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The "Jingoes."

During the last eight days the number of "Jingoes" has increased by the millions. Almost everybody, from the President down, is a Jingo and feels proud to be a Jingo. The peace-at-any-price contemporaries have disappeared and even our German American colleagues now blow the war trumpet.

But, in our opinion, there will be no war now. Spain will have to subside and relinquish poor starved Cuba. The American people, by taking a manly position, have stopped Spanish arrogance.

And does not even Wall Street feel happier now that American manhood has asserted itself and the world has learned that there are some things this nation values more highly than dollars? Is it nothing to feel that we are all citizens of no mean country, and that when our Republic stretches out its mighty shield the oppressed and the suffering can find safe shelter under it?

What have we lost by the manly stand of our Government? New York has not been bombarded. American interests have not been ruined. The elevated roads are still carrying passengers as usual, regardless of the price of their stock in the market. War is no nearer than it was before—in fact it is further away. Spain has received a sobering shock, and even her maddest Jingoers are beginning to realize that to rush into a wanton struggle with the United States is to invite the ruin that is ready enough to come without invitation.

Ready for Peace or War.

Tuesday was a red-letter day in American history. The exhibition of patriotism, of manliness, of national solidarity furnished by the House was worth all the trials we have suffered from the misconduct of Spain. Not a single member, Republican, Democrat or Populist, from north, south, east, west or central, voted against the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defence. Every speech breathed the most ardent patriotism. The men who tried to destroy the Union thirty-five years ago were as enthusiastic as those who tried to save it. And in this unity, as all the world can see, lies irresistible strength.

We congratulate the House upon its splendid display of militant Americanism. There have been fears that the dark influences of the stock jobbers, the trusts and syndicates, the sordid selfishness of Hannaniam, the underground intrigues of unpatriotic capital, might paralyze the energy of Congress, as it seemed so long to paralyze that of the Administration. But Congress is awake now, and there is no uncertainty in its voice.

The shivering advocates of peace at any price may take comfort. If peace be lurking anywhere in the relations of Spain and the United States, this Congressional action will bring it out. The question of peace or war has depended all along upon Spain. The American people do not want war, but they do want a vigorous American policy, and they are determined to free Cuba, come what may. Resistance by Spain to that policy means war; submission means peace. The Spanish Government is a good deal more likely to see the wisdom of peace if America girds on her armor and unsheathes her sword than if she were to adopt a policy of timorous remonstrance. It is in the Spanish nature to respect power and despise weakness.

If Wall Street had possessed an intelligent appreciation of its own interests, it would have advocated a war appropriation of \$50,000,000 two years ago. Then things might

never have reached their present critical position. As it is, we are ready for whatever may come. America is safe. It is for Spain to say whether she wishes to court war.

Law Allied with Murder.

We have found abundant material for reviling in French justice, as illustrated in the cases of Zola and Dreyfus, but Frenchmen have a fair subject for comparison now in American justice, as exhibited at Wilkesbarre. A Pennsylvania jury has decided that it is no crime to shoot unarmed men in the back, even when they are lying wounded on the ground. No crime, that is, if the slaughtered men are striking workers. What would have happened if the corpses that strewed the road at Lattimer had been those of Sheriff's deputies, or of opulent members of the Coal Trust, may be imagined when we remember that men have been imprisoned for six months for merely advising others peaceably to stop work.

Practically, all the evidence that was produced at Wilkesbarre to justify Sheriff Martin and his minions in firing upon the procession of workmen at Lattimer was directed to proving that mob violence was threatened or was liable to happen later on. If there was ground for a plea of self defence it was due to resistance to an interference justified only by something which the Sheriff assumed that the strikers intended to do somewhere else and at some other time, and not by anything that they were doing then and there.

What might have happened, or the results of an unexpected intention, is something that can never be proved or disproved in a court of law; and the doctrine that an officer of the law may arrest persons or disperse peaceful assemblies because he believes, or assumes, that they may do something unlawful is dangerous to liberty, and consequently to the peace and safety of the community. Citizens are to be interfered with by the agents of their government only when they do something in violation of law, and not when somebody guesses that they mean to do something of the kind.

