

Protestant deliverer to England. Luxembourg is an independent state. exercised its sovereign nower in fix-

Luxembourg has engaged the anxious attention of the diplomats of Europe because the great military road for in-vading armies from Germany or France lies through it. The great powers demantled its fortress and made the state neutral. If they foresaw the Franco-German war, they did not foresee its result. France and Germany are, each of them, more than armed camps. They either country are fortresses. Where faces the other the fortifications are strongest. The easiest means of ap-proach, the clear way for invasion, lies through dismantled Luxembourg, and under-manned Belgium. When war breaks out small heed will be given to treaties of neutrality. Germany fears French intrigue in Belgium, dreads French sympathy in Luxembourg, Al the influence of Germany was used to prevent the settlement of the succession to the grand ducal throne on the young princess, and the consequent reploiters. gency of her mother, the Portuguese princess, whom no tie binds to the em-The regency must last for years, for there is no hope of the grand duke's recovery, and his heiress is but fourteen years old. Germany's efforts to uphold the famiy pact of the house of Nassau were desperate. No prince lives who can claim to be the heir male of that great nouse. None came forward to claim its succession save a pretender of low rank and tarnished ancestry; a certain Count of Merenberg. His descent has its romance, of the vulgar kind.

waged by the Misses Colenso-two sisters-is carried on without visible signs of outward warfare; and yet it is a struggle as daring, as strenuous, and as

their own. The gardens are a poem.

also apparently flown. Where were auntie's jeweled opera glasses which were on the dressing-table in her room as the visitor was being shown the apartment? Where was the diamond full of rare trees and shrubs, the hat pin that had been last seen stick most picturesque nooks and corners, ing in the pin-cushion?

ing the succession to its grand ducal throne on the princess. Doing so it overrode the family pact of Nassau and braved the anger of the mighty empire which towers over it. The state did not select its present rulers of itself, but it accepted them, and is determined to uphold them. For centuries Luxembourg was one of the Belgian states. The interference of the great powers severed it from Belgium, Fate, juggling with the family pact of the house of Nassau, gave it for its own a royal family burdened with no greater crown. To preserve that family its pact must go.

Stadtholder to Holland, and its great

SOME HISTORY.

The family pact of Nassau was made In 1783 to undo the injustice done 528 years before by Henry the Rich of Nassau when, dying, he divided his territories between his two sons. The princes flescended from these sons, the hereditary Stadtholder of the- Netherlands and the Duke of Nassau, thought little of equitable division in -1783. They thought much about the glory of their name. To sustain it they disinherited their daughters and vested all that Orange and Nassau held in the heirs male of their race.

Twelve years after the pact was made it became inoperative, for the great heritage was done, the triumph of the French revolution was commenced, the Stadtholder was a refugee In England. In 1815 the chief of the house of Orange-Nassau returned to Holland. The congress of Vienna placed him on the throne of the new-made kingdom of the Netherlands formed by the union of Holland and the Belgian provinces. These provinces cut themselves free from Holland in 1830, and Belgium was erected into a kingdom, The Belgians were determined to be free. It was impossible to place them under a yoke, but the powers intervened, and moulded Belgium into the shape which they thought most useful for their ends. After nine years passed in negotiations they insisted on Luxembourg being separated from Belgium, and on its great fortress being dismantled. They declared it a neutral country, and placed it under the rule of the king of the Netherlands. not as a Dutch province, but as a separate state governed by the king as grand duke. The houses of Nassau had again territories to dispose of. At once the family pact was dragged into the light

The Netherlands disregarded the pact. When Wilhelm III. last prince Orange-Nassau, died, his daugh daughter Queen Wilhelmina, succeeded to his throne. In Luxembourg, when Wilhelm died, the existence of the pact gave cause for rejoicing, for its observance entailed severance from the Dutch ruler. The new sovereign of Luxem bourg was Adolf, Duke of Nassau. Had the pact worked as those who framed it intended, Duke Adolf would have DAUGHTER OF A POET.

The mother of the pretender to the name, the honors and the riches of

frame, the honors and the riches of Grange-Nassau, was a daughter of the Russian poet Pouchkine. Her hus-band was a Russian officer named Doubelt. She deserted her husband and fied to Paris with Prince Nicholas of Nassau, brother of the Grand Duke Adolf, Prince Nicholas went through a form of marriage with her, but there had been no diof marriage vorce from her husband, and the in-validity of the marriage was admit-ted. Later, in 1868 at Dover, another narriage, or form of marriage, took place between the pair, and after this, a title was obtained from Prince Waldeck for this lady, that of Count-ess of Merenberg, Prince Nicholas formally renounced for the countess and his children by her, all claim to the name and arms of Nassau. In spite of the renunciation and in spite of the fact that no proof

ever been forthcoming mother's divorce from her Russian husband, the Count of Merenberg sought noisily to establish himself as neir in Luxembourg. There the peostand firm by their princesses defying the great power behind the puppet. But the pretender is not de-feated yet. The territories of Nassau were incorporated with Prussia in were incorporated with Prussia in 1886, but Nassau remains a German title, and great part of the family possesions of the house of Luxem-bourg are situated in the German empire. Therefore, the pretender has carried bis claim to the German carried his claim to the German courts. His pleadings have been heard, and the court's decision is imminent. Lately the Count of Merenberg offered to come to terms with Luxembourg.

