

silling postcards with pictures on them of the infant shown in its nurse's arms in that same plague. Dispatch could not have been more happily joined to mulligent anticipation.

QUEEN LOVES QUIETUDE.

The wife of the Belgian heir loves mess, but she does not resent the watch which the people keep on her nost intimate affairs. There is no such thing as prying where a princess in fit direct line of a throne is concerned, ind there here here here is an and thrones have been lost and counthe plunged into war before now be-cause events were surrounded with privacy, when state custom and pol-ev cidained there should be none. Staircraft, however, had little to say to the rublic interest in the newest royal birth; the two sons already born to the baby's parents rendered the com-far of a third child a marter of small political importance: it was the popu-ar affection for the baby's mother with made the coming of the little littless such a great event.

THE PEOPLE'S IDOL.

The baby's mother has long ago won brail into the hearts of the women of bigum by her gentle womanliness, by We in days to come will be known We in days to come will be known new motherliness, but which has not returne to be so called because some-ion is small youthful personality suissher appear in the light of a very had mervelously unselfish, and deeply returned u. sister, a young sister whose widem and sagacity causes her to take had fil a place fitting for oue older where and sagacity causes her to take and fill a place fitting for one older that how eff, rather than in that of on sugar royal mother. All the women of the peorer classes know that Prin-cess Elizabeth, as they call her-using her own name, which to them seems more personal than her official title-listhe daughter of a great doctor. They believe, not uninstituably that with her believe, not unjustifiably, that with her father's kindliness, she has inherited Fine of her father's learned magic, and they accept, with her help, her advice in recondite matter an recondite matters regarding infants' tare, but all the time, even when they laten with awe to her instructions, here is a set of the set of there is found something of a protect-ing spirit mixed with their affection. There do not call her so, but they fig-is her to themselves in their minds as their fittle princess; the kind and wise patheric fittle princess whom they so motherly little princess whom they so are to think of with a little baby It of her own in addition to her two

CHRISTENING OF BABY.

Now the desire of princess and peo-It is gratified, and the royal household as settled down again to its custo-tay routine. Before that was possi-th, there had of course to be a great thing pother over the christening of the baby. Ministers of state had to be altendant on its birth (nominally rith sight and call, but only nom-hally in these days) and special train as of other ministers had to come for the registration of the event. For that registration itself, difficulties had to be coped with which kept the oficials at Ostend, great and small, wake and troubled for a full week be-forehand, while the newsmapers chroni-cies their perplexity. Every baby's birth must be registered in a book of the commune. All men, even when babys are equal before the aven with

The commune. All men, even when bables, are equal before the eyes of the Belgian law, and this baby had to be registered in the same book as the oth-f bables of the commune, in its proper place among the others, properly de-kerbed as a "baby of the feminine sex," and with the proper many and descripand with the proper name and descrip-the of its father added, he signing the record as witness of its correctness.

WAS NO DIFFICULTY.

About the signing there was no diffthat they sign their Christian names bone as though, even among royalties



ARE FINE YOUNGSTERS.

They are fine children, these little Beigian royalties, and they also are dear to the Beigian people. The Bei-gians are a loyal people, but their loy-alty was not made for show; they neither bow themselves double when they speak to a royal personage, or stop and yell when they see one in the street. It would, indeed, be particularly irksome for them if they had any such customs, for the royal personages of this small country love to fre-quent places crowded by people, and to come and go as others do. The Bel-gians pride themselves on this unfet-tered movement, and while the people of other kingdoms make a great of flourishing their hats and han point dkerof flourishing their hats and handker-chiefs at kings and princes (obliging kings and princes to an almost per-petual hat lifting, in return, whenever they set foot out of doors) the Belgians pride themselves on "respecting the incognito" of their royalties. Theirs is, in reality, far the more courteous and kindly proceeding, and one conse-quence of it is that the Princess Al-bert and her little toddlers can and do take their walks abroad in the simplest

bert and her little toddlers can and do take their walks abroad in the simplest manner, enjoying the lovely parks and avenues of Brussels, and the broad sands of Ostend with untroubled free-dom. The courtesy of the people goes farther, indeed, for while there is no apparent edging away in contrast to other countries, there is not the least crowding about the spot where the roy-al children play. al children play.

"OUR PRINCES."

