

THE ANTI-GREEK MOVEMENT IN BULGARIA.

The official Journal of the Oecumenical Patriarchate publishes a telegram from Prince Ferdinand in answer to the protest from the Patriarchate and remarks "No other answer could have been expected from the Prince after the Bulgarian atrocities."

In answering the memorial of the Patriarchate, several of the Ambassadors have made reference to the iniquitous conduct of the Greek bands.

In local Greek circles, news from Sophia is current that the Minister of the Interior, in reply to the diplomatic remonstrances of the Representatives of the Powers, has stated that order is now assured, but that he cannot answer for its continuance if the Greek bands continue their misdeeds. It is believed here that Prince Ferdinand approves the latest attitude of the Bulgarian Government, that the Minister President, M. Petrov, will remain in office and will continue the policy adopted hitherto, and that interference from the Powers is not to be expected.

CHINA AND A CONSTITUTION.

Peking, September 2.

Yuanshikai has been here for several days and has taken part in the meetings of the Conference at which the constitution project is being discussed. The Emperor has issued an edict in which the introduction of a constitutional system of Government is promised for the moment when the people are ripe for it. The edict continues "Since the beginning of Our Dynasty wise emperors have ruled and have made laws suitable to their times. Now, when China has intercourse with all nations, our laws and our political system are antiquated and our country is continually in a state of unrest. It is necessary for Us therefore, to collect more information and to draw up a new code of laws; if We do not do this We shall not be worthy of the confidence of Our ancestors and Our people." The Emperor concludes from the report of the Commissioners sent to Europe, that the cause of China's weakness is the opposition between ruler and subjects; he promises administration and financial reform; as soon as they are passed and the people is educated to understand its relation to the Government, a constitution will be granted. The time of its accomplishment will depend on how quickly the nation advances to a higher understanding.

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NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Those who take a delight in entertaining famous musicians at their hospitable boards may well take pause to think on perusal of a letter, just unearthed by a Paris paper, from the great violinist Paganini, to a gentleman whose name is not given. The letter runs: "To my great regret I find myself obliged to refresh your memory a little, with regard to certain sums owing to me from you. I must remind you of things which you ought never to have forgotten. I enclose my small account, which I request may be settled as soon as possible. "For twelve lessons to your daughter, advice on music which she performed in my presence, 2,400 francs. For performing myself eight times at your house, on various occasions 2,400 francs." In this account I have not included all those instructions given by me to your daughter by word of mouth, on the various occasions when I was invited to dinner by you, and when I wished to do her kindness for nothing, by giving her a real picture of musicianship, in order that she might make use of and profit by the same. I need not make any further remarks on the subject of it being our duty to pay people who do us a service, since you yourself made it very clear to me that I must pay Dr. C. 110 marks, because he fortunately restored me to health by some excellent advice, given me when he was sitting next me at dinner at your house. I am convinced that you can quite clearly see the difference between the so-called visits of this doctor and my own services, and that you will therefore agree that my demands, in comparison with his, are most modest. Your most obedient servant, Nicolo Paganini."

The devotion of old maids to cats is notorious, by some, indeed, the terms are considered synonymous, but sometimes the range of their affections is wide enough to include other dumb animals. Such was the case with an old lady who died some months ago in Vienna and who devoted her declining years to the care and support of numerous cats, parrots, though the latter hardly come into the category of dumb animals, and a dog named "Caro". When the old lady felt that she had not much longer to live, she bethought her of the ultimate fate of her pets. For the cats and the parrots she had no anxiety. Most people are not averse to having either the one or the other in the house, but the case of "Caro" was different; he was growing old and it was more than likely that her heirs would rid themselves of all responsibility by putting the animal to a painless death. So avoid this, the old lady determined to make her dog the possessor of a

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Sieber's Apple-tea in 1 Mark packets.

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private fortune, and to this end she left a clause in her will by which the interest on a sum of 6,000 kronen was to be paid to any person who would be willing to take care of the dog, and who would, in the event of the dog's decease, receive the capital sum. The heir was reflecting how very near death the dog was, when a second clause was read out providing that in the event of the dog being ill-treated or dying by violence the 6,000 kronen were to go to a charity. The disappointed heir at once took the will into the law courts and endeavoured to have the dog legacy cancelled. But in vain; the just judge decided the clauses were good in law, and the dog and his income were handed over to the tender mercies of an old servant of the family. But "Caro's" troubles were not over yet, for it chanced that there was an antipathy of old standing between him and his new care-taker, and whenever she came near him he endeavoured to show his feelings by snarling and snapping at her. The servant, dismayed at the thought of losing the sum, which must ultimately come to him, conceived the idea of applying to the courts for an order that the dog was rabid and dangerous and should therefore be destroyed. But the judge, mindful of the former designs on the dog's life, ordered instead an examination by veterinary surgeons, who pronounced the dog completely sane, and only imbued with a strong dislike to one particular person. "Caro" was accordingly removed to the "Dog's home", where he lives in lordly ease and looks down on his pauper companions; and the institution which tends him will receive a nice little windfall, when in the fullness of age, he dies.

For the

Anaemic and Nervous

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At all chemists and druggists.

Dr. Volkmar Klopfer, Dresden-Leubnitz.

During Lord Kitchener's recent tour in Northern India a non-commissioned officer in his escort became exceedingly intoxicated, and eventually fell from his horse to the ground. On the following day, says *M.A.P.*, the man was ordered to appear before Lord Kitchener, and was fully prepared for reduction to the ranks with, probably, severe punishment in addition. To his surprise, however, the Commander-in-Chief received him alone in his tent, with neither escort, witnesses, nor orderlies present, and gave him a sound talking to about the folly of taking strong drinks in a hot climate. This done, Kitchener went on to ask about the injuries he had sustained by his fall, and finally sent him back to his place after making him promise not to drink again while on duty. Before the man left the tent Kitchener made him promise not to repeat what had passed between them.

