THE DESERET EVENING NEWS. 91016 TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

CADETS GIVE TESTIMONY.

The Great Authority on Fighting Tells All About It.

INSOLENT TO CONGRESSMAN.

His Name is Lynch-There Was Ouce a Plebe Who Licked All Who Went Up Against Him.

Mr. Driggs.

gressman.

Mr. Dick

gion, Rev.

Yes, sir,

West Point, N. Y., Jan, 18,-The conal committee will probably finthe investigation at the military my tomorrow, Cadet A. J. Lynch New York was thoroughly examined by the committeemen, as he is ted upon as the authority on fightig at the academy, When Gen, Dick a to question him he became arntative and shook his finger at chairman several times when pursome of the general's mild reofs. At times he leaned across the ie which separated him from the rman's table while he spoke in an ent manner to the general. He sheld the West Point fighting code, id declared, that he would fight any un of his size and weight, and said at any man who would not do like-

ise was not fit to join the army. Gen, Dick exhibited a good deal of bearance, but finally gave up his stening in unconcealed disgust, fter be had given the "fistic expert" a sound piece of advice.

ligion. Rev. Herbert Shipman, Protestant Episcopal chaplain to the cadets, said the moral tone of the cadet corps com-pared favorably with that of any other institution of which he knew. Witness said there was absolutely no religious intolerence among the cadets. Cadet Truman W. Carruthers of Il-linois said he was called out within the dirst month for disobeying orders given him by upper classmen. He fought with Cadet Shannon and had his jaw broken in the second round. He was called be fore the superintendent, asked several For the first time during the investigation it was shown today that there re cadets in the first class, who from the time they came here as "plebes" have been opposed to hazing and fighting. Cader Francis W. Clarke of Illinois testified to this, and said that ese practices should be abolished He was complimented by Mr. Driggs, who said that Clarke was a credit to

the academy. Cadet Douglas MacArthur, who yes terday strenuously denied that he had nvulsions or hysteria on the occasion f his being violently exercised during the summer encampment of 1899 at the West Point military academy, was

vercised about fifteen cadets. Cadet A. L. Lynch of New York said the "scrapping committee" had refused lied again this morning. He does not we occasions to allow fourth class adets to be called out on the ground that the offenses were not of sufficient gravity. When a man is called out by the committee can he get out of fighting? asked the chairman. Yes, sir; he can simply refuse to go into it," replied the witness. Gen. Dick shook his finger at the witness and said slowly: "Don't you know that if he did so he would be cut and ostracised by the whole corps?" "Yes, sir," said the witness, in an argumentative tone, at the same time aking his finger at the general, "and ightly so. The man who would refuse to fight a man of his own size and weight has no business in the army. Sive me a man of my own size and weight and I'll fight him," said Lynch. The witness went on to tell of fight-ng with either fists or weapons, and aid the French code gave a man a chance of defending his honor, Gen. Dick quietly reminded the young man that the United States authorities had not sent him to France for his military education and gave him some friendly advaice to obey the laws and vise regulations of the army. Cadet Henry M. Myer, Jr., of Ar-kansas, told of hazing plebes. In the case of Cadet Vernon, Myers said that the cadel fell off a box on which he was sitting, holding out Indian clubs after doing about 100 eagles and other exercises. "Do you think it was fair of you to haze a smaller man into such a condi-tion and not give him medical a d?" he was asked. "I do not know, sir." "Suppose a man like Jim Jeffries hazed you into that condition with the threat that if you refused to do as di-rected you would have to fight him, do you think that fair?" Myers did not answer this question, it was evidently too much for him. Cadet Louis Brinton, Jr., of Pennsyl-vania was asked: "Did you ever know a man to go through this academy without being hazed?"

ore the superintendent, asked several mustions in regard to the manner in

which he had his jaw broken. He had

declined to answer questions, on the ground that they were incriminating in character. He admitted having hazed several fourth classion last year. He

