

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The work of clearing the wreck on the Norfolk and Western Railroad which occurred on the morning of the 23d, eight miles above Lynchburg, Virginia, was begun on the 23d, and eight bodies were recovered. The names of the killed, so far as known, are: Walter Harris, William Henry, James Donnelly, Edward Walker, George Williams, Grant Jackson and S. Smith. The four last-named were colored. Two more bodies are known to be under the wreck, but the names could not be ascertained. A freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad jumped the track near Belmont, Ohio, on the 23d. A brakeman and three tramps were injured and 16 cars demolished. Mrs. Charles Seebomaker and her grandson James Berrian, colored, were struck and killed by a train just below Sing Sing, New York on the 23d, while crossing the track. Thomas Hennessy, living near Fairview, Luzerne county, Penna., went to that village on the 23d, to get some medicine for his wife, who is dangerously ill. He jumped from a railroad car in front of an engine on another track and was fatally injured.

During a fight in Luzerne, borough two miles from Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 23d, James Quinn shot Thomas Griffin and Thomas Dougherty, the latter fatally. During a drunken row at the house of John Meyer, in Nebraska City, Nebraska, on the evening of the 23d, Charles Hoffmeister had his skull crushed, and "Jack" Young and John Hart were shot, the latter probably fatally. Isaac Lambert, being drunk, shot and killed T. D. Hestle and two colored men at Mount Pleasant, Alabama, on the 23d. At Clear Lake, Iowa, on the evening of the 23d, Mrs. Jessie McKinney shot and fatally wounded J. F. Sullivan, a resident of Forest City. Sullivan and two other men were prowling about her cottage, and refused to leave. During a fight on a schooner at Chicago, on the 23d, John Mangan fatally wounded Edward Kennedy with a cutlass. Richard J. Capron, a capitalist, on the 23d, entered the office of John King, a real estate broker, in Baltimore, to transact some business. They quarrelled and clinched, and Capron picked up a large pair of shears from a desk and stabbed King three times. Two of the stabs are slight, but the third is believed to have penetrated one of King's lungs. Capron, who asserts that one of King's clerks struck him before he did the stabbing, has been released on bail to await the result of King's injuries.

R. W. Henry, a brilliant young lawyer, shot and killed himself in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the evening of the 23d. He was 30 years old. The cause of the suicide is unknown. Mary Cheff, an Italian, aged 19 years, was shot and fatally wounded while in her home in New York, on the evening of the 23d, by Callie Masse. Jealousy is assigned as the cause that prompted the shooting.

Two men were arrested in Pittsburgh on the 23d while attempting to swindle an old man. They had in their possession \$45,000 in Spanish greenbacks and a large number of dies for quarters and half dollars. It is thought they belong to a gang which has recently been flooding the country with counterfeit money. The men refused to reveal their identity, but admitted they were from the East, one hailing from Brooklyn and the other from Philadelphia. D. Engler, a merchant tailor in Niagara Falls, Ontario, was on the 23d robbed of \$200 by his son Max, aged 18. The father had drawn the money from the bank for the purpose of starting his son in business.

On the afternoon of the 23d, a portion of a sidewalk in the Fitchburg Railroad yard, in Boston, used for storage purposes, collapsed as a train was being shifted upon it, owing to the giving way of the piling upon which it rested. Two cars fell into the water, and are nearly 20 feet under water at high tide. Charles Morris, a brakeman, residing in Troy, New York, who was on the platform between the cars, was thrown into the water and drowned. Dollie Van Horn, aged 16 years, was burned to death at Cardington, Ohio, on the 23d, by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

A severe storm struck Sandusky, Ohio, on the afternoon of the 23d. The wind blew a gale and hail fell in torrents. Crops were badly damaged, while fruit was stripped from the trees. The damage in Huron county is estimated at \$100,000. A heavy rain and hail storm visited Plymouth, Wisconsin, on the 23d. "The extent of the hail fall may be judged from the fact that it covered the ground to the depth of several inches for hours after the storm." Fruit and crops were greatly damaged. The storm is thought to have been quite general and to involve a large area of country.

