

PREMIER COMBES, HATED BY RELIGIOUS ORDERS, TELLS STORY OF HIS LIFE

Remarkable Career of the French Minister Is Related to the Comtesse D'Alemcourt. POOR, HUNGRY BOY IN 1844 Finds a Benefactor in a Village Pastor and Is Given a Good Education. REJECTS PRIESTHOOD Teaches Philosophy, Studies Medicine, Enters Politics and Rises Rapidly to Fame.

SPECIAL Correspondence of the Journal. PARIS, April 16.—The floral complexion, mighty mustache and the white Henri Quatre of a retired colonel, the small stature and spare flesh of the professional bookman, such is Emile Combes, president of the French Ministry, the best hated and most ardently supported public official of France for the last two or three years.

"I am widely unknown in the United States, you say. Well, if my poor memory can enlighten your readers—delighted, as President Roosevelt puts it."

Premier Combes told me the story of his poor youth. "I was a two-year-old child, a manufacturer of kilted goods," he said. "Went to the wall. Too much stung of notes for good friends. Had to accept a place as a knitter, just a common everyday workman. Not a centime and four hungry boys. Think of it!"

"Emile," that is my Christian name. "Emile seems to be rather more intelligent than the rest. Let me educate him; said the pastor of a near-by village when I was twelve. It was in 1847 when I became a seminarist at Castres. My benefactor had no occasion to regret his generosity for a time. In the safe yonder are my school testimonials, always 'A' in Latin, Greek, mathematics, and 'excellent' in natural sciences. When I was fifteen and my pastor said: 'My boy, you have in you the making of a bishop. Thou shalt go to Paris. I will pay the traveling expenses.' Of course, I jumped at the offer. Could there be anything better than Paris? The same day I secured passage in the post-chaise and started for the capital. I arrived one bright morning and the Carmelite monks took charge of me ere I could even look at the Louvre. I was contented, but in other respects was quite content to devote all my time to study.

SEVERE DISCIPLINE. "My comrades complained much of the severe discipline of which we were subjected, but to tell the truth I hardly felt it. I was so busy getting ahead in the sciences that I found no time for anything else. I got through school in such short order that the fact was thought worthy of comment in the shape of memorials—those, too, are in the yonder. Finally the good fathers despaired of being able to teach me more and sent me to Nines, where I taught philosophy in the college of the Assumptionists. At the same time I was preparing an essay that should win me the title of doctor of the Louvre. My thesis, 'Thomas, Prince of Scholastic Divinity,' was my theme, and I am the author of a 'Theodicy' in Latin, which was read by Thomas of Aquinas, whom, though a saint, I loved and admired.

"What my friends convinced me more and more that I had no talent for the priesthood, my benefactor, the pastor, insisted that I should study law. I was to enter, and when at last I confessed that I deemed myself unworthy of the honor, he called me a weakling and a coward, and beside himself with rage and disappointment.

"My dissertation was finished in January, 1850, and the faculty of Rennes ordered that I report for a public hearing in December of that year. I spent Easter vacation at home, being content to divide my time between crabbing and poetry, to which my father had even before I had spoiled the first block of white paper. He was director of a big private school at Pons, an abbe, who offered me three thousand francs to teach philosophy at his institute, promising that I could make as much as he in my own instruction. As I had parents to look after and two younger brothers, I accepted. Thus it came about that I did not enter the priesthood, the idea of the opposition press notwithstanding.

"Pons proved a small town and living was cheap. Though I stopped at the best hotel and ate table d'hôte noon and night, I could not possibly spend more than 150 francs (\$30 a month). Reared in poverty, as I was, I began to work upon myself as a Croesus. I sent some of my schoolmates to my brothers and still had enough to lay up something for a rainy day.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, PART 2)

NECKLAGE OF PRINCESS ALICE DID NOT BELONG TO MARIE ANTOINETTE

Ignorance of the Bourbons as to French Court Customs Exposed by Emily Crawford. DON JAMIE'S DECEPTION Wanted to Borrow 700,000 Francs on Jewels of No Real Historic Value. WORTH ABOUT \$33,000 Swindles and Thefts Which Have Made the Necklace Notorious in Europe.

SPECIAL Correspondence of the Journal. PARIS, April 16.—The Bourbons must be ignorant of family history and of the customs of the old French court to speak of the diamond necklace of Princess Alice as having belonged to Marie Antoinette. The Princess Alice is the divorced wife of Count Schonborn, daughter of Don Carlos and sister of Don Jamie. She has offered herself to the Red Cross Society of Russia to serve in a hospital near the far East.

