

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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PART TWO

WOMAN TO RUN

SATURDAY APRIL 6 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

# Saturday News Special Service From Lands Across the Sea

Widow of Institution's Founder Will Conduct World's Most Famous Art School.

JULIAN AGADEMY

HOW IT WAS ESTABLISHED.

Early Struggles of the Founder Against Hardships and Poverty-Only One Meal a Day.

Special Correspondence. ARIS, March 28 .- It will be good news to many American art students who are looking forward to completing their studies here that the death of Rodolphe Julian will not cause his famous art school to be closed. It will be carried on by his

closed. It will be carried on by his widow, nee Beaury-Saurel, a woman of rare executive ability and an artist of considerable merit. All the old staff of professors will be retained. With the exception of the Eccle des Beaux-Arts, the academy which bears its founder's name is more widely known among Americans than any oth-er institution of the kind in the old world. Rodolphe Julian was of the stuff of which successful men are made. No one who saw the suave, kindly old gentleman, with the ribbon of the Le-gion of honer in his button-hole, movgentleman, with the ribbon of the Le-gion of honor in his button-hole, mov-ing among his pupils, giving a word of advice here and of praise there, would have guessed how hard the struggle had been. Julian was born at La Palud in the Vaucluse in 1846, and as a young man was employed as draftsman at the Beauclaire canal works Marselles. His dream was works. Marseilles. His dream was, however, to get to Paris and study art and though poor and friendless, he at-tained his object by a stroke of genius which was thoroughly characteristic of the man.

"SWAPPED" SITUATIONS.

A young artist friend had won a Bourse de voyage, or traveling scholar-ship, of the value of 500 francs, and was ship, of the value of 500 francs, and was going to Paris. Julian proposed to "swap" his situation as a draftsman for the 500 francs. The offer was ac-cepted, and Rodolphe Julian shortly af-terwards arrived in Paris in the place of his friend and entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, determined to become a mainter. His little fortune soon melted away, and he had to endure all the privations of a penniless student, deem-ing himself lucky when he could pro-cure one meal a day. As for fire in the winter, that was a luxury not to be thought of. Leon Cogniet, who was then an old

thought of. Leon Cogniet, who was then an old man, took a fancy to young Julian and let him work in his studio in the rue de Lancry. It was there that the future director met his lifelong friends, Jean Paul Laurens, Jules Lefebvre, Leon Bonnat and the scuiptors Barrias and Chapu, most of whom became profes-sors in his academy. Then came the terrible was of 1870, and Cogniet's endto was broken up. Julian, howterrible was of 1870, and Cognets studio was broken up. Julian, how-ever, refused to quit Paris in spite of the entreaties of his family and during the siege, when the horrors of the Com-mune were at their height, he saved many of his student friends by boldly going to the Hotel de Ville and exert-ing himself to obtain their release; and very nearly becoming himself a sus-pect in the eyes of the Communard leaders. leaders. With returning peace and tranquility under the republic, the problem of life began again in earnest. For the young painter this resolved itself into a ques-tion of how to pay his rent and model. His studio in the Passage des Pano-ramas was large and well lighted, and on the princple that two persons can pay more easily than one, and four than two, he launched boldly forth into the unknown by throwing open his studio two, he launched boldly forth into the unknown by throwing open his studio with model and tuition for the sum of 25 frances (35) a month. He had un-earthed a particularly fine model, an Auvergnat, a man with muscles like Hercules and with the lines of a Greek god, and while waiting for his pupils he sat down and began to work, strain-ing his ears to catch the sound of a footfall on the stairs. But the first day and many successive days passed and the outer world seemed to be in profound ignorance of the advantages awaiting it. awaiting it.



refused to delay execution until the students had left. Julian resorted to a desperate strategem. He introduced the bailiff into a small room, turned the key on him and then hurried to the students and asked them to sus-pend work for the rest of the day, as the architect wished to inspect the premises. When the studio was empty, he released the crestfallen bailiff.

THE BEST OF ARTISTS.