George Hildebrand, a farmer, was stopped by three masked men while driving through the woods between Newark and Bloomfield, New Jersey, on the morning of the 24th. Hildebrand fought the highwaymen with his whip until the approach of two other wagons frightened them away.

James Kane, 25 years of age, was paid on the 21st for work done in June on the new Lehigh Valley Railroad branch, four miles from Wilkesbarre. On the afternoon of the 23d his lifeless body, covered with marks of violence, was found on the Central Railroad track, near Penobscot. It is supposed he was murdered and robbed.

A bite from a pet dog caused the death of Mrs. John S. Martin, whose funeral took place in Chicago on the 24th. From the 19th to midnight of the 23d Mrs. Martin suffered the horrors of hydrophobia. She was 28 years old.

In Wilmington, Delaware, on the 24th, Theodore W. Deats, a railroad employe, got caught between two cars, James S. Wrightington, a car builder, at work near by, ran to Deats's assistance, and rescued him, but in so doing he received injuries which caused his death in a short time.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared the first dividend of 25 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Auburn, New York, insolvent on claims proved amounting to \$762,454. This bank failed January 23, 1888.

About a week ago A. Lund, with his brother and four others left San Pedro, California, in an open boat for a trip around the Catalina Island. On the 23d the boat was found bottom up, and it is thought that the whole party was drowned.

At Morley's station, twenty miles from Redding, California, James Mason, an old stage driver, committed suicide on the 23d by blowing a fifty-pound box of giant powder, sat on and touched the explosive off with a match. The Coroner gathered up twenty pounds of the body in a basket. William Steinbecker, employed in a bookbindery, committed suicide in Chicago on the morning of the 24th, by shooting himself in the head. He had been turned out of his boarding house after a spree.

Benjamin Dutton, a farm hand, went to the house of John Lamont, near Dryden, New York, on the evening of the 24th, and shot Mr. Lamont and Miss Roat, a young woman employed in the Lamont family, the latter fatally. Dutton then escaped to the woods and committed suicide. Dutton had been paying attention to the Roat girl, but Lamont considered him unworthy of her, and upon his advice she rejected his suit. Michael Flaherty was arraigned in Jersey City, New Jersey, on the 25th. He beat his mother in a brutal manner about ten days ago and she died on the 25th from the result of the injuries he inflicted. A party of seven persons went boat riding at Quincy, Illinois, on the evening of the 21st. The skiff was capsized and Samuel Steel and Miss Jessie Kay were drowned. Steel's body has been recovered, and a bullet hole was found in the temple. It is now thought that he was murdered and the boat upset to remove suspicion. Miss Kay's body has not yet been recovered.

In view of the loss of fruit to farmers and fruit growers in the northern counties of New Jersey, by reason of destructive insects which have appeared in swarms the present season, the farmers are appealing to the public to protect moles, field mice and all insectivorous birds, but the English sparrow. The insects have wrought fearful havoc this season, and the yield of small fruits will be almost a total failure.

A gunsmith named Rudolph Sevic was arrested in Chicago, on the 24th, on the charge of being the person who furnished the dynamite to alleged conspirators who intended to assassinate Judges Gray and Grinnell and Inspector Bondfield. Sevic acknowledged that he had been dealing illegally in dynamite, and was placed under \$7000 bail. In the afternoon Sevic, Hironok, Chapak and Chlebbon, the four alleged Anarchists, were indicted by the Grand Jury for conspiracy to commit murder.

While John P. Anderson was cleaning out a 150-foot well, at Johnston, Nebraska, on the 19th, the walls collapsed, imprisoning him. "He has remained there ever since without food or water, and deriving his fresh air from that part of the well below. Another well has been sunk beside the old one and the men have dug near enough to him to hear him speak." An old armory, at Elm and White streets, New York, which, though still owned by the city, has been used for commercial purposes for some years, was the scene of a fatal disaster on the 25th. Part of the gallery on one side of the building collapsed under the weight of two heavy folding machines, belonging to the Lowell Manufacturing company of printers, and the machines broke through to the ground floor. Six girls went down with the wreck, but only one, Mary Bagnell, was killed. Another one was bruised in one eye, and the rest escaped injury. Samuel W. Ingersoll, of Pleasantville, New Jersey, aged 53 years, was struck and killed by a train on the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad on the 25th, as he was crossing the track. Charles Miranda, a brakeman on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway, fell from a freight train, near Bremen, Ohio, on the 24th and was killed. Six of his brothers were killed on railroads, Sarah Kelley died on the 25th at Belleville, New Jersey, after having fasted for 42 days. She was 53 years of age. When she began to refuse food she weighed 152 pounds, and at the time of her death she weighed only 80 pounds.

