KANSAS CITY, KAS.

The Journal office has been removed from the Chamber of Commerce to the first floor of the Columbia Building at Sixth street and Minnesota avenue.

GROCERIES.

B. C. Babcock & Co.

Junction Cash Grocery House,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

1900-1902 N. Fifth St.,

KANSAS CITY, - - - - KANSAS.

If you cannot conveniently come to our store drop us a postal card, and our solicitor will call and get your order.

For the NEXT THREE DAYS we offer the following bargains in groceries:

15 pounds Granulated Sugar, 50c; only 50c worth on each order.
2 lb box Soda Crackers, 15c.
20 lbs cut loaf Sugar, $1.
20 lbs powdered Sugar, $1.
10 lb sack Granulated Sugar, $4.25.
Granulated Sugar in barrels, $4.12 per cwt.
Golden yellow Sugar, 30 lbs, $1.
Extra "C" soft Sugar, 28 lbs, $1.
8 lbs large Raisins, 25c.
1 lot 25c English Breakfast Tea, 40c lb.
1 lot 75c Gunpowder Tea, 40c lb.
1 lot 85c Young Hyson Tea, 35c lb.
1 lot 60c Imperial Tea, 30c lb.
1 doz cans Mustard Sardines, 80c.
1 doz fine Oil Sardines, 50c.
13 lbs California Evaporated Pears, $1.
13 lbs California Evaporated Apricots, $1.
14 lbs California Evaporated Peaches, $1.
Cornstarch, 5c pkg.
25 lb box Crackers, $1.
Luxury Flour, nothing better, every sack guaranteed, $1.75 cwt.
Peaberry Coffee, 5 pkgs, $1.

We deliver goods to all parts of Kansas City, Kas., Armourdale, Argentine, Chelsea Place and Oakland. Out-of-town orders shipped promptly. Remember, satisfaction guaranteed.

Hinch Bros. The Short Order RESTAURANT. Everything clean and neat. Home-made Pies, e.c. Open until 12 o'clock each night. 618 Minnesota Ave.

OPPOSING TWO BILLS

TRADES ASSEMBLY TAKES ACTION ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

WILL URGE SUNDAY CLOSING.

COMPLAINANT WHO FAILED TO PROSECUTE ARRESTED AND JAILED.

Lawyers Will Ask the Council to Compel Preachers to Pay License—Ex-Sergeant Ikerd in the Lead for Police Clerk—Other Interesting News.

The members of the trades assembly held a meeting yesterday afternoon and adopted resolutions against the abolishment of the office of state labor commissioner and also against any attempt to reduce the fees of the state printer. Bills for these two purposes have already been introduced in the legislature, and the members of the local assembly will fight them, because they think that it will be against the interests of organized labor to have the bills passed. The resolutions were adopted unanimously and after receiving the signature of the president and secretary were forwarded by mail to the senator and representatives of this county. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that a bill has been presented to the legislature of Kansas providing for the abolishment of the office of state labor commissioner, and imposing the duties of the same on the professor of political economy of the state university, and,

"Whereas, We view with alarm this change, believing the same will be detrimental to the interests of organized labor, who are instrumental in creating and establishing this office, and,

"Whereas, We are convinced that the duties of the said office can best be performed by a member of organized labor, therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the trades assembly of Kansas City, Kas., in regular session assembled, do most earnestly protest against the enactment of said bill, and earnestly request you to use every possible effort to defeat the said bill.

"Whereas, It being made known to this assembly that there have been certain bills introduced in the legislature of this state asking for a reduction in fees allowed by law to the state printer, which threaten materially to affect the rate of wages paid to the workingmen, principally printers and bindery, therefore,

"Resolved, That while, as citizens, we heartily indorse an economical administration of the affairs of the state, and are opposed to exorbitant and unreasonable fees and salaries being paid to public officers, yet we must protest against such reductions as will make it impossible for the state printer to pay the present wages to the workingmen and still leave a fair profit for the printing and binding done for the state."

The legislative committee of the assembly presented an ordinance which it proposes to have introduced in the city council providing for the closing of all business houses in the city on Sundays, excepting restaurants, hotels and drug stores. The proposition was indorsed and the committee was instructed to present the measure to the council at its next meeting.

A committee was appointed to arrange for a mass meeting to agitate the question. It is the intention of the members of the assembly to arouse public sentiment to such an extent that the ordinance, if passed, will be strictly enforced.

MAY BE APPOINTED.

Ex-Sergeant Lon Ikerd in the Lead for Police Clerk.