THE BEST OF ARTISTS. Julian was clear-sighted enough to understand that his final success must and all his efforts were devoted to-wards attracting to his academy the most brilliant artists in Paris. This was not accomplished all at once, but he was singularly fortunate in secur-ing such men as Jules Lefebver, Jean Paul Laurens and others whom he had known at Cogniet's studio. Per-haps the artist who shed most luster on the academy was the late William Bouguereau, who was an immense favorite with Americans and whose name attracted scores of young art-ists eager to learn at the feet of the master. Bouguereau was a most faith-ful friend to Julian and steadily re-fused to become a professor at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts solely in order to devote his teaching leisure to the academy. With such professors the fame of the academy son spread and it de-veloned randy. Studios were opened Special Correspondence. ONDON. March 24 .- It appears that the house of lords is not to be abolished after all-not in the next few days at least-or few months -or few years. Yet any stranger coming to England at present would be quite justified in supposing the peers ould not last through April. Editorial writers are pouring forth columns of denunciation on the devoted and coroneted heads of the members of the upper house. Platform orators thunder against them menacingly. Their sins of omission and commission are ruthlessly exposed. They are declared, with

entire truth, to be the greatest obstacles to legislative reforms in the land. the academy soon spread and it dethe academy soon spread and it de-veloped rapidly. Studios were opened in various parts of Paris, the one best known among Americans being the rue du Dragon studio for men and the rue du Cherche-Midl for ladles. Many American students of Julian's academy have become famous. The most brilliant is probably Alexander Harrison of Philadelphia, who is gen-erally held to be the world's finest mar-ine painter. Mr. Harrison's first hon-ors were won with an honorable men-tion at the salon of 1885. Four years later he was decorated with the Chev-alier's Cross of the Legion of Honor and in 1901 he was created officer of the same order. Other distinguished paint-ers claimed by Julian's are Charles H. Davis of Boston, who gained his first honor's in 1887 and was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1903; Frederick A. Bridgman of New York, decorated as far back as 1878 and who was awarded a silver medal at the interna-tional expositions of 1889 and 1909; and Max Bohm of Cleveland, Ohio. A "DECORATED" ARTIST. As the custodians of tremendous political power, their like is found nowhere else in the civilized world. No other European nation possesses a purely hereditary second chamber whose members are responsible to none but them-selves. No British colony would tol-erate such a system. Their continued selves. No British colony would tol-erate such a system. Their continued existence is a living monument to their-countrymen's hatred of logic, to their fondness for anachronism, to their love of anomaly, to their ingrained and in-veterate habit of putting up with theory. veterate habit of putting up with things. Just think: Several millions of Brit-ons, dwelling in Londor, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and where not, after years of thinking about it and talking about it and arguing with one another about it, come to a decision that certain political proposals shall become law. They spend a lot of time, a lot of energy and a quite appreciable sum of money in making that decision of theirs known to all men. Then, at more trouble and expense, they send representatives to the house of com-mons to give effect to their decision. After much more time and trouble and rigument the house of commons puts it upon record that these political pro-posals shall become law. Then 200 or things. A "DECORATED" ARTIST. posals shall become law. Then 200 or 300 peers, who are invested with legis-lative powers not because they are wise men or men who have rendered their country distinguished service but solely and simply because they are the sols of their fathers, stroll down to West-

## Gilded Nuisance Refuses to Abate Itself. Situation With Regard to the British House of Lords Has Now Become as Funny as

Anything That W. S. Gilbert Ever Made Into Opera-All Present Hops of Abelishing Peers is Quite in Vain.

the same old game when the storm has passed. That is what they are counting on now. Of course, if Sir Henry Camp-bell-Bannerman were an Oliver Crom-well he would settle accounts with them in five minutes. But Sir Henry is just an estimable if rather sagaclous gen-tleman who hates starting anothing like

an estimable if rather sagacious gen-tleman who hates starting anything like a big row when it can be avoided Since 1885 the Conservative majority in the house of lords has been over-whelming in magnitude. The number of avowed Liberals among their 600 members is only about 45. That is what causes the trouble; that is why they cannot be made to fit into any form of representative government which is supposed to reflect the political views of the majority of the people for the time being. Common folk change their opinions. The lords inherit theirs along with their estates, and stick to them time orange. opinions. The lords inherit theirs along with their estates, and stick to them They are always on one side. When the Conservative party is in power they take things easy and pass every meas-

presence is ignored in their speeches. All he has to do to earn his big salary is to sit tight on the "woolsack," as his scarlet seat is called, wear a huge horse-hair wig that falls down over his shoulders and a long and gorgeous robe which an attendant prevents from getting tangled up with his legs when he walks about in it. But the peers get along well enough in their easy, go-as-you-please fashion.