John Bolton and Frank Mercuzie were overcome by fire-damp in the Neilson shaft, at Shamokin, Penna., on the 25th, and it is not believed that they could recover.

Great damage was done in Tama and Grundy counties, Iowa by a hail and wind storm on the evening of the 23d. All the crops were destroyed in a strip from two to four miles wide, eighteen in length. Many farm buildings were levelled, a school house was demolished, and many cattle were killed. A house near Rough Woods, in Grundy county, was destroyed by lightning, and two children perished in it. On the 24th hail fell to a depth of five inches in portions of South Richmond, East Berkshire and Montgomery, Vermont. In some places drifts one foot deep were firmly frozen together, and on the morning of the 25th hail still lay to the depth of five inches on the highway bridge at South Richmond. The growing crops were destroyed in several places.

William Stanhope, a Justice of the Peace at Syracuse, Nebraska, was assaulted by a gang of young ruffians while going home on the evening of the 24th. He was terribly beaten and cut with rawhides, and may lose the sight of one eye. The assault is supposed to be a consequence of some decisions by Stanhope. His assailants had white capes drawn over their faces, but they are known, and warrants will be issued for their arrest.

A burglar entered the residence of ex-Secretary of the Interior Delano, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on the evening of the 24th. The venerable Secretary, now in his 80th year, procured a revolver, confronted the burglar and drove him from the premises.

"White Caps" visited Carnes Mills, Crawford county, Indiana, on the evening of the 23d, and, taking a

middle-aged woman and her daughter out of bed, tied them to trees and whipped them unmercifully with hickory switches. They charged the women with being unchaste. Their shrieks were unheeded. The "White Caps" then decided to ride to the house of a reputable citizen, tell him of what they had done, and order him to spread the news, as was their custom. Their consultation was overheard by three men, who procured guns and lay in ambush. When the "White Caps" appeared the men fired upon them. Three of the gang were shot, two of them, John Saunders and Fryer Gregory, it is thought fatally. Gregory is a well-known country merchant and has a family of grown children. Saunders is a saloon keeper, and is said to be a worthless fellow. The eldest woman, it is reported, will die from the whipping she received. District Attorney Fellows has recommended Governor Hill to commute the death sentence of Mrs. Cignarale to imprisonment for life. Jacob Lucey was shot and killed by George Jones, in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 27th. They had trouble about money matters. John Sommers, a saloon keeper in Chicago, was shot and fatally wounded on the evening of the 25th by John Jones, his nephew. Sommers and his wife had a disagreement and Jones sided with the woman. Kodrick Lowry, a nephew of Governor Lowry of Mississippi, on the 23d, in Jackson, beat and kicked his wife and broke a pitcher over her head. He left her for dead and fled to the swamps. A party of forty men has been making an unsuccessful search for him since. Mrs. Lowry is improving.

The Chicago police on the 26th found in Sevic's shop, the gunsmith arrested on the 25th, for alleged complicity in the plot to kill Judges Gray and Grinnell and Inspector Bondfield, a market basket containing ten pounds of dynamite. What is supposed to be a huge bomb, a piece of iron pipe three inches in diameter and sixteen inches long, was found in a barrel of apples on a train in Chicago, on the 26th. The apples had been shipped from New Albany, Indiana.

A box car loaded with shelled corn, on the Union Pacific Railroad, was thrown down an embankment near Valley, Nebraska, on the evening of the 25th, and stood on end. Six tramps, stealing a ride, were smothered to death.

