations upon women pedestrians. A peculiar case which I have at hand illustrates not only the truth of this, but shows that slaves of fashion sometimes suffer greatly for their vanity. Mme. Desriere, wife of a mining engineer, is in the hospital suffering from a broken leg and internal injuries, while the police are searching for a sneak thief who stole her handbag and purse.

Victim Breaks Leg.

While alighting from a taxicab in front of the residence of a friend in the Boulevard St. Germain, the hobble skirt retarded Mme. Desriere's movements so that she fell and was badly hurt. She, a pickpocket, rushed up, snatched her handbag containing her purse. At the time no one was seen the theft committed, and as it was not until the victim recovered from the faint into which she had fallen that she became aware of her loss.

Mme. Desriere of Enghien is another victim of fashion's decree. She is suffering from two broken ankles, the result of a fall which, in turn, was occasioned by a hobble skirt. A number of other accidents have taken place, but I do not have the names at hand.

Too Many Statues.

Paris is very much worried over the question of its statues. They are far too many of them, and they are getting almost a public nuisance. Nowadays statues are set up to all sorts of nobodies in Paris. A second-rate politician has only to have been dead long enough, and he is sure to have at least a bust, with the usual accompaniment of speeches describing the great political work of the departed—although, as a rule, it is necessary to look to his name in books of reference to see what he did and why he did it. It is this plentiful supply of political statues which is causing the outcry. People don't mind them to literary and artistic celebrities, but why put up a bust to M. Luchaire, because he once made a noisy speech from the extreme left? Also some of these statues are very ugly. So a well-known municipal councillor, M. le Comte, proposes that all the political statues should be swept clean out of Paris and placed in a ring all around the fortifications. At a quarter of another idea to turn the fortifications into a sort of huge circular park inclosing Paris, the statue idea would fit in excellently and the defunct politicians would look very well spread out at intervals of every 500 yards or so.

Mustard Pots Make Trouble.

The diplomatic talent of France and Germany has been engaged in clearing up the matter of the mustard pots which have been many German tourists who travel in the heart of France were horrified to find that an enterprising manufacturer's business zeal had carried him, as they imagined, too far, and that he was selling mustard in earthenware bottles to resemble pigs, while the lids consisted of helmets exactly the same in shape as those worn in the German army. The tourists, says the Chronicle, complained to their government, and friendly representations were made in Paris. He has then ascertained that the mustard pots which constituted the bone of contention were of German manufacture and bore the words, "Made in Germany," on the bottom. The diplomatic representations were promptly investigated, and the explanation offered by the French government officials was that the cause of the complaint was innocent in its conception, even if the effect had been to occasion some resentment. It appears that the pots were made on the suggestion of a French mustard manufacturer who had been pestered for some time by a representative of a German earthenware factory. The suggestion was made sarcastically, but the traveler promptly booked an order for 15,000 of the pots, and the mustard manufacturer found himself obliged to recognize it as an honorable transaction.

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In a few days M. Fallieres will pay an official visit to Berlin, the capital of the Swiss confederation. He will naturally take presents with him and bring others back in exchange. Among the latter the Swiss have appropriately included a chronometer as a specimen of their greatest national industry. But it will be no ordinary timepiece. It will be, indeed, the most wonderful watch in the world. It is, to begin with, a perfect chronometer, with a dial six feet in diameter, but its size is not its only wonder. The face is a circular flower bed in which nothing can be seen but anemones, pansies, violets and asters. The Roman figures on the dial are marked in flowers, and the hands are narrow beds of flowers. They duly revolve and point the hours. All flowers in the wonderful clock are growing in mold in boxes of the required shape. Those containing blossoms forming the hands naturally revolve on pivots. The flower chronometer will be placed in the garden of the palace of the Elysee. Whether the head gardener will consider it with approval is uncertain. Watering the flowers of the chronometer, for instance, will be a ticklish job.

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WELCOME FORENDEAVORERS

Norway Lays Plans for the Great Convention.

CHARITY OF AN AGED DOWAGER

She is Both Deeply Pious and Simple in Her Aims Among Those Who Need and Appeal to Her Love.

BY ERIC GRUNDWARK.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 10.—(Special to The Bee.)—Norwegian churches are jubilant that their invitation to the International Council of Christian Endeavor to hold the next European conference in 1912 at Christiania has been accepted. Already plans are being outlined for the reception and entertainment of the thousands of delegates who are expected to attend and it is safe to say that the country which the Norwegian capital will be a most notable one. King Haakon will take part in the conference himself.

Crops in Sweden.

Swedish crops are better than last year and well above the average. Reports to the Agricultural society that the average for the twenty-six counties is unusually high, winter wheat, barley, oats and sugar beets being particularly good.

Queen and Salvation Army.

The aged dowager queen of Sweden is a patron of the Salvation Army which, owing to her support, has had considerable success in Sweden. At one time short of actually wearing the uniform she was an out-and-out member of the Salvation Army and contributed largely to its funds. It is related that one day she heard of the Army's conversion of a blind woman and immediately ordered her to be brought to her. Queen Sophia is idolized in Sweden for her simplicity and sincere piety.

Real Sailor King.

A sailor king in every sense of the term is King Haakon of Norway, who recently celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday, for he served a severe marine apprenticeship in his youth. In the Danish navy cadets during the first period of their service have the same work, ration and quarters as ordinary seamen. To the king, during his first nine months on the Danish training ship, Dronning Louise, had to take his turn in waiting on his messmates and in washing up the dishes after meals. This rough training has proved a valuable asset in his government of a democratic race and King Haakon has been popular with his people from the first days of his reign.

Women Sailors.

Women sailors are employed in Denmark, Norway and Finland, and are often found to be excellent mariners. In Denmark several women are employed as state officials at sea, and particularly in the pilot service. They go out to meet the incoming ships; they climb almbly out of their boats; they show their official diplomas, and they stand by their posts safely in the harbor. It is the same in Finland.

Isaane Wmoe's End.

It is feared that Mme. Zaslavka, the Russian delegate to the congress for public and private charity, who attempted to assault the chairman, Commendatore Poano of Rome, and one of the French delegates, is hopelessly insane. The subject under discussion was the participation of women in public charity, and Mrs. Booth-Hollberg had just concluded a very successful address on the work of the Salvation Army for the benefit of women. Dr. Lode of Paris, then began to speak, but Madame Zaslavka, who had been long very anxious to say a few words, began to grow impatient to be heard, and would not wait for her turn. Exclaiming that the chairman was preventing her from speaking, Madame Zaslavka produced a long dagger and, rushing forward, tried to kill him and Dr. Lode, who was standing beside him. Dr. Lode was slightly injured in the hand. It was apparently the mad woman's intention to kill herself, but, after a short struggle, she was overpowered and sent to a hospital, where she will be kept until arrangements have been made for her removal to Russia. This poor lady, formerly tried to kill M. Castin-Portier, president of the French republic, and Herr Munsterberg, Burgomaster of Berlin. Five years ago, moreover, when the congress was being held in Milan, Madame Zaslavka created a scandalous scene.

Marriage Makes Sensation.

A sensation has been caused throughout Austria by the announcement, that a few days ago the marriage took place in London of Count Johannes Clary, the young son of Prince Clary of Aldringen, with a young Bohemian girl named Hopstad, the daughter of a shopkeeper. The prince is a son of one of the oldest mediaeval Austrian families.

Gypsy Judge Wants More Pay.

Johann Hamms