The whole Russian system of espionage and repression, of arbitrary arrest and "political" trial, rests upon this doctrine that people may be punished for their intentions and for the crimes they may commit if left at liberty. Sheriff Martin's defence for the murder of the men ruthlessly shot at Lattimer rested wholly upon the assumption that he had a right to deal with them as a mob, because he suspected that they might become a mob if allowed to go their way peaceably.

And this doctrine has been adopted by an American jury.

England the Land of Liberty.

"England is, after all, the freest country in the world," said Mr. Robert Bishop, of London, to a reporter at the Normandy. "Here in America, if one of your business men, say in Buffalo, should employ as his stenographer some girl who lately landed there from Canada, the employer is arrested and fined and the girl made to immediately get back over the line. If a stalwart and industrious immigrant from the old country lands in New York and happens to have exhausted his last penny in paying his passage over, he is branded as a pauper and made to return. There is no freedom in this in the broad sense we understand it in England. No man could land on our shores so poor, so diseased, so abjectly helpless as to suffer deportation."

"We do not even have any quarantine laws. Cholera may be prevalent in Hamburg, but that is no reason why travelers from that city should be excluded from entering London. At least, it is not made a reason. We don't quarantine because experience has shown that it isn't necessary. The local sanitary conditions are kept up to the highest attainable standard, and the theory is that if the best precautions are maintained locally, it is not likely that disease will spread. So far, experience has demonstrated that the theory is sound."

A GREAT deal of satisfactory sentiment will be aroused by the fact that one of the best speeches in favor of the \$50,000,000 national defense bill made in the House was that of "private" John Allen, of Mississippi, the only acknowledged ex-Confederate "private" ever elected to Congress. "The people," said Allen in closing his speech, "are ready to honor any draft of men or money to keep the flag aloft."

Peace With—A But.

The London *Telegraph* sounds a discordant note in the general approval in Europe of the demand that the United States shall put a stop to the barbarous war in Cuba. It says:

Serious as the situation is, we cannot admit that there are any grounds for a war between Spain and the United States. At most there are only flimsy and selfish pretexts, unworthy to serve as the motives of conduct among Christian and civilized nations.

This truly is a remarkable utterance for a journal that assumes to be an organ of enlightened public opinion.

Would it be regarded in England as a "flimsy and selfish pretext" for war if one of her battleships had been treacherously blown up under the circumstances attending the destruction of the Maine, and if the nation responsible for the negligence or the crime should refuse the only adequate indemnity?

History is full of England's way of meeting insults to the British flag and injuries to British interests or prestige.

Is the desire to put an end to the policy under which thousands of Cubans have been butchered and hundreds of thousands starved to death, for the crime of wanting their freedom, "unworthy to serve as the motive of conduct among Christian and civilized nations?"

Could anything be more Christian or more civilized than intervention to put a stop to a "war of extermination" within ninety miles from our shores?

Compared with the policy of cold murder and slow starvation in Cuba the atrocities in remote Bulgaria and Armenia, which so shocked and stirred England and the world, were merciful because swift.

Add to three years of this carnage and cruelty the De Lome insult and the destruction of the Maine and her crew, and it is inconceivable how any man with Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins can consider the provocation "flimsy."

The United States are not seeking and distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.

"Justice and benevolence" for Spain! "Justice and benevolence" for Cuba! "Justice and benevolence" in fulfilling our obligations to our murdered sailors and to our outraged national honor!

Peace, but—"Justice and benevolence!"

What War Would Mean to Spain. The appropriation of \$50,000,000 for defensive preparations must cause a sobering shock at Madrid. The outbreak of a new rebellion in the Philippines caused by the knowledge of Spain's difficulties with the United States, is a reminder that the entire Spanish colonial empire is held by fear, and will rise in revolt the moment the pressure of military power is lifted off. The instant we sweep the Spanish fleet from the sea Puerto Rico will declare its independence. Spain refuses to listen to any terms for the release of Cuba, but her defiance of the United States, if carried to the point of war, will inevitably mean the loss not only of Cuba, but of everything else.