Special Correspondence.

But the peers get along well enough in their easy, go-as-you-please fashion. Nearly all being the same way of think-ing, their discussions are never live-ly. The fact that out of a member-ship 100 the average attendance is or 1.2, affords a fair measure of their '--- lative zeal. In the 1995 session the the Conservatives were running tangs and the peers were simply say-ing "difto" to all they did there were 175 moble and right honorable lords who did not take the trouble to attend a single session of their exalted order. But that would not prevent them from denouncing as something worse than biebway robbery any proposal to devided some spicy prison scandals, but

# **AS VOTE GETTERS** How Politics, the Latest Craze of

YANKEE WOMEN

The "Smart Set" is Worked In England.

TEACHING OF DEBUTANTES.

How Clever Instructors Are Making Money Out of It-After the Famous "Hope Diamond."

Special Correspondence.

ONDON, March 28 .- Politics 15 quite the latest craze. If you don't take a keen interest in the affairs of your country and . not able to talk learnedly on the L which are being discussed in t house; if you don't know all that o to be known for or against woman's suffrage, you must not presume to call yourself of the smart set.

During the recent county cuncil elections two nieces of the king, the frincess Victoria and Louise of Schles, wight with the second state of the place in short skirts and tweed costs, sums. No one was more to the fore than Mrs. Lewis Harcourt and, or out the second state of the back of the second state of the out of the second state of the function of the second state of the second state of the function of the second state of the second state of the function of the second state of the second state of the function of the second state of the second state of the function of the second state of the second state of the second state of the During the recent county cuncil

TEACHING DEBUTANTES.

TEACHING DEBUTANTES. Enterprising mothers and chaper-ones now engage for their debutante daughters one of the several teachers who advertise themselves as "profes-sors of corversation on current topics." This is the latest occupation for indi-gent clever folk of both seves. Some of the really accomplished teachers in the art are doing handsomely, the demand for their services being im-mense; for no woman of today, how-ever beautiful she may be, has "a look in" in society if she cannot talk well, more especially on the subject of poli-ties.

### AN INTERESTING SPOT.

AN INTERESTING SPOT. The Barings have made Lombay Is-land, their island home near Dublin, one of the most Interesting spots in the kingdom. Mrs. Baring is a daugh-ter of the late Pierre Lorillard, who made a big fortune out of tobacco in America and was such a famous figure on the race track. Her hus-band, Cecil Baring, is a brother of Lord Revelstoke, to whom he is heir presumptive. The castle of Lombay is a Norman one and has lately been re-stored with the greatest care so that none of its old world charm is de-stroyed. Recently it was almost com-pletely refurnished, and the enthusistroyed. Recently it was almost com-pletely refurnished, and the enthusi-astic owners traveled in many lands endeavoring to collect settees, chairs and tables suitable to the period of the castle. They have certainly been rewarded for their trouble, for experts in the antique and the artistic say that never was there a house in such perfect harmony, the whole scheme of furnishing and decoration fitting in to perfection with the historic building itself.

tained, and the racial deterioration that results from the overcrowded slums be checked. To maintain their grip on the land the lords will set their political instinct aside and fight like the pro-verbial dog in the manger. Then it will be a fight to a finish. And it will be the lords who will be finished. E. LISLE SNELL. SWITZERLAND'S PENAL PARADISE.