"Yes, sir." "When a cadet is called out and after a refusal to comply with the require-ments of an upper classman and he fights once does that settle it? I mean is he hazed or made to fight again?" "I does not settle it. sir. They are hazed and may have to fight again. I know one who had to fight twice." "Who is he?" Cadet Colley of my class, sir." The witness was unable to add to the list of forms of hazing or exercising of which the committee has now fifty-nine methods recorded. "Cadet Willipe G. Caples of Missouri was sworn. Judge Smith read over the list of fifty-nine forms of hazing and asked the witness how many of them were in vogue in the camp of 1897, when he was a fourth-class man. Cadet Caples said he knew of about forty of these being practiced when he was in hits piebe year. "Did you ever take part in a fight?" asked Judge Smith of Cadet Caples. "Yes, sir, when I was third class-man I fought Cadet Clark, a fourth classman, because he swore at me in the barracks. I was whipped," replied caples. "That is strange, an upper classman whipped by a plebe," interjected Mr. "He was a good boxer." "You say Clark swore at you?" said "Then in my opinion, you were per-fectly justified," said the Brooklyn con-Kerr. gressman. "That is not necessarily the opinion of the rest of the committee, I hope," said Judge Smith. "Now, before you are excused, Mr.Ca. ples, is there anything else you would wish to say to the committee?" said Mr. Dick. " "I should like to say, sir, that no class ought to be judged on its record until it reaches the first-class stage. It should be remembered that up to its first-class year it acts always under the tutelage of the first class. I think our last camp was remarkably free from hazing and exercising of every kind." The committee recognizes the fact that last summer's camp showed a marked improvement in that respect," said Gen. Dick. Said Gen. Dick. Cadet Ell Samuelson of Texas and Samuel Frankenburg of West Vir-ginia testified that they were Jews and that they had never been interfered with by cadets on account of their re-licion

changes are likely to come in force in due course of time. The board of army re-organization is sitting day in and day out, dealing with the immense problem, but the cardinal point of the deliberations, on which public opinion is unnanimous, is the necessity for the new maneuvres bill. To use the words of Lord Raglan: "You might as well criticise the admiral who is always obliged to keep his fleet in harbor as to criticise the army, for which the councriticise the army, for which the country provides no manœuvring facilities. STEEL TUBE TESTS.

Messrs, Wicks, president of the American Sheet Steel company, and president of the Pittsburg Steel com-pany, returned to New York this week after exhaustive tests of the English process of constrained and the English after exhaustive tests of the English process of constructing steel tubes. These coming up to the requirements, negotiations were closed for transfer-ring the American patent rights of the Philadelphia combine, of which Mr. W. W. Gibbs is the moving spirit. It is un-derstood that the steel tube makers will now proceed with their \$50,000,000 combine.

REMARKABLE LION FIGHT.

News of the most remarkable lion fight on record comes from a correspon-dent of the Associated Press in north-ern Rhodesia. Mr. Johstone, a collector of customs in the employ of the Brit ish Chartered South Africa company ish Chartered South Africa company, was out hunting and shot a buck. As the buck fell, from the long grass sprang out five lions who commenced to eat the buck. Mr. Johnstone, not to be robbed of his dinner, went into action with his magazine rifle, killed one lion and wounded another. The remaining three field. The wounded lion enraged, attacked the hunter, whose magazine was empty. He called for another gun, but his native followers had gone. The police with him fired a wild volley and police with him fired a wild volley and retreated, Mr. Johnstone sought a nearretreated. Mr. Johnstone sought a near-by tree and was nearly out of reach, when the lion caught him and pulled him down. Mr. Johnstone put his left arm down the lion's mouth and gave a sledge hammer blow with his right on the animal's head. Surprised at the re-sitance the lion relinquished his at-tack. Propping himself against the tree Mr. Johnstone, in spite of his mauled arm, pulled out a cartridge, fired and took the lion right between the eyes, killing him. Three weeks later Mr. Johnstone died of blood polsoning from the mangled arm. from the mangled arm.

