

MUST GET ROYAL CONSENT

"MATCH-MAKING" OF PRINCE AND PRINCESSES.

Queen Victoria Used Her Influence to Further the Cause of Lovers.

The news that negotiations have been completed for the marriage of King Manuel of Portugal to Princess Beatrice of Saxo-Coburg, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh and niece of King Edward, may give the average reader the impression that the engagement has been as easily arranged as an ordinary one upon which "papa" has been asked to bestow a blessing. This, however, is not the case. Before a Royal marriage can take place Royal consent to that union must be obtained, not as a matter of custom and duty, but to make the ceremony valid. The marriage of an English Princess without the consent of our King would be null and void, even if the "knot" were tied by all the archbishops in the kingdom.

CHOOSING A ROYAL BRIDE.

When a young King wishes to marry he can seldom choose his own bride. Directly an heir is born to a Royal parent those parents begin to consider the Royal nursery of Europe, and mark down suitable Princesses for their boy. So it happens that when the heir to the Throne arrives at a marriageable age a certain number of eligible partners are mentioned to him, and his final choice must not only please his parents but also the Ministers of his country, the Parliament, and the people.

When the engagement of King Edward, then Prince of Wales, was hourly expected, Lord Palmerston stated that the bride, in accordance with Royal law, "must be handsome, must be well brought up, and must be a Protestant." Queen Victoria chose a German Princess for the King, but he himself preferred the beautiful daughter of the King of Denmark. His Majesty first met Queen Alexandra at a children's party at Buckingham Palace, when he was only thirteen years of age, but he did not meet her again until six years had passed. His relatives arranged an "accidental" meeting between the Royal couple in the Cathedral of Speier, and shortly afterwards their engagement was publicly announced.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S COURTSHIP.

Almost from his cradle the idea of a union between Prince Albert and Queen Victoria had been a favorite day-dream of his father, the Duke of Coburg; and his wish somehow found an echo in the Royal nursery, where Albert's nurse would amuse him with tales of his bride-to-be across the sea. Queen Victoria first saw Prince Albert in 1836, when he visited England with his father and brother, Prince Ernest, and spent a month at Buckingham Palace. From that day onward the Princess and the Prince were drawn together, but when the latter visited England for the second time in 1839 it was with no thoughts of marriage. He had been informed that the young Queen had made up her mind to remain single for another four years, and he was far too manly to attempt to persuade her to alter her decision. Love, however, found out the way, and in Queen Victoria's own words: "I do feel so guilty. . . . I feel certain that I shall do my best."

A FAMOUS MATCHMAKER.

Queen Victoria used her influence on several occasions to further the cause of love's young dream. When the engagement was announced between Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Von Pawel-Hammingen, the King of Hanover's secretary, all the members of the Royal Families of England and Germany opposed the match, and the Queen of Hanover was so cross with her daughter that she practically cast her off. Queen Victoria thereupon stepped in and acted the part of fairy godmother. Our late Queen not only encouraged the match, but gave the bride away, and provided a home for her and her husband at Hampton Court Palace. Again, it was Queen Victoria who encouraged the deep attachment of the Princess Louise for the Marquess of Lorne, now Duke of Argyll, when all her relations were violently opposed to the match.

WHERE WILLIAM MET HIS WIFE.

The German Emperor's marriage on his twenty-second birthday to the Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, a niece of Prince Christian, was immensely popular throughout Germany, the reason being the fact that the bride was a native Princess and not one from a foreign clime. It is said that Queen Victoria brought about the union between the Kaiser and the Princess, and we all know that the

Emperor made his future wife's acquaintance at Balmoral when he visited his grandmother in 1878. The acquaintance was renewed at Silesia in the autumn of the following year, when the Kaiser was shooting on the estate of Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, the father of Princess Victoria. Here an engagement was arranged, and the marriage was solemnized on February 27th, 1881.

Born in 1862, Prince Henry, the Kaiser's brother, married, on May 24th, 1888, his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse, daughter of the late Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Alice. Queen Victoria helped to bring this union about, and it is said that she was partly responsible for the marriage of the Kaiser's sister with the Hereditary Prince of Saxo-Meiningen, G.C.B., on February 18th, 1878.—London Tit-Bits.

LAND OF SMALL FARMS.

Those in Portugal Have Been Cut Up Into Small Portions.

The Portuguese are an extremely conservative people. Every one follows rigidly the methods employed by his father and forefathers. In very many parts of the country the old wooden ploughs are still used.

