SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

Interesting Notes From Across the Ocean.

HAPPENINGS IN THE FATHERLAND.

Principal Events That Have Occurred in the Old Countries About the North Sea Within a Week or So Just Past.

FINLAND.

Nothing seems to worry Governor General Bobrikoff more than does the so-called prohibited literature. As an exterminator of newspapers he is an unqualified success. But in place of the prohibited papers has sprung up a literature equally effective and far more insidious. The bulk of this literature is imported, and the Bobrikoffian crusade against it only seems to stimulate it. In fact, the governor general has practically given up the methods hitherto employed in fighting the swelling tide of prohibited pamphlet literature. But instead of leaving the battlefield in dismay, he is devising new methods by which he expects to kill this literature root and branch. For this purpose he appointed a number of his minions as a committee to draft rules for suppressing illicit literature. Coming from leading men in a civilized community, the measures proposed by the committee afford very interesting reading matter, the following being some of the most striking provisions: The commander of a vessel shall be responsible for the contents of his cargo, and he shall be punished if contraband articles are found therein; if a vessel carries literary productions of any kind whatever its cargo shall be unloaded only at one of five specified seaports in the country; so-called "controllers" shall accompany every mail car and open every package and every letter that looks suspicious, for the purpose of detecting dangerous reading matter; if something that has escaped the fingers of the controllers strikes the postmaster as being suspicious, he shall send for the addressee, who shall open the letter or package in the presence of the postmaster; a person distributing prohibited literature shall pay a fine of $250 to $2,500; bounties shall be paid to those who detect such literature; a person keeping such literature on his premises shall pay a fine of $25 to $250; a person shall be held to be "distributing" such literature when he keeps two or more copies or loans his only copy to somebody else. The famous document consists of no less than 50 paragraphs, but the above will give the reader a fair conception of the whole.

DENMARK.

V. L. B. Horup, minister of public works, is dead. Now that he is out of the way forever, all parties agree that Horup was a truly good and great man. For thirty years he fought for the rights of the people and the folkething, and the victory of his party was overwhelming. But he survived his victory only a few months. Bjornson calls Horup "the brightest head in Scandinavian politics." His death was due to kidney troubles. As a curiosity it may be mentioned that Horup never crossed the boundary lines of his country. His 93-year-old father was too weak to be present at his deathbed. Tis remains were cremated. The king has requested Hage, the minister of finance, to fill the vacancy in the cabinet until a new man is appointed.

There is at least one difference between Copenhagen and American burglars. In America safes are blown up; but the modern Copenhagen customer carries away the safe and opens it at his ease in some back yard or on some vacant lot.

A Copenhagen inn-keeper named Anderson was fined $2,700 for selling whiskey contrary to law.

Minister of Traffic Horup is still sinking, and he is unconscious most of the time. Ole Hansen, the minister of agriculture, is also sick on account of overwork, and his physician has prescribed a two-weeks' vacation for him.

SWEDEN.

The city of Malmo receives its water from thirteen wells, which are located at Grefvie, in the neighborhood of the city. The combined yield of the wells is 24 gallons per second, or 8,000 cubic meters per day. The city consumes all of it, and new wells must be dug as soon as the city needs more water. The quality of the water is the very best. It is likely that the yield of the wells will diminish in the course of time. One well at first gave about nine gallons per second, but by the time connections were to be made the yield had dropped to one quart per second, and this well was not even connected with the system.

The gunboat Svensksund has completed a ten-days' voyage in the service of the hydrographical and biological expedition or northern Europe.

Dr. von Kauffffmann's mineral lands in Smaland are no doubt valuable, but it requires considerable capital to make them pay.

Prince Gustaf Adolf was to take active part in a ski running match at Upsala, Feb. 15.

King Oscar, according to French papers, has rented a villa for the month of March at Biarritz, France.

The city authorities of Landskrona have memorialized the king for permission to issue bonds for $286,000, the loan to be paid back in forty annual installments.

The social evil has been ventilated extensively in the Stockholm press and at public meetings, and twelve ladies have been appointed to get up a monster petition to the authorities in favor of reforms.