Only by putting the people once more in possession of the land can the di-standard of the English breed be main-

tained, and the racial deterioration that

Geneva, March 28 .- America has pro

#### HOW IT WAS SAVED.

HOW IT WAS SAVED. Julian would tell the tale long after-wards how very narrowly his academy excaped being stillborn and how he was saved by a hunchback. For 12 days he had bravely held on without a single student. He had studied his Auvergnat full face, profile, fore-hortened, every way. He knew him bindfold. With his legs listlessly dangling from his stool, the artist was nournfully reviewing the situation. There was no help for it. The model would have to be dismissed unpaid and he would go about saying that Ju-lian was a bad paymaster. Suddenly the stairs creaked, and there was a ing at the door. It was a little hunchback.

ring at the door. It was a little hunchback. "This is the academy?" "Out, Mon-sieur." "And it's 25 frances a month?" Out, Monsieur." "And I must bring my own casel?" "Out, Monsieur." "And must I pay in advance?" "It is usual to do so." This conversation took place in the little anteroom. Poor Julian was trembling lest the hunchback would ask to be shown the studio first. But no. Pulling out his purse he drew forth a fouls and a five franc plece, and having thus complied with the regulations of the academy, he walk-red in. When he found that Julian and his model were the sole occu-rants, he became speechless, he turned red with anger, he spat on the foor. Then he walked round the model and finally blurted out: "You are not very numerous here!"

Then he walked round the model and finally blurted out: "You are not very numerous hers?" "I did not tell you we were," retort-ed Julian; "I undertook to supply you with model and teltion, and all you have to do is to bring your easel and set to work." "The mascot hunchback reminded Julian every day for a month that he intended leaving when his four weeks were up, but he changed his mind and atyed when two more students ar-rived. Before many weeks had passed the number of students had increased here the students had increased the number of students had increased here the students had here the students here there the students here the students here the students here the

#### WAS UPHILL WORK.

It was uphill work for a long time to come, and more than once the "patron" made acquaintance with the battiffs. On one memorable occasion a more than usually obnoxious balliff made his appearance and obstinutely

Another very widely known as a genre painter is Julian Gari Melchers, of Detroit, who was decorated in 1896. Mr. Melchers lives mostly in north Hol-

Mr. Melchers lives mostly in north Hol-land. In the same year another Ameri-can Julianite was decorated in the per-son of Walter MacEwan of Chicago. Among younger artists is Richard E. Miller of St. Louis, who is Hors Con-cours and whose work is thought much-of it Paris. Then again there are John S. Sargent who was born at Florence of American parents and who has covered himself with honors: Frederick Mac-Monnies of Brooklyn; and A. Prinister Proctor who was awarded a gold medal for sculpture at the international expo

Proctor who was awarded a gold medial for sculpture at the international expo-sition of 1900. The ladies' studios in the Passage des Panoramas and Rue de Berri have made a name on their registers which has left its mark on the pages of con-temporary French history or Parisan society of the last quarter of a century: Mmc. Juley Ferry, wife of the great statesman; Mile, Canrobert, whom her father, the marshal, often escorted to the door of the studio; Princess Mu-rat; Mme, Henri Rochefort, wife of the communist-duellist-journalist; Milss Maud Gonne, the divorced wife of Maj. McBride; Mile, Martha Brandes of the Comedie Francaise, who sang and painted and acted with equal ardor; and last but not least, Marie Bash-kriseff, the giffed, mystic Slav, whose young promise was cut short by the

kirtseff, the grited, mystic shar, whose young promise was cut short by the most relentless of maladics. Poor Marle was not loved by her fellow stu-dents who thought her ill-tempered and eccentric, and they never forgave her for having in a moment of anger taunt-ed one of her companions with being of low decree. degree.

It is on record that Lord Dufferin, one

In the degree. The son record that Lord Dufferin, one of the second of the vacuum of

minister between tea time and dinner time, and vote that they shan't become law. And they don't. HOWL OF INDIGNATION.