Two months after the opening of hostilities Spain would not hold a foot of land outside her own borders. The Balearic Islands, illustrious as the birthplace of the immortal Weyler, the Canaries, the Philippines, the Sulu Archipelago, the Spanish West Indies, Fernando Po and the three hundred thousand square miles claimed by Spain on the mainland of Africa, all would become part of our national assets, to be kept or traded off as seemed most advisable.

Where Are These Mines Now? The Ciudad Condad is one of the steamers of the only Spanish line between New York and Cuba. On Nov. 20, 1896, she sailed from that port with 1,200 pounds of dynamite, submarine wire, explosives and a powerful battery—all the appliances for the construction of powerful submarine mines.

This part of her cargo was bought by an agent of Gen. Weyler, then in command in Cuba, and was consigned to and was received by the Spanish authorities at Havana.

Where is that consignment of submarine mines now? Is it still intact, or is part of it missing since the Maine disaster? Who had access to it if it was merely in readiness for use and not in position under the water of Havana Bay? Spain ought to be willing to answer these questions. Failure to answer them can have no explanation that is not more or less sinister.

Medal of Honor, a decoration which each American soldier tries to win as earnestly as any soldier strives to win the Victoria Cross, and prizes quite as highly.

It Rests with Spain.

Spain "semi-officially" announces her belief that peace will not be broken and that the relations with the United States will continue amicable.

This exactly expresses the hopes at least of all civilized human beings, and especially of the civilized, peace pursuing, peace-loving people of the United States.

Unfortunately the realization of these hopes, the confirmation of this Spanish "belief," do not depend upon us. The alternative of an honorable peace or a disastrous war rests with Spain, and Spain alone.

If Spain will appreciate the duties which devolve upon her as the result of the Maine disaster, which was due to her "gross and criminal negligence" at the least; if she will cease to maintain an anarchy of rapine, starvation and murder in Cuba; if she will cease to outrage the humane sensibilities of the American people; in brief, if she will discharge her just obligations to civilization and to her civilized neighbors on this continent—then Spain can have peace with honor.

But if Spain continues her high-handed, tyrannical and intolerable course towards the United States, begun three years ago and reaching a climax in the treacherous destruction of the Maine, the infamous murder of two hundred and sixty American sailors—then Spain will get her deserts, the ruin and disgrace of a dishonorable war, dishonorable in the mode of its provocation, overwhelmingly dishonorable in its inevitable outcome of utter debasement.

The American people follow today as always in their triumphant century the inspiring maxim of Washington:

It will be worthy of a free, enlightened and, in distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.

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OUR FOREIGN NEWS.

Translated and Selected from leading European papers for the SENTINEL.

ENGLAND.

THE ANGLo-GERMAN LOAN TO CHINA. In the best informed quarters of the City much satisfaction was expressed in regard to the conclusion of the arrangements for a loan of £16,000,000 to China. The conditions of the new loan will necessitate important administrative reforms in China, especially as regards the Customs. This, at least, is the belief of leading financiers in Berlin, who have adhered for months to the opinion that the loan would be concluded by an Anglo-German Syndicate.

Financial News—London, Feb. 24. The statement that the conclusion of the loan has been accompanied by agreements which will be of material advantage to German commerce probably relates only to the concessions obtained by Great Britain on behalf of the trading and industrial world at large. It is not a disadvantage that German capital co-operates in the loan; for the more widely spread is interest in the maintenance and expansion of Chinese revenues the less is the risk of intrigue against the open trade policy of this country in China. What is the nature of the security for the loan has not yet been made known; but, though some new revenues to be put under European control are mentioned, the lenders trust partly to the unhypothecated balance of the customs revenue, reinforced by the growth of trade promoted by the concessions obtained by our Minister at Peking. The low rate of interest indicates that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank is well satisfied with the security now that the chance of the customs service being made the battle ground of rival Powers with political aims has been removed. Russia's objections to a British guarantee have compelled China to pay 1 1/2 per cent. more for the loan; but the difference would have been much greater but for the implied guarantee of the customs revenue embodied in the new concessions. The virtues of a purely commercial policy are never more plainly exemplified. Everybody concerned in the transactions for the redemption of Wei-hai-wei obtains some advantage—China a cheap loan, Japan a speedy payment, Great Britain a wider market, Germany the credit of being associated with us in a beneficial enterprise; while the rest of the world is permitted to share in the wider trade privileges we have secured.