Death removed two remarkable peronages from the metropolis this week the bishop of London, Rt. Rev. Man-dell Creighton, and the money lender, "Sam" Lewis, known far and wide for the most erudite theological historians of the day. Yet none could roll a cigarette more deftiy or retort more quickly in up to date slang. He wore his learn-ing as lightly as a flower, but his addresses to the clergy were hardly ever equalled. In roling his episcopate during the troublous times of the keen ritualistic controversy, he avoided stern, legal measures, yet generally secured obedience to his will. He was an athlete in his youth and rowed in an Oxford eight, but he was more famous for his velveteen coat than for

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MURDER IN THE SECOND DECREE.

Such is Verdict of the Jury in the Bosschieter Case,

PRISONERS RECEIVE NEWS.

State and Defense Both Feel They Have Secured a Victory-An Appeal Will be Taken.

New York, Jan. 19 .- The jury in the Bosschleter trial in Paterson was out for a little over four hours. The three prisoners showed clearly the nervous strain under which they had been iaboring.

Word was sent out at 7:15 o'clock that the jury was ready to hand in its verdict. Judge Dixon appeared a few minutes later and the prisoners were led in

What must have been a half hour of terrible suspense for them followed. Their counsel did not arrive until \$ o'clock. When Lawyers Michael and Charles Dunn did appear, the jurymen were led in.

The prisoners were slightly pale as they stood looking at the jurors. Campbell was the most resolute of the three. Traces of emotion could be dectected in the faces of the others.

After the jury had been dismissed, one of them said that the first ballot showed that five men stood for a verdict of murder in the first degree, six for the second degree and one man stood for acquittal. The five who stood for murder in the first degree soon came around, but the man who stood for ac-quittal was fixed in bis opinion. The evidence was then carefully weighed, which consumed over three hours, and the one man then agreed with the rest. After the verdict, McAlister said to a constable:

a constable: "There were a lot of lies told be-fore they could give us that." Campbell said: "My God!"

When they entered the fail they rushed to Kerr's cell McAlister exclaimed

Second degree.

"My God!" said Kerr, "That's tough, too. I wonder will I get the same?" The mother of the murdered girl said, "My darling Jennie is svenged at

ast. The killing was not so bad oh-it was awful, it was awful. boped they would receive the same fate, but that could not bring her back." Prosecuting Attorney Emley said: The State is content because the The State is content because the State and its representatives have done their full duty. Personally there has never been vindicativeness in my heart." One of the counsel for the prisoners said that he considered the verdict a victory for the defense. Michael Dunn, counsel for Campbell and Death, said that the case would be appealed on It may be eighteen months beerror. fore a final adjudication of the case. Prosecutor Emly said after the ver-dict that Kerr would be tried some time during the present term, but he could not at present fix the date.



"Is there a monument erected at the post to his memory?" asked Mr. Wanger. "No, sir." "Well, then there should be." Vernon of New Will Consist Chiefly in Improving

THE WORK OF DEATH.

very differing qualities. Both possessed two things in common-humor and a broad insight into the affairs of men and the world. Dr. Creighton had many attainments and was accounted one of any achievements. Children adored him

look strong.

In reply to questions by Mr. Wanger, MacArthur said: "My health, appearance and nervous temperament are now about as they were in the summer of 1899. The day on which the exercising occurred was exceedingly warm and I was feeling more prostrated than

"Dockery and Barry, you say, were

e men who led in the hazing?" "It was about dusk when I went to the tept. The haging lasted over an ur." MacArthur always said "musular cramps" when describing his contion after the hazing and when interegated invariably used the word "con-

a found another cadet in a faint. tdition some time afterward dur-

sir: I found Cadet Murphy in a , unable to control himself, and him to the sink ou report the fact of your be-

sir, the fact became known to authorities of the academy and an estigation was made by Col. Hein,

id you testify ?" sir: I availed myself of my privi-

under the regulations of not anng questions, as I did not care to any further into the matter," was you ever hazed again?" asked

is it because you obeyed the com-

ds of the upper classmen? as no more submissive than the urth-class men. a perhaps you gave no more of-

in't remember having giving any the first time." that so; thin you were hazed for ing " said the general.