I do not think it is the glamor which I do not think it is the glamor which surrounds royalty as much as the real affection, the sense that the little boys are "our princes" which makes everyone look with pritcular kindliness on the gambols of the little princes, and which brings a smile to every face which looks on them. There are none in Belgium who refuse that smile, and, truly, it is merited, for the two little princes of the Belgian house, are open, bonny children. They have already bonny children. They have already learned the lesson, which has sunk deep into their parents' minds, that it is the into their parents' minds, that it is the duty of princes to content and please the people, and they are already con-siderate for all they come in contact with, and eager to please. Their moth-er is a great patroness of children's hol-iday homes by the sea, and all such institutions, and the little princes are constantly brought into contact with



Violence-Regular "Assassination Bureaus."

on "business." The master comes and is startled by having a revolver placed against his head with the request to

Special Correspondence. late the prevailing distress in Russia and the fact that

the revolutionary parties all employ ruffians to perform deeds of violence have increased to an alarming extent the league of thugs and terrorists that has become known far and wide as the "Black Hundred." No one is safe from its members, and their success recently has become almost phenomenal,

Not only are these wretches employed by the Russian authorities in different localities to begin the Jewish massa-cres, which from time to time horrify the civilized world, but they also break into private houses and under the name

of some political party loot the rooms of any valuables and money they may find there. These attacks generally find there. These attacks generally happen in broad daylight, as shooting is then an easier matter, and if the police should by any chance interfere the large open gateways of the houses make escape almost a certainty, where-as the "Brami," as these gateways are called, are closed at 10 o'clock at night. The news columns of the Russian pa-ners are full of such attacks of which

give up the keys of his safe. If he protests or struggles to free himself he is promptly shot: if he comes into their presence with a revolver in his hand he is shot at before he gets up to them for one of the characteristics of the Black Hundred is that they never hest tate about taking human life, be it man's, woman's or child's. Their vic-tims, on the contrary, hesitate; thus the advantage of the bandit over the ordinary citizen. HOW DEEDS ARE DONE.

force. The victims in such cases think themselves lucky if they do not get a knife run into their bodies into bargain, as the younger members of the Hundred are fond of practising with stilettoes in this way. In fact, there is now a tendency to substitute the knife

ANOTHER METHOD.

Another habit of these ruffians is to

to up to a man or woman in the street,

represent themselves as artisans out of work, ask for money, and when it is refused take purse and watch by

of the crime escapes scot free. Banks are closely watched inside as

The "Black Hundred" lately have turned their attention to the people who send money to the banks. A couple for the revolver in street attacks, as no noise is made and the victim does not feel the cut at first: thus the assailof men will enter the courtyard of a house in which some large office or shop is situated, chat with the house ant is given time to escape. Another favorite way of killing a man in the street is for the assassin to catch hold guardian or the servants, treat them to some vodka, and learn when the of the first woman who falls in his way, link his right arm through her left and fire at his victim. The woman, who has not had time to realize what has money is taken and by whom. The person to whom the task is intrusted is happened, runs off screaming or falls; a crowd collects round her and the assassin's victim, while the perpetrator then closely watched, and on going into the street he is followed. If he happens to have the money with him the sus-picion that he is being shadowed may cross his mind, but he has no other The news columns of the Russian pa-pers are full of such attacks, of which twenty, thirty and sometimes even for-ty and fifty take place daily in the large towns. So confident have these bands of rufflans grown, so rarely are any of them arrested, that they literally hold the large centers under their rule. No-body tries to resist them, nobody re-fuses to open the door when they ring, for they have cast the worst spell of all over the quiet clitzens of Russia– the spell of terror. Sometimes two of the "Black Hun-dred" manage to terrorize a whole house. They go up to the front door,



for most people prefer to give him a wide berth when they see him running, for fear he should fire off a re-

MAY BE "ENGAGED."

MAY BE "ENGAGED." But the Black Hundred does not stop here; it can be "engaged," as it were, for acts of revenge. In some of the large towns in Russia there are offices in which one can, by paying various sums, according to the difficulty of the deed, hire men to kill or injure any person he may name. It is in fact only necessary to enter any of the pot-houses in the lower quarters of the towns to find an unlimited number of ruffians, armed with knives or revolv-ers, and ready for any deed of violence for a fixed sum of money or a share of the booty. ring the bell and ask to see the master on "business." The master comes and is startled by having a revolver placed against his head with the request to the Black Hundred.

the booty. Suppose a man does not pay his rent for a year or two and his landlord threatens to evict him, he will if he is threatens to evict him, he will if he is unscrupulous, engage five or six ruf-fians to go to the landlord with revol-vers cocked and make him promise not to send his troublesome tenant away. This kind of terrorism is now practised to such an extent, especially in the Polish towns, that the landlord is lucky indeed who gets even a small in the Polish towns, that the landlord is lucky indeed who gets even a small part of his rents or can evict a ten-ant without having his property dam-aged. The scenes which have been and still are being enacted in Warsaw alone under such circumstances appear inunder such circumstances appear in creadible to those who have not see not seen them. These scenes are not confined to the slums of the town, for perhaps the most daring act of rovenge perpetrated during the current year took place in the best street in Warsaw, and in a good restaurant.

TERRORIZING TACTICS.