When a man dies, instead of one of the heirs taking the whole property and paying the remaining heirs for their parts, the whole property is divided into as many parts as there are heirs. More than this, each separate part of the property is thus divided.

Thus, if a property consisted of ten acres of pasture land, eighty of vineyard and ten of grain land and there were ten heirs, each heir would receive one acre each of grain and pasture and eight acres of vineyard. This process has been going on for a very long time, so that now in the most fertile part of Portugal the land is divided into incredibly small portions.

The immediate result of this, according to the United States Consular reports, is that the product of the land is barely sufficient at best to sustain its owners. South of the River Tagus, on the other hand, there are enormous fields of export wheat and vines, but it has been found impossible to move the farmers of the north to into this region and take up large holdings.

WILD FARM LABORERS.

Harvest Hands Doing Endless mischief in Germany.

Like the farmers of the Canadian west, the agriculturists of Germany are compelled to import harvest hands. These men, a rough-and-ready lot, come over the eastern frontiers from Galicia and Poland. The Deutsche Tageszeitung, the organ of the Agrarians, draws attention to the fact that these foreign laborers constitute a menace to the security of the inhabitants, because they are guilty of all kinds of outrages and acts of violence in country districts.

At Franzburg two houses were burned down, and no doubt exists in the neighborhood that the foreign laborers perpetrated arson. The wife of an innkeeper in the same district was attacked by foreign workmen and wounded. At Grabow a foreign workman stabbed a young man at an evening dance, and wounded two men who chased him by prodding them with a hayfork.

At Stavenhagen a young German was beaten to death by foreign laborers. At another village close by a similar outrage was committed, and also ended fatally. At Moehlin a farmer was attacked when lying in bed and severely injured by foreign laborers, who robbed his house. The foreign laborers on a farm at Wollin rose up in revolt against their employer, and, after performing various acts of violence, burned all the barns and ricks on the premises.

All these acts of violence took place within one week in Pomerania and Mecklenburg, and complaints of similar acts of violence are coming from other agricultural districts.

WORDS THAT WEIGH.

Every evil to which we do not succumb is a benefactor.—Emerson.

You will find life full of sweet savour if you do not expect from it what it cannot give.—Renan.

If you will be governed by reason, and be true to the best of yourself, you will be happy.—Marcus Aurelius.

Nobody does anything well that they cannot help doing; work is only well done when it is done with a will.—Ruskin.

It is not possible to secure distant or permanent happiness but by the forbearance of some immediate gratification.—Johnson.

I believe that we cannot live better than in seeking to become better, nor more agreeably than by having a clear conscience.—Socrates.

Let no man turn aside ever so slightly from the broad path of honor on the plausible pretence that he is justified by the goodness of his end.—Dickens.

BELIEFS ABOUT BABIES

FATES THAT DETERMINE THEIR FUTURE.

How Savage Tribes and Civilized People Bring Good Luck to the Infant.

The peasantry of Greece firmly believe that the future of every child is determined by the three fates, known by the name of the Moral. In the popular mind this trio of Fates are supposed to be three old and wrinkled women whose habitation is a mountain cave. They come simultaneously to a house where a new baby has made its appearance.

When they are expected all furniture is set aside so that their aged and tottering feet may not be hindered, and refreshments in the shape of honey cakes, bread and wine are placed ready for these important though invisible guests. Money, too, is placed for them as a bribe to get their favor for the baby, so that his future may be one long sweet song—the superstition being that all things good and bad are in.

THE GIVING OF THE FATES.

On no account must the child's beauty be alluded to when the Moral are present, as this will certainly make its good looks disappear—marks on a baby's skin are looked upon as sent by these harbingers of weal or woe.

Ill luck is supposed to be the lot of the children who cut their upper teeth first. There are one or two African tribes who so firmly believe this that they are said to kill all babies but those whose lower teeth appear first. Another race of people in the dark continent see all the signs of bad fortune in twins, and so they avoid it by slaying all of them.

Should a child grow up bad in China the parents are said to have forgotten to bind its wrists—allying thereby to a native superstition that if a red cord is tied around an infant's wrists it cannot fail to grow up quiet and obedient.

Coming back to western civilization, ill luck is supposed to hover around a baby if its finger nails are cut during the first six weeks of life, and there are many more omens connected with a baby's hands. Should the desire be that a babe should have riches in abundance when it is grown up, then on no account should it be forgotten that the binding of its right hand for a short period soon after birth will ensure its coming in for wealth beyond.

THE DREAMS OF AVARICE.