The Piper estates, in the vicinity of Ystad, have been transferred to Count Alfred Piper. The stamp tax on the documents by which the property was transferred amounted to $89,100.

Politics was discussed in the Good Templar lodge Daniel, Nr. 88, Stockholm, and the lodge was suspended for a period of three months.

Robert Agren, who played a leading part in the labor troubles which took place in Stockholm ten years ago, has just published some interesting reminiscences from 1892. The authorities treated him as a vagrant, and that experience is related by him in the following language: "The main reason why the authorities treated me as a vagrant was that they believed that the money which they found on my person, and which I referred to as a proof of my innocence, only had been borrowed by me as a means of clearing me. But as a matter of fact, the money found in my possession had been given me by the king. His majesty had placed a fifty-kronor $13.50) piece in the hand of each one of the members of the committee of the unemployed when we left the palace after having made a call on him. The gift was purely personal, of course. Indeed, we had asked for nothing, but it is plain that we could not refuse the gift. Upon handing us the money the king said to each one of us: 'Don't tell about it!' It was chiefly that money I had upon my person at the time, but on account of the king's words I did not see how I could explain how I had obtained the money, and so I was treated as a vagrant. Now, after a lapse of ten years, I think I may mention this, and the more so because I am convinced that the king's words had reference only to the affairs of those days. But I have often wondered whether the authorities would have cared to treat me as a vagrant if they had been aware of the source of my little fortune."

A national liberal federation for Sweden has been formed at a meeting of representatives from all parts of the country. The new organization will have branches in every county after the model of British political parties.

The liberal opposition in parliament has become part of the movement and will fight the government at the first general election.

NORWAY.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson evidently did not enjoy the honors which were showered upon George Brandes on his sixtieth birthday. Bjornson must have felt that it was not exactly in good taste to express displeasure on such an occasion. But he shouts out his feelings to the whole world, be his course rude or polite. On this occasion he gave vent to his feelings at a meeting of the Ladies' Peace society of Kristiania, his most pertinent remarks being: "I have been surprised to read that there is only one solitary man who has accomplished reforms in the North, namely, Georg Brandes. What does Georg Brandes amount to compared with Grundtvig, Kierkegaard or Wergeland?" A Swedish daily sarcastically remarks that Bjornson should have put it this way: "What does Georg Brandes amount to compared with me, me, Bjornstjerne Bjornson?"

Verdens Gang is evidently well pleased with the position recently taken by England in the far East. "Great Britain," the paper says, "has placed Japan on guard in the extreme East, and will herself keep a close watch on the policy of Russia in other parts of the world. Her attention will be directed to the steps taken against Finland as well as open or secret measures against the Scandinavian countries. Not even the "saw-filers" will be looked upon with indifference. The Norwegian people desires neutrality above everything else. But we feel more secure when we know that powers which are interested in the integrity of Scandinavia will keep a watchful eye on powers whose interests may be supposed to run in the opposite direction."

About 650 soldiers took part in the winter maneuvers near Kristiania. They pitched their tents on the snow, and though the thermometer registered 15 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, they spent a comfortable night. Less than 1 per cent of them took sick during the maneuvers, and the expedition is looked upon as a great success.

Christian Krogh complains that Norway is such a poor country that she cannot properly encourage her artists, and he makes the surprising statement that works of art are far more highly appreciated in Trondhjem than in Kristiania and Bergen. He therefore suggests that all artists who do not propose to leave Norway better remove to Trondhjem.

When the crown prince of Norway and Sweden passed Aulestad, the home of Bjornson, when he returned from his famous bear hunt, Bjornson ordered his servants to hoist flags in honor of the royal hunter, and when the party came past the place flags were seen waving from ten different poles.

The directors of the Trondhjem museum of arts have started a subscription for an artistic urn for keeping the ashes of the late Judge Lindboe. The urn will be modelled by Vigeland, the sculptor, and cast in bronze at Trondhjem.

The storthing appropriated $2,700 for the international biological and hydrographical laboratory which it is proposed to locate at Kristiania.