The police board will meet again in a couple of days, when a new chief of police and police judge will be appointed. No changes in the patrolmen will likely be made until next Saturday evening, the regular meeting night of the board. There is some talk of abolishing the office of police clerk. If this is not done there will be a number of applicants for the place. Among the most prominently mentioned candidates is ex-Police Sergeant Lon Ikerd, who was on the force for four years prior to the time the Populists got control of the police department. He started in as patrolman, and by efficient services and good conduct was elevated to the position of sergeant. While acting in that capacity he was shot by Tom Monroe, a morphine fiend of Armourdale. The bullet took all of the sergeant's teeth out, and his jaw bone was shattered. The wound came near causing his death. Monroe was sent to the penitentiary for two years. A short time afterward Mr. Ikerd resigned. He secured a position as motorman on the "L" road, and one day last summer received a shock while at work. He fell over against the fender and his head struck a pole. He received a fractured skull, and for weeks hovered between life and death in a local hospital. He has not entirely recovered, and is unable to do any hard work. His friends are pushing his claims for the position of clerk.

FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY.

Complainant Who Failed to Prosecute Arrested and Locked Up.

Justice of the Peace Sims, of Armourdale, introduced a new feature in the prosecution of the prohibitory cases yesterday. On January 17 J. T. Dempsey, a well known character of Armourdale, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Cal Wyatt, charging him with violating the prohibitory law and committing an assault. The trial was set for January 22, and when that day arrived the prosecuting witness failed to put in an appearance and the cases were dismissed and Wyatt was discharged. Justice Sims taxed the costs up to Dempsey, the prosecuting witness. It was claimed that Dempsey had left the state to avoid appearing against Wyatt.

Yesterday Justice Sims issued a warrant for Dempsey, who returned to Armourdale last week, and Constable Swigert arrested him last night and placed him in the county jail on the charge of malicious prosecution. The case will be watched with much interest, as it is the first of its kind ever brought in the city on a similar charge, and it is expected that it will have much to do towards stopping the pernicious arrests made before the justice of the peace in this city.

WAS ONCE WEALTHY.

W. R. Tobias Dies at St. Margaret's Hospital of Heart Disease.

W. R. Tobias, aged 56 years, died yesterday morning at St. Margaret's hospital of heart disease. For several years he was a photographer on South Fifth street. Prior to that time he owned a large photograph gallery in St. Louis, and was wealthy. He has suffered several years with heart disease. One week ago last Thursday he went to Charles Freeman, the undertaker, and made arrangements for his burial. He said that he was going to the hospital to die, and that he wanted things fixed so that the county would not have to bury him. He willed all of his property to Charles Young upon agreement that the latter would see that he got a decent burial. He went to the hospital the next day and remained there until his death yesterday morning. The body was taken to Freeman's undertaking establishment, where funeral services will be held to-day.

It is said that Tobias gained a great reputation during the war by painting pictures of the leading generals. He was living at Washington at the time. He always said that he had a wife and one child, but would never tell where they were. The friends of the deceased say that they do not know where any of his relatives reside.

AFTER THE PREACHERS.

Lawyers Will Ask the Council to Compel Them to Pay License.

The attorneys of this city intend to make a vigorous fight against the collection of the license which it is proposed to impose upon them. They claim that the attorneys of Kansas City, Mo., are allowed, through the courtesy of the members of the bar, to practice in this city without a license. The attorneys further claim that their business is larger in this capital and that the ministers of the Gospel are virtually in the same class, and that if they are compelled to pay a tax, that the council must place the ministers on the list subject to a similar license.

Said one of the principal attorneys of this city yesterday: "We are expected to pay a license to practice our profession in this city, which we consider an injustice to us, the same as to the physicians, who do much toward alleviating the ills and sickness of the community, and who are expected to pay a license. It is our intention to petition the council at its next regular meeting to include the ministers in the list."

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Much Interest Is Being Taken in the Approaching Contest.

The indications are that the Republicans will hold their city convention within the next thirty days, when a full ticket will be placed in the field. The contest for mayor is attracting most attention, while much interest is taken in the race for councilman in the several wards. Just how the primaries will be conducted is a matter that has not yet been decided upon. Some are in favor of holding them the same old way—that is, one voting place in each ward, others favor the Crawford county system, while still others insist on the establishment of voting places in each voting precinct. The members of the central committee will meet in a short time, when this question will be settled. The election is only sixty days off, and the majority of the candidates are in favor of holding the convention early so that they will know their fate early in the game.

METROPOLIS MISCELLANY.

The Third Ward Republican Club, colored, will meet to-night at O. & M. hall, corner of Eighth street and Washington avenue.

Henry Drees reported to the police yesterday the loss of a pocketbook containing $8.75. He was on Minnesota avenue Saturday night at a late hour and was asked by a stranger to make change for a $1 bill. He subsequently missed the money.

PERSONAL NEWS.

Miss Mamie Martin, of this city, who is a stenographer in the lower house of the legislature at Topeka, spent yesterday with her parents at No. 616 Ann avenue.

Hons. J. K. Cubbison, C. F. Hutchings and Representative Allen, of this city, left last night for Topeka.

Mr. Max Holzmark, of this city, who has been visiting friends in the South, returned to his home yesterday. He reports business in that locality as being fair.