George Howell, assistant cashier of the Patchogue Bank, in Patchogue, Long Island, has confessed that he is a defaulter to the amount of \$5163, which, however, is secured to the bank by a bond of \$5000, which is signed by George Carman, President of the bank. A package containing \$10,000 was stolen from a steamer en route from Portland to Astoria, in Oregon, on the evening of the 24th. The Pacific Express Company has paid the money and set detectives to find out the thief. Eight freight car thieves, seven of them colored, were arrested in Burham, Texas, on the 26th. Five of them were caught in the act of stealing from Texas Pacific cars.

The household of Daniel McCarty, in Wichita, Kansas, consisting of his wife, four daughters and a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henshaw, were poisoned on the 25th from drinking buttermilk. It is thought that Mr. McCarty, Mrs. Henshaw and one daughter will die. It is thought that the milk had been kept in a copper vessel. Near Benton, Mississippi, on the 25th, the daughter of Dolph Miles, colored, poisoned her father and three brothers. Two brothers are already dead; the third brother and the father are not expected to recover. The mother was at church and thus missed her portion of the poison.

While prayer meeting was in progress in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the evening of the 24th, Eugene Zinzis swallowed a dose of carbolic acid and died before he could be removed from the church. It is thought depression caused the act.

Just before the steamer Adam Jacobs reached Fayette City, Penna., on the evening of the 26th, Miss Catherine Greenhagh threw her three-weeks' old baby into the river. She was arrested. The child's body was not recovered. The bodies of two children, a boy and a girl, were found floating in a creek in East St. Louis on the 27th. It is thought they were both murdered. Fremont Emmons stabbed and killed Bertha Schultz, in Pawnee City, Nebraska, on the evening of the 26th, because she would not marry him. Deputy Sheriff L. S. Elmer shot and killed Miss Mattie Kerbel at Wadepoint, Dakota, on the evening of the 25th. No cause is known for his act. He was taken from jail by a mob on the evening of the 26th, and lynched. In Halifax county, near Meadsville, Virginia, on the 26th, Bruce Younger, colored, committed an assault upon Mrs. Robert Dodge, who was in a delicate condition. He was arrested, and on the evening of the 26th, was taken from jail by a party of men and hanged to a tree.

Thomas Reilly, who confessed to having knocked down and robbed Mr. Wakely, in New York, was on the 27th sent to the State Prison for 15 years and 7 months. Joseph Welch, a young ruffian who had assaulted and robbed ladies in Broad daylight, in Pittsburg, was sentenced, on the 27th, to 25 years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. One of his victims, Mrs. B. L. Wood, died on the 23d, it is believed, from the nervous shock sustained at the time she was assaulted and robbed. J. P. Johnson Howard, a negro, whose reputed wealth gained for him the title of the "Black Prince," and who has for many years past been active in politics in Brooklyn, New York, was on the 27th sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He was convicted of perjury in swearing falsely that he owned certain property in Kings county, when examined in the Supreme Court as to his qualification as a bondsman.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth of Newton, Massachusetts, who were drowned in the lake at Sunapee, New Hampshire, two weeks ago, were found on the afternoon of the 27th by a

diver. Edward Stewart, aged 27 years, fireman of the Old Dominion steamer Wyanoke, was drowned by stepping from a gang-plank at Richmond, Virginia, on the morning of the 27th. Oswin Sacks, who was injured by the explosion at the Adelphi Silk Mill, in Allentown, Penna., on the 9th inst., died on the morning of the 27th. The 16-year-old son of O. L. Pruden, Assistant Secretary to the President, was killed on the morning of the 27th on a farm in Virginia, where he was spending his vacation. In trying to climb upon a loaded wagon he fell under the wheels and was crushed to death.

A steer got fast in the frame work of an iron bridge near Etnaus, Penna., on the 27th, and was struck by the engine of an ore freight train. Eighteen cars were thrown off the track and wrecked. The bridge was badly damaged, and the track torn up for 150 yards. The loss will reach fully \$5000. No trains can pass that point for several days, and passengers will be transferred there. John Moore, a carpenter, aged 62 years, who boarded with his brother's family, in Detroit, Michigan, shot and killed his sister-in-law on the 27th. He had not been paying for his board for eighteen months past, and when asked by Mrs. Moore to pay he became enraged and shot her in the head. She died 20 minutes later. He then shot at Alice, the 15-year-old daughter of Mrs. Moore, but missed her, and then shot himself in the side. His wound is not serious.