National Zeitung—Berlin. It cannot be denied that England has got all she wanted from China, except the opening of Ta Lien Wan and Nanning, which, however, is a purely political question, depending on Russia and France more than on China. The advantages gained by England may be regarded as compensation for Kiao Chou. The compensation which Russia and France will now claim is a moot point. France will probably occupy Hanoi, and Russia will take at least temporary possession of Port Arthur. An England has secured the valley of the Yangtze Kiang. Why, then, should not Russia make sure of the peninsula of Liao Tong, especially as the British have long since reconciled themselves to it? Germany's interests in China are not in the least affected by the competition of the other powers for "compensations." On the contrary it may be emphasized that some of China's concessions to England will benefit the commerce of all nations, including Germany.

Vossische Zeitung—Berlin. The terms of the loan transaction renders it easier for the British Government to renounce demands which were, perhaps, made in order to prove its willingness to give way. The chief of these is the opening of Ta Lien Wan, which Russia opposed with might and main, because she desired to include it in her own sphere; for England and Germany it has but little importance. As soon as the interior of China becomes accessible to commerce by the throwing open of the inland waters, the trade of the civilized States with China may assume large dimensions, owing to the success of British policy, and especially of the opening of the inland waters, the proclamation of Yuchou as a treaty port, and the prolongation of the Burmese railway through Yunnan to the Yangtze Kiang.

FINISH OF THE ZOLA TRIAL. Times—London, Feb. 24. M. Zola has been tried as he desired, he has been condemned as he must have known for a long time that he would be, and he has failed to make the trial, as hoped, an opportunity for practical revision of the Dreyfus judgment by a French court of law. But in a larger sense he has succeeded, and that with a completeness that may well console him for what he will have to suffer in person, in pocket and in popularity. He has procured revision of the Dreyfus case, not indeed in the sense of reparing the wrong done to an individual, but in the far more important sense of exposing the perils that assail the foundations of society in France. He has been served by M. Labori with extraordinary ability, ingenuity, perseverance and eloquence. It has been a rare intellectual treat for educated men everywhere to watch the splendid fight made by M. Zola's counsel against the heaviest odds. His patient dexterity has converted a hostile judge and a crowd of military obstinates into unwilling accessories to M. Zola's design. The civil trial, like the military ones, degenerated into a travesty of justice, and the court, sitting with open doors and administering the civil law, was as absolutely dominated by the military element as by military ideas as the court martial themselves. That is the appalling outcome of the whole affair, which must to-day cause

Frenchmen capable of serious reflection. Their thoughts will assuredly be none the less sombre for the fact that the undisguised dictation of generals, not ashamed to threaten the jury with the resignation of the General Staff, was hailed with zeal for the army broke the heads of those who had the audacious loyalty to cry *Vive la Republique*.

Standard—London, Feb. 24. Even if a difference of opinion may reasonably exist as to the fairness of the sentence passed on M. Zola, there can be none as to the process by which it was reached. The Government, the president of the court and the witnesses for the prosecution were all united to render justice halt and deaf as well as blind, although by way of too tardy mitigation, the speech of the Advocate General was moderate almost to tameness. * * * General Billot and General de Pellieux and General de Bousdiffe, and the rest are all so illustrious and so bedazzling in their uniforms that Paris seems unable to distinguish the individual stars for the universal blaze. Even should they feel disposed, as the German papers are apprehending, to play for big stakes collectively, though each man, secretly, for his own hand, the gamble would be highly hazardous. * * * The average Frenchman, after all, is shrewd enough; and he knows that, in the hour of danger foretold by General de Pellieux, he will have to send a son or two from a limited family to the front. There are signs of a reaction against the cult of the sabre in the responsible French press already; the morning headache, as it were, after the Zola carouse. This is all to the good of the country, even if the weakness of the Government forbids the comfortable assumption that the trouble has quite ended with the shutting of the doors of the Assize Court.