Jamie, who spent many years as a Russian cavalry officer in Poland on the volunteer footing, also wants to serve at the seat of war, but as a cavalry officer. Before he and Alice went to St. Petersburg he took her diamond necklace to the great gold and silver smith, Froment-Meurice, said, to do better for the princess than the private jeweler in jewelry. He said, in a writing order to withdraw it from the hands of Froment-Meurice, first, of course, paying the advance that had been made. On the necklace being handed over to Despa, the alleged thief, he was discovered and though the necklace has been discovered, no trace of Despa has been found as yet.

NOT HISTORIC RELIC. As to the necklace being an historical relic it can be nothing of the kind alleged by the Princess Alice. Once Marie Antoinette mounted the throne she was obliged to wear a crown. This rule, from an early time, applied both to French kings and queens, and no doubt had been made to prevent hoarding and to create a reserve easy to liquidate or to pawn in times of national emergency.

Marie Antoinette may have concealed purchases she made of jewelry when Queen of France, for she had the taste and the ways of a Vienna coffee girl. But after the crown jewels stolen in 1793 had been recovered the finance minister, first, of course, inventory to be drawn up and all the articles set down therein to be lodged in a place of safety.

Marie Antoinette's daughter, Marie Therese Charlotte, known in history as the Duchess of Angoulême, was the daughter of Charles X, as the dauphine, started in life with a diamond necklace, which was her father-in-law's. From the cradle she had a custodian of jewels in her household, which included the necklace. At the time of the revolution her jewels must have accumulated considerably, and she inherited them from her father-in-law, who was her head fell under the knife of the guillotine in the reign of terror.

In the year of her liberation, at the instance of her uncle, the Emperor Francis of Austria, her caskets were so well filled that apart from the necklace, she had a present Ministry. It is common knowledge that several of the Bourbons, among them some members of the Orleans family, notably the Duke of Angouleme and the ex-Duke of Parma, were in the hands of the dethroned Neapolitan King. These various rejections are in the hands of the present Ministry. It is asserted here that the Bourbon heirs are to establish a French daily paper in Rome, toward which project they have already expended a large sum of money. It is to be devoted to monarchial propaganda, and while not the official organ of the Vatican, will be its mouthpiece in directing French Catholic action.

By explicit direction of the Pope, there is being formed in every parish and diocese of France a strong opposition to the present Ministry. The opposition is called the Order of Good Friday in removing the emblems of religion from the courts of justice, and the active opposition and organized resistance.

The Gregorian celebration in St. Peter's under the direction of Maestro Perosi, constitutes a great triumph for the Benedictine order, whose defense of the Solemn editions of Gregorian music against the Ratisbonne publications of Pustet, has become a matter of history. Pustet was silenced for over thirty years, and threatened the editions of Gregorian music, by special privilege from Pope Pius IX, confirmed in 1854, and now living in Milan. Each of the four had an even share of a third of the Chamberlain's salary.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, PART 2)

PERSON OF THE POPE NOW ZEALOUSLY GUARDED BY GOVERNMENT OF ITALY

Crowd in St. Peter's Last Monday Watched by Detectives Disguised as Monks and Priests. SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE Alleged Anarchists Seized While Trying to Force Their Way Into the Cathedral. FRANCE AND THE VATICAN Rumor of Concessions That May Heal the Breach—Diamond Crown for a Statue.

SPECIAL Correspondence of the Journal. ROME, April 16.—There is much discussion here in regard to the extraordinary precautions which were taken by the Italian government to safeguard the person of the Pope on Monday last, when he officiated in the Church of St. Peter's in the presence of many thousands of people in honor of the centenary of St. Gregory. Many police, detectives, some disguised as monks and priests, occupied points of vantage inside the church and watched every movement of the crowd from the moment the Pope entered the basilica. There also were large numbers of guards outside the church, keeping order among the crowds seeking admission, and the whole celebration would have passed off untroubled had it not been for the police who were trying to force their way into the church to seize the alleged anarchists.