A despatch from Brighton, 96 miles east of Buffalo, New York, says a serious break has occurred in the Three Mile Level of the Erie Canal. Several boats were broken in two and all the East boats are delayed. The break was caused by rats, which had made a large hole near the bed of the canal, through which the water found an exit. Locking was suspended west of the break and the water was drawn through the eastern locks, preventing the fields from being overflowed. The pier of the Times Lumber Company, at Baltimore, gave way on the morning of the 27th, under the weight of 2,000,000 feet of lumber piled upon it. The pier was around a pier filled with floating boards and scantlings. The damage is about \$1000.

The engine of the limited express, coming east, jumped the tracks near Canton, Ohio, on the morning of the 27th, and upset. Engineer Morgan and Fireman Butler were slightly hurt. None of the passengers were injured. The damage sustained by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company is estimated at between \$15,000 and \$20,000. While a car containing five men was ascending the plane at the Montreal Ore Company's mine, in Lehigh county, Penna., on the evening of the 28th, a break in the engine caused the car to fall down the bank. Daniel Fordenberger and John Nuss had legs broken, and Owen Griess, Joseph Wetzels and Samuel Heimback were also badly injured.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session SENATE.

In the United States Senate on the 23d, a bill for the relief of parties who paid \$2.50 per acre for United States Government lands which have since been reduced in price to \$1.25, was reported and placed on the calendar. The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was agreed to. The Fisheries treaty was taken up, and Mr. Dawes spoke in opposition to it. Mr. Stewart also argued against the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in regard to the election in Jackson, Mississippi. A message was presented from the President on the subject of the civil service, and referred. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 24th, the resolution to print 5000 additional copies of the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions on the subject of vetted pension bills was taken up, the question being on an amendment of Mr. Cockrell to print 100,000 copies of Presidential vetoes in the last and present Congress. After a discussion, in which the case of Mary Ann Doherty was pretty thoroughly ventilated by Mr. Cockrell, the resolution went over. An amendment to the Sundry Civil bill was reported, to incorporate in it a provision for the refunding of the direct tax. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was referred, for the appointment of a committee of seven, to inquire into and report upon the relations of United States and Canada, the effect on the commerce of the United States of the Canadian system of railways and canals, the number and amount of claims against Great Britain for violation of treaty obligations. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 25th, a bill was passed appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Statesville, North Carolina. The House bill for an appraisers' warehouse in New York city was discussed and went over. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments. Senate bill appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Allentown, Penna., was passed. After passing all the private pension bills on the calendar, 137 in number, a feat which was accomplished in fifty minutes, the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 26th, the House bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to the United Peorias and Miami in the Indian Territory was reported and placed on the calendar. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, with amendments. The Fisheries Treaty was discussed. The Presidential vetoes were read and referred. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 27th, the Fisheries treaty was considered in open session, and Mr. Saulsbury spoke in favor of its ratification. The Sundry Civil bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 23d, the Senate bill to protect the quarantine system of the United States was passed. District

of Columbia bills were considered. A conference report on the bill requiring the Pacific railroads to contract and operate separate telegraph lines was agreed to. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 24th, Senate bills were passed appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of an appraisers' warehouse in Chicago, and prohibiting the transmission through the mails in transparent envelopes of matter which would be prohibited if printed or written on the outside of the envelope. Senate bill relative to detail of army and navy officers to educational institutions was considered. The bill to forfeit lands in Minnesota, granted to the Hasting and Dakota Railroad Company, was reported and passed. The Senate bill to extend the laws of the United States over "No Man's Land" was reported by Mr. Hoiman, who asked its immediate consideration. Mr. Springer antagonized the measure of the Oklahoma bill, and the latter bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Pending debate the committee rose and a recess was taken. The evening session was for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Public Lands. Adjourned.