York told how he was twice hazed un-til he collapsed. At another time he was compelled to play the violin for three hours.

n 1888

Cadet Francis W. Clarke of Illinois testified that he was opposed to hazing and fighting. He had eagled a cadet There were others in the first class that had the same opinion as he did. He said the first classmen could maintain their dignity and get the lower

classmen to obey without subjecting them to hazing, Cadet Philip A. Sheridan was inclined to belittle the effects of severe

hazing he had undergone. Mr. Wanger asked him about his having hazed others, and said: "Do you know that your illustrious father has said that hazing is a senseless custom which an improved civilization has eradicated?"

"He never said anything to me about it," said Sheridan, "No, but he wrote it in his memorlals, and may I ask you, is there any one in your class who is a better ad-

than he?' "No, sir; there is not." GOLD AND SILVER GUNS.

The Gaekwar, of Baroda, an Indian prince, has a battery of artillery consisting of gold and silver guns. There are four guns, two of gold and two of silver. The gold guns were made in 1874 by an artisan of Lakha, who worked on them for five years. They weigh 400 pounds each, and, except for the steel lining, are of solid gold. They are mounted on gun carriages of carved wood, overlaid with silver. In 1876 when the Gaekwar went to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales, he took the gold guns with him to salute the Prince, and that was the only occasion on which they have been allowed to leave the State of Baroda.

Existing Methods.

A REMARKABLE LION FIGHT

Occurred in Northern Rhodesia-A Mr. Johnstone Attacks Five, Kills One and One Turns on Him.

London, Jan. 19 .- Royalty has been ty of manoeuvring in considerable numbers over a rough and unknown having its eyes overhauled. For that important duty, a celebrated oculist, Prof. Herman Pagen strecher, M. D., director of the Opthalmic hospital at Wiesbaden, was summoned to London Wednesday. He went to Osborne to handled or who have never co-operated except in the restricted confines of Aldershot, and some not even there, where every inch of ground is known to almost everyofficer in the service. The harmode, building on Salishure plain examine the eyes of the queen. A lengthy interview resulted, in which the specialist is understood to have given her majesty new instructions in addition to glasses, with the object of it has become generally recognized by the war office that it is absolutely espreserving her failing sight, though, it is said, he found only a slight deterisential to have rough country and a good deal of it at the disposal of the oration of vision since his last examination. Thence Prof. Pagenstrecher went to Marlborough House, where the Prince of Wales underwent the ordeal property of aristrocratic landowners of submitting his lately adopted eye glasses to the criticism of the great professor. It was only to the queen and the Prince of Wales that Prof. Pagenstreecher would consent to go, all the others had to come to him. The Duke of Cambridge and other notabili-ties flocked to his hotel, humbly wait-ing in the corridor until Prof. Pagen-streecher was ready to see them. In a who either use them or let them for shooting purposes. One season's shooting purposes. One season's manœuvres over these estates would probably ruin the game. Hence, large compensation must be paid. This, Mr. Broderick hopes to get appropriated in splte of the present heavy taxation, believing it would be an investment which strecher was ready to see them. In a | in case of another war. Many other | ly on the American love of display,

baden he will probably continue his journey to several other royal palaces, and London showed how greatly such an ideal bishop was appreciated by ac-cording him burial in St. Paul's cathe-BRITISH ARMY REFORM. dra1 British army reform, the Associated

be he king or commoner. The pro-fessor goes to the continent to insport the eyes of the king of the Belgians, Sunday, and before he returns to Wes-

"Sam" Lewis' humor took a fanciful Press learns, will consist chiefly in an endeavor to improve the existing meth-ods of general military training, rather turn. Whenever he saw an opportunity to make life miserable for stigs of the aristocracy he never missed it. than in any attempt to eradicate any individual defects. With a more fully Once he was able to taunt his victim he did not seem to care whether he got his money back or not. Yet, a beggar nevdeveloped home army, the administra-tion believes many of the drawbacks existing at present will gradually diser asked him for alms in the street without a substantial reply. He freappear, whereas ruthless reform would only result in disorganization and chaquently said he had so much money os. With this end in view, a new manoeuvers bill will be introduced, givthat he scarcely knew what to do with

ing the government plenary power to select large tracts of country, especial-The true character of the man is best judged by his enormous bequests to charity which have not been equalled in the recent history of England. It seems that he devoted his life to robly in Ireland and Scotland, where the home army will have the opportunibing the nobility in order to enrich the poor. Lewis lived in a gorgeous house ountry, where the generals will have he opportunity of learning to handle on Grosvenor Square, where his wifs entertained lavishly. His tight trous-ers, sporty clothes and immense diadivisions. In the opinion of the sec-retary for war, Mr. William St. John Broderick, it is futile to criticise offi-cers and men who have never been ds gave him the appearance of a "flash" racing man,

AMERICAN BAD TASTE.