Relations between the Vatican and France continue to be reserved, but further diplomatic action is not looked for until after the visit of President Loubet to Rome. Of course, he will not see the Pope, but rumor is rife at the Vatican that already there have been some small concessions made by each of the contending parties. The most important on the part of the French government has been the dropping of the prosecution of Cardinals Richelieu, Coussin and de Broglie, and the dropping of the French President, protesting against the measures adopted regarding religious orders and the republican suggestion on the part of the Council of State. They will not now be accused before that tribunal in a measure they were justified in making a personal protest to the head of the church, and were but following the advice of the Pope.

It is certain that the entire policy of the Vatican regarding the Catholics of France is to undergo a great change. Under the reign of Leo XIII it was the firm policy of the Holy See, strictly followed by Cardinal Rampolla, to exact from French Catholics formal recognition of the republican form of government, and the cause of the various pretenses to the French throne suffered much in consequence. The French Catholics, strenuous in their defense of a monarchial form of government, followed the policy of the Holy See, and were recognized or at least tolerated in the republican regime, and abandoning their efforts for a monarchial form of government, they had favored. Thus the Cambor, Orleans and Bonaparte claims, which were so much in vogue in the republican government, were more firmly established. Without taking sides in the controversy, the Vatican authorities will in the future allow French Catholics to advocate the establishment of a monarchy, and to favor any monarchial form of government, as the present Ministry. It is common knowledge that several of the Bourbons, among them some members of the Orleans family, notably the Duke of Angouleme and the ex-Duke of Parma, were in the hands of the dethroned Neapolitan King. These various rejections are in the hands of the present Ministry. It is asserted here that the Bourbon heirs are to establish a French daily paper in Rome, toward which project they have already expended a large sum of money. It is to be devoted to monarchial propaganda, and while not the official organ of the Vatican, will be its mouthpiece in directing French Catholic action.

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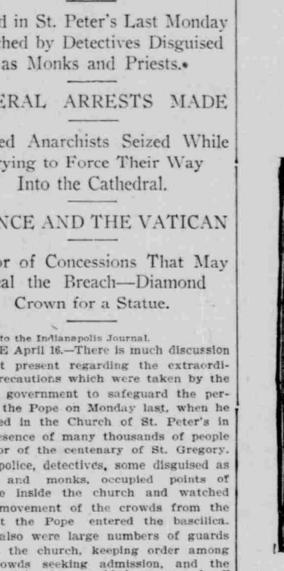
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(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, PART 2)

PRINCESS LOUISE AND HER LATE DAUGHTER VICTORIA



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Elephant celebrated birthday with whisky. Trouble followed when the effects of the elephantine 'jag' were wearing away. SODA AS A NEUTRALIZER.

LONDON, April 16.—When an elephant celebrates her third birthday with a bottle of whisky, interesting developments may be expected. Such is the moral to be gathered from the exploit of Vinage, one of the troupe of elephants that belonged to the late Mr. Lockhart, who has now, with her three companions, been acquired by Captain Taylor. Vinage's birthday was on Saturday, but the effects of the whisky carouse did not manifest themselves until Sunday, when the animals were being removed from Hoxton to the neighborhood of the London South London Music Hall, where they have appeared since.

"Viny," as she is affectionately termed, is gifted with a sense of humor, and the spot where the railway bridge crosses the Lambeth road seemed to her to be a fit place wherein to indulge in her passion for comedy. She had been taught to do the "cack-walk," and this dance she rendered with much spirit. Her example was followed by her companions, and a whistle from the passing train added further to their ponderous exhilaration.

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"MILK SEA" OBSERVED IN ORIENTAL WATERS. Crew of Merchant Vessel Reports a Phenomenon of Great Rarity Off the Chinese Coast.

HONG-KONG, April 16.—While steaming at night between Hong-Kong and Japan the passengers and crew of a Japanese merchant vessel recently saw a phenomenon of extreme rarity—namely, a snow-white sea; not an opaque phosphorescent sparkling surface, but a pure white expanse, having a dazzling effect on the eyes. By contrast with the water the sky was transformed into a black mass which appeared to be overwhelming and threatening the vessel. The phenomenon lasted from 9 p. m. to 3 a. m., and many of the passengers who witnessed it were too frightened to sleep afterwards.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 16.—In a report to the prime minister of Victoria, the acting administrator of British New Guinea gives some interesting details of the raft-builders in that country. With the object of protecting themselves from their enemies a tribe of natives have built their villages on structures moored to the banks of Lake Koluca, a sheet of water two and a half miles long by two miles wide, and running to a depth of twenty-eight fathoms. The margin of the lake is a peat bog, on which the raft-builders are partially stranded, but this city from Chile or Peru. General Alfaro is mentioned as the probable next President of Ecuador.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, PART 2)

TITLED DAMES WHO KEEP SHOP ARE BARRED FROM ALL COURT FUNCTIONS

When Women Openly Go Into Trade King Edward Turns His Back on Them. MAY WORK IN SECRET But if They Show Poverty by Selling Things in a Store They Lose Social Caste. DRESSMAKER "LUCILE" Her Real Name Is Lady Duff Gordon—"Honorable's" Who Cook and Make Bonnets.