to come to terms with Luxembourg. If he was recognized as Prince of Orange-Nassau- Luxembourg, and granted a large annuity for himself and his descendants, he would fore-go the rest. The grand duchess spurned his offer. She, bravely sup-ported by her poor quarter of a mil-lion subjects, is struggling against a great empire to uphold her daughter's right Sneedliv. Luxembourg must right. Speedly, Luxembourg must make a great allance for its little princess. Else in her place Germany will be found, started on the road to France, approaching close to Ant-

engagement iventurous as any r Embarked on a quixotic attempt to rescue the native chief Dinizulu, from the coils of British diplomacy, they have spent almost every cent they had in the world. For the last five years the eldest sister-Harriet-has been the guide, philosopher and friend of the native chief; even going to St. Helena and staying there near him while he waited in prison until her efforts got him out: only to be tried and re-convicted another count. The devotion of t Colenso sisters to the cause of the black hief has won the respect of even their inveterate enemies, the English foreign office wire-pullers who wish to turn land of Dinizulu over to white ex-In many quarters of the globe the

fight waged by the Colenso sisters evoked the sympathy of thousands of cople who have not even stopped to consider the actual merits of Dinizulu's ause. Many influential English people. including Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Northbourne and Lady Schwann, have ecently taken up the cudgels on be half of the brave women; and in London an organization has recently been formed to raise funds to restore to them some of the actual money they

have spent in defending Dinizulu at his recent trial for alleged high treason. As a matter of fact, the only charge of which the black chief has been found guilty is harboring a few wretched natives fleeing from British rifles in a faked up rebellion deliberately planned for the purpose of breaking down the influence of Dinizulu among the na-tives. The entire movement against Dinizulu is but an attempt on the part of the British to land-grab the coun

tries belonging to the Zulu nation. FATHER A FAMOUS BISHOP. No white people in the whole of South Africa have greater knowledge and experience of the Natal natives than the two sisters. They are the daughters of the famous Bishop lenso, first and last bishop of Natal, who devoted his life to studying the needs and ministering to the spiritual wants of the black men

Behind the whole Dinizulu prosecu tion, or rather, persecution, stands the fact that British colonists have always of his been jealous of his power and influence and have adopted every subterfuge to rid themselves of the chief and to destroy his power. He has been twice tried for high treason; the first time when but a mere youth; and, lastly, for sheltering refugees during the called Zulu rebellion. In the earlier prosecution of Dinizulu the British magistrates had things all their owr way. Dinizulu was for a long time unrepresented; and, after his first conviction, was sent into exile in St. IIeena. It was then that Harriet Colenso began to take an active interest in his case. Without at first employing legal counsel, she went into all the papers and convinced herself that all Dinizulu's so-called crimes were trumpedup charges for the express purpose of getting him out of Natal, where the naives look up to him as their great chief and the direct descendant of the famous Cetewayo.

AS A STUMBLING BLOCK.

Dinizulu's influence in the country has always been a stumbling block to British land grabbing; and it has to compare the first the libbeen essential to remove him from the scene of his activities. After his lib-eration from St. Helena, Miss Colenso undertook his defense against the JOHN DE COURCY MCDONNELL, undertook his defense against the chief. She won for Dinizulu a com-

Natal in order to give the black chief the proper status before the white tribunal. In this supreme effort, she spent practically all she had in the world—the sum of \$15,-000; but successfully demonstrated that the long list of alleged heinous crimes with which the chief was charged narrowed down to one of simply giving shelter and food for a few days to the wife and children of Bambata, a disaffected native of Bambata, a disaffected native chief. It was amply proved in Dini-zulu's favor that he took no part whatever in any armed rebellion against the British, and that he did him. not even countenance the action other native chiefs who wished id themselves of British oppression. And yet, on the mere charge of sheltering the women of a chief, he rid themselves has been convicted of high treason against the English king; and con-demned to four and one-half years of penal servitude, with the loss of his official position in Natal among his own people. It is difficult to believe that th It is difficult to believe that the English could punish Dinizulu in this manner without cause; but even the judge's summing up in his condem-nation proves the flimsy nature of the entire processition the entire prosecution.

HIGH TREASON.