Dr. Klau Hanssen has written a pamphlet on tuberculosis, of which 40,000 copies have been printed at the expense of the state. Practically the whole edition will be distributed free of charge in the public schools and the manufacturing establishments of the country.

The department of defenses has issued orders to the effect that a double force of workingmen shall be employed on the fortifications along the boundary line. This means that the work will be continued uninterruptedly night and day.

The proposed railway in Nordland will cost $15,000,000.

A powerful English stock company which is going to develop coal mines in South Africa has called itself The Viking Syndicate, Limited.

A society for the encouragement of domestic industry has been organized with 100 members at Drammen.

Up and down. The so-called Seiersborg property at Fredrikstad was sold of $60,750 in 1897, and again for $81,000 in 1899. Then came the great financial crash, and a few days ago the property was knocked down at public auction for $16,200.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Available for Forestry.

Gen. C. C. Andrews gives some interesting figures regarding lands in the state which can be successfully planted with trees. He says:

"There are in central and northern Minnesota, in scattered localities, 3,000,000 acres of land which is too hilly, too rocky or too sandy for agriculture, but on which pine forest, when in normal condition, will annually and perpetually yield 225 feet board measure per acre. This would be an annual crop for the whole 3,000,000 acres of 675,000,000 feet, which would now have the average net value, standing, of $4 per 1,000 feet, or in all, $2,800,000; a revenue equal to nearly 3 per cent on a capital of $100,000,000, the value of the forest. The forest, besides many other indirect benefits, such as beauty of landscape, water supply and the like, would give employment to 50,000 workmen and support a population of a quarter of a million people.

A part of these 3,000,000 acres of waste land belongs to the United States, which would doubtless grant them to our state as soon as selected by the Geological Survey—which it can do without any new legislation. The other part belongs to private individuals from whom the state would have to buy the lands.

Tobacco for the Wards.

The state board of control has under advisement a plan for manufacturing tobacco for the use of inmates of state institutions. Every quarter the state buys two tons of plug chewing tobacco and half a ton of smoking tobacco. It is furnished to inmates of the state prison, insane hospitals and asylums, and the school for the feeble-minded. The intention is to manufacture the tobacco at Stillwater for the use of all the institutions. If this can be done without paying the revenue tax, the board of control will undertake it. It is thought that the tax would not be imposed, as no tobacco will be sold, but the question is being investigated.

Horse Thieves.

Horse thieves are operating south of St. Paul, and some valuable horses have been stolen. Recently three good draft animals were taken from the barns of farmers in the vicinity of Rosemount and St. Paul Park and no trace of them has been found.

At Levi Butler's place, near St. Paul park, the thieves selected a fine Norman mare weighing 1,400 pounds from five other beasts, and took half of a double harness.

They went to T. E. Woodward's farm near by and appropriated a buggy, to which they hitched the animal and drove away. The theft occurred early in the night.

A Terrible Fall.

Mrs. Mary Meisen, wife of John Meisen, of Markville, Lake Minnetonka, fell four stories down a light well at the Market hotel, 30 First street north, Minneapolis, crashed through two skylights on the way and sustained such injuries that she died soon afterwards.

The force of the woman's fall was so great that her head was literally driven through the hardwood floor where she fell and the boards had to be cut away before she could be extricated.

Her skull was fractured, the bones of her face crushed and her scalp nearly torn from her head. She was otherwise cut and bruised.

Unusual.

The initiation of the six Aultfather boys into the third degree of Masonry took place at Austin, with 500 Masons present. Members of the order were there from the entire section of this state and Iowa. Among the cities represented were Minneapolis, St. Paul, Fairmont, Owatonna, Jackson, Albert Lea, Blue Earth City, Lansing, Blooming Prairie, Brownsdale and Grand Meadow, Minn.; and Winnebago City, Northwood, Mason City, Leroy, Lyle, Manly, Iowa.

Contract Let.

The state drainage commission let a contract for the construction of the Grand Marias drainage ditch in Polk county. The ditch is one-half mile long and connects the Grand Marias with the Red river. For some years the mouth of the Grand Marias has been choked with sand, and the water to a depth of six feet extends back for half a mile, and soon become stagnant and pest breeding.