SPECIAL Correspondence of the Journal. LONDON, April 17.—Much used to be written about a few English women of title who had horrified aristocracy by going into business, in imitation of the famous linen shop opened in Bond street by the Countess of Warwick. But in the last two or three years—about the same length of time that high gambling for bridge has been a feature of fashionable London evenings—the number of women bearing distinguished old English names who have gone into business has become so great that society scarcely notices it any more.

There has never been another year since the South Sea Bubble burst that so many persons, who had nothing to do with the matter, have been plunging in stocks. One dowager countess, mother of the Earl of Roslyn, is in bankruptcy proceedings at this moment on account of unlucky speculations, and half a dozen others could be named who are known to be hanging by their eyelids on the edge of failure. Stock speculators by the dozen are getting introduced into the race for social distinction, and on the other hand, several noted hostesses—one in particular—are known to keep aloof by aid of commissions from promoters on sales of shares to their friends. Owing partly to the gambling craze among fashionable women in London, partly to the general business depression here and partly to the steady increase of lavish expenditure in the race for social distinction, there has been no time in years when so many London society women have been hard up and in trouble as at the present time. To rub elbows with the "common folk" in the daytime for the sake of keeping above them is not a thing to be undertaken lightly.

CUT OUT OF COURT. According to all accounts, most of the ultra-fashionable millinery shops in Bond street and Regent street are owned, in part at least, by women whose names appear two or three times a week in the previous society columns of the Post. An American countess is said to be a heavy shareholder in one of the largest dry goods stores in London, and another titled personage draws the whole of her enormous income from a brewery.

There is one bitter penalty that has to be paid by a woman who trades openly for trade—other than to a woman still trying to keep her place in society or to write in the race for social distinction. A great deal of the money she means to spend is lost. She is forbidden to enter, as soon as she opens a shop the doors of his society. Her name is struck from the list of the "eligible" to marry a man in trade, and quickly and kindly recognition comes to a woman who has traded.

But to this rule there are exceptions that always have puzzled the regular attendants of the drawing rooms. For instance, Lady Maple went to court and her husband sold bests and pieces of tape at his shop in Tottenham Court road. Her husband's money; she may even make lady shades and bead necklaces to sell privately among her friends. It is not a thing to be done boldly in place of a husband's money, but it is "eligible" to marry a man in trade, and quickly and kindly recognition comes to a woman who has traded.

THE HONORABLE BONNET SHOP. The Hon. Mrs. Archer Turton is one of the best known of these society women whose enterprise has condemned her to view Buckingham Palace only from the outside in the future. Mrs. Turton's husband is the brother of the present Earl of Winterton, and as this earl has only one son, who is very delicate, it is not at all possible that Mrs. Turton's only son will some day be the Earl of Winterton. The Turtons are a great Sussex family which has its seat at Petworth and the "mild" taste of its members is well known. Mrs. Turton, with many notable admirals and people of that sort. Mrs. Turton's sister-in-law, the Countess of Winterton, is sister to the Duke of Devonshire, and her husband is a nephew of the Duke of Devonshire. At the present time the Hon. Mrs. Archer Turton is a clerk in a bank, while his mother Mrs. Turton is a dressmaker. She has a large shop in the Strand, which is a large showcase some eight feet high, lit up with electric light, which stands lit up on the top.

Wales, Dugdale of the Dugdales of North Wales, famous and exclusive old county family, has lost her right to attend court by preferring to take a cash interest in dairy produce, for it is she who supplies Eton and other public schools with their regular quota of butter.

