FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Socialists Recasting the Programme for Their Congress.

TRYING TO CONCILIATE VIEWS OF SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

Programme for the Unveiling of the Monument to the Memory of Emperor Frederick III. at Woerth Far Enlarged Beyond the Original Ideas—Prediction That the Next Meeting of the Reichstag and Landtag Will be a Quiet and Business-Like Gathering.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Socialist leaders are busily engaged in recasting their programme for the Socialist Congress, which will open in Breslau on October 6th, and have greatly modified their proposed resolutions in regard to the agrarian reforms. This action is taken apparently with a view of conciliating the opposition of delegates in the southern part of Germany. Judging from the temper of six public meetings which have been held in Berlin during the past week, it will not be agrarian questions, but rather plans of defense against state repression that will absorb the attention of the congress.

At the meetings mentioned Herren Leibknecht, Bebel, Singer and other leading Socialists spoke as though they had positive knowledge that a coup d'etat against the suffrage was intended by the Government, and they were unanimous in exhorting the party to close their ranks and present a determined front to the common enemy. Despite these warnings and appeals, however, many men of influence in the Socialist party express belief that there was no danger from the source or of the character mentioned, and insisted that reform of the internal organization of the party ought to be the leading question discussed.

Finally, however, at five of the six meetings resolutions were carried requiring the Breslau Congress to consider the position of the Socialist members of the Reichstag, and also to limit the annual payment of members to 3,000 marks a year as the maximum amount, with a reduction in the case of those members who earn their living as editors and in other pursuits. The speakers, outside of those who were paid for their services, freely expressed their indignation that certain of their comrades should not feel ashamed to live in a nabob style of comfort upon the hard-earned pfennigs of the workingmen, many of whom are getting only fourteen marks a week for their work.

It is certain that the congress will approve the resolutions in regard to the salaries of members of the executive committee, with sharply drawn lines touching the compensation paid to certain others in the party for services more or less valuable. With the passage of these resolutions there will disappear from the ranks of socialism a number of men who are attached to the party chiefly, if not wholly, for the sake of the money they get out of it.

Herren Vollmar and Grillenberger will not be able to attend the congress. Herr Vollmar is threatened with cerebral congestion, and it is not probable that he will recover in time to make his appearance in the Reichstag during the coming session. Herr Grillenberger is very ill with a disease of the larynx, and his recovery is also uncertain. The absence of these leaders from the congress is regrettable, in view of the fact that it leaves Herren Auer and Seifert to face the other leaders who are bent upon challenging them for taking part in the Sedan Day celebrations. By manipulating the vote for delegates, Herren Bebel and Leibknecht were able to secure a majority against the celebrations, and on Friday several Socialist communal deputies of Rexdorft resigned because of the packed meeting preventing them from approving the celebrations.

If the Congress, led by Bebel and Leibknecht, should pass a resolution of censure and denunciation of the national fetes, it is absolutely certain that the police, who are watching the socialists, will break up the meeting and arrest the leaders.

Herr Gottleib, who was Vice-Chairman of the last Socialist Congress, which was held in Berlin, and has long been the recognized chief of the socialist party of Bremen, has absconded with the party funds, of which he was the custodian, and it is also discovered that he has been engaged in fraudulent enterprises upon a large scale for a long time.

The next grand-stand function will be the unveiling of the monument to the memory of Emperor Frederick III, at Woerth. The programme for the ceremonies has been enlarged far beyond the original ideas, the Kaiser seemingly being desirous of making the occasion almost as important as the Sedan Day fetes. Whether such is the intention or not, the celebration of this event may be made much more irritating to France than the Sedan fetes were. In response to special invitations all of the German princes, the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg and the Grand Dukes of Baden, Hesse and Oldenburg will be present. Prince Ludwig will represent Bavaria, and a prominent place during the ceremony of the unveiling will be accorded the Kaiser's mother, ex-Empress Frederick. The exact number of troops that will occupy the old battlefield at Woerth is not known, but it is understood that there will be a sufficient number to make an imposing spectacle. After the exercises the guests will partake of a banquet in Strasburg.

Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, has returned from his vacation. In an interview yesterday he said that as far as the Government's intentions are concerned the next session of the Reichstag and the Landtag will be quiet and business-like, provided, of course, that the Socialists do not provoke the majority to action by keeping up an agitation of the masses. Dr. Miquel said he expected that the Reichstag would be convoked about November 12th to discuss live issues. A number of strong reform bills will also be introduced. It is possible also that the Government may introduce an amendment to the Accident Insurance Act. This will prolong the session until well into the new year.