The Vanderbilt-French nuptials have afforded several papers in London an opportunity to sneer at the display of wealth made upon that occasion. One paper says:

Bad taste and want of breeding have their head in America, and there wealth flaunts itself with vulgar ostentation. to find a parallel for which we must go back to the worst period of the Roman The latest example is the exeempire, crable taste of the marriage at Newport

Another paper endeavors to draw a "deadly parallel" between the Vander-blit and Rockefeller nuptials, by point-ing out the simplicity of Mr. Prin-tice, who is described as a struggling lawyer and Sunday school teacher. Other English papers comment grave.

REWARD FOR PAT CROWE.

Omaha City Council Offers One for Him Dead or Alive.

Chicago, Jan. 19.-A special to the Record from Oamaha, Neb., says:

At a secret meeting of the city coun-cil last evening it was decided to offer a reward of \$5,000 for Pat Crowe, dead or alive, irrespective of the suspicion that he may have been concerned in the Cudahy kidnapping. The condi-tions make no reference to any particu-lar crime. This makes a total price of \$15,000 on Crowe's head.

Four Firemen Injured.

Chicago, Jan. 19-Four firemen were injured and \$50,000 worth of property destroyed in a fire last night in the Boynton block, \$4.86 State street. Mrs. James Lehman, wife of the janitor, and her infant child were carried out by firemen.

THE INJURED.

E. J. Buckley, captain. Dennia Driscoll. Michael McFadden. Patrick Smith, all badly cut by falling glass.

BOAST MADE BY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Set at Naught by Divorce of Granddaughter - Princess Aribert Was Freed of Her Weak Husband Under Judgment Pronounced by His Father, the Duke -Gossips in London Now Wonder What the Queen Will Do - Berlin's Cause Celebre.

en's granddaughter. Princess Ari-ri ef inhalt that was, is now a di-tree. Whereau

Whenever a royal prince makes a ast of himself so that his wife, out sheer self-respect, is compelled to him, then the ancient law that King can do no wrong" is applied, the woman is promptly made out to is guilty party, says a special cordent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. a Frincess Aribert figured as dem in the divorce suit that was ub lefere the Prussian supreme of indicature in Potsdam these so weeks, giving the seedy Dessau Gasthe occasion to announce it. in metal italics that his highbe highness, had asked for a of murriage

"> Aribert is the first and only Queen Victoria's grandchildren, using and nieces to become a di-, but she had no need of a oughan and Denman to defend her. though her husband was her ac-

Beila's muse celebre is over, and the | George IV was Queen Caroline's Neme-

high standing were admitted. Lawyers in general and the public were exluded, and the newspapers were asked not to comment on the case. It was easy for them to comply, as none could get near enough to have even a whiff of the courtroom's air.

DUKE ANNULLED MARRIAGE.

But before the evidence against his son was half in the Duke of Anhalt topped proceedings and took the law into his own hands, claiming that as a royal Prince Albert was above the ordi-hary courts of the land. At the same time he pronounced Aribert's marriage with Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein dissolved, and, adjudging the princess to have been at fault, debarred her from contracting a new marriage on Anhalt soll. This gives Princess

Louise virtual freedom, for after the experience she has had with one mem. ber of the Anhalt family she certainly doesn't yearn for another.

At the interrupted trial in Potsdam and before the Ducal Heuse Court in Dessau her highness was represented by two councillors of the Berlin British

of parental authority from the fact that both parties are near relatives of his dell, moderator, and his excellency asked the court to go into camera when ever the sovereign dignity seems to be threatened by the evidence forthcom-ing, Prince Aribert was represented by Minister of State Dr. von Koseritz and a host of legal talent from his ancesterritory that Staten Island in area, population and importance.