Good luck to the infant in the future is also supposed to be assured in other ways. The Spaniards sweep their children's faces with pine tree boughs for that reason, while to keep the Irish baby from harm a belt of woman's hair is placed about it, and to achieve a similar object Roumanian mothers tie red ribbons around the ankles of their offspring.

A very old but very pleasing custom prevails in Iceland when the first tooth makes its appearance, for then a lamb is presented to the child to be its "very own." In Holland garlic, salt, bread and steak are put in the cradle of the new arrival, while to protect their children the mothers of Wales place in the youngsters' cosy beds a pat of tongs or a knife, and the latter weapon is utilized for a like purpose in some districts in England.

LEARNED MOTHER'S VALUE.

Three Daughters Found Out What House-keeping Meant.

This happened years ago, but it is worth repeating. In a certain home was the overbearing mother of three daughters. You can just imagine what the week's washing was with dresses for all of those girls, each with three or four petticoats, besides many other articles. This mother did the washing, ironing, cooking, baking and about everything imaginable, and the daughters—well, they were "cultured" and did not do very much of anything except cut the good meals and wear the clean clothes.

One day the father called the mother aside. The two had a long talk and he admitted he was not able to hire a domestic. The next day the usual complaint was made by the girls about the poor dinner and the mother quietly got up, went to her room, dressed and came downstairs. She carried a heavy suitcase and stopped long enough to tell the children that she hoped they would have a better meal the next day. Their father took her to the station and she was away from home one month. Every one of those girls learned to cook, bake, scrub and look after the house, although they admitted that for a week they lived on bakers' bread, lemonade, quince preserves and either salmon or sardines. It was a hard lesson for them to learn, but they knew the value of their mother after that.

Don't think a man is foolish because he thinks you are.

FORGERS FOOL GOVERNMENTS

Skilled Workmen are Employed to Cut Dies.

Dresden and Sevres china can be imitated so successfully as to deceive not only the ordinary collector, but experts as well; and the same thing applies to other antiquities.

Even governments have been "taken in" upon occasion. The British Museum contains more than one exhibit the genuineness of which is open to very grave doubt. The Paris Louvre purchased for \$20,000 about six years ago a supposed Saitaphernes tiara. It turned out to be a modern forgery for the most part, a small strip of old gold from an embossed antique cup having been welded on to it so as to give it the appearance of age.

Rare Roman and Greek coins are constantly forged and palmed off upon unwary collectors both in England and America. In fact there are regular workshops established in Paris for the preparation of this particular brand of roguery, where the dies are cut by skilled workmen, who are paid as much as \$5 a day for their services. Genuine metal is of course used for the counterfeiters, and in order to do away with the appearance of newness they are "sweated" in small steel boxes with rough interiors.

Limoges enamel cups, vases, and salt cellars are made at Turin, and so skillfully as to impose upon the most wary. A supposedly fine specimen of ancient glass in the French national collection, when being cleaned recently, was found to be merely a modern wine flagon that had been laboriously covered scale by scale, with the peculiar iridescent film that forms upon long-buried Egyptian ware.

A few years ago suspicion was aroused amongst art dealers and others owing to the unusual number of alleged early Italian ivory triptyches that came upon the market from none knew whence. They proved to have been all made by one man out of fossil Siberian mammoth tusks, the peculiar yellowness of which lent itself perfectly to the particular fraud which was perpetrated.

ROBBERS THREW A BOMB.

Tried to Wreck a Treasure Train in India.

A bomb was thrown one night recently at the Goalundo mail train, between the Chakda and Simlaur stations, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the scene of the crime being a few miles away from Barrackpore, in the neighborhood of which there have been numerous cases of bomb-throwing at trains.

Many Europeans were travelling by the mail train, but escaped unhurt. A treasure van attached to the train was badly shattered. The train was carrying fifteen lakhs of rupees (£100,000) in specie from the Bank of Bengal to the Dacca jute districts.

The three natives in charge of the treasure showed great courage. They pulled the communication cord and refused to leave the carriage, which is said to have been almost blown to pieces. An extremely high explosive was used, but luckily the bomb struck the van at a sharp angle, and thus the train was not derailed.

This is the thirteenth bomb outrage on the Eastern Bengal line. The police are absolutely without a clue.

The general impression is that this latest attempt is also the work of extremists, who have stated on many occasions that they must obtain money for political purposes. A mill assistant, named Gowra, reported that a bomb was thrown at him at Howarth. The explosion caused a panic, but the police state that the bomb was not of a dangerous character.

EXHE MAKING FORTUNE.