Titus Swartz left last night for Flora, Ind., on a visit to his grandparents.

Miss Grace Corbine, of Council Grove, is the guest of friends on North Fifth street.

William Bird left last night for Topeka on a business trip.

W. G. Davidson, of Omaha, spent Sunday with his uncle, Mr. Colin McKinnon, and family, on Brighton hill.

Miss Cora Johnson left last evening to visit relatives and friends in Leavenworth.

John Calloway, of Salina, Kas., spent Sunday with friends in Grandview.

Joseph Dickinson returned last night from a business trip to St. Louis.

ARMOURDALE.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Company will to-day begin constructing its tunnel under Osage avenue which is to connect its new and old power houses. The tunnel is to be constructed for the purpose of making a passageway through which to transmit power.

The recent cold weather and snow storm has caused a large number of poor people of this ward to apply to the police for food and fuel.

J. C. Spencer, of Tacoma, Wash., is the guest of friends on Osage avenue.

The young people of Armourdale are taking advantage of the cold weather and large skating parties go to the river each evening and afternoon.

Mr. Daniel Keller left last night for South Omaha, Neb., to spend several days with friends and relatives.

Eli Robertson returned last night from Tacoma, Wash.

Mr. Joseph Watson, of Eudora, Kas., is the guest of friends on Miami avenue.

D. Anthony Whitfield, of Austin, Tex., is in the city visiting his uncle, J. H. Newcomb.

Ben Myers and Charles Haley were arrested yesterday by Policeman Ormand on the charge of disturbing the peace. They were engaged in a fight at the corner of Second and Kansas avenue when arrested. They will be tried in police court this morning.

ARGENTINE.

The funeral of the late William Keepers, who died last Wednesday night, took place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock from the family residence. The services were under the auspices of lodge No. 90, Ancient Order of United Workmen. The body was interred in Woodlawn cemetery. The deceased had been for a number of years a highly respected citizen of this city.

Contractor Enright will again be delayed in his street work because of the recent cold weather. He had made preparations to begin work this morning, but will not now be able to commence for several days yet.

A delegation of members of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Congregational church of Kansas City, Mo., attended the meeting of the local society last evening at the Congregational church.

A. V. Hote, of Las Vegas, N. M., is the guest of friends on Ruby avenue.

J. D. Frant, of Chetopa, Kas., left yesterday for his home, after spending several days with relatives on the North side.

The board of education will convene tonight in regular session. Considerable business of a routine nature will be transacted.

Where the Shock Came In.

Tammany Times: "Did you know Bill York, who used to keep a saloon here in Harlem?"

"Yes, I was acquainted with a fellow of that name."

"Well, he is a heedless sort of a fellow. He telegraphs to his aged mother from Omaha: 'The lastest news up here is that I am going to hang to-morrow.'"

"Yes, that was very heedless. He might have telegraphed that he was threatened with throat trouble, or something of the kind. The shock would not have been so severe to his aged mother."

"Oh, that's not where the shock comes in."

"Where does it come in?"

"Why, the careless fellow forget to pay for the telegram."

Are unlike all other pills. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

NEWS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

MRS. TANNER HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM CUSTODY ON $1,000 BOND.

Warden Chase Will Go to Topeka to Face the Penitentiary Investigating Committee—Old Soldiers Want to Vote—Miscellaneous News.

Mrs. Ben M. Tanner, who was arrested at the instance of George M. Quimby, for assault with intent to kill, was locked up in the city jail Saturday night, but after some effort on the part of her husband, he obtained the desired $1,000 bond.

The husband now avers that he will have Quimby arrested at once on the charge of disturbing the peace and destroying private property.

Warden Chase Will Go to Topeka.

Warden S. W. Chase will leave for Topeka to-morrow to answer to the summons from Chairman Butler, of the investigating committee, recently appointed by the legislature to investigate the alleged mismanagement of the state penitentiary.

Old Soldiers Ask a Privilege.

The members of the Kansas National home are very desirous for the legislature to enact a law giving them the right to vote at state and national elections upon or adjacent to the reservation here, the same privilege being enjoyed by inmates of other national homes.

Good Men Appointed.

After several hours of hard work the new police board made the following appointments, in addition to those given in yesterday's JOURNAL: Ed Murphy, captain; George Seeling, sergeant; Cyrus Sprague, driver patrol wagon; Reuben Smith, sergeant; Pryor Williams, colored; Richard Fullam, Dennis Jones, colored; Tracy Mace, patrolman; E. Ulrich, jailer; John Pearson, guard at jail.

The board will meet again to-day to make further appointments and agree, if possible, upon a city marshal.

Miscellaneous.

The dedication services at the cathedral to-morrow night over the completion of the new pipe organ will be a grand affair. There will be a hundred voices in the chorus.

County Clerk Nichaus has asked for bids for the painting of the woodwork and roofs of the county court house and jail.