The President of the Court, Sir Villiam Smith, in condemning th, in condemning high treason, said, William Smith, Dinizulu for high among other things:

"It can be said for you with re-gard to the one offense (that is, giv-ing food and shelfer to refugees) that you gave no direct encouragement to these men-Mangati and Bambatain continuing their rebellion, and, in my opinion, at no time did you at-tempt to take part in the rebellion; but neonla wurdt understand the rebellion; but people must understand that they cannot touch pitch, without being de filed, and that they cannot offer as-sistance to the king's enemies and claim to be loyal."

innocent of all the charges brought against him, and fully seeing through the plan of the British government ultimately to annex Zulu-land, Miss Colenso left no stone unturned to block the game played by the Colonial authorities who represent England in Zulu-land. When Dinizulu was brought up for trial at Pietermar-itzburg in 1907, it was thought that the government would have a walk-over and convict Dinizulu simply out of the mouths of his own witne Efforts were made to prevent Miss Colenso from helping him; but, over-coming all difficulties, she showed up at the last moment, and succeeded in confounding the witnesses of the oppositin. In trying to get to Dinizulu on this occasion, she was repreter. used passes through various parts of the country and martial law was

the country and martial law was proclaimed in order to hamper her movements. In addition to these offi-cial barriers, physical difficulties had to be overcome, for in one place a great river had overflowed its banks and so much delayed her progress that Miss Colenso thought the case would be called before Dinizulu could would be called before Dinizuli cound be properly represented. However, she managed to ford the river, and ap-peared in court on the day of the opening of the trial wearing her traveling-stained costume and huge rubber boots. Though utterly fatigued and worn out-she produced docuand worn out, she produced docu-ments in court which brought about a stay of proceedings until she could procure adequate legal representation, On this occasion, her costs amounted to more than \$700, but she willingly advanced it for the cause of the black

and, by her ceaseless efforts, she has managed to obtain information of a peculiar character that she employed to the advantage of the prisoner whose welfare she has had at heart She spent days near the prison of Dinizulu himself; and, when permitted by the prison authorities, taught him sufficient English for him to understand the nature of the charges brought against Government officials at first denied Miss Colenso all access to her protege. After she had taken legal measures to compel them to permit Dini zulu, to see his own lawyer, a regulawas passed that no interview either with his legal counsel or Mis Colenso was to last for more than 20 minutes at a time. As the English lawyer who represented Dinizulu could not speak the native language, every word had to be translated by Miss Colenso, and every question put through her interpretation. This process was extremely slow, and the 20 minutes often slipped by without the chief having been able to make the necessary points needful for his proper defense. The government thought that by fol-

lowing such tactics they would ulti-mately drive Miss Colenso and her party of sympathizers to despair. this was far from being the case. Miss Colenso was only further stimulated to action by this unfair treatment. As a matter of fact, her hands were actually strengthened, for she thus obtained ample evidence to prove that the whole method of conducting Dinizulu's trial was an unfair one. The first legal counsel brought out from England became so annoyed and impatient over the constant and vexatious delays that he finally threw up his brief in dis guest. Not being permitted to take evidence on behalf of his client, he returned to England; but only to make damaging statements which threw more light on the star-chamber proceedings brought against the chieftain His vigorous protests against the entire procedure so alarmed the officials that they finally permitted Miss Colen-so and his legal adviser to have full access to Dinizulu. Another English barrister came out to Natal; and he was allowed to see Dinizulu. In the interval, while waiting for the lawy and during the delays in the trial-Dinizulu being kept in prison 15 months awaiting trial-Miss Colenso managed to teach him English. The ch f proved imself so apt a pupil that when the second lawyer came out he was able to speak with his client in English and o take his evidence without an inter-

MARTIAL LAW IN FORCE.

When the trial came off. Dinizulu vas deprived of every advantage; and was only allowed such concessions as his lawyer and Miss Colenso were able to fight for. In the courtroom, Dinizulu was not permitted to sit facing his counsel and was so placed that he could not see Miss Colenso while giv-ing his evidence. During the whole period of Dinizulu's incarceration, mar-tial law had been proclaimed in Zululand in order to prevent Miss Colenso and her legal adviser from summoning witnesses on his behalf. On the other hand, the same application of martial law in the country permitted govern nent officials to resort to all sorts of harsh measures in order to manufac ture evidence against the prisoner. Na tives were rounded up into compound and put through a species of "third degree." Evidence was obtained by

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quaint summer houses and "Ameri-can bowers," all of which have been added to it during their tenancy, Lady Cheylesmore, who is a sister of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, is quite heart-broken that she has to leave Hugenden and she says that "life is not worth living without it." The house is full of souvenirs of the

