

was not to be expected that the man who had successfully combated the influence of the Jesuits would be willing to work in harmony with them, now that they have increased in power. Yet the change brought about by the late election is so great that the Royalists or Imperial party cannot control a clear working majority except by combination with the Windhorst or Catholic party. Then again the young Emperor has a plan of his own. For some time passed it has been noticed that the Emperor had entered upon a policy antagonistic to Bismarck's wishes. What the precise relations of the Iron Chancellor have been towards his royal and ambitious pupil during the last few months, is, of course, unknown, but it is quite evident they have not always been of the most friendly character. The man whom the German Emperor has chosen to succeed Prince Bismarck is General von Caprivi. But what a change! From Bismarck, who for twenty years has molded, welded, banded the hearts of millions till they moved as one; who for nearly thirty years has guided the destinies of the Vaterland and often been to nearly all the continental nations the arbiter of peace and war, to Gen. von Caprivi, whose name has been unknown outside of Prussian official circles! That Caprivi is a masterful man the newspapers all declare, a soldier, sailor, diplomat and man of culture all rolled into one. But here we are met with the grave question that agitates continental Europe from Paris to Constantinople, from St. Petersburg to Rome; and that is the questioned ability of the young Emperor to maintain peace.

The German empire, as is well known, is one of the latest formed governments in Europe, with many sectional differences and jealous subordinate princes. The Emperor William possesses a vast confidence in himself, and the autocratic ideas of Frederick the Great. He has a passionate love for the army and military life, and seems to believe in the divine right of kings to govern. How can he reconcile the increasing socialism of Germany with his own ideas of royal prerogative?

The announcement of Bismarck's resignation produced a sensation in every capital of Europe. In Paris the news seemed to produce universal regret. Even the prospects of M. de Freycinet's new ministry were for the moment forgotten and general attention was directed to the telegrams from Berlin.

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NOTES.

NEW YORK'S new commissioner of street cleaning retires by the advice of his physician, who certifies that the worry, annoyance and vexations connected with his position have already made serious inroads on his constitution. The solving of the street cleaning problem in our great cities seems to be about as far off as ever.

A NEWSPAPER reporter in Buffalo has brought a gang of counterfeiters within the grasp of the law by becoming a member and joining in the rather questionable pastime of passing counterfeit money.

AT Kansas City a man stabbed his brother but the wounded man survived. The jury's verdict was: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, had the prosecuting witness died."

IN Brussels there is trouble between the owners of carrier pigeons and the telephone company, because "the fine wires of the latter strung over the streets are traps into which the pigeons run blindly, and where they receive frequently fatal injuries."

IT is stated that the municipal hospital in Philadelphia contains an indisputable leper in the shape of a Chinese washman. The knowledge of this fact has had a depressing effect upon the Chinese laundry business, and the childlike and bland John is not looked upon as a man and a brother to the same extent that he has been.

THE French government is taking vigorous measures to suppress the morphine habit by punishing the druggists who sell the drug to persons whom they know to be addicted to its use. One druggist who had been convicted of this offense in one district and had paid the penalty, has been refused a license in another district where he had opened a new shop.

KEELEY, whose motor was a standing joke for many years, as well as a scheme by means of which to extract money from the pockets of credulous investors, claims to have discovered another new and wonderful force. A high scientific authority states that this is true, but the public will want the best of evidence before believing it, owing to having once been so deceived by this same inventor.

THE announcement that the late Sir William Gull, one of London's most successful medical practitioners, left a fortune of over \$2,000,000 behind him, although he started on the "poor boy" plane and never got a guinea fee until he was past forty, turned many young men's minds towards thoughts of medicine as a profession until it came to be known that most of his money was made by quick "turns" in stocks which he bought and sold on "tips" which he got from great city magnates who were his patients. And so the young men's minds have once more turned to thoughts of speculation.

THE biographical notes of Bismarck that have appeared in the press in connection with his retirement from the chancellorship have had so much of the post mortem flavor that one is tempted to believe that many of the newspapers drew upon their stock of prepared-in-advance obituaries to supply the ma-

terial which the Prince's unexpected stepping down and out made it necessary for them to have on the instant, and this became all the more apparent to those who noticed that in many of these articles he was spoken of in the past tense. Bismarck is not a "back number"; yet, by any means.

A VISITOR from Australia to Chicago recently stated that "the people of that continent are in need of metal furniture." He has been in England to secure school desks and seats of light metal which will be durable and cheap, but neither in England nor in America has he been able to get what he wants. He says "the pest of Queensland is the white ant, against the ravages of which sheet-iron roofing and tin-covered chairs are the only protection thus far devised. The ants eat wood of every description, boring the doors and house rafters until they are honey-combed, tables and bedsteads and bureaus suffering similarly."

"BIG racing" between the ocean greyhounds has already been arranged for the coming season. Some day one of these ocean races will result in a catastrophe. But, aside from this, there are other reasons why persons going abroad for health or pleasure should give the "racers" the go-by. Rest and change are nowhere found in greater perfection than aboard ship, and for those who enjoy the sea no part of a European trip is more delightful or more conducive to health than that passed on the ocean. People who go to Europe for business may be excused for wanting, above all things, to "get here," but with those who go for rest, health or pleasure it is or should be different.

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON has just come into possession of a number of interesting relics of the first Napoleon. They comprise the red velvet robe which the first Consul wore on great occasions, notably during the Te Deum sung at Notre Dame in honor of the concordat; the saddle and holster used by the Emperor at Austerlitz; the cashmere girdle worn by Napoleon at the battle of the Pyramids; a cane chair from St. Helena; the cup, teapot, saucer and candlestick used in the bed-chamber of the dying exile, as well as the sheet and pillow of his death-bed; the handkerchief he used in his last moments to wipe his face and the case of mathematical instruments he always carried.

THE reports which have come to hand thus far of the proceedings of the Berlin Conference are very meager, and any extended discussion of its work must be postponed to a later day. For one thing, the conference has decided in favor of the principle of arbitration. It recommends the establishment of courts of arbitration, consisting of representatives of employers and employed, for the settlement of labor disputes. In addition to various limitations of the hours of labor in the case of women and minors, the