The police are annoyed with an organized gang of shoplifters, who have committed a number of petty deeds of late.

O. R. McNary, who has been confined to his room at his son's residence at the home, is resting somewhat easier the past few days. The captain is an ex-Andersonville prisoner and has a host of friends in all G. A. R. circles.

The remains of M. G. Cushing, who was killed in Oklahoma, will arrive here today.

Messrs. Ettenson and Winning left last night for New York on business.

Officer Schrader arrested an offender at John Glass' saloon, at an early hour yesterday morning. As he came out on the street his prisoner broke away. The officer fired two shots at him, but he made good his escape.

The Great Western Stove Company will begin work this morning with a good prospect for a continuous run for 1895, with 200 men.

The school board will hold its regular monthly meeting to-morrow night. There will be much business of interest transacted.

SHORT-LIVED FORTUNES.

How the Millions of the Cracsus-Like Bonanza Kings Have Dwindled

From the San Francisco Examiner.

While the accumulation of wealthy in the hands of a few is an evil that needs to be vigorously combated, there are not lacking indications that it contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction. Families like the Astors that fasten themselves like abelones on a single spot and suck on the resources of a community from generation to generation, are happily rare, and the conditions that permit them to subsist may easily be altered by legislation. The difficulty of maintaining great aggregations of capital intact under ordinary circumstances has been strikingly illustrated in San Francisco.

A few years ago, among many large accumulations of wealth in this town, eight stupendous fortunes stood conspicuously pre-eminent—the four railroad fortunes of Stanford, Huntington, Crocker and Hopkins and the four bonanza fortunes of Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Fair. The wildest ideas prevailed concerning the size of these hoards. Stanford and Huntington were commonly supposed to be worth at least $100,000,000 apiece. At one time McKay was called the richest man in the world, and his wealth was figured as high as $50,000,000. Estimates were based on the reasonable idea of taking the dividends on his mining stocks as the interest on a capital sufficient to produce such returns at ordinary rates, and perhaps allowing for a geometrical increase on the previously observed scale.

Of these huge fortunes only that of Huntington remains undiminished in the original hands. Mackay is living, but his wealth, actual and reputed, has shrunk until he sometimes finds it hard to lay his hands at short notice on $10,000 or $50,000 in ready cash. The Stanford estate has been generally dedicated to public uses. The Crocker estate has to support several families and several expensive establishments. The Hopkins estate is probably smaller now than when Mark Hopkins died. Flood and O'Brien saw their wealth diminish to ordinary proportions before their death, and their heirs are not conspicuous among multimillionaires. The shrewdest and the hardest of the bonanza kings has just died, and his wealth will be divided into several parts by many days and may be all swallowed up by the legal talent that has displayed such absorbent ability in the Jessup and Blythe cases.

On the whole, the American atmosphere, favorable as it is to the accumulation of vast fortunes, does not appear particularly to promote their perpetuity.

EUROPE'S FUTURE.

This Frenchman Says the Continent Is Doomed to Be Overrun by Orientals.

The French historian Le Bon in a recent article predicts that Europe will eventually become the seat of despotism and later for barbarism and incur the same fate as the Byzantine and the Persian empires. Next the Slavs will destory the old culture and the Europe will be overrun with the Orientals, particularly the Chinese and the Hindoos.

According to Professor Le Bon's views a general European war will be succeeded by terrible economic conditions. The Orient is already commencing to be the producer for Europe instead of being the consumer, and Europe, in spite of its tariff protection, will find it impossible to check the flood. India is now exporting its produce, which, in spite of transportation expenses is sold at a lower figure than the European and India, provided with machinery, is now competing with Europe in the manufacturing market. China, when its war with Japan is over, will follow India's example.

When India and China, with their enormous deposits of coal, have a mass of factories in operation, they will overwhelm the European markets with their products and place the European workman in the position where he must either starve to death from lack of work or starve on absolutely insufficient wages. The Oriental workmen will not as experience has shown, desert their cheap rice and tea for our more expensive food of European luxuries.

Professor La Bon's views, says Le Temps, may be drawn in dark colors, but every one familiar with political economy must to a certain extent indorse them. The European markets in certain of their branches are now and have for some time felt the killing influence of economical competition from the Oriental countries, and when such conditions exist now what will they be when these countries will be equipped with European machinery and producing its articles with the same facility as is now done in Europe? It may not come in our time, but a future generation will have a difficult problem to solve.

Lincoln at Gettysburg.

Philadelphia Record: A fitting feature of the Gettysburg national park bill is the provision for the erection upon that heroic battlefield of a bronze tablet bearing a medallion likeness of Abraham Lincoln and the address which he delivered at the dedication of the national cemetery on November 19, 1863. That address was worthy of the field. It was a sudden flash of inspiration, struck like a spark from the battlefields of the war. It summed up in its terse, vascular sentences, like the heart throbs of the people, the faith, the aspiration of the nation. It matters not that its most famous phrase was a borrowing. That passage was a jewel not until then placed in the right setting. It has become for all Americans since that memorable day the crystallized faith of their republic; no higher or so imperishable an ideal could be engraven upon any monument than that of "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

THE MONKS OF ST. ATHOS.