Nevertheless they went on spend-

ing money on the place as if it were

great statesman, a great many of which, however, belong to Lady Cheylesmore who some years ago commissioned several dealers to search for them, She has a complete set of first editions of Benjamin Disraell's works, several of his autograph letters, his writing table and a quaint ring said to be the one a quaint ring said to be the which 'Dizzy' gave to the Lady Beaconsfield when they engaged. Now that Hugenden to the future they we len Manor passes out of Lady Cheylesmore's

hands these souvenirs lose much of their interest.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Alfred Vanderbilt is reputed to be a member of a great syndicate which has been trying to buy up important spots in London. Again and again the spots in London. Again and again the past and the present Dukes of Devon-shire have been offered fabulous sums for the magnificent site of Devon-shire House. Every square inch of this ground is worth its weight in gold There are immense gardens be hind that have been cultivated by the Cavendishes since this part of London part of Londo was a farm-yard. This property is said to be worth \$2,500,000 for build-

The present Duke of Devonshire 's far prouder of his town house than his late uncle and those who know him say he would not part with th place for any money. Although the new duke has a great many expenses which his relatives had not-notably the keep of his very expensive and charming aunt by marriage, Louis Duchess of Devonshire—he is still a very wealthy man. He and the duchess do practically no entertaining, have do practically no entertaining, have a meager staff of servants, and since they came into the title and estates, are said to be saving four fifths of their income.

A syndicate is also supposed to have approached the Duchess of Marl-borough with a view to buying Sun-derland house. This is probably be-cause the duchess was not there for more than six weeks last year, her time being spent on the continent and in the country owing to the ill in the country owing to the ill-health of her second little boy, Ivor Spencer Churchill, The duchess been indignant at the idea that would think of parting with her town house. Nevertheless. it looks sadly neglected and there is an idea that she will be there very little this season.

STRANGER PROVES A THIEF.

Staying here just now are two very pretty American girls who will be pre sented at one of the next courts, but they have been robbed of much of the anticipation of their fun by an experince which happened to them this week Judging by what is said, the fair pair made themselves conspicuous on the boat on which they crossed owing to the free and easy way in wolch they oultivated the society of any man who addressed them. Altogether, their general "goings on" furnished plenty of gossip even for those who were not Both girls had chaperones-'cats." save the mark!-but they were so busy with their own "affairs" and playing cards that their charges did precisely what they liked. At Southampton the girls exchanged cards with all and sundry and invited everyone to call on them at their hotel

There was no mistaking who the thief was. The next thing was how was the affair to be explained to the girls' rela-tives? They decided that there was no help for the matter but to tell the truth. and they told it with tear-stained eyes. Their elders agreed that the wisest

and no end of gossip. The "buds" say and no end of gossip. The "buds" say they have had a lesson they are not likely to forget. They add that when they are crossing the Atlantic on their way home they will not be in such a hurry to chum up with every Tom, Dick and Harry as they were on their way to London

PEERESS TURNS ORATOR.

Lady Suffolk is the latest American peeress to join the ranks of orators. For a long time past she, like many women in her set, has been in dustriously practising the art of public speaking. She has had a professor of elocution to reside at her country seat and he gave her lessons in the art of captivating an audience. From all ac-counts the countess has proved a most apt pupil and has been well rewarded for her work. She has a particularly pleasant voice which carries well. The other day when she opened an exhibi-tion of arts and crafts at Swindon she ompletely carried away her audience who, I am told, said she made them spend money like water. It appears the professor who helped

Lady Suffolk with her elocution her if she wanted to be a really first rate speaker, she must have "no accent.

"If you mean that I shall have to get rid of my Chicago pronunciation," she replied, "well, then, I can do without being a first rate speaker. I pre-fer my individuality to anything else I possess and I am going to keep my Chicago accent as long as ever I live." So far Lady Suffolk has shown no desire to shine as a London hostes Politics, however, is now interesting her considerably and the story goes that she is anxious to shine amo legislators. People who know her say she is cut out for a political hostess far more so than her sister, the late Lady Curzon, who did so much to help the career of her husband.

LADY MARY.

COMPRESSED AIR CANNON.

Apparatus Devised to Throw Life Lines to Stranded Vessels.

An English inventor has devised th air cannon as an apparatus fo throwing a life line from the from shore to stranded vessels or stranded vessels to the shore. or fro Th cannon is five feet in length and has thrown the line 2,700 feet, or a little over half a mile, in experimental tests. A crank attachment is used to compress the air in the chamber of th gun. When the required pressure is shown by the gauge the compressed air is unloosed. The line is coiled in a receptacle of the gun carriage just under the gun.

The line throwing appliance committee of the English board of trade, which is the body of that country hav-ing supervision of such matters, has shown great interest in the invention. The discharging force, being compress-ed air, enables the gun to be operated in the closest proximity to the most combustible cargo of a vessel without ear of trouble.