HOWL OF INDIGNATION. From the millions whose will has been thwarted there ascends a prodigious howl of rightcous indignation. This thing has got to stop, they shrick. The peers must be deprived of their power to say 'No" to the sovereign people. While all this hub-bub is going on around them the equatimity of the nd<sup>3</sup> ble hereditary legislators remains un-disturbed. They are letting the other fellows do all the worrying. They just look on with that engaging air of don't care-a-hangness which constitutes theif most stricking charm.

care-a-hangness which constitutes their most stricking charm. Because they have been there before. They have been under sentence of po-litical extinction several times. The cry, "mend them or end them," has sounded in their cars so often that it has lost all terrors for them. Gladstone raised it; Lord Rosebery uttered it; every Liberal member of modern times has threat. Lord Rosebery uttered it: every Liberal premier of modern times has threat-ened it. They have seen many storm clouds gather about them in the past and roll harmlessly away. The storm that now rages about them is but a gentle zophyr compared with that which swept over them before they yielded to the great reform act of 1832. Then mobs hunted peers and bishops through the streets and threatened to storm the king's palace. The Duke of Wellington was then their leader. As a statesman England's greatest soldier stood for all that was retrograde in pol-itics. He came perilously near getting a statesman Engined's greatest soldier stood for all that was retrograde in pol-itics. He came perilously near getting the honse of lords smashed. But the peers, more far-seeing than he, saved themselves by giving in in the nick of time. With all their obsetinacy, folly and prejudies, they have proved time and again that they possess the political matinet which tells them when they must either give. Way or so under. That is why they have been neither mended nor ended. That is why they do not re-gard themselves as in any serious jeopardy now. Either to lick them into some sort of up-to-date shape or to abolish them and substitute in their stead a differently constituted body would take a lot of time and troble. Legally neither could be done without their consent. And when they have climbed down other reforms monopolize attention, and they are left free to play

that is sent up to When the ship of state is manned by a Liberal crew they wake up a bit and do their best to wreck it by vetoing nearly every mportant measure that comes before

#### HOUSE ELECTIONS.

If there is one thing more than an-other with which they have no business to concern themselves it is the election of members of the house of commons. That one man should have one vote only is a bedrock principle of democ-racy. As the franchise is exercised in Evelow have been of democracy. racy. As the franchise is exercised in England he may have a dozen votes if he has residences enough. At the last session the house of commons, by a big majority, passed a bill knocking out plural voting and restricting the suffragist to one vote no matter how many residences he might claim. The lords contemptuously rejected it, he-cause most mineral voters cast all their cause most plural voters cast all their ballots for Conservatives. It is this sort of thing which caused Lord Crewe to complain, that the Liberals always found themselves up against a game in which marked cards and loaded dice vero used against them.

### A SUPERIOR ORDER.

That the peers regard themselves as a superior order of creation finds ex-pression in the more grandiose chamber pression in the more granulose chamber as compared with that in which the commons meet. The upper house is an arrangement in brilliant scarlet. The lower house is a study in dark green, that being the prevailing hue of the up-holstery. The contrast serves to em-phasize the idea that one chamber rep-resents the prelitariat. the other a resents the proletariat; the other, a rich, proud and powerful aristocracy. That in which the jords gather to ex-ercise their legislative functions is far ercise their legislative functions is far finer, more impressive and picturesque than that in which the elected repre-sentatives hold their sittings. The house of commons ends in the speaker's chair, a comparatively simple affair save that it is suggestive of anything but comfort. The house of lords ends in a throne-a thing of gilt and spien-dee and large upportions-from which dor and large proportions-from which the sovereign opens parliament. And behind the throne there is a vast wall, on which are splendid freecoes in gigantic figures and in rich and almost dazzling colors.

But the peers themselves don't come up to their gorgeous surroundings. Their robes and coroneist they wear only on state occasions. Attired in the conventional raiment of masculine respectability they are a very ordinary looking lot. It is a fact that they don't show up anything like as well as the members of the United States senate. What writers of fiction for servant gli consumption delight in calling "aristo-cratic features" are consplements by their absence. When i first saw them engaged in slaughtering Liberat legisla-tion 1 could not help wondering how many of them would be abel to earn their own livings if turned loose. "The cure for admiring the house of lords," said an acute French critic of English institutions. "Is to go and look at it But the peers themselves don't come up to their gorgeous surroundings. Institutions, "is to go and look at at work."