News in Brief.

Peter Morton, of Winthrop, was thrown from his horse and five ribs and his shoulder fractured.

The first election at Scanlon resulted: Chairman, E. N. Rogers; trustees, William Dunlap, Joseph Dugay and T. G. Fasreen.

Rosa Brown, 6 years old, was fatally burned while playing near a pile of burning rubbish at Le Sueur.

Frank Willies and Louis Eder were candidates for alderman in North Mankato, on opposition tickets, and both received the same number of votes. To decide the tie, they engaged in a game of euchre. Willies won.

The east-bound Northern Pacific passenger train was held to give the company's physician time to vaccinate a carload of passengers. A passenger suffering from smallpox was removed at Little Falls.

The recent state teachers' examinations resulted in issuing certificates to 2,729 persons, and in denying certificates to 1,527. There were 303 first grade certificates issued, 1,591 second grade, and 835 limited certificates to those who had never taught.

James Peterson, aged 50, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid at Madilia. He was found in Dr. Cooley's barn.

The next annual convention of the National Seedgrowers' association will be held in Minneapolis about the first Tuesday in June.

A certificate of membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce recently sold for $3,500, which is $500 higher than a sale made a week previous, and only $500 less than the selling price of the Chicago Board of Trade memberships.

The first dramatic performance in St. Paul was in 1851, when a troupe from New Orleans enacted "Slasher and Crasher." The first fresh oysters were brought to St. Paul from Chicago in kegs in 1850 by Governor Ramsey.

A junk dealer of Minneapolis, named Isaac Saladovsky, was held up by three young men on the Watertown road and relieved of $15.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE.

The ice in the river at Winona has gone out.

At Eden Valley, John Herd shot and killed Robert Charles.

The express and baggagemen of Minneapolis have formed a union.

Crookston barbers agree to quit work at 8 p. m. except Saturdays.

The Northwestern National and the Metropolitan banks, of Minneapolis, have consolidated.

Belgrade township at its annual election voted to exclude city hunters from the fields of that town.

Over in the Mesaba coutry, according to a Duluth dispatch, there are 240 licensed saloons and 575 blind pigs.

At the annual election Elk River voted to issue bonds for a state bridge over the Mississippi by a vote of 262 to 20.

Camp St. Cloud of the Minnesota Society of the Army of the Philippines was organized with a membership of thirty-two.

Dr. T. S. Cook, a colored physician, whose omce is at 582 Robert street, St. Paul, tried to end his life by cutting his throat.

The grand aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which will convene in Minneapolis June 3, will be a very large convention.

The annual meeting of the Dakota County Educational association will be held at Farmington, April 25 and 26.

The mangled body of Edward Peterson, 50 years old, was found at Twenty-fifth avenue North and the Northern Pacific railroad tracks, Minneapolis.

The unknown man who was killed by the cars near Mendota was identified as James Egan, a Minneapolis teamster, living at 2504 Seventeenth avenue South.

A lodge of the Daughters of Erin was organized at St. Cloud, with a membership of fifty-six. Mrs. J. J. Dailey of Minenapolis, state president, installed the new officers.

Lake Minnetonka will probably be open for navigation in a few days. If it should be, all records for early opening since 1878 will be broken. There is quite a bit of water along the shore and the ice is reported to be "rotten" more than two-thirds through and is sure to disappear very soon. It is said by old-timers that although spring was early in 1878, 1857 carries the record.

The body of George Minck, brakeman on the Milwaukee road, knocked off a train from the La Crosse bridge into the river, last fall, was found floating in the river near Brownsville, by Joe Williams. Relatives were notified. A reward of $75 was offered.

The exchange of the Zenith Telephone company, the competitor of the Bell company, burned out. The fire will lay out the system for sixty days. The damage was $20,000 and the company carries $17,000 insurance.

A Chippewa delegation composed of Chief Flatmouth, William Bonga, Ben King, May-deway, Gon-oniend, and Ahzhah-we-gwan-abe, left Walker for Washington, to discuss the payment of stumpage money and other Indian complaints.