The keeper of this place had not paid any rent since he came into the house. At the end of a year and a half the landlord determined to have his fur-At the end of a year and a half the landlord determined to have his fur-niture seized, and called in the balliffs for the purpose. The tenant wrote sev-eral threatening letters, of which, how-ever, the landlord took no notice. Be-fore the date fixed for the sale of his tenant's effects he was obliged to go abroad, but left the case in charge of a young lawyer who had his power of attorney. When the day arrived a band attorney. When the day arrived a band of rufflans called upon the lawyer, telling him that he would be shot if the sale took place; the bailin was also threatened, and both gave in, satisfying themselves with getting an evic-tion order out against the restaurant

The evening had begun to close i before the order was forthcoming, and the tenant spent the day in threatening the lawyer and the bailiff. When the rant to shut up the premises and turn out the tenant. Both had revolvers put to their heads as soon as they reach-ed the threshold, for the restaurant ed the threshold, for the restaurant was crowded with ruffians who had been brought there to torrify them. The lawyer made his escape, however, and the bailiff also, althout the latter

and the bailiff also, althouh the latter stayed till a policeman and some sol-diers arrived. But the policeman gave the keys of the restaurant back to the tenant and went away. Being now master of the situation, the tenant, after treating his rufflans to unlimited supplies of vodka, began to take away his furniture, regardless of the fact that it had heen scaled by the bailiff. Crowds of riff-raff had now collected, and, spurred on by the promthe bailiff. Crowds of riff-raff had how collected, and, spurred on by the prom-ise of more drink, took the furniture into vans, which they requisitioned by terror from a neighboring furniture re-mover. When this was done they be-gan to destroy the premises, led by the restaurant keeper, who told them to ruin the man who had sucked the blood

(Continued on page eighteen.)

marry nim to some friend or another, and at one time it was thought she had inveigled him into proposing to a duke's daughter. She tried him with girls in their teens, mature spinsters and charming dowagers, but nothing availed, his countrywoman, Mrs. Stew-art, having won his heart.

MIRROR OF FASHION.

Miss Aimee Netter is carrying all before her at Baden-Baden. She is the mirror of fashion, the most beautifully dressed girl in the place. Her sayings are quoted, her gowns copied, and her photographs are in every window. Her vogue is complete and quite unique for a young girl, for in these days it is generally the young married women or the mature spinster who has it her own way and becomes the fashion.

EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

Of course, Miss Netter's case is an exceptional one. Long before her ar-rival at Baden-Baden news of her sucpreceded her. At the latter, the king of the Belgians gave brilliant festivities in her honor. He used to call her a "pocket Venus" and openly gave it as his opinion that she was "irresistible." All this, however, never turned the head of the beautiful American, on the contrary it seemed to show her her power and she soon realized that she was in a position to snub the frisky monarch, which she did when his at-tentions became boring. "Thinks he is going to flirt with me because he is a king-no fear." she said. The snubs king-no fear," she said. The snubs she administered to King Leopold only made her the more bewitching in his estimation. This slip of a girl was one of the very first women who had dared to keep him at arm's length. He was in turn enraged and amused. Once when he came to take her for a motor drive she sent down to ask if he wished Princess Ourossoff (who chaperons her so much) also to come, Leopold re-plied that he was sorry, but there was not room for the princess. "Then I am not going" was her answer.

DEBUT AT DUBLIN.

It was at Dublin castle last season she made her debut, but she will no doubt appear at the court of St. James later. London society is look-ing forward with interest to her advent, as here she is practically unas a little girl in short frocks. She has certainly been well launched and she could not have had more influential chaperonage than that of Princess Ourossoff who knows everyone worth knowing, more especially on the co

INTO FRENCH ARISTOCRACY.

The American girl is making her way into the ranks of the French aris-tocracy with praiseworthy determin-ation. The engagements of several French noblemen to siris from the United States will shortly be definitely announced. This week that of Miss Madeline Goddard, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. H. Goddard of Providence, Rhode Island, and the Marquie Rene d'Andigne of Chateau Monet in Anjou comes to hand. I hear the Goddards intend that the marriage shall take comes to hand. I hear the Goddards intend that the marriage shall take place in America some time in Novem-ber, and mean to make it a gorgeous affair. The bridegroom elect comes of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in France, and in his plc-turesque chateau in Anjou, things are done with the greatest standings. turesque chateau in Anjou, things are done with the greatest stateliness. Al-ready another American has married into this old house, for the Viscountess Louis d'Andigne was a Miss Coleman of New York, before her marriage.

HER "DEAREST ENEMIES."

Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck's dearest enemies say that this clever American woman had much higher aspirations for May than Mr. John Ford. Be that as Be that as who are of it may there are plenty who are of opinion that Miss Cavendish-Bentinck