WILFUL DESERTION CHARGED.

Out of the half dozen causes for diout of the hard over causes for al-vorce recognized by German law, and, at the same time, by the Protestant church to which both parties belong, is wilful desertion, which was charged against the princess. To offset this accusation Prince Christian, as represen-tative of the English royal family, offered proof that his son-in-law is guilty of all other causes for divorce enrolled on the statute of state and church. Princess Louise left her husband on three different occasions, once to go to the Mediterranean, again to go to America, and again by seeking the protection of the English embassy for the avowed purpose of committing the legal offense that would enable her shake her disreputable husband. T The counter charges were merely advanced to secure Princess Louise's dower rights

and to prevent her husband from claim-ing anything that is her own now or that she may possess in future. QUEEN LOVES PRINCESS ARI-BERT.

It is understood that Queen Victoria has remembered Princess Louise in her last will and testament with a subhast will and testament with a sub-stantial amount, which Prince Aribert would be glad to collect if he were given the chance. For that reason he was forced to bring the suit now, while his wife is still poor. If his own pleas-ure had been consulted he would have waited until Queen Victoria's death. But the queen, with her usual shrewd-ness, saw through Aribert's maneuvers. the function of the berlin British is a petty, disreputable way, as by two councillors of the English royal fam-

much opposed to divorce, and has often boasted that none of her children or grandchildren, cousins or nieces shall be allowed to throw off the marriage yoke after once shouldering it. It is al-so well known that her malesty's doors have been barred against divorcees as long as she is on the throne. Whether the injunction will prevail in future is not known at this writing.

The princess' countercharges further-more tended to burden her husband with the cost of the proceedings, which otherwise would have been charged up against her highess. They are very considerable, as the tinseled gentlemen enumerated are entitled to big fees for their services, besides mileage and other expenses.

That the princess personally had to testify against her husband was one of the worst features of the proceedings. She was compelled to tell about the orgies and debaucheries that sent the late hereditary prince of Saxe-Coburg to an early grave, for Prince Aribert was one of the chief figures in that circle of degenerates.

DEVOID OF CHARACTER.

That he is utterly devoid of charac-ter and cannot withstand temptation in any shape or form is the only excuse even his friends make for him. the were not a prince, closely related to the kaiser, every club door would be closed aganst him. If he came to buy a box of cigars in any other but the emperor's equipage no dealer would give him credit unless he had an offer of the title of ducal purveyor black on white

white. Queen Louise used to say. "There is no poverty greater and harder to bear than that on the steps of the throne," and Princess Aribert has had her full share of it. Though the Anhalts are rich-by sharp practice they euchred their subjects out of the greater part of the nublic domain converting it to of the public domain, converting it to their own use, several centuries ago the duke gave Aribert but little outside

own meager income, while his highness obtained pocket money by borrowing from Peter and Paul, by running into debt and by pawning everything not

would save the country millions

parracks building on Salisbury plain, vill, it is believed, aid this plan, but

orces. Many difficulties lie in the way of securing this. The moors of Ireland

and Scotland are almost all the private

is an The Annalt phase in Berlin is an ugly two-story building on Schiffbauer ufer, which latter, as a residence street, corresponds to Fourth ave-nue in New York. The Ariberts occu-pied the second story, with their titled servants, two footmen a cook and sereral maids, R oyal equipages were frequently seen arriving at and leaving the palace in daytime when the princess was making calls or went out shopping attended by her lady-in-walting, but except at the great court festivities the young couple were never seen together. n such rare occasions the and even prince paid little attention to his hand-

PRINCE'S OPEN BOAST.