State Superintendent Olsen has completed plans for some pioneer work looking toward the establishment of a comprehensive system of industrial education in the public schools of the state. He now proposes to use the teachers' summer schools for beginning a campaign which he hopes will end in the establishment of a common sense system of industrial training.

The department of agriculture reports 23 per cent of wheat in farmers' hands; corn, about 29 per cent, and oats, 30 per cent. Amount, 128,100,000 bushels wheat of the crop of 1901 on a percentage of 29.

The freight traffic of the Duluth railroads locally shows an increase for February over a year ago of 15 to 20 per cent. Forty-two hundred cars of logs were received there during the month.

Otto E. Schneider, who was sentenced to three years in state prison for grand larceny, and who was paroled and broke his parole, was arrested at Duluth. He has been in Germany and South Africa, but could not stay away from Duluth.

By the order of Governor Van Sant, Philip T. Megaarden has been formally removed from the office of sheriff of Hennepin county.

Herbert Gallehugh shot and killed Charles Collins, the colored cook at the Hotel Angelo, Minneapolis, for alleged insult to his wife.

At a mass meeting at Mankato is was voted without a dissenting voice to accept the proposition of J. H. Collins of Chicago to build a local electric street car and interurban line to St. Peter by way of Kasota, and to put in a competing lighting plant.

An empty Interurban car, going to the Midway barn from St. Paul, ran into a herd of twenty cows at the west side of the Transfer bridge on University avenue, at 8:30 o'clock last evening. Three cows were killed and seven injured. The car, No. 643 was slightly damaged.

The Minnesota Sugar company, at St. Louis Park, has contracted with farmers near Hastings to raise upwards of two hundred acres of sugar beets the coming summer. Russian families from South St. Paul will cultivate and harvest the crop.

The Commercial club of Red Wing has decided to raise $3,500 with which to buy a site for the proposed new building to be erected at the Red Wing seminary, and present it to the institution. Some of the leading men of Hauge's synod, to which the school belongs, have threatened to move the seminary to the Twin Cities.

Factory B of the Red Wing Sewer Pipe company, which was destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt and enlarged. Work has now begun on the building.

William Sonneberg, a gunsmith of Winona, has invented a repeating rifle that may be discharged twenty-four times with no change in its position and without more effort than pulling the trigger.

Peter Lindahl, of Moorhead, committed suicide by shooting the top of his head off. He was a cripple and in poor health. Over $400 in cash and certificates of deposit were found on his body.

THE TRADE OF THE ORIENT.

And What It Means for Minnesota and the Whole Northwest.

Mr. J. J. Hill was recently reported by the New York Journal of Commerce as having said that the two mammoth ships he is building for the Asiatic trade could be operated in successful competition with foreign ships in spite of the higher wages paid to American seamen if our navigation laws permitted a better selection and control of crews. The reason for this confidence is plain. It is because he has applied to the construction of his vessels the same principles which have made the "Hill methods" of organizing transportation famous as one of the great money-saving inventions of the age—the simple principle that the bigger the trainload the less the cost of hauling it per ton per mile. He has made his ships bigger than any now afloat in the expectation that they will carry full cargoes and that it will cost but little more to operate them thus filled than smaller ships carrying a fraction of the tonnage.

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These ships will carry cargoes at much lower freight rates than have heretofore prevailed, and are, therefore, the pioneers in the development of the Asiatic trade which will eventually require a larger fleet of similar ships. But to fill even these for regular trips will require the massing at the Pacific ports where they are to be loaded of a much larger volume of exports to Asia than has heretofore been offered. The traffic of the Great Northern alone would not suffice to sustain them. These ships are a constituent part of the arrangements whereby the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Burlington systems are to be operated in harmony, and subsidiary to the same general end. The momentous significance of these arrangements can only be appreciated when it is understood that their purpose is to make these two great transcontinental railroads the chief highway of the commerce of this country and of the world with Asia. It is to carry out in the whole vast field of intercontinental traffic the same principle of concentration which Mr. Hill applies to his carloads and his ship's cargoes—to so increase the tonnage volume by concentration on this Northern route as to reduce its cost by land and sea, and thus—following the law that commerce always flows along the lines of least resistance—turn into this cheaper channel on the shorter lines of latitude the main stream of the commerce of the world. The full car load is thus the unit of power in a gigantic scheme of commercial concentration which will pour a new and more abounding flood of commercial and industrial energy into the six states which it has been recently sought to array against it.

