

his remarks said, "This girl's father is my friend." Whereupon off rushed newspaper correspondents to the telegraphs and telephones to let the world know that the Emperor had said that the Prince of Montenegro was his friend. This, of course, implied that somebody was his enemy, and the radicals claim that means Bismarck, who, by the way, is too successful in life not to have lots of enemies. The Russian Minister Tolstoi at length found it well to explain that the Emperor of Russia only meant that the Prince of Montenegro was an amiable, and possibly might be a useful man, although ruling over a lot of the biggest blackguards in all creation.

By the way, a well authenticated story is going the rounds of the papers here, which shows what an accident, as the world says, history is after all. In 1841, Otto von Bismarck visited the little watering place of Mitterbad and became fascinated with Josefa Holzner, the daughter of his host. Their affection was mutual and for a time the lovers artfully contrived to deceive the eyes and ears of the stern old parent. When at length the parental consent was asked Bismarck was not a little surprised to receive an emphatic No. Papa Holzner had no idea of giving his daughter to him. Bismarck left the next morning—to plunge into the cares of public life—and Josefa a few years later became the wife of a subaltern officer at Salsberg.

The publication of the will of the late John Bright has caused public attention to be directed to the subject of plural marriage in a singular manner. Mr. Bright's will was written by himself and bears date of February 29, 1889. In one clause he says: "I desire to be buried in the little graveyard attached to the Friends' meeting-house at Rochdale, by the side of my dear wives—of her who was the light and joy of my home from 1839 to 1841, and by the side of her who was my solace from 1847 to 1870, and whose removal cast a gloom over the last years of my life." These words of Mr. Bright's have awakened quite a lively discussion among the Friends, relative to the condition of the deceased and those who bore the relation of wife to him, and notices of this have been made in several of the European papers. This discussion has brought out in bold relief the want of information of Bible teachings on this subject among many who are deemed well posted on almost any other subject. One editor admits that if the advocates of monogamy have no better arguments, or no better quotations from the Scriptures than those they have advanced, they had better have kept still.

J. H. WARD.

EUROPE, June 15th, 1889.

IN ENGLAND.

It is Whit Monday, a gala day in England, and the people here are all dressed in holiday attire, and can be seen flocking to the many pleas-

ant seaside resorts, which are so common on this island. It is almost impossible to pass through the streets, as they are so crowded by the "folk fine of the country." The railway companies are all running cheap excursion trains to the various cities, and the people are taking advantage of them and crowding the towns. Sunderland sands are alive with pleasure-seekers, Roker receiving the most attention. Whit Sunday is usually commemorated in the Episcopal Church, special services being held on the occasion as a rule, and if I am correctly informed it is in commemoration of the day of Pentecost, when the Holy Ghost was given to the Apostles in a marvelous manner, after the ascension of Christ.

Possibly there is nothing in England that will make a missionary think of home so much as a holiday. He then sees the people, in gay attire enjoy the passing hours at the sea-shore, in donkey-riding or on the "switchback," dancing, swimming, listening to the music and sailing on the "placid waters of the sea," and he thinks of Salt Lake, its buoyant waters, and the happy time he has spent there, and for which place he has grown fonder through absence. All the departments of trade today have ceased their operations. Even Parliament has suspended its duties for a while, and the "grand old man" is "making hay while the sun shines."

This year has been an eventful one in political matters. The Irish cause has been gaining ground through Parnell's recent victory over the *Times*; and now the great champion, Wm. Ewart Gladstone, is taking a tour through the strongholds of the unionists, in order to ventilate the all-important question of the day. Success to his noble efforts! He is now eighty years of age, but full of fire, and on the 8th inst., in one of his speeches, he said "that he intended, with the help of the Almighty, to remain yet awhile in the struggle in which they were engaged." He feels that he is fighting a winning battle.

With the struggle that still continues in political circles, between Tories and liberals, unionists and radicals, the contest between capital and labor does not lag behind. A large number of strikes are going on at the present time, and the prospects are that there will be more. It is sad to see the want of confidence between man and man in this country, and it is becoming worse daily. The sailors at many of the ports are on strike; at several places the seamen have been holding demonstrations, the dock laborers joining in the procession. At Belfast, Ireland, trade on the river has been temporarily suspended, owing to 700 dock hands having joined the sailors in the strike. Three thousand laborers on the Clyde have also struck, and they demand a half-penny an hour advance. At Leith about 700 men employed at the docks have refused to return to work until the demands of the seamen have been acceded to.

At Cardiff the tramway men are

on strike for a reduction of hours from 15 to 12. An attempt to run the cars was defeated by the strikers, who unhitched the horses. The bricklayers of Newcastle gave their employers six days' notice of a demand for an increase of wages, and the demand not being acceded to, they have come out on strike.

The strike of the millers' operatives, under the auspices of the National Operative Millers' Association, commenced today for a reduction in the working hours to an average of nine a day.

The notice for an advance of wages in the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire rivet trade expired on the 8th inst. The men demand an advance of 10 per cent. and contend that they are entitled to it on the ground of improved trade and the increased cost of fuel. The operatives threaten to strike if their application is not conceded.

The miners of Northumberland have been holding large open-air meetings recently, and openly discussed the present healthy condition of the coal trade. The following significant resolution was passed at a large meeting today: "That this meeting views with very great satisfaction the present almost unprecedented prosperity in the coal trade generally, and that especially in Northumberland; and we therefore consider the demands of our leaders for a 10 per cent. advance in wages as absolutely just and reasonable, and are prepared to enforce the same, even if this involves the bringing of our gear to bank at the end of this month."

The Durham miners are agitating for a 20 per cent. advance and the abolition of the sliding scale. That the English miners have the sympathy of the Scotch is apparent from a resolution adopted at a conference of the Scotch miners held in Glasgow, expressing their determination to co-operate with the English miners in whatever action they might be prepared to take in the future. Newcastle is shortly to be favored by a visit from the Shah of Persia, who is about to take a tour through England and Scotland, and then to the Paris exhibition. The agitation over cremation in Middlesbrough has subsided. The people became so enraged at the city fathers for their proposed measure, that they were compelled to withdraw the resolution. There will be no crematorium in Middlesbrough for some time.

England is fast leaving the old beaten tracks of its progenitors. Sunday amusements are in strong demand. Bands in the public parks on the Sabbath day are becoming popular. The opening of museums is also recommended. The churches will soon have nothing to do. What with the public houses open, the cheap excursions on the railways and on the steamboats, the bands in the public parks, and the open museums, the sacred places will speedily become deserted. Political and socialistic meetings are very common in the large towns, and they have better audiences than the preachers of things heavenly.

J. H.