The Conservative Committee has whitewashed Dr. Stoecker by unanimously passing a resolution expressing full confidence in him, and thanking him for his honest adherence to the principles of the party, and lauding his upright conduct throughout his dealings with Baron Von Hammerstein, formerly editor-in-chief of the *Kreuz Zeitung*. The charges lodged against Baron Von Hammerstein include an accusation of embezzlement of the sum of 200,000 marks from the reserve fund of the *Kreuz Zeitung*. Hammerstein responds to this charge by asserting that he used the money to purchase and sustain the *Deutschen Tagblatt*. The next charge made against him is that of calumniously accusing Herr Guttlein, the cashier of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, now deceased, of having embezzled funds of which he himself was guilty of taking. Another charge is that of falsifying the accounts of the paper in order to conceal his peculations.

The members of the British and American Embassies here have formed a golf club, which meets twice a week upon grounds near the city. The most expert player among the Americans is Dr. Miller and the next best is Secretary Jackson. Of the British players Secretary Tower takes the lead.

Dr. Von Rottenburg, Secretary for the Interior Department, with his wife, the daughter of the late William Walter Phelps, formerly United States Minister here, will start for the Riviera as soon as Dr. Von Boetticher, Imperial Minister of the Interior, returns from his vacation and resumes charge of the Home Office.

Two Americans, representing a United States syndicate of fruit-raisers, have arrived here for the purpose of studying the cultivation of fruit in Germany, and also of examining the conditions of the German market and the chances of the sale of American fruit therein.

The Emperor has taken a new departure in the way of communicating with his Ministers and others while abroad from Berlin. While he is at Rominton he is followed wherever he goes by a telephone car, by the use of which he is enabled to speak from any part of the chase with the foresters, gamekeepers, etc., and also to keep up close communication with the Ministers and other state authorities in Berlin and elsewhere. The Emperor will return to Berlin in the early part of October, when the leaves of absence of all the Cabinet Ministers will cease.

According to advices from St. Petersburg agents of an American company are in negotiation with Russian companies with a view of supplying them with 200 new locomotives. The American agents met the Russians at Niji Novogara on Saturday, when it was decided that an American company should be formed for the purpose of establishing a locomotive factory in Russia, the works to be managed by Americans.

Dr. Polini of Hamburg has contracted with Maurice Grau to conduct a series of German operas in New York. The foundation stone of a new theater in the west end of Berlin, to be called the Kaiser Wilhelm Theater, has been laid. The building is to cost 2,500,000 marks. The Residenz Theater has scored a hit by the production of the comedy "Der Rabenvater." Souzogne, of the Milan Opera-house, opened a season of Italian opera in the Linden Theater last week, but the venture was not successful, and the season will be prematurely closed Thursday.

There was a special service in the Cologne Theater to-day in the interest of restoring the Pope to temporal power. An immense mass meeting of Catholics was also held, at which it was resolved to renew the general protests in favor of the Vatican. Under instructions emanating from the Bishops' Council at Fulda, solemn mass will be celebrated in all Catholic churches in furtherance of the Vatican's claims to temporal authority.

DOGS AND CATS.

They Unquestionably Possess Mental Powers.

Two instances among many that occurred in my own experience go far to convince me that dogs and cats possess mental powers identical in kind with those of the human mind. I lived in a house placed forty feet back from the street, a picket fence in front and at each side, except that, at the side of my piazza, a tight board fence five feet in hight shut us off from my neighbor's house, which was built against mine. My other neighbor owned two lots, one of which intervened between his house and mine. The rear of this vacant lot was encumbered with quite a tangle of vines and weeds, and between this rear part and my own very small back yard was a tight board fence five feet in hight.

The piazza fence has to do with my dog story, and the tangle of vines and weeds has to do with my cat story.

I possessed a black-and-tan of good proportions. When he was out in the street he could not get over the picket fence, but he had learned that by a bold leep he could catch his fore paws on the top of the piazza fence and scramble to the top, whence it was easy to descend on the home side.

One evening we were sitting on the piazza, and I happened to be close to the fence, when I saw Mr. B-and-T. come to the gate. Finding it closed, he trotted into the neighbor's yard and leaped upon the fence, but the instant his head appeared above the top of it I gave him a sounding box on the ear, which sent him backward to the ground.

He went back a little way and sat down to think about it. After a little while he walked out into the street to our gate and decided to wait until somebody should open it. After a little while I let him in. He ran immediately to the fence and spent fifteen minutes trying to find out where that blow had come from. He was satisfied it had come from our side, but he evidently had no suspicion that I was connected with it. His entire action showed conclusively that he had thoughts about what had befallen him, and a determination to find out the truth.