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The lawyers and politicians who have been fretting and fuming about the supposed effects of the so-called merger on local freight rates have been oblivious to the grandeur and potential beneficence of the economic forces called into play by this scheme, and which will insure a much greater reduction of local and transcontinental freight rates as a necessary consequence of an immensely increased volume of traffic than would otherwise be possible.

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Our local statesmen are not to be blamed for the narrow local view they have taken of this question, or for their inability to take in the broad horizon of its world-wide relations. For but few who have not studied the question have any conception of the enormous trade with the Orient which lies within the grasp of American enterprise, but which for lack of an effective organization of our commercial power we have heretofore permitted other nations, and chiefly Great Britain, to appropriate. For the seven years ending with and inclusive of 1898 not an American steamship entered a Philippine port. Since the treaty of peace we have done better, but the major part of that traffic is still borne in English vessels. In the fifty-two years from 1848 to 1900 inclusive the United States lost in their traffic with the Philippines over $275,000,000 in trade balances against us, or enough to have paid all the expenses of the Spanish war. And this does not take into account the Philippine goods carried to English or German ports and transhipped to this country.

In twenty years the United States has heretofore paid out over the counters of London, Berlin and Paris over a billion and a half of gold due Asiatic nations for trade balances. If this amount of money had been saved to the American people it would have bought out the steel trust and the Northern Securities company at their capitalized figures. In the ten years ending June 30, 1900, we have lost $120,000,000 in Chinese trade alone, exclusive of the trade of Hongong, which is a warehouse for all China, under British auspices. And our ships have not carried 1 per cent of the foreign trade of China or of the port of Hongkong. The latest accessible tables of the treasury department concerning our sea trade show that of our imports from Asia in 1899, $74,000,000 came by way of the Atlantic ports and only $22,600,000 from the Pacific ports. Of our exports, $29,600,000 went from Atlantic ports and only $18,700,000 by way of Pacific coast ports, which means that 65 per cent of our trans-Pacific trade does not come to us by the way of the Pacific at all, but rather by the way of European ports, being transhipped at Liverpool and Hamburg for New York or Philadelphia. The total trade of China in 1899 was $121,600,000. Only $17,000,000 of this was carried in American bottoms.

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Yet one line of steamships like that projected by Mr. Hill would very soon double that total and would put into Manila, Shanghai, Hongkong, and other Chinese and Japanese ports agents for American trade that would soon make themselves felt in the interest of our manufacturers. The current of commercial exchanges thus established between the United States and the Orient would grow and widen until it drew into its swelling tide the tributary streams of every state in the Union and of every country in the world. All along the course of this great highway of the world's commerce this broad and deep current will set in motion the wheels of commercial and industrial activity. But it is mainly in Minnesota, whose chief cities, standing at the head of the great interior lines of water transit, are the terminal headquarters and gateways of these great systems of transcontinental railway, that its influence will be felt in making them far greater marts of trade than if they depended on the narrower range of tributary country around them. It will tend to make them the emporia for the distribution of the products of the Orient through the Mississippi valley. It will lift these cities and this state to a commanding position among the interior states and cities of the continent.

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When the lawyers and politicians get to thinking about this matter in its larger relations they will probably come to the conclusion that there is something besides a question of local politics in this matter of the so-called merger—that it does not mean, as they imagine, the extinction of competition, but such a marshaling of commercial forces and such an organized concentration of commercial power as will enable this great system of transporation traversing the northern belt of the temperate zone, which nature has marked as the chief path of commerce throughout the world, to enter into successful competition with the rival systems which are endeavoring to attract this great tide of transmundane commerce to more southern latitudes, and that, whatever technical objections the lawyers may find or fancy they find in "the mint and cummin" of the statutes, it is in conformity with that great economic law, to which all statutes must ultimately yield the right of way, that through concentration lies the only road to the highest economic efficiency—to lower costs and lower prices.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

PERT AND PERSONAL.