Daily News—London, Feb. 24. A year's imprisonment is a very serious thing, and M. Zola's punishment is monstrously excessive. It will be at once contrasted with the sentence on M. Rochefort, who for a gross libel on M. Reinach in connection with the Dreyfus affair received five days' imprisonment. M. Reinach is a Dreyfusite, and on the unpopular side. But M. Zola has not been altogether unsuccessful. He has made it extremely difficult for the French Government to persist in refusing Dreyfus a new and public trial. The question is not whether Dreyfus is guilty or innocent, but whether he was fairly tried. Upon the first question, no one who is unacquainted with the evidence laid before the court martial can form an opinion of any value. Upon the second, there is little room for doubt. If a man can be condemned to a living death on testimony not produced to him he might as well, and perhaps better, be hanged without trial, or shot on sight. Sooner or later that idea will penetrate to the French mind in spite of all the furious prejudice against the Jews, which the worst part of the French press has fostered and encouraged.

Morning Post—London, Feb. 25. The most striking fact in the whole of the recent proceedings is the opposition between the two cries, "Vive l'Armee" and "Vive la Republique!" It is an indication that a change which has long been in progress in France has produced a result that few have foreseen. * * * In every citizen the military consciousness exists side by side with the political consciousness. But the military consciousness is clear, simple and direct, while the political consciousness, except in regard to a few fundamental ideas, is obscure, and distracted by party cries and nebulous theories. These conditions deserve to be well considered by those who would understand French public affairs. They point to an increasing closeness of connection between the Government of France and the management of the French army, of which the ultimate outcome may well be to identify the two, and to bring about a state of things in which government by the man whom the people trusts may be indistinguishable from government by a military commander. For the rest of the world the significance of this change, if it should be consummated, lies in its effect on French policy, which would then be indistinguishable from strategy.

Daily Chronicle—London, Feb. 24. The sentence on M. Zola must be regarded as an extreme expression of the sentiment which has been evoked in Paris on behalf of the military caste. In a certain sense M. Zola has brought this on himself. His speech to the jury was an uncompromising assertion of his belief in the innocence of Captain Dreyfus. By this attitude he deprived himself deliberately of any benefit the jury might have been disposed to concede in the formula of "extenuating circumstances." He has invited martyrdom, and it has not been denied to him. * * * Europe will not withhold its respect and admiration from an act of courage magnificently inspired by the best motive that stirs our selfish natures, even though it may not share M. Zola's positive confidence that the innocence of Captain Dreyfus has been demonstrated. * * * Dreyfus is a Jew, and most Frenchmen believe that he is befriended by an iniquitous "syndicate," which somehow comprises the flower of intellectual France, including staunch Protestants like Colonel Picquart and M. Scheurer Kestner. Against such bigotry it is useless to argue. M. Meline and his colleagues are on the eve of the elections, and they have an obvious reason not to run counter to popular feeling. But we trust that long before M. Zola has served his term of twelve months' imprisonment the better mind of France will assert itself above the fanatical passion, and the necessity of satisfying reason and conscience as to the truth about Captain Dreyfus will be acknowledged.

Morning Advertiser—London, Feb. 24. The court which tried M. Zola ruled that no evidence relating to the Dreyfus case was admissible. But it permitted the military witnesses, apparently in

direct contravention of its own ruling, not only to declare their own conviction of Dreyfus's guilt, but to make statements having no other object than to prove him guilty. In this they have overreached themselves. Dreyfus was ostensibly found guilty of having written a certain letter, called the bordereau, covering documents of importance supposed to have been sent to the agents of some foreign Power. It was said by those who believed in the innocence of Dreyfus that the court martial was induced to find him guilty by certain documents which were not disclosed to him or to his counsel. The military witnesses appear now to have established beyond all doubt that this was actually so. The conclusion would seem to be that there was the gravest possible irregularity in the Dreyfus trial. From this it ought to result that the trial should be reopened. If this happens M. Zola will certainly feel that he has not suffered in vain; and if it should seem as he believes it must he will be accounted a hero and a martyr. But it is hardly credible that it will happen. The reasons which have made the Government so long deny any further inquiry must be as cogent as they ever were. Popular feeling on the side of the army, and against the Jews has been roused to such a pitch that no Government dare excite it further. France seems to stand in fear of far worse evils than that her court martial should be thought capable of doing injustice.