We also had a favorite cat, which understood perfectly well that she was a member of our family. After the manner of cats, she one morning informed us with maternal pride of the advent of five little kittens in the woodshed. Our domestic relations were unchanged and unimpaired for some days, until, in fact, the kittens began to sprawl around too much under foot in our very contracted back yard.

One morning, without thought that Tabby was within hearing, and much less that she was capable of understanding, I said to the servant girl, quite in a business way and without any demonstration kittenward:

"Louisa, these kittens will soon be too much for us. When the boy comes with the milk see if he wont take four of them away."

That's all there was of it, yet in less than twenty minutes the five kittens had disappeared over the fence, and we saw them no more until they were well grown and able to take care of themselves.

Tabby was faithful to us to the end, but no more kittens of hers ever appeared on our side of the fence.—Our Animal Friends.

HE REALLY WAS DRUNK.

A Kansas City Man Tries to Keep Two Sparrows Peaceable.

Kansas City is a remarkably sober town and a drunken man on the streets is a rare sight, asserts the Kansas City *Times*. There was one on the corner recently, however. He was not only drunk but he was very drunk. Sunday closing had evidently had a bad effect on him. He must have concealed a gallon Saturday night. He evidently had at least that much concealed about his person yesterday.

It was the middle of the afternoon and the streets were crowded. The unsteady individual leaned against the lamp-post with a very unsteady lean. He muttered to himself:

"Full, full, f-u-l-l!"

This fact seemed to delight him.

"Pap would say th' I'me how-come-ye-so," he chuckled. "That wa' all of 'em want to kown—I come so when they're all close up," and he laughed.

Several passers-by had stopped to watch him, but he paid no attention to them. All of a sudden he yelled:

"Stop that fightin'!"

Every one looked around to discover what he meant. It was soon evident—two little sparrows in the street were fighting like game cocks.

"You won't stop, eh!" roared the drunken man, to the great amazement of the growing crowd. "I'll see about that."

With unsteady footsteps he navigated to the middle of the street and began a vain effort to kick the birds. They hopped about, not paying much attention to him and he paid not the slightest attention to the laughing crowd. At each kick he almost lost his balance, but he kept exclaiming:

"You little beggars, fightin' on Sunday. Stop, I say."

Finally the birds discovered that they were attracting too much attention and flew away.

He looked after them a moment and chuckled knowingly. "Go on," he said; "go on; you can't ge' in no plashe."

Humors of the Schoolroom.

Here are some sample questions and answers from a certain New England school:

Teacher (after a lesson in physiology on the names and structure of the teeth)—Now, John, name the teeth.

John (hesitatingly)—The teeth—the teeth—are the cupids, the bi-cupids and the morals.

Teacher—What is the opposite of orthodox?

Boy—Paradox.—Boston Transcript.

Bicycle accidents are very rare in St. Petersburg, Russia, for the simple reason that the authorities do not allow the use of the bicycle in public except by riders who have given satisfactory proof of proficiency before a severe board of examiners.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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SUNDAY IN INDIANA.

Puritanical Crusade by a "Good Citizens' League."

The Mayor Tried to Shut Off Gas for Sunday Cooking—No Lights, Milk or Medicine—Desperate Measures to Close Down Crawfordsville.

What a spasm of municipal virtue of the Rooseveltian kind can do when the law is strictly enforced on Sunday is beautifully illustrated in Crawfordsville, Ind. That quiet Hoosier town narrowly escaped being "closed down" tight on a recent Sunday, so that not only would no stores or saloons or news and cigar stands have been open, but the Crawfordsville babies would have had to get along without milk, the sick without medicine, the Sunday diners without ice-cream dessert, the housewife without gas to cook the Sunday dinner or light for the parlor in the evening, and the electric lights for evening service in the churches would have been shut off and the circuits cut.

This unheard-of condition of affairs was the climax of the Puritanical crusade begun by the "Good Citizens' League," and waged by them so relentlessly that they hunted up an ancient statute which prohibits all the citizens from pursuing their "usual avocations" on the Lord's Day, except in cases of sickness or necessity. The Crawfordsville Roosevelt was her Mayor, who, it happens, runs a cigar store and objected to closing it. Rather than close it he sought to tie up the whole town, and almost succeeded. The Mayor's name is Fred C. Bandle.