It is said King Edward will not go to see plays in which sovereigns are burlesqued.

James R. Wood, who drew the first choice in the government land drawing at Lawton, Okla., last year, died near Hot Springs, Ark., recently of heart failure.

Mme. von Olenhausen, of Massachusetts, is the only woman in America who wears the "Cross of Iron," that rare German decoration, and she is the only woman in America whom the military officers composing the suite of Prince Henry of Prussia would be officially obliged to salute with the German salute of honor.

Among the unconsciously grotesque tributes paid to the late Queen Victoria at the time of her death by the Indian press, was this unique expression from a Hindoo scribe: "Her majesty loved her subjects with the strong, maternal affection which a cow feels for her offspring." The simile would only be pleasing to the Englishman who remembered the honorable position of the cow and calf in the Hindoo religion.

FUNNY FOLKS

A Sorry Schemer.

"Smith tried to make his wife adopt sensible skirts by telling her that all the doctors agree that perpetually holding up the skirt makes the hands large and bony and the knuckles red."

"By George! wait till I get home, and I'll tell— But say, how did it work?"

"Well, he says it costs him about five times as much for his wife's clothes as it did before he told her that yarn."

"The deuce! How's that?"

"Her skirts wear out quicker, dragging on the pavements."—Town Topics.

Willie's Money.

Willie swallowed a penny and his mother was in a state of much alarm. "Helen," she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor. Willie has swallowed a penny."

The terrified boy looked up imploringly.

"No, mamma," he interposed, "send for the minister."

"The minister!" exclaimed the mother.

"Yes, because papa says our minister can get money out of anybody."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

He Knew Better.

"But two," protested the young man, "can live as cheaply as one."

The old man looked at him pityingly.

"Before a young man marries," he said, "he ought to have a little experience."

"In what way?"

"He ought to bring up a family of girls, and then he would gain an approximate idea of how each individual woman adds to one's expense account."—Chicago Post.

Poor Boy.

There once was a lad in Crum Lynne
Who wore a perpetual grynne.
"It is strange," his friends laughed,
"But perhaps the boy's daughed."
And no doubt they were quite right
thereynne.
—Philadelphia Press.

A CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

"Did you see where a scientist says that the principle of life is electrodynamic?" asked the giddy young female. "I suppose that explains all about the spark of love and the current of affection."

"Yes," answered the confirmed bachelor, "and it explains why the wires are crossed when people get married."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Practical Advice.

"Your overshoes," the doctor cried;
Do not forget the same;
For he who gets cold feet, is like
To quit life's busy game.
—Washington Star.

Purchasing Safety.

M. Oldtimer—I think the pay of legislators nowadays is outrageously high.

Mr. Nowadays—Nonsense, man! You don't know when you are well off. I wish they were paid more.

"More?"

"Certainly. Pay 'em enough to sport automobiles, steam yachts and racehorses. Then they won't be so eternally anxious to sit at their desks and spoil our laws."—N. Y. Weekly.

A Good Thing.

"Did you say that hair restorer is a good thing?" asked the patron.

"Yes," answered the barber, with some slight hesitation; "it's a good thing. We sell several bottles a week.

"But how do you know it's a good thing?"

"Because the profit on every bottle is 75 cents."—Washington Star.

Timely.

A lady, recently returned from Europe, while entertaining a party of friends with descriptions of the wonderful things she had seen abroad, mentioned the clock at Strasburg. One young lady thereupon remarked:

"Oh, yes; I have heard all about that; and did you see the watch on the Rhine, too?"—N. Y. Times.

A Small Apprehension.

"I suppose they will make a lion of you when you strike American society."

"Well," answered the distinguished personage who knows English but slightly, "I hope they will stick to that department of the menagerie and not endeavor to make a monkey of me."—Washington Star.

His Worst Enemy.