In the House on the 25th, a bill was passed establishing a United States Land Court for the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico and the State of Colorado. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Oklahoma bill, but, as nobody was prepared to speak on the bill, the committee rose, and a recess was taken. The evening session was devoted to bills reported from the Committee on War Claims.

In the House on the 26th, a joint resolution was passed providing temporarily, until September 1st, for the support of the Army. A bill to provide for the erection of post-office buildings in places where the gross receipts amount to \$3000 annually for two successive years was considered. An evening session was held for the consideration of bills from the Judiciary Committee.

In the House on the 27th, Mr. Matson asked that the order for the evening session be modified so as to admit consideration of general pension legislation, but objection was made. The Army Appropriation bill was reported back with the Senate amendments and referred to the Committee of the Whole. After passing some private bills, the House took a recess until evening, when private pension bills were considered. Adjourned.

ON FACE READING.

The Countenance is Not the Reflex of the Soul, but Too Often Only a Mask.

"Phylogomy is rather a vagary of the imagination than a science," said a prominent student of human nature the other day, "and, therefore," he continued, "I deny that the expression of a man's face is really an index of the person's soul, as it is generally conceded to be, and as the object of language is said to be the concealment of one's countenance is but the mask to conceal one's inner self."

"There is a tradition that far back in the days of which history tells us nothing there was no speech of language among men, but that men read each other's wants and wishes in their faces, and as the world was pure nothing but purity appeared in the expression of the human face. But wickedness crept in and men sought to keep from their faces the evil that was in their hearts, thus preventing the countenance from becoming the index of the soul."

"No," the speaker went on, "I have no faith whatever in phylogomy as a science, for as a science it is fanciful and wild. Take, for instance, the portraits of men who have become famous in the world of statesmanship, philosophy, science, art or letters, and search and scan their faces for traces to mark their fame, and how often you will be disappointed. The same is the case with men adepts in vice, cunning and crime. Little can be told from the external appearance of individuals as to their peculiar traits and characteristics by which they are known to their fellow-men."

"That certain habits of life affix their stamp to face or form is, no doubt, true, but the solution of that condition is not in the reflex action of the mind and soul, but for the reason that a certain set of muscles are brought habitually into play and cause a special development. Is the man necessarily all smiles and laughter that has wrinkles at the outer corners of the eyes and upward curving lines around his mouth? Yet those are the mechanical lines which would indicate a merry-hearted man, if the science of phylogomy is true. Those lines are only muscular, simply the result of habit, and may be dictated by the rankest hypocrisy."

"Naturally the brutal and ignorant classes will have coarser features and will possess brutal and animal faces, generally resulting from inherited qualities, and therefore they will do coarse and brutal things. It would be an easy matter to trace a resemblance between the faces and the crimes of such people, in whom brutality and coarseness predominate, but where will you find the lines and ear marks of brutality in the face of the handsome Wilkes Booth or the cultured and elegant Eugene Aram? Look upon the canvases bearing the portraits of the beautiful and angelic fiends that ruled the Emperors of Rome and you will see only patriarchal faces, but they brought the Empire to destruction."

"Instances of this character might be given indefinitely, but every one who has made a careful study of the subject will agree that the connection between the facial expression and the inner spiritual nature is a very difficult one to trace."

YOUNG DOCTOR (to patient)—That prescription I left last night, sir, was a mistake. It was intended for another patient. Did you have it filled? Patient—Yes, doctor. Doctor—Well, how are you feeling this morning? Patient—Much better.

QUEEN NATALIE'S TROUBLES. A Short History of the Serbian Queen's Quarrel With King Milan.

The marital troubles between King Milan and his wife, Queen Natalie, and the complications arising therefrom, threaten to involve several European nations in a rather unpleasant dispute. Owing to the fact that the Queen promptly fled to German territory, Prince Bismarck finds himself already involved, and there is a possibility that the Czar will be drawn in also. Austria, too, by virtue of her geographical interests and position, may have to take a hand in the game, which, it is easy to see, is merely a bit of political strategy, having for its object the strengthening of the various lines. Thus the love affairs of an unhappily-mated couple are made to figure again in a manner calculated to disturb ultimately the peace of Europe, the Queen's notice that she will resist all efforts to take her son from her having been followed by an order to her household to resist by force any such action by the German or Serbian officials.