The Good Citizens' League was organized by ministers and citizens to close the saloons on Sunday. They partially succeeded at first, and then the saloon men did a back-door business on the quiet. The league made war on the back doors, the Mayor ordered them closed, and for a time they were closed. Finally the Sunday liquor trade gravitated to the drug stores. The medicine-mixers compounded all sorts of mysterious fluids for chills, "that tired feeling," gout, rheumatics and other ills of the flesh.

Crawfordsville became strangely sick on the Sabbath. The church pews contained ten women to one man. The epidemic of ill-health was noticeable on Saturday, and after the regular Sunday treatment disappeared Monday morning as strangely as it had come. This is on the authority of the league members themselves. Then the Legislature made a new law, which was strict enough to close up all the saloons and to cause druggists to refuse to sell liquor without a prescription.

But this did not satisfy the league. They demanded the enforcement of the iron-clad law of 1853. This law makes it a misdemeanor to follow a person's usual vocation on Sunday except in cases of "necessity or mercy." The league began the agitation of this matter last winter, and tried to get the Mayor to enforce the law by arresting the guilty parties.

Now, the Mayor of Crawfordsville has a cigar store and news-stand himself. It pays him well. As it was kept open on Sundays he could not consistently force others to close their places of business. The league, however, demanded that he should make a martyr of himself in the interest of good government. They circulated an agreement for signatures among the grocerymen and meat-market owners that they would close their places of business on Sunday. Finally they so signed their names, and then the league appeared before the Mayor with this agreement and asked that he enforce the law in other directions. The saloonmen also demanded that the Mayor should do his duty, inasmuch as they had closed up, and other parties were doing business on Sunday and reaping a harvest of shekels.

Three weeks ago last Sunday the league held a mass meeting and heard the report of the committee that had made the rounds among the storekeepers. The meeting unanimously demanded that the Mayor enforce the law. The Mayor now took a bold step. He was thoroughly mad, and he made up his mind to enforce the law in such a way that it would in the end kill the entire movement. He issued a vigorous proclamation and ordered all citizens to obey the law in all particulars. In this proclamation he did not state what business would come under the head of "necessity or mercy." Questions as to this point were asked of the Mayor, but he refused to reply. He served notice upon all men in every kind of business in Crawfordsville not to open on Sunday, under penalty of arrest and fine. Naturally the grocerymen and meat dealers were sure that their business could be carried on without violating the law. The drug-store owners set up the claim that it was necessary for their stores to remain open, because medicine had to be purchased for the sick. Then milk dealers wanted to know if delivering milk came under the head of "necessity or mercy." The restaurants with regular boarders protested that their business was of a "necessity" kind, as their boarders must eat on Sundays. Then the hotel-keepers began to wonder how the law was to affect them, and their hired help were afraid to work and "perform their usual vocations" for fear of arrest. Thus matters in the town got very much mixed, because the Mayor did not want to close his cigar store.

To be explicit, he then ordered the police to inform every groceryman, druggist, restaurant man, hotel manager, milkman, livery-stable keeper and newsdealer and all others doing any kind of business on Sunday to close up tight. The hotel men were particularly excited. They must either obey the law and starve their boarders and thus drive away trade, or run the risk of arrest.

The Mayor, who is a Dutchman, even served notice upon the employes of the artificial gas plant not to work on Sunday, but the receiver told his men to work right along, as he was protected in the matter by the United States Court. He declared that if his men were to stop the works would blow up and many people would be killed. The men kept on working, and their names were secured for prosecution.

The water-works men were also ordered to cease their labors, which would have cut the city off from water and protection against fire. But the men refused to stop and their names also went upon the black list. The water-works and the artificial gas plant are virtually consolidated and are owned by New York parties.

The Mayor was now convinced that he could get even with the preacher, and so he served notice upon the employes of the city electric light plant that they must not run the dynamos on Sunday. Thus he sought to cut the light off in the churches and prevent night services. As the electric light plant was owned by the city the Mayor had an idea that he was supreme boss in this instance, and he would get even on one score at least with the preachers in the league. This would have been so were it not for the Electric Light Committee, appointed by the Mayor and clothed with full authority in all matters pertaining to these works. They informed the Mayor that they were running the electric plant and would continue to run it and furnish light for the churches and street lamps.

Frustrated again, the Mayor took a last desperate stand. He would stop the cooking of meals by ordering the natural gas men to cut off the supply and go home. In Crawfordsville natural gas is used by ninety-nine families out of a hundred for cooking purposes, and is used for fuel at the city electric light plant and artificial gas and water works. So, if the natural gas could be cut off the Mayor's victory would be complete. But the natural gas men refused to shut down and the citizens didn't go hungry.