A Curious Greek Community and Their Ways of Living.

The region of Mount Athos is as strange as are the persons and habitations of its occupants, for natives they are not. The monasteries, properly so called, are twenty in number, and dispersed over every part of the peninsula. These have their several estates, both within the territory of Athos and elsewhere; they have each the right of self-government, as well as a share in the government of the community. In addition to these there is a class of religious houses subordinate to the others, and without any independent corporate existence. These are called asceteria, and are subject to one or other of the principal monasteries, being governed by an officer appointed by them. To the monasteries dependent asceteria must be added an innumerable quantity of cells and hermitages, grouped around the asceteria, clustered together, or standing solitary in almost every part of the holy mountain. The holy mountain is second only to Jerusalem in the estimation of all pilgrims of the Greek faith. Mount Athos affords a combination of natural beauties rare in the East, the scenery and vegetation being of unusual variety. Its shape is long and narrow, having an average breadth of four miles, while its length is forty miles. There is but little level land on the peninsula, the ridge of hills running down the center as a rule running down to the shore. The peak rises like a pyramid, with a steep summit of white marble, to the height of nearly 7,000 feet, and is the terminal peak of the most eastern of the three peninsular promontories which stretch south from the coast of Turkey into the Archipelago. Its position in the waters keeps the forests of Mount Athos fresh and green, and the climate is for the most part healthy and pleasant.

The origin of the ecclesiical state residing in Mount Athos appears lost in obscurity, but from evidences extant it is found to be very ancient, and that comparatively few vicissitudes have befallen the strange community since its foundation. It is believed that except the dwellings of Pompeii, some buildings in Athos are the oldest specimens of domestic architecture in Europe. The shrines are in many instances richly decorated with goldsmith's work of great antiquity. The wealth, too, of the monastic libraries in illuminated manuscripts is immense, but unfortunately, in spite of much leisure and rich material, little historical research does exist. The monks appear to have no chronicles or archives, but some have in recent years been found to possess charters and title-deeds, grants made by Byzantine emperors, with the ancient gold seals still attached.

The monks are divided into three progressive classes. On entering the monastery they undergo a novitiate of three years, from which they advance to the degree of the Lesser Habit, and in rare instances, except at the hour of death, to that of the Greater Habit. On admission to the monastery the candidate pledges himself to abide perpetually in the monastic life, in celibacy, temperance and piety, in obedience to the superior and to all the brotherhood. The Lesser Habit, although practically the condition in which their lives are passed, is properly regarded as prospective, and the monk or calover who is invested with it is expressly stated to receive it as an earnest of the Greater Habit. When he is admitted to the highest order he repeats his former pledges, and adds a solemn renunciation of "the world and the things that are therein, according to the commandment of the Lord." The discipline is severe and the services long and laborious.

All are bound, besides vigils, Ember days and special or local fasts, to keep Advent, and two periods, one variable according to other feasts preceding St. Peter and St. Paul, and the other of a fortnight preceeding the Assumption. Several specified days are the fasts in the absolute sense of the word, though the feebler members are by custom allowed the use of a little bread and water, which is placed ready on the refectory table. The others sometimes occupy sixteen or seventeen hours and about eight or ten on common days, while in the mortuary chapel prayers never cease, the monks relieving each other every two hours. The monks never sleep more than five or six hours. They go to their cells at 8 or 9 in the evening, and they are aroused at 2 in the morning for early prayers. They never taste fresh meat at all; on 159 days in the year they have only one meal, and at this eggs, cheese, wine, fish, milk and oil are forbidden them though allowed on the other days, and their diet consists merely of vegetables and bread boiled in water. On no day have they more than two meals. By far the greatest part of the monks are engaged in manual labor. They mostly wear the Albanian costume—a skirt and kilt of white cloth closely pleated, with a vest of dark cloth all over gold braid, gilt-buttoned gaiters and a profusion of small weapons stuck in a gay-colored sash. The hospital, the pharmacy, the kitchen and storehouses occupy many of the monks, the libraries a few more, the sacristy and treasury some, while a few are scholars and artists. One stringent and universal rule applying to the peninsula is the exclusion, not only of women, but as far as is possible of every female animal, so that neither milk, butter nor eggs can be had, although the latter are occasionally imported. Oil is the universal kitchen condiment, dried vegetables, salt fish; pickled olives and black bread are staples, the drink is more varied and excellent, for in addition to the pure water of the many mountain springs, there is wine and two sorts of liquors, one called raki, or anisseed, and the other mastic, or raki, with an infusion of a vegetable gum called mastic. Raki forms one of the conventional signs of greeting and hospitality. A young monk brings in on a salver a vase full of sweet preserves or dried fruits, and several large glasses of water and a corresponding number of small ones of raki.