## LAW UNTO THEMSELVES.

LAW UNTO THICMSELQ ES. As paissant legislators they are a law into themselver. They have no rules and regulations such as are found me-essary for the conduct of business in the commons. The lord chancellor acts as their speaker, and gets \$20,000 a year for it the gets another \$30,000 as a judge), but he is a speaker in name only. He has no power to call a peer rise at the same time he may not even decide which of them is entitled to the floor. The one who succeeds in gatbling out "My lords" that gets it, They do not address the speaker, His

robbery any proposal to de-

denouncing as something worse than highway robbery any proposal to de-prive them of the legislative functions which they never discharged. The threat to "mend them" has led some of the bolder spirits among the lords to suggest various methods by which that might be accomplished. Of course, they would greatly prefer that any unavoid-able patching of their antiquated sys-tem should be done by themselves. Lord Newton, who as "Tom"Leigh was a popular member of the house of co-is mons before the death of his fat.aer transferred him to the gidded chamber, has drafted a bill for that purpose. Its main feature consists in the application of the elective principle to the peers. It is proposed that they should elect a certain number of their order to repre-sent them in the house of lords, as the Sootch and Irish peers do, and that a limited number of life peers, chosen be-cause of their brains and not their bui-lion, should be admitted to share their exaited privileges. But this plan would still give an overwhelming preponder-ance of influence to the absard hered-itary principle. A house thus consti-tuted would still continue to be a lonance of influence to the abate thus consti-itary principle. A house thus consti-tated would still continue to be a lop-sided house, with the Conservatives al-ways in a big majority. It would con-tinue to retard and reject Liberal legis-lation while letting Conservative meaares slide through on greased rollers.

#### FIRATE PEERS.

As a means of overcoming their nat-ural repugnance to committing any-thing in the nature of political hara-keri themselves, a scheme which is widely advocated is the creation of sev-end hundred new lords-a species of phate peers, pledged to gag or inrotthe the old crew and scuttle their ancient huk. But the hereditary nobility inter-pose all sorts of difficulties to this de-ficious plan. Besides, human natures being wonderfully human, it is doubtful if the pirate peers, even if they got in as life members, would stay pirates being after feeling the contexts of the velvet cushioned seats. Another measure-and it is supposed that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman intends to press something of the sort-is one which will limit their veto power to per session of parliament. Lord Curzon has denounced this as "only as As a means of overcoming their nat

is one which will limit their veto power to one session of parliament. Lord Curzon has denounced this as "only as-Sassination in disguise," and the lords may be counted on to light to the last ditch against the imposition of any such restriction on their power to make their "no" effective against the people. Whatever measure the government puts forward it will be a "mending" and not an "ending" measure. The fight to a finish is not likely to come off for a good many years. The Liberals are not so wing to dissolve parliament and a good many years. The Liberals are not going to dissolve parliament and appeal to the country on the house of appear to the country on the house of fords question yet awhile. It is their policy to first carry through the house of commons several social reform mea-sures which will severely test the cour-age of the peers either to accept or reject them.

#### THE LAND QUESTION.

If is not unlikely that it will be ulti-mately over the land question that the critical struggle will come. That ques-tion-the biggest of all questions that tion-the biggest of all questions that controuts English statesman-can nev-er be settled while the lords are in-vested with their present powers of stopping legislation. The land is their special heritage. For centuries the land laws of England have been under by the lords for the lords. Their 609 members own one-third of the whole of it. Each peer possesses on an aver-age 35,000 acres. England alone among defined states presents the mehancholy speciacle of a landless peasantry and a withered and blighted agriculture.

valls of the institution, from gambling to bowls, were permitted to visit places of amusement in search of other delights and were subjected to no irritat-Ing discipline. To obtain the funds necessary to defray the cost of this lux-urbu life the more expert of the thieves and pickpockets were granted leave of absence from time to time in which to absence from time to time in which to ply their nefarious callings. The only condition imposed upon them was that they should allow their jailers a liberal "rake off" on the proceeds of their

booty. It is the prison of Thorberg near the town of Wassen which has thus been revealed as a penai elysium. That prisoners should ever endeavor to es-cape from such a delightful retreat scems incredible. Yet it is the arrest of two men on that charge which has led booty. two men on that charge which has led to such amazing revelations concern-ing Thoherg prison. The convicts are named Grunder and Gerber. They were caught at Kanderstag with a lot of swag upon them. They both vehe-mently denied that they had tried to becape. "It does not follow because we are thieves that we are fools," said Gerber. "Why should we want to es-cape from a place like that? It is the most confortable quarters we have ever occupied. We intended when we had served our sentences to do something

served our sentences to do something that would jut us back there as sood as possible."