Lady Rachel Byng is another, for she has opened a bonnet shop in South Molton street. Mrs. Charles Thynne, whose husband is a cousin of the Marquis of Bath, also places herself among the "mild" because she makes and sells buttons. She was not an ordinary factory for this, her buttons being made by her own hands, and she has a large stock of buttons, which she sells at a profit. She is a niece of James MacNeill Whistler.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, PART 2)

GRAND DUKE CYRIL TO BE THE HERO OF A DRAMA

Effort to Win His Spurs and Gain Royal Consent to Wed Makes Pretty Romance. LOVES PRINCESS LOUISE.

SPECIAL to the Indianapolis Journal. PARIS, April 16.—Parisians have been much interested in the pretty story told of Grand Duke Cyril and his efforts to win the czar's favor and thereby gain permission to marry the princess of his love. The idea has appealed so strongly to a dramatist of this city that the incident will be used as the basis of a popular war play. Indeed, the story as repeated here could be successfully staged without much embellishment in the race for social distinction. An royal blood in love with a divorced woman, his cousin; an Emperor (who in this case is the old-fashioned love story—and so it is) who is only twice removed from the throne himself; a divorcee who has been in the hope a way will be found to overcome the Emperor's objection; war unexpectedly begins; the prince, who loses his opportunity; he offers his services with the intention of making himself a hero if he is to die; he is wounded; he is taken to the front; he becomes attached to the Emperor's daughter; she is a princess; she appears and he goes out to give battle; his ship is blown up when he is standing on the deck; he is rescued; he is taken to the capital and receives the blessing of the Emperor; all the people acclaim him as a hero and he becomes so popular that the Emperor finally relents and he weds the princess.

This is part and with variations, is the story told about the Grand Duke Cyril. A portion of it is true. Whether it will end like an old-fashioned love story—and so they were married and lived happily ever afterwards—remains to be seen. The grand duke's love is Princess Louise, the divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse. She is the daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who married a sister of Alexander III. Grand Duke Cyril is, of course, a member of the Greek Church, and Princess Louise is a Lutheran. In order to wed Grand Duke Cyril the princess would have to be converted to the Greek Church, the same as the present Czarina did. The objection of the czar to receiving a divorced woman as a daughter-in-law is a well-known fact that tolerated a Catherine to rule and where many of the Romanoffs have had morganatic wives or unwedded lovers.

ARREST OF THREE ITALIAN ANARCHISTS. MARSEILLES, April 16.—Michael Giovanni and two other Italians have been arrested here in connection with a supposed plot to kill President Loubet during his coming visit to Italy.

Giovanni is said to have made a statement that curiously coincides with the report during the President's stay in Italy. The detectives searched a resort frequented by the anarchists and arrested three men, Loubet with the word "death" written across the face. The men arrested with Giovanni are named, respectively, Carzole and Romani.

MEASURE OF PROTECTION MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 16.—In a report to the prime minister of Victoria, the acting administrator of British New Guinea gives some interesting details of the raft-builders in that country. With the object of protecting themselves from their enemies a tribe of natives have built their villages on structures moored to the banks of Lake Koluca, a sheet of water two and a half miles long by two miles wide, and running to a depth of twenty-eight fathoms. The margin of the lake is a peat bog, on which the raft-builders are partially stranded, but this city from Chile or Peru. General Alfaro is mentioned as the probable next President of Ecuador.

DE GIORGI GOES TO MACEDONIA. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—General De Giorgi, the head of the new general staff under the Austro-Russian reform plans for Macedonia, left here for Salonica today to begin the organization of the force.

EULOGIES OF JOHN HAY. PARIS, April 16.—This year's presidential campaign in the United States already excites keen interest in France. The Temps and the Figaro devote leading articles to the contest, explaining the situation lucidly and dramatically. The Temps regards the choice of the Chicago convention of Roosevelt as a foregone conclusion, but thinks the Democrats, owing to the Boaker Washington incident at the White House, which "alienates from Roosevelt the solid South," have better chances of victory than offered to them since the last election of Mr. Cleveland.

The Temps devotes two columns to the life and career of John Hay, studies in an enthusiastic terms to his pathetic literature, "Little Broches," and refers to his political career as that of an ideal minister of foreign affairs and of one who stands head and shoulders above all other American secretaries of state since Mr. Seward. The Temps manifests some uneasiness at the results from the strictly American standpoint of American intelligence, which is placed at the front entrance, there is a strong combination of the brilliant, earnest, personality of Roosevelt as the long-headed statesman like Hay, saturated with experience and imbued with the ideas of a foreigner, and the most conspicuous of the other career of Hanover square. It was after his arrival in Hanover square that he married Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon, who is one of the best known financiers in London, and who owns an extremely pretty place in Scotland called Maryculter. Their

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, PART 2)

MARRIAGE OF REMARKABLE YOUNG ENGLISH COUPLE

Grandson of Bulwer-Lytton Wedded a Descendant, Through Her Mother, of Lord Byron. ARE LIVING IN SURREY.