The monks call themselves "an everlasting nation, in which no man is ever born;" but, in spite of their exaggerated misogyny, it is as well to note that the mountain is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. One of the monasteries is also under the patronage of another woman, St. Anne, and some of the most precious relics are said to have been brought to the Holy Mountain by an unknown woman whom tradition calls "the beautiful Mary."

The case of a shipwrecked woman being thrown on the coast is foreseen and provided for. The oldest monks in the community would take charge of her for the shortest possible time, consistent with humanity; she would be kept apart from any other habitation in a lonely part of the mountain, and at the earliest possible moment taken by boat to the nearest port. Russians, Servians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, etc., have foundations among the monasteries and contribute in many ways to support their national communities. The monastic republic is protected and respected by the Ottoman government in consideration of a heavy yearly tribute. The Byzantine school of painting has its headquarters here, and continues its old traditions with hardly a ray of Western influence to modify its spirit. To the learned the Byzantine pictures form one of the chief attractions of this singular community. Beautiful metal work is an old tradition of the Greek church, and the crosses, censers, lamps, chalices, etc., of the mountain monasteries, not to speak of their chased and jeweled reliquaries, are treasures in themselves. The shrines in the churches—there is only one altar—are often furnished with reading desks of precious wood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl. No fewer than 365 churches, chapels and oratories are said to exist, and there are about 3,000 monks. Very few of the Athos monks have been brought up to the monastic life; the majority of them embrace it after a longer or shorter experience of those delights which the world can offer. It is almost like a fairy tale to hear and learn of the doings of this sequestered community, undisturbed by the bustle and turmoil of the nineteenth century. The contemplative life has little or no room in modern Europe, so fast do we live, so that we scarce can realize the truth that here on this hallowed ground there is absolute tranquility and peace. Probably there is no spot over which the church has a dominion so complete and exclusive, none in which everything is so visibly and singly devoted to a religious end. It is a lasting and wonderful monument of that novel influence which issued from an obscure corner of Asia, took the civilized world by storm and has held possession of it ever since.

A VAGARY OF THE LAW.

Instances of the Variations of Local Statutes.

Legal Adviser: A man in the city of Baltimore stole a cat. The owner of the cat procured his arrest on a warrant for theft. Then the man's lawyer arose and told the court that his client had not stolen a cat, because it was legally impossible to steal a cat, because only property can be stolen, and cats in the commonwealth of Maryland are not property, but ferae naturae—that is to say, ferns, which are wild beasts, such as tigers, lions and felis catus, living in the state of nature. The judge was struck dumb by this argument of the man's lawyer, and referred the question to the attorney general, a person of great learning, who, in his youth, was a mighty hunter of wildcats, which he pursued over peaks and through chasms of the Blue Ridge and chased over back fences through vacant lots in his native village. The formal decision of this eminent authority has established that, under Maryland law, you cannot steal a cat. Which is another illustrative example of the variation and conflict of the local laws in this country.

HOLLAND'S LITTLE QUEEN.

HER SUDDEN GRASP FOR POWER AND ITS RESULT.

Little Wilhelmina Astonished Her Mother and the Whole Court by Mounting the Throne and Sending for Her Adjutant General.

"The queen of the Netherlands orders your excellency to report to her at once." Miss Saxton Winter, Wilhelmina's English governess, delivered this message to her little majesty's adjutant general, Count Du Moneeau.

"I will drop in at the nursery in an hour or so, at lunch time perhaps," answered the great man wearily. "Pray, ask your mistress to give me leave until then."

"Queen Wilhelmina awaits you in the purple state room, not in the nursery, sir!"

The general looked as if he were going to say "What in thunder is she doing there?" when an orderly appeared at the door to announce a member of the queen's military household, Lieutenant Baron Van Zandt.

"I was passing in front of the castle," that gentleman reported, "when I heard somebody drum on one of the windows of the state apartments, and, looking up, discovered her majesty among the curtains beckoning wildly for me to come up. I obeyed the summons and found her walking up and down the room in a great state or agitation. 'Lieutenant,' she cried, 'have you seen this infamous report—women and children slaughtered by the hundreds in our island of Lombok. And I the queen of these cannibals! The responsibility rests upon me. Go and inform General Von Moneeau that I must see him without delay. The queen commands him to come at once.'"

The adjutant, hearing this, jumped into his uniform coat and while buckling on his sword requested Miss Saxton to assure Queen Wilhelmina he was coming. Then he ordered Lieutenant Van Zandt to infrom the queen regent of the matter, and, half a minute later, stood in the presence of his fourteen-year-old sovereign.