Ex-Police Chief of Russia as Mining Magnate.

M. Lopukhine, the ex-police chief of St. Petersburg, now in exile in Siberia, is being treated with great consideration by the authorities, and is engaged in business which may bring him back to St. Petersburg a wealthy man.

He is said to have acquired platinum mines, and to be planning the organization of a banking concern, being allowed all the freedom of a military prisoner on parole.

M. Lopukhine has the active and practical support of a powerful Moscow financier, who owes to him the life of his son. When M. Lopukhine directed the department of police the young man in question, who was then a student, was discovered to be mixed up with the revolutionaries, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. Had the arrest been effected, there is little doubt that a court-martial would have pronounced sentence of death, but the police chief sent the father a warning, and the son was able to escape from the country.

The financier, in his gratitude, promised to help M. Lopukhine in whatever way he might ever be able to do so, and is now fulfilling his word.

ENGINEER WAS ARRESTED

SOLD DIAMONDS FROM GERMAN AFRICA.

Alleged to Have Smuggled Large Quantities and to be Planning Another Coup.

The Lokalan Zeiger, of Berlin, Germany, reports the sensational arrest of a German engineer and the confiscation of his bank books found in his possession.

It is alleged that the engineer a long time ago leased extensive lands in South-west Africa to farm them with four or five comrades. On part of the lands it is said he discovered diamonds of a size varying up to three carats.

Without informing the authorities the party worked diamond deposits for several weeks, and then quitted operations, removing all traces, while the engineer went to Europe to sell the stones. He sold the greater part of the diamonds in the principal European diamond centres, and finally reached Germany to sell the remainder. When the Colonial Office heard of the affair by chance, the engineer had a deposit of 200,000 marks in German banks, the result of the sale of the stones, and about a thousand uncut diamonds, worth 60,000 marks in his possession.

ARRESTED IN BERLIN.

After tracing the engineer from town to town, the German police arrested him in Berlin a few days ago. Large telegraphic and mail correspondence with his partners was seized, from which it appeared that he intended to form a company to exploit his finds. The Government have telegraphed to the Windhoek authorities to locate the deposits in question.

The arrested engineer, says another report, is a young Berliner, named George Heim, who in October, 1903, was engaged as a diamond expert by the "Kolonial Bergbau Gesellschaft," and sent to Leuderitzbucht to act as prospector and valuer of the company's diamond fields. During the eight months that he acted for the company Heim, with the aid of accomplices, is alleged to have smuggled 200,000 marks worth of diamonds to Germany, mixing the stones in soft cement, which was afterwards allowed to harden, thereby deceiving the Customs.

Heim returned to Germany last May, and sold the stones at Dresden, Leipzig, Hamburg and Breslau, where he did such good business that he contracted for future purchasers. When the original supply of stones was exhausted Heim sent his accomplices money for more, which were also smuggled to Germany in cement.

PLANNING ANOTHER COUP.

The Morgenpost says that the correspondence seized shows that Heim was planning another big coup. He is said to have discovered large diamond fields in the southern part of South-west Africa, near Cape Colony, which, however, Heim agreed with his accomplices should not be worked until his (Heim's) return from Germany. Heim intended to conduct the operations and erect a secret polishing plant on the fields so as to avoid any possible chance of detection.

By cable orders from the Colonial Office Heim's accomplices in South-west Africa were arrested, but the authorities are much embarrassed, as they do not know the location of these rich new diamond fields. Heim's correspondence reveals nothing regarding their whereabouts, and the prisoner refuses to betray his secret. The colonial authorities are making every effort to trace the spot.

A NIGHT WITH A SALMON.

Liverpool Angler's Fight With a Gammy Fish.

A prominent member of the Liverpool (England) Fly Fishing Club went angling in the River Wyre at Garstang a fortnight ago. He did not return to dinner in the evening, and his friends thought of all the terrible things that might have befallen him, and trembled.

Time went on, and midnight approached, but still no sign of the angler. So his friends formed a search party, and, armed with lanterns, set out along the riverside. At length they came upon him—holding on like grim death to a magnificent salmon. He had hooked the fish early in the evening, but his rod being a light one, he had been unable to land it.

Darkness came on; still the salmon struggled gallantly, and still the angler was determined not to go home without it. So he sat down on the bank and decided to wait for the morning, when perhaps the fish would give up.

But before the dawn his friends had found him, and they helped him to hoist in the refractory salmon. "I never anticipated such a delightful experience," he told his wife in triumph.