They said that they were returning They said that they were returning to the fail when they were arrested. The fonds of the institution had been running low and they had been granted Leave of absence that they might re-plenish the pleasure exchequer. They had been cut a week and in that time had secured the entire Emmenthal vai-ley, had successfully pulled off half a dozen burgiaries and picked something like n score of updates. They were an locked sourced boltzmarkes and picked something like a score of pockets. They were an-ticipating a high old time in Thorberg's bospitable walls, to be paid for with the proceeds of their plunder, when a couple of policemen, who were ignorant of the privileges accorded the inmates of that remarkable institution, fell ford of them. f thom.

As the men described it to the exam-loing magisfrate, the life led by the fortunate convicts of Thorberg was reg-ulated according to this schedule:

utated according to this schedule: 7 a. m.-Rise: receive hot water from a warder; clean totis, 8 a. m.-Breakfust, consisting of cof-fee, milk, bot rolls, and a liqueur. 9 to 12 a. m.-Cards: games of howls in the prisch yards; other recreations. Noon-Dinner, consisting of sonp, a roast, with vegetables; plain sweet, coffee, with hequeur; wine. Afternoon-Walk through the town; tisit to the cafes or an excursion into the munitans.

the mountains.

the mountains. 6 p.m.-Supper, followed by a smoke, and more pames of cards. 9 p.m.-Retire. Grunder soid that he had frequently been sent to Warsen by the chief ward-or to purchase surplies for the Thorker revels and had always faithfully car-ried on the communities contributed to revels and had always naithfully car-field out the commissions entropsed to the dut the commissions entropsed to the just the commissions entropsed to the just the case occasion he had far-soften the order given him to buy some sext that the order given him to buy some sext that the order given him to buy some sext that the order given him to buy some sext that the order given him to buy some sext that the order given him to buy some sext that the order given him to buy some sext that the order given him to buy some sext that the order given him to buy some order that the order given had to buy some order the given and the sector of which the order on which is shall be seen to be set of the forber did escape from the sell and no derber did escape from the sell and no order in monthe sedded to their terms of marking the sent back to the will have no further charms for them.

Lombay Island is a mile and a haif long and four miles in breadth. The only houses upon it save the cas-tle are those belonging to the of-ficials of the estate and the coast guards. guards.

HAS ITS PRICE.

HAS ITS PRICE. One night recently at a great re-ception at Lady Lansdowne's. Lady Wimborne, who is the possessor of the famous "Hope blue diamond." which used to be an heirtoom in the Duke of Newcastle's family, was wearing the gem. A well known American came up to Lady Wimborne and said. "What would I not give for that blue dia-mond of yours." "Oh." was the re-sponse. "I think I could find it in my heart to part with it if it fetched my price."

heart to part with it if it fetched my price." This answer gave rise to the state-ment that the famous gem was once more in the market. In less than a week Lady Wimborne had something like a dozen offers for the zem, many of which came from Americans. I am told on excellent authority that Mrs. Percy Belmont cabled that she would be willing to give \$75,000 if the jewel was in the market. Others desirous of acquiring it ware Mrs. Waldorf As-tor and the Duchess of Roxburghe. The sums tendered varied from \$50.000 to \$100,000. No one was more amused over the excitement anent her wonderful diamond than Lady Wim-borne herself who, as a matter of fact, never had any idea of parting with it. fact, ne with it.

#### SAYING NICE THINGS.

#### PROVERBIALLY FICKLE.

Women are provarbially fickle. Ever, smart woman was having her rainin mre painted by Amelia Kussner a yes ago, but new it is "the thing" to hav age, but now it is 'the thing' to have your picture in silver point and big as tists who use that vehicle are inunded ed with would-be silver. Two of the most famous silver point artists. M. Flameng, who is Flemish, and M. Hei-ieu, a very well-known Frenchman, have taken studios in London for the