ROYALTY GUARDI AGAINST EXTINCTION. Germany's reigning houses are on the eve of an innovation which bids fair to revolutionize the entire system of succession. Not one but several of the dynasties are in danger of becoming extinct in default of male issue of purely royal descent, among the number being the sovereign families of Baden, of Hesse of Lippe and of Schwarzburg. With a view of avoiding complications that would otherwise inevitably ensue, the various sovereigns of the confederation forming the German Empire have now come to the conclusion that in default of male issue of purely royal descent the heir and successor may be chosen from the morganatic offspring, who have hitherto been regarded as barred from the throne by the plebeian ancestry either of their mother or of some other maternal ancestress. * * * Thus the reigning prince of Schwarzburg and the legislature of the principality, as well as the Federal rulers of Germany, have just recognized as heir to the crown the son borne to him by his morganatic wife, a Countess Reina; and a tribunal of arbitration, presided over by the venerable King of Saxony, has lately rendered a verdict to the effect that the morganatic marriage of the grandfather of Count Ernest of Lippe does not constitute a bar to his succession to the throne of the now defunct and childless ruler of that principality.

On the same principle the danger can be averted with which the reigning houses of Baden and of Hesse are now being confronted, of becoming extinct and thus liable to have their dominions absorbed by Prussia. From a physical point of view, the innovation is a subject of congratulation. For the issue of morganatic alliances, that is to say, of matrimonial unions between the Anointed of the Lord and women of the people, are invariably much more healthy and sound in every respect than the offspring of what the Germans designate as "carnal marriages"; that is to say, marriages between royal princes and royal princesses, whose blood is as a rule vitiated by inactivity, and who, frequently too closely related are themselves often the issue of alliances between first cousins, and in consequence, physically and mentally degenerate, while the children to which they give birth are of even still worse calibre.

If this innovation is put into effect by the reigning houses of Germany, the throne of Wurtemberg will be inherited, not by Duke Albert, who is a Catholic, and as such, obnoxious to the people and to the King, but by the eldest son of the Duke of Teck, Prince Adolphus, who is married to the daughter of the Duke of Westminister, and who is the eldest brother of the Duchess of York. If the morganatic marriage of his grandfather is no longer held to be any bar, he is a fact to become heir to the throne, and an English girl, who is the eyes of the English nation, will eventually become Queen of Wurtemberg.

THE PREPARATIONS OF RUSSIA. Army and Navy Gazette. An Odessa correspondent writes under date of February 4: "During the winter months the drafting of recruits has been going on as usual, but the unusually large force which has been forwarded to increase the army in the Caucasus is being significantly commented on as official circles. More than 15,000 men have been sent to reinforce the regular troops now stationed there. These have been quartered in the districts lying along the Turkish frontier. Kars, Olti and Alexandropol have lately received several heavy guns, and twelve more heavy fortress guns are leaving here to be mounted on the same district. It is said that further heavy armament will be received at these places during the spring."

FOREIGN FLEETS IN CHINESE WATERS. The Vauban, an armored cruiser of iron, built at Cherbourg in 1882, is being fitted at Toulon to receive the flag of Vice-Admiral de la Beaumont, who is to command the French squadron in China. Among other improvements she is receiving two more 5 1/2 inch guns of the old mark. Rear Admiral Gigault de la Bedolliere, who has been in command of the station will retain the command of the second division, having his flag on the Bayard until the arrival of the D'Entrecasteaux, which is just beginning her trials at Toulon. The port of Cherbourg is despatching the Bruix to China, where the force has been augmented by the arrival of the

Duguay Trouin from the Pacific. The Italian armored cruiser Marco Polo (4,185 tons) is about to join the naval company in those waters, having left Aden for the East during the week. Russia is still manifesting the greatest activity. The Times correspondent at Odessa states, on what he says is good authority, that pressure is being exerted at Constantinople to procure a firman for the passage of one of the Black Sea battleships through the Bosphorus on her way to China. The Tamboff, volunteer cruiser, has passed the Bosphorus with upward of 1,000 troops on board, including fifty medical officers and a staff of nurses, on her way to Vladivostok. At Port Arthur, according to the China Gazette, where three Russian cruisers were last week, storage for coal to the capacity of 10,000 tons is being built. Three other cruisers were at Talienwan.