Many a man's veracity is unimpeachable until he acquires the fishing habit.

WEALTH AWAITS OWNERS

HOW CLUES TO UNCLAIMED MONEY MAY BE FOUND.

Fortune of \$1,000,000 Recovered Years After the Death of the Inestate.

If all the unclaimed funds in British dominions could be gathered together, the sum would be a mass of wealth greater, perhaps, than any other in the world, says London Answers.

Many clues of fortunes awaiting owners are more or less easily accessible. A class of peculiar interest to the descendants of people who have settled in Britain overseas, and then got out of touch with those at home, are the lists published by Colonial Governments. These are usually printed in the official "Gazettes" only, though in some cases they are issued in separate form also; and—here is a glimpse of the romance associated with them—one of them once included the name of a man who was transported to Van Diemen's Land, turned over a new leaf, and died wealthy and respectable, leaving a huge fortune, which was successfully claimed by some poor people in his native village. The lists for any Colony can, as a rule, be consulted at the agent-general's office in London.

WHEN THE CROWN DISGORGES

Similar information to that relating to the Colonies is published by the India Office as regards intestates who have died in that country.

Our own Government publishes yearly two lists of people who have died intestate, and without known heirs—one for England, and the other for Scotland. Till 1884 the estates of such persons were recoverable by legitimate heirs after any lapse of time; but now the Statute of Limitations applies to them. Frequently, however, the Crown has had to disgorge—once to the extent of £200,000, which was recovered years after the death of the intestate.

An important omission from the annual lists is the value of estates, which the Crown likes to keep dark. It is easy to discover, however, precisely how any given intestate "cut up," for on paying a shilling at Somerset House you can see at what amount the estate was sworn. Of more general interest than any of the foregoing pointers to dead men's gold is the official list of unclaimed and dormant funds in Chancery. Published every three years as a supplement to the "London Gazette," it can be purchased for one shilling, or consulted free of charge at the Law Courts, and is well worth looking at even by those who have no expectations.

There are several other official lists of unclaimed funds, notably those of soldiers' balances and unclaimed Government Stock and dividends respectively. The channel by which information is given about the derelict wealth which accrues from the Army is the "London Gazette," in which are published periodically lists of soldiers' unclaimed balances. A difficulty of recovering these amounts, some of which are considerable, is due to the fact that numbers of them stand in assumed names. Formerly it was a common practice for men to give false names on enlistment.

"THE TIMES."

The lists of unclaimed Government Stock and dividends are now all old, none having been published since 1854, but they are by no means worthless. In the list are the names of more than 20,000 stockholders, who altogether were entitled to millions of pounds, which in some cases had been accumulating since the eighteenth century.

Finally, thousands of clues to fortunes are to be found in the last place where the uninitiated would think of looking for them—the Index to "The Times." The index, which now goes back for nearly a century, and can be consulted at any good reference library, contains, under the heading "Next-of-kin," references to advertisements relating to legacies, Chancery suits, intestates' estates, unclaimed dividends, bank deposits, etc. As a guide to inquiries for next-of-kin, "The Times" Index is the most valuable work extant. These sources of authentic information should be turned to by those who believe they may be entitled to money. The unlikely often happens.

UNAUTHENTIC.

A tramp called at the house of a gentleman, and said:

"I've walked many miles to see you, sir, because people told me that you was very kind to poor chaps like me."

"Oh, they said so, did they?"

"Yes, sir; that's why I came."

"And are you going back the same way?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, in that case, will you be good enough to contradict this rumour?"

SUNLIGHT



AN EXPERIENCED HO

knows that Sunlight means a wonderful time and labour in cleaning. Whether with hot water, nothing gets off so quickly and injury as Sunlight So Use it the Sunlight Follow the direct

CANADIAN IS MU

Philip H. Hardy Shc Landlady in Chic

Young Structural Ironw Went to American City Angered His Boarding tress by Washing Clo Kitchen—Woman Is A Held on Murder Chan

Toronto, Oct. 26.—The p a telegram from Chicag morning that Philip Har

dy of Toronto was shot a Sunday night by Mrs. V

is 28 years old. She is arrested and charged with n

It appears that Hardy ing at the woman's house engaged her when he

clashes in the kitchen. the message Mrs. Van l her room and secured h

She then went to Hardy exclaimed, "You dare no Thompson she shot him

of his death.

Mr. Hardy was an old' He was born in Denison years ago and had many

He was a structural iron trade and went to Chic years ago. He first wo

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James E. Hardy, a tigl he who is living at 48 l

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