The sadness of the present situation is not lessened by the fact that the marriage was purely a love affair. King Milan was only Prince of Serbia when, in the early part of 1875, while on a visit to Russia, he met and loved the beautiful Natalie, 16 years old, daughter of the Russian Colonel Kezcko. The match was a good one for the girl and there were no parental objections to the marriage, which was celebrated in October, 1875. In August of the following year a son was born, to the great delight of the Serbians, who became enthusiastically devoted to the beautiful Princess almost from the moment she entered Belgrade. At the beginning of 1877 the Prince began to neglect his wife, and soon his shameless infidelities were the talk of Belgrade and Vienna. He flouted his mistresses in the presence of his wife, and commenced a course of dissipation which have continued almost without intermission ever since. It soon became evident that the Prince was fast losing whatever hold he even had on the affections of his people. It cannot be denied that the Queen formed rival factions against her husband, but it is a plea for her that, deprived of the affections of her worthless husband, she became absorbed in her son and thought of nothing but his welfare.

In 1882 the Prince became King of Serbia, and from that moment he began to cherish dreams of an alliance with a princess of some reigning family. He did his best to place temptations in the way of his wife's honor and to goad her into some overt political action which would give him plausible pretext for divorce, but he signally failed. In 1885 the King thought to purchase cheap glory by making war on little Bulgaria, but Prince Alexander sent him back to Belgrade with a remnant of his army, as disgraced and humiliated a monarch as the world has ever seen. He then proposed to abdicate, and the Queen approved with such cheerful alacrity that the King disgustfully decided to remain on the throne. The Queen is as sharp-witted as her husband is slow and heavy, and it must be admitted that she has not accepted her lot without some violent ebullitions of temper. One illustration of her keenness is told by one who heard it. Before leaving Serbia early last year she attended a reception after Easter Mass, when it is customary for the Queen to kiss the ladies forming the court circle. Her Majesty omitted to kiss the wife of one of the foreign Ministers, and when the King called her attention to the omission she bowed gracefully and said so that every one could hear:

"I leave that agreeable duty to your Majesty."

The keenness of the words of course lay in the fact that the King had been more attentive to the wife of the Minister than to the wife of the King.

Queen Natalie has no objection now to judicial separation, but she will not consent to a divorce, and if the King acts legally he cannot obtain one, because according to the law of Serbia decrees of divorce can only be pronounced by ecclesiastical authorities. When a divorce has been petitioned for, the two contending parties must in the first place be confronted with one another, in order that an effort may be made to bring about a reconciliation. Should these efforts prove fruitless, the petitioner alleges the grounds of accusation, to which the respondent replies. Many attempts were made to patch up a truce between the couple after the Queen left Serbia by her own free will, but really on compulsion; but the King had become gradually estranged from Russia's influence, and a year ago he formally became an obedient vassal of the Austrian Empire. His Russian wife is devoted to the Czar, to whom, it is expected, she will make her final appeal.

Two Meals a Day.

In spite of what our Elizabethan forefathers said and did to the contrary, and notwithstanding the opinions of some eminent physicians of recent times, evening is the only rational time to dine. There should be two really substantial meals a day, and these should be breakfast and dinner. A solid and highly nutritious meal ought to begin the day's work, an equally solid and equally nutritious meal should end it. What is taken in the course of the working hours may be such as merely to satisfy the urgent cravings of the appetite, and to maintain in a condition of steady movement the ascending or descending course of the nerve energy.

Concluded Not to Wait.

An obliging lady customer in a certain store in Philadelphia insisted that she always traded with the proprietor and not with mere clerks. "But the proprietor is not in," said the clerk. "Oh, well," was the reply, "I'll sit right down and wait for him." She waited, and as the half hours sped she grew impatient. "When will he be back?" she said, loftily. "In about four weeks, madam," was the reply. "He is now on a business trip to Montana." She traded with the clerks.