LADY WILLIAM NEVILLE'S FORTUNE. It seems an irony of fate that Lady William Neville should have just inherited a large fortune from a Spanish relative in addition to the very handsome competence which has fallen to her share through the sudden death of her mother. The frauds for the perpetration of which her husband has just been sentenced to penal servitude were the result of the sudden poverty to which he and she were reduced by the bankruptcy of her father.

Had Lord William only had the good sense and honesty to reduce his expenses and his tendency to extravagance during the last three years until now there would have been no longer any necessity for his resorting to crime in order to obtain the requisite financial resources.

GLIMPSE OF A SEA SERPENT—I did not lose all the signs and tropical wonders by coming this way, for on Sunday, January 27, I saw from the bridge, as I sat there as usual for a moment or so before sundown, a large limousin or serpentiform, which rose slowly out of the water in two large curls (like two arches of a low bridge), letting me see distinctly the large diaper pattern marked on the flattened silvery sides of a huge snake. I had my notebook in my hand, and rapidly sketched out its markings and its outline, as much as I could see of it on and under the water. The great size and limousinous of the creature were its chief characteristics, besides the flattened sides, which were not either exalting, nor, as I have not seen either exalting any fins, but the curves I saw were, as I judged, about half an inch long again as our deckhouse, and I saw it about two hundred yards off. No one was on the bridge at the time; I often had it to myself at that hour; I called to Mr. Butters, but by the time he came the creature had disappeared, which was unlucky for me. The captain told me large sea serpents were not uncommon in this part of the Indian Ocean. My own conviction is that it was the sea serpent, which I had hitherto looked upon as fabulous; the best authenticated case I had hitherto known was the sea serpent seen at Haulbowlne, which turned out to be a long lawyer from Cork taking a swim. Since then I have been told what I believe to be genuine cases, the most convincing being one seen in Scotland, off Dunrobin Castle, where the Duke of Sutherland's secretary and the minister of the parish and his family all saw what they affirm to be the great sea serpent. My sea serpent is true, "true as the nose on my face," truer than them. —To Sideras, Malaysia in the Duke of Sutherland's Yacht.

CURFEW FOR HUSBANDS WHO ATTEND CLUBS.—A new law has been given to the demand for curfew law in Waycross, Ga. It is that the bell shall ring for the coming home of married men rather than the children.

The ladies had been engaged in a discussion of the law to clear the streets of the youngsters who made the night hideous with their yells. The movement had gained considerable momentum in the Waycross Herald, of which Col. A. P. Ferham is editor, suggested that there was more need of corralling the fathers of the family than of chasing down the little children. The suggestion took at once, and in several social gatherings where the ladies had been brought together in great numbers they have talked the matter over.

The strong influence of Captain John P. Triplett, a bachelor, was given to the movement. He declared that although he had never before seen the marriage state himself he felt for those of his female friends who had, and he believed that they were entitled to the aid of the law in making their husbands stay at home. Those married men who are known as bon vivants were at first inclined to laugh at the proposition, but it has been availed until now the very seriousness with which their wives have taken it up causes them considerable annoyance.

For years that city has been strictly prohibition, and in consequence private clubs where liquor can be found in any quantity have sprung up. It is due to an over zeal in attending these clubs that the husbands have found themselves in their present domestic pickle.

THE KAISER'S PLAYING CARDS.—The German Emperor possesses a singular and unique pack of playing cards, and what is more he always uses it. The court cards represent portraits of reigning sovereigns selected by his Majesty. The queen of hearts is Queen Victoria, the Queen of Italy figures as the Queen of Diamonds, and the Empress of Russia and Austria are respectively the queens of spades and clubs. The Pope, oddly enough, is the king of spades, and the King of Italy his majesty of clubs; Leopold II. of Belgium is the sovereign of diamonds, and, with becoming modesty, the Emperor William himself is the king of hearts. The Empress Augusta, it will be noticed, is not in the collection. The principal Premier of Europe will be flattered to know that they are the knaves in this original pack, and in the centre of each ace is the presentation of some famous actress. The Emperor owns the original plates and copies are naturally not issued to the public.