M. Frédéric Masson, Member of the French Academy and historian of the Great Napoleon is up in arms, for the sword of Napoleon has been removed from the Invalides and placed in a museum. He gives the history of this sword which was the one Napoleon wore at Austerlitz. Napoleon left it in his will to his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, "as a most precious heirloom". Twenty days after signing his will Napoleon died, and his executors failed in their attempt to carry out his behest, for on March 22nd 1832, the Duke of Reichstadt died. The sword ought then to have been given to the Duchess of Parma, the ex-Empress Marie Louise. But the will of King Josef, head of the house of Bonaparte prevented this. He willed that "the arms of Napoleon should be entrusted to the protection of the people of Paris." This, however, did not then take place. For General Bertrand declared himself loyal to the then reigning dynasty, and gave the sword on June 4th 1840 to King Louis Philippe. When the body of Napoleon was brought to Paris in the following December and placed in the Invalides, Louis Philippe handed the sword to General Bertrand with the words "Here, General, take the sword of Austerlitz and place it on Napoleon's grave." The sword remained in the vault until 1843. Then, when the building of the monument under the dome was begun, it was given into the care of the Governor. Finally, in 1841, when the monument was finished it was placed in the chapel on an altar, opposite the colossal statue and the Emperor's

coffin. Over the altar hung 60 flags, taken by the conquerors in the campaign of '14. The sword has now been removed and put in a glass case, that all may wonder at it and, according to M. Masson, may easily steal it. "Visitors pass it by with a careless jest; one push and the glass is broken. Some American will give a huge price for it. The Orders of King William of Prussia were stolen from a well-guarded museum in Berlin. And the sword of Napoleon is worth more than such Orders." M. Masson's appeal has excited much attention and the authorities are expected to restore the sword to its fitting resting place.

CHINESE CUSTOMS CONTROL.

In view of the interest taken in the matter of the Control of the Chinese customs by both England and America, and also in view of the ignorance generally prevailing on the subject, the able letter published by the *Times* from its Shanghai correspondent is of special interest. He says that there exists amongst Chinese officials generally, and amongst the rising generation of Western-learning students, a conviction that their national movement enjoys the sympathy of England and the United States; this fact deserves to be borne in mind whenever, as frequently occurs, that movement finds its expression in methods or manners which we deplore. In such case the views of Europeans on the spot are lightly regarded by the Chinese; with some reason, they regard them as interested parties, whose opportunities would be lessened by the restoration of China's rights, and they look confidently to the support of public opinion in those far-off Anglo-Saxon lands, whose sympathies, as they have been taught to believe, are always with the cause of liberty and enlightenment. They deduce from recent history, from the part played by England in the abolition of extra-territoriality in Japan, from our sincere desire to maintain the integrity of Chinese territory, and from the utterances of our Parliament and Press, the justifiable conclusion that they can safely count upon the British people to lend moral support to the national movement in China. Unfortunately, however, they go further, and, relying on the general ignorance which obtains in England and America in regard to China and her affairs, they expect that the methods actually adopted in the name of the patriotic movement will not be closely scrutinized or readily opposed. Hence, since the bugbear of dismemberment disappeared with the defeat of Russia by Japan, the marked activity of Young China, the persistent clamour for restoration of sovereign rights, and the abolition of privileges granted to foreigners under the Treaties; hence also the determined attempt to obtain control of important sources of revenue hitherto controlled on behalf of the Central Government, by Europeans; hence the increasing violence of the vernacular Press and episodes such as that which led to the Mixed Court riots of December last. The national movement is not in one direction only; its by-paths and irresponsible leaders are many, and it is, therefore, important to suspend our judgment as to its probable results while we watch carefully the resultant of the forces at work. It is unwise to generalize in regard to a national policy in China. As for the question which has now arisen over the control of the Customs, it is well to bear in mind that this is but one of several recent manifestations of the new "national" spirit, and the very fact that all the Powers are for once united in opposing the action taken by the Chinese Government justifies us in looking more closely into the movement and its objects.

That there is a wide-spread movement of a new kind few will deny, and it is undoubtedly national in the sense that its activities are noticeable in every province. It was inevitable that something of cohesion and organization against the foreigner should result from the many undeniable acts of aggression and injustice inflicted by Western nations on China in recent years; inevitable, too, that the effect of Western education should be to inform this movement with increasing intelligence and energy. It may, I think, safely be said that, wherever it finds its expression in the awakening of patriotic instincts (as distinct from blind hatred of the foreigner), in increased national efficiency, in improved administration, and a genuine desire for reform, the movement has the hearty good will and support of Anglo-Saxons, whether in China or at home. On the other hand, it is useless to deny the fact, patent to every observer in touch with events, that the country at large is as yet totally unfit to advance its claim to join the comity of nations on terms of equality; equally plain that any encouragement of the methods now adopted by those who chiefly direct the movement is calculated to defeat all hopes of a healthy nationalism. The child is growing, no doubt, but unless his present vices are checked he will never live to be a healthy man.

To speak smooth things is pleasant, and the rôle of the pessimist is irksome; nevertheless, it is impossible to contemplate the present proceedings of Young China and of the official class without serious misgivings. It is impossible to avoid the conviction that the legitimate aspirations of the

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