"I believe statisticians say more men are killed in war times by beans than bullets," remarked the thin black cat.

"I can believe it," responded the white cat with one eye. "I have never been hit yet by a revolver bullet, but I know that boys with bean shooters will be the death of me!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

How It Troubled Her.

"It's scandaious the way that man across the street carries on while his wife is away—and with the curtains up, too!" exclaimed the gossip. "I declare, I'm getting hardly a bit of sleep."

"Is he so noisy?" asked the caller.

"Oh, no; but it keeps me up watching to see what he and his friends are doing."—Chicago Post.

Well Begun.

"Have you made any progress with your new novel?" asked his friend.

"Oh, yes," said the hustling young author. "I've selected a name and a press agent."—Brooklyn Life.

Why His Wife Shrieked.

"Good story they got out about the professor, hey?"

"What's the matter, did he forget again?"

"Naw. Better than that. His wife got up the other morning and was slipping her shoes on when she gave a little shriek. 'What's the matter?' he asked.

"'Why, I was putting my shoe on and a snake slipped out of it,' she cried.

"'Only one?' said the professor. 'Why, there should have been three. I put them there last night to keep them warm.'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

If It Were True.

Lives of great men oft remind us
We can make our lives sublime
(If it's true that time is money)
If we only have the time.
—Baltimore News

A COOL REQUEST.

Brown—Say, just hurry up if you are coming in; it is deuced cold with the window open.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Twice in Court.

The girl he used to go to court
He jilted like a brute.
Once more, alas! he's gone to court
A breach of promise suit.
—Philadelphia Press.

Never Hit Him at All.

The Judge—What did you hit this man with, anyway?

Prisoner—I didn't hit 'im wit' anything, yer honor.

The Judge—But look at him. He's in a horrible condition. Surely you didn't do that with your fists.

Prisoner—No, yer honor. I ketched 'im be the heels and bumped 'im agin a brick wall a few times. But I didn't hit 'im wit' annything wanst.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Right in the Swim.

"Well," he remarked, thoughtfully, "there are some disappointments and drawbacks to my occupation, but it is a satisfaction to know that I am in the swim, as it were. Collecting things is a regular fad just now. In one line or another all the good people are doing it."

"And are you?"

"Sure. I'm a bill collector."—Chicago Post.

A Mean Restriction.

"O! My!" exclaimed the young wife, reading over the insurance policy on her husband's life in her favor, "this insurance company is just hateful."

"Why, what's the matter?" asked her husband.

"Why, if you commit suicide they won't pay any money at all."—Philadelphia Press.

In the Heel.

"Speak gently! 'tis a little thing,"
She said, but he alack!
Ignored her good advice because
The little thing referred to was.
To put it plain, a tack.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

ALL THE PLEASURES OF HOME.

Mrs. Hospitality (to Mr. Henpeck)—I want you, Mr. Henpeck, to make yourself perfectly at home.

Mr. Henpeck—Well—er, have the dishes been washed?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Uses of the Great.

Great Caesar dead and turned to clay
May stop a crack to keep the wind away;
Napoleon gone, they slip his portrait in
To advertise a patent medicine.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Too Good a Memory.

"Here," said the man who had been approached by a mendicant, "I'll give you a line to the Relief and Aid society. They always remember the poor there."

"Yes," retorted the mendicant, backing away, "they remember them too darned well. I tol' 'em two different stories in two weeks, an' when I tol' 'em the second they remembered all about the first."—Chicago Post.

Next Thing to It.

"There was a fellow in here, a short time ago, and was going to sue the company," said the railroad official's clerk.

"Had fire in his eye, did he?" said the official.

"Next thing to it; a cinder."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Troublesome Witness.

Mother (angrily)—Did he dare to kiss you more than once?

Daughter (evasively)—Well, mamma, I know it wasn't less than once.—Puck.

Why He Is Satisfied.

Godfrey—Doesn't Whackster ever get tired of his wife's continued sulkiness and ill-temper?

Scorjel—I think not. When she is good natured she sings.—Tit-Bits.

DEFECTIVE PAGE