LONDON, April 16.—It rarely happens that the descendants of two famous men meet and marry. This fact is brought to notice by the recent birth of a son and heir to Mr. and Mrs. Neville Lytton. Lord Lytton's youngest brother is, of course, the grandson of the great Bulwer-Lytton, whose name in English letters is now enjoying a revival, while his young wife was Miss Judith Blunt, the daughter of Mr. Wilfrid and Lady Anne Blunt, and a descendant through her mother of the great Lord Byron.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Neville Lytton was a great romance and excited great interest, both in this country and in Egypt, where the youthful bride was well known. Mr. Lytton was at the time he became a benedict just twenty, and when he came of age he was already a proud father of a son and heir. He and Mrs. Neville Lytton, who is her distinguished father's only child, live in a quaint, old-fashioned place, Rake Mill, in Surrey. They are both devoted to outdoor life. Mrs. Lytton being, perhaps, one of the best horsewomen in the kingdom. She also has a great love of flowers and of gardening.

THIEF WAS HIDDEN IN A SARCOPHAGUS. Paris Purse-Snatcher Sought a Curious Place in Which to Escape His Pursuers.

PARIS, April 16.—Two English ladies were standing in the Place du Carrousel, when a well-dressed young man asked one of them a question. Before she could reply he snatched her purse, containing 450, and made off into the Louvre. Accompanied by several passers-by and two policemen, the ladies started in pursuit. A thorough search was made through gallery after gallery, until at length a peculiar notice was observed on the occupant of an ancient Egyptian sarcophagus had a peculiar ruse lay.

On closer inspection the Englishwoman recognized the thief, who was ignominiously dragged from his retreat. He was merely trying to see if it was possible for a man to hide in such a receptacle, and the evidence was a strong argument against him, and he was locked up.

SOME TREASURES SOLD. In her last period of exile this princess hid to create an income by selling some of her treasures. She died in 1815 and left all her real and other estate to the Comte de Chambord, who the legitimists styled Henri V. He married a princess of great fortune of the Modena d'Este branch of the Austrian imperial family. Extremely devoted and never going into society, her jewels remained unused. She inherited a great deal of property, and she belonged to the Order of St. Francis.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, PART 2)

GERMAN SOLDIERS TURN FROM LAGER TO "POP"

Soda Water Becomes an Effective Temperance Agent in the Fourteenth Bavarian Infantry. PLAN IS TO BE EXTENDED.

BERLIN, April 16.—Temperance work in the German army is something of a novelty, but an experiment made by Captain Schutz, of the Fourteenth Bavarian Infantry Regiment at Nuremberg, has been so brilliantly successful that arrangements have been made for its extension to other regiments. Captain Schutz, bent upon combating the consumption of alcohol in his corps, obtained the necessary permission from his colonel, and installed near the canteen a small but completely equipped apparatus for the manufacture of soda water, lemonade and other temperance beverages, which were sold at a cent and two cents a bottle.

During the first year the soldiers consumed over thirty thousand bottles of these harmless drinks, and for the first month of the second year the sales showed an increase of 8,000 bottles on the corresponding period of the preceding twelve months, thanks to a reduction of nearly 50 per cent in the price.

Not only have the financial results been admirable, but the soldiers in Captain Schutz's regiment are noticeably fresher and more attentive at the manoeuvres than they were formerly when they drank beer at midday. It is instructive to note that the consumption of beer during the first year of the temperance bar fell off by 1,000 gallons.

Seth Low Meets President Loubet. YORK, April 16.—President Loubet today received ex-Mayor Seth Low, of New York, who was presented by Ambassador Porter. There was an agreeable exchange of amenities and an informal talk on American affairs. The President expressed his regret at the accident of the ship

FASHIONABLE BOONON'S LATEST ARTISTIC FAD. Portraits in Ivory, Partly Photographed and Partly Brought Out in Relief Carving. COST TEN GUINEAS EACH FINDS IT WORKS WELL.