At the Mayor's cigar store, and at two other cigar stores, Sunday papers were usually kept on sale, but on this Sunday not a single copy of any Sunday paper was on sale at either of these places. Several hundred copies of the Sunday issues of Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati papers are sold in Crawfordsville every Sunday. When the Chicago train arrived in the afternoon there were several hundred persons at the depot ready to buy a paper of the train newsboy. The newsboy at first thought he was going to reap a harvest, but he had only sold one paper when he was placed under arrest.

The restaurants and hotels kept open as usual, but the former only served meals. A large quantity of ice-cream was allowed to melt because the proprietors were afraid to sell it, and several dinner parties in the city that day were minus their usual Sunday dessert. The names of every restaurant-keeper and their waiters, as well as the hotel people, were put down upon the list and turned over to the league.

The milkmen kept up their "usual vocation," as they claimed their business came under the head of "necessity and mercy." There were many babes depending upon their every meal from the milkmen, and the failure to deliver milk would have been a serious affair for them. Yet the Mayor had ordered the milkmen not to make their rounds, and thus a great number of persons would have been put to serious trouble and suffering. This, the Mayor calculated, would have set public opinion against the law and would help to prevent its enforcement in the future.

Thus the first Sunday passed away, and by Monday morning the citizens generally were thoroughly aroused against the enforcement of the law. The league members charged the Mayor with killing the enforcement of the law by his attempt to stop every kind of business without any reference as to whether or not it comes under the head of "necessity and mercy." In consequence the stores were open as usual the following Sunday.

The name of every person found on the memorable Sunday following his usual avocation was handed to the league for prosecution. By this means the Mayor shifted the responsibility of the prosecution from himself to the league. The Mayor, under the law, can have every law violator brought before him, and he can assess the fine, but by giving the names to the league the matter will come before the Grand Jury and the Mayor will thus escape responsibility.

There are a hundred names in the hands of the league of persons who were found working on that Sunday, and the league will either have to ask the Grand Jury to investigate and bring charges, or the entire Sunday-closing movement in Crawfordsville is at an end. On the other hand, if persons are fined for selling milk or keeping open a restaurant, public indignation will be very apt to down the league, and the Mayor can stand aside and laugh at the dilemma into which he has thrown every person by his arbitrary position.

Among those whose names were handed to the league were a Councilman and his hands, who were at work on a brick support to keep the water works stand-pipe from falling over. They kept at work during this Sunday because the foundation of the stand-pipe was settling and was liable to cave in.

The Mayor has been a member of the Methodist Church for many years. Two weeks ago the Methodist minister took him to task for his attempt to too severely enforce the law, and thus bring about a reaction against its enforcement. The minister denounced him so fiercely that the Mayor withdrew from the church.

As things now stand in Crawfordsville the city has resumed its former status, and the groceries, meat markets and drug stores are open part of the time on Sundays, and the Mayor hands in no more names to the league of persons who followed their "usual vocations." The electric-light, gas and water-works hands, milkmen, hotel and restaurant-keepers all work on Sunday, just as they did before the league and the Mayor locked horns over the enforcement of the law of 1853.

Subsequently the business men held a meeting, at which they expressed themselves as opposed to the manner in which the Mayor had attempted to carry out the law. It was the universal opinion that the Mayor's course was damaging to the city, and while the business men favored the general observance of the law they did not favor extreme enforcement. This meeting was the means of bringing the Mayor to his senses in the matter, and during the past two Sundays the Mayor has paid no attention to the law whatever, except that he has kept his cigar-stand closed.—New York World.

A Lucky Backache.

At the Oxford I began to make something of a reputation. I produced "If I Was Only Long Enough," and it caught hold of the public fancy and held on to it. The curious thing about the song is the simple nature of the circumstance to which I attribute its success. The prime features of the lyric, in addition to its pretty tune and the idea, was the quaint, peculiar walk by which I pointed the rendering of the chorus. That "walk" was not a voluntary creation of mine; it was thrust upon me. I had a very bad rick in the back on the night I produced the song, and that strange step was the result of being in pain. But the audience roared and roared again with laughter, and I never afterward omitted the "walk." It went all over London, and was absolutely my fortune. A pain in the back made the song the "Ta-ra-ra" of that day.—Adventures of Arthur Roberts.

Ten Cardinals, thirty-four Archbishops and ninety-four Bishops have promised to attend the Marian National Congress in Rome, the first ever held, its object being to revive the cult of the Virgin.

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