He openly boasted that his sympathles were with the anti-English party at court; that is, a set of men and women who make it their business to deride everything not pronouncedly and offensively Prussian. This is the same party that hounded poor Emperor Frederick to death and keeps alive the enmity between the kaiser and his im-perial mother. From this you may imagine the position young Princess Aribert found herself in when she exchanged her lovely home in Windsor Park for the second-story flat on Schiff-

was seldom invited at court. Indeed, the greater part of the year she sat in her lonely apartment, far removed from Berlin society quarters, a victim

The prince, on the ather hand, cut a large dash in the gilded circle. As proceedings before the court proved, he seldom arrived at home before 2 or l o'clock in the morning, when his condition was such that his chasseur and

the princess, after a few weeks of married life, refused to occupy the same chamber with her husband, which was certainly a very natural and legitimate stand to take for a lady, but Prince

marital duties.

SAW PRINCE WITH COURTESANS.

Another article of the bill of complaint said that her highness had at one time visited the Winter Garden one time visited the winter Garden music hall without her husband or a gentleman in waiting. This is a place of amusement like Koster & Blat's in New York. The princess admitted that she occupied a box there on one occa-sion with Fraulein von Caprisi. They went in a plain carriage, though, and were so velled as not to be recogniz-able. Besides, her highness' English groom stood guard at the door to pre-vent intrusion. Such, said the prin-cess, was unsought by anybody,though she saw a number of army men, among them her husband, go into other boxes occupied by demi-mondaines.

At that point the ducal minister of the house, Dr. Von Koseritz, rose and, in the name of his sovereign, declared that he couldn't permit the taking of urther evidence. So the court ad-ourned, and a few days afterward further evidence. Prince and Princess Aribert, their rela-tives and logal representatives were summoned to Dessau, where the duke in person reviewed the case as far as it went and then pronounced the de-cision already set forth. The princess will make her home in Italy for some time, and then return to her parents' roof. Meanwhile the kaiser is exercis. ing his authority to keep her bighness' brother. Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, from making good his promise to teach the Prince of Anhalt a lesson, sword or pistol in hand. He is a lusty young fellow, and expects to make short work of his ex-brother-in-law if he gets the chance. Probably the court of honor

face the very next time they meet, then fight he must or quit the army.

OTHER ROYAL DIVORCES,

This is the second divorce in royal This is the second divorce in royal circles within a few weeks-the other freed Miss Alice Heine, of New Orleans, from the gambler Prince of Monaco, Princess Alice was the widow of the Due de Richelieu before she succeeded as Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton on the throne of Monte Carlo, but, unlike the first princess, her marriage has no issue Lady Mary now Counters Tasthe first princess, her marriage has no issue. Lady Mary, now Countess Tas-silo Festetics, is the mother of the hereditary Prince of Monaco, Louis by name. She left her husband a week after their nuptials, and the papal court pronounced the dissolution of their marriage to years later. Then, as now, no reason for the divorce was given, but it is quite well understood that women's chief objection to the prince are his uncouth habits. He was prince are his uncouth habits. He was never known to wear a clean shirt, col-lar or handkerchief, and his clother are usually in a disgraceful state.

A royal candidate for divorce now clamoring for freedom is Princess Ma-rie of Mecklenburg-Strelltz, a cousin of chamoring for receasin is traceasin of rie of Mecklenburg-Streiltz, a cousin of the Duke Henry, whom Queen Wil-helmina selected for consort. About two years ago Princeas Marie married Monsieur George Jametel, a rich Frenchman, who, for a consideration, acquired the privilege of calling him-self an Italian count. Just before her engagement her highness scandalized Europe by her Halson with one of her father's grooms of the chamber, a man named Hecht. Now she is tired of Jametel and wants to reassume her for-mer rank. In this case affairs are complicated on account of the fact that Jametel is a Catholic, while the Meck-lenburgers are Lutherans. Also, heenburgers are Lutherans. Also, be-ause the pair were married in England rding to both Lutheran and Cath-rites. Doubtless the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg will dissolve the mar-riage, now that Jametel is no longer needed or wanted, but it's a question whether the decree will hold good any-

ctually nailed to the wall or floor. The Anhalt palace in Berlin is

some wife.

bauer ufer, Berlin-As Princess Aribert and the empress didn't pull well together, her highness

of most tantalizing ennui.

Aribert's attorneys nevertheless fash-loned a club out of it, accusing her highness of wilfully neglecting her