But the excitement, righteous indignation and painful reflections had proved too much for the little girl, who, by the chance discovery of a tell-tale document, had been awakened to a sense of dreadful responsibility. Having seated herself on one of the throne chairs, from which she had removed the Holland cover, probably for the sake of the effect she desired to produce, her feelings had got the better of her, and Miss Saxton just appeared in time to save her charge from falling to the floor. The English lady was kneeling on the steps of the throne, with one arm around Wilhelmina's waist, while she tried to dry her tears with a handkerchief, when the adjutant general made his appearance.

This is the story about which everybody in court society is talking, and which convinced the Hollanders that their queen is "Oold Willem's" daughter, every inch of her.

Not that the last of the Nassau-Oranians was a sentimental prince, or that he objected to an occasional massacre of his wild subjects in the Dutch Indies, when they deserved punishment—it was the exhibition of imperious obstinacy, of self-reliance, of dogged determination that made the staid Netherlanders look up. This little queen, whose childish face should appeal to every father and mother in the land, but for whose portrait one searches in vain in the picture stores of Amsterdam and Rotterdam—by a stamp of her foot, by a "the queen commands you"—simple and common enough in court parlance—by the act of humbling a haughty and much detested high officer, the royal figurehead has suddenly jumped into recognition, nay, more, into prominence. To-day it is "Wilhelmina here," and "Wilhelmina there;" her short frocks are forgotten and the reality of her queenship has impressed itself upon the popular mind. Just so it was with her father, long regarded a nuisance, a fifth wheel. When at the outbreak of the Franco-German war, in 1870, he marched through the streets of Hague, arm in arm with the French ambassador, his subjects saw "there was some spunk left in him," and cheered him lustily.

When Whelmina had revived, thanks to the offices of her attendant and Queen Emma, who had followed Lieutenant Van Zandt's summons instantly, the presence of General du Moneeau threatened to bring about a repetition of the tearful convulsion to which she had succumbed. So her mother ordered that the little one be brought to bed at once, and hurry calls were sent out for her several courts physicians. They found her majesty in high fever, and after learning the cause of her illness counseled the queen regent to do everything in her power to smooth the little girl's painful emotions and persuade her that the dreadful reports she had seen were fabrications, made out of whole cloth by an enemy of General Vedder, commander in Lombok. The advice was strictly followed of course, and it is hoped will have the desired effect. Whether the delusions can be kept up for any length of time is an open question. Three days have gone by since the first violent outbreak and Wilhelmina is still unable to leave her room. Occasionally, especially at night, she is troubled with dreadful fantasies of bloodshed and carnage. Then she prays to God not to hold her responsible for the atrocities committed in her name, vowing that she will either prevent their repetition or abdicate.

Queen Emma is heartbroken over the affair. While not doubting her influence over the child and her ability to forestall self-assertive exhibitions like that which occured the other day, she fears, on one hand, the bad effect on Wilhelmina's health, which has never been satisfactory, and on the other, that the enemies of her dynasty, who are scheming for the young queen's hand, or her throne, or both, will take advantage of the incident in one way or another for their own selfish ends. Wilhelmina has been a tractable child so far, considering that she is a daughter of mulish old Willem. Her mother, excellent woman and thorough disciplinarian, succeeded in curbing inborn wilfullness to a nicety, but the scene in the throne room, above reported, overthrew all the latter's fond calculations. It conveyed to her majesty's mind the first inkling that Wilhelmina, within a few years, will claim her hereditary rights and may bring trouble upon herself and family by following in her father's footsteps, whose pugnacious disposition she seems to possess in a remarkable degree.

Many courtiers, politicians and diplomats in The Hague who hate "the German woman" (Queen Emma) and now suddenly evince a liking for old Willem's daughter, indulge openly in historical parallels; the calling to the throne of the thirteen-year-old Isabella of Spain, and the prosperity the country enjoyed under her rule; the Servian Alexander's coup d'etat. Of course it would be ridiculous to dignify Wilhemina's revolt, that did more hence to her heart than to her head—it is doubtful if her head had anything to do with it—by comparing it to the event quoted, still it was not without interest from a psychcltry standpoint. "And her precocity," explained one of the ambassadors of the powers to me to-day, "may have some influence in the selection of her future husband. As marriageable candidates," continued this authority, "the two sons of the late hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimer, standing next in succession by Duch law after Wilhelmina, have been mentioned. Raised at a pretty court, in circumstances the reverse of affluence, none of these young men, William and Bernhard by name, would probably object to allowing his wife full sway as Queen of the Netherlands.

"But will the kaiser permit such an alliance, which means the strengthening of one of the Confederate states? I have it on good authority that he schemes to make one of the sons of his cousin, Prince Albrecht, regent of Brunswick, the Prince Consort of the Netherlands, and as wife of a Hohenzollern, Wilhelmina would surely not be permitted to indulge her sweet will. It would be against all family traditions with the Prussians to allow a woman even a minimum of self-assertion."