LONDON, April 16.—To have one's features immortalized in a portrait bust was, a quarter of a century ago, the ambition of the successful. To-day the sculptors capable of rendering a good likeness in marble or bronze are few, and so they can supply an excellent little carved present of the sitter within a few days for a guinea. Messrs. Lavette have lately introduced the idea, and already a number of well-known people have "said." The miniature busts can be completed in five sittings of an hour each; but if the subject prefer he can pay one visit to the carver to take a preliminary sketch, and an impression of certain facial details which are necessary to infuse "life" in the work, and then an "unfaded" photograph is taken to supply the remainder. The miniature is usually mounted on a plumb panel, but may be placed in a gold frame with a convex glass. If required, these portraits in ivory can be colored, and it is claimed for them that they are imperishable.

HAS NO USE FOR THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

Englishman Uses Telety to Send Orders from a Distance to His Servant.

LONDON, April 16.—Telety, as practiced by Mr. Bell Lewis, is a wonderful thing. It saves him time, trouble and money. In a letter to Light he recounts some of his experiences. He is able to dispense with the use of the telegraph, and Mr. Marconi's invention has no personal interest for him.

As an example he relates: "I have had living with me for nearly six years a servant, who is a thorough unbeliever in all these things, and who would scold the idea of such a thing as telety, yet she was so in rapport with me that I have sent her a telety message, when away from home, to change the dinner menu, and she has carried it out; and on one occasion had to send out to buy things for me, and she could not have complied with the message sent."

Two Chienanons Wed Abroad. LONDON, April 16.—At St. George's Church, Hanover square, this afternoon John C. King, of Chicago, and Bertha, daughter of Henry Dibbles, of Chicago, were married. William R. Farquhar was best man. Secretary Henry White, of the United States embassy, Mrs. White and a number of American and English gentlemen were present in the church and afterwards at the breakfast at Claridge's. They included Captain and Mrs. James, Mrs. Farquhar and Mrs. Peck, of Chicago.

VILLAGES ON RAFTS IN SWAMPS IN NEW GUINEA. Interesting Report of the Acting Administrator to the Prime Minister of Victoria.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 16.—In a report to the prime minister of Victoria, the acting administrator of British New Guinea gives some interesting details of the raft-builders in that country. With the object of protecting themselves from their enemies a tribe of natives have built their villages on structures moored to the banks of Lake Koluca, a sheet of water two and a half miles long by two miles wide, and running to a depth of twenty-eight fathoms. The margin of the lake is a peat bog, on which the raft-builders are partially stranded, but this city from Chile or Peru. General Alfaro is mentioned as the probable next President of Ecuador.

MEASURE OF PROTECTION MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 16.—In a report to the prime minister of Victoria, the acting administrator of British New Guinea gives some interesting details of the raft-builders in that country. With the object of protecting themselves from their enemies a tribe of natives have built their villages on structures moored to the banks of Lake Koluca, a sheet of water two and a half miles long by two miles wide, and running to a depth of twenty-eight fathoms. The margin of the lake is a peat bog, on which the raft-builders are partially stranded, but this city from Chile or Peru. General Alfaro is mentioned as the probable next President of Ecuador.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, PART 2)

FRENCH INTERESTED IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

American Politics Occupies Leading Position in the Most Important Parisian Journals.

PARIS, April 16.—This year's presidential campaign in the United States already excites keen interest in France. The Temps and the Figaro devote leading articles to the contest, explaining the situation lucidly and dramatically. The Temps regards the choice of the Chicago convention of Roosevelt as a foregone conclusion, but thinks the Democrats, owing to the Boaker Washington incident at the White House, which "alienates from Roosevelt the solid South," have better chances of victory than offered to them since the last election of Mr. Cleveland.

The Temps devotes two columns to the life and career of John Hay, studies in an enthusiastic terms to his pathetic literature, "Little Broches," and refers to his political career as that of an ideal minister of foreign affairs and of one who stands head and shoulders above all other American secretaries of state since Mr. Seward. The Temps manifests some uneasiness at the results from the strictly American standpoint of American intelligence, which is placed at the front entrance, there is a strong combination of the brilliant, earnest, personality of Roosevelt as the long-headed statesman like Hay, saturated with experience and imbued with the ideas of a foreigner, and the most conspicuous of the other career of Hanover square. It was after his arrival in Hanover square that he married Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon, who is one of the best known financiers in London, and who owns an extremely pretty place in Scotland called Maryculter. Their

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