All the European diplomats accredited in The Hague thought the summoning of Adjutant General du Monceau by the little queen important enough to advise their governments forthwith, and for hours after, the wires to Berlin, Paris, Brussels, Vienna, London and Dresden were groaning under the weight of cipher dispatches, foreshadowing dire things. I learn to-day that Queen Wilhelmina found the report from Dutch Indies telling of the battles with the Sultan of Lombok's Amazons in her mother's workbasket. She read it in secret and at once sat down to address a memorial on the subject to the rand van state, the state council, of which she herself is the nominal president and which, according to the constitution, must be consulted on all legislature and some executive matters. Queen Emma first intended to confiscate her daughter's maiden state paper, but fearing the criticism of her enemies at court, decided to submit it, especially as its contents had leaked out by accident. It appears that a servant found the several drafts made by Wilhelmina in the nursery and promptly published them all over the court.

In the document the little queen threatens to resign unless assurances that the perpetrators of the Lombok outrages are duly punished, and that her female subjects, whether civilized or not civilized, be protected against the horrors of war are immediately forthcoming, etc., etc. The queen also declares that she will not participate in any demonstrations to honor the victorious troops, whom she characterizes as "butchers."

Taking it all in all, the memorial is quite a spirited affair, not a childish tirade, such as one would expect from a precocious youngster. The main question agitating the minds of Queen Emma and the heads of the government is: "Was Wilhelmina inspired by interesting persons in kicking up this row?"

I have already hinted at the fact that The Hague is the hotbed of intrigue at the present time, in which the diplomats of several states, interested in the marriage and succession respectively, play not altogether creditable parts. The Prussian, the Saxe, the English, the French and Belgian representatives—all are trying to outdo each other in smartness and petty rascalities, and though the queen regent watches over her child as only a loving mother and an unsophisticated, honest woman can, it is not impossible that occasionally strange influences are brought to bear on the little queen, or perhaps upon her trusted attendants. Strange to say, little Wilhelmina has only one woman in her retinue—her English governess, Miss Saxton Winter, already mentioned. With this exception all the people in her entourage are men—courtiers, statesmen, generals—who either regard their youthful charge as a little nuisance or as a fit object for flattery. And flattery, directed to a young girl of great position, and to a daughter of cantankerous old Willem, at that, may work no end of mischief.

Think of it. Four years more and Wilhelmina is queen, not only in name, but in fact. To her personally reverts the exclusive executive power of the state. She may select her own ministers, her own raad van state. She may decide whom of her suitors she intends to marry, and, if she chooses to remain single, may designate a successor to the throne at pleasure, with the consent of parliament.

GREETED WITH PISTOL AND BILLS.

Senator Pettigrew's Alternate Offer to a Rather Too Daring Blackmailer.

The reelection of Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, is the natural result and fruit of a quarter of a century of public-spirited effects on his part. He went to Dakota territory when barely out of his teens, and has grown up with the country. When only 30 years of age he represented in congress the territory of Dakota, an empire in area, as large as all New England. The courage of Senator Pettigrew may be illustrated by one incident in congressional career.

A doorkeeper one morning carried to Delegate Pettigrew the card of a stranger. Out in the house corridor a short, squatty figure greeted him and the young statesman was led to a deep window recess, where his interlocutor proceeded to read a manuscript story reflecting upon the recent life and moral character of Pettigrew. He claimed to be the publisher of a Gand Army paper in this city, and said that he did not want to publish anything reflecting upon Mr. Pettigrew, but the item had been brought to him by one of his reporters.

The young Dakotan invited the man, who was manifestly a blackmailer, to call upon him at the National hotel at 8 o'clock that evening. The fellow agreed to do so and advised Pettigrew to have $100 ready for him when he called, says the Philadelphia Times. Promptly at 8 o'clock the card of the blackmailer was handed to Mr. Pettigrew in his room at the National and the caller was admitted. Mr. Pettigrew drew a roll of bills from his trousers pocket and said: "Now, you give me that manuscript and a receipt for $100 before I give you the money."

With a smile indicating that he had a soft snap the blackmailer wrote a receipt for $100 and handed Pettigrew the manuscript, both of which papers Pettigrew put into a drawer of his desk. At the same time Mr. Pettigrew lifted from the drawer an immense navy revolver, and, presenting that in his right hand while he held the roll of bills in his left hand, he said: "There is only one of two ways to deal with such characters as you—either to pay you or kill you. I have not yet made up my mind what to do in your case, and while I am deliberating it might be well for you to get on the other side of that door."

The blackmailer got.

A VAST WESTERN EMPIRE.

Tremendous Possibilities of the Region Beyond the Mississippi.

From the Chicago Record.

The states of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, those of the Allegheny mountain region, those of the Ohio valley, and half of those washed by the Mississippi itself, could be set down within the boundary line of the trans-Mississippian empire without touching it at any point, and there would be an area of 1,360,780 square miles left