

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Romantic Story in Connection With a Member of the Austrian Imperial Family.

The River Seine Stocked With California Salmon—Kumer of Parnell's Marriage.

Gigantic Coal Trust.
LONDON, April 5.—A gigantic coal trust is in process of formation in England, with the object of controlling the output of the mining interests of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire. The promoters of the trust declare that their only object is to control the output of the coal mines, which are in the hands of the middlemen, who are inimical alike to the interests of the operator and the consumer.

Royal Betrothal Announced.
LONDON, April 5.—The betrothal of Princess Victoria Louise, of Schleswig-Holstein, daughter of Prince Christian and Princess Helene, and grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, to Prince Armand of Anhalt, is officially announced. The marriage will take place in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, at an early date.

No Mafia in London.
LONDON, April 5.—Shortly after the lynching of the alleged members of the Mafia in New Orleans the Italian government, through Count de Robilant, King Humbert's ambassador to the court of St. James, requested the British authorities to ascertain if the Mafia existed in London. The matter was placed in the hands of the Scotland Yard officials, who report as the result of their investigation that there are no traces of the existence of the society here as an organized body. The report embodies an expression of confidence on the part of those who conducted the inquiry that the Mafia has no footing in London, where there are 50,000 Italians, and never had.

A Bontal From Gladstone.
LONDON, April 6.—In reply to a question as to whether Mr. Parnell's statement, made yesterday at the Phoenix park meeting in Dublin, that he (Gladstone) had received dynamites at Hawarden, was true, Mr. Gladstone telegraphed that the utterance was an absolute falsehood.

For the Relief of the Poor.
DUBLIN, April 6.—The Countess of Zetland, wife of the Viceroy of Ireland, and Miss Balfour, sister of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, have started on a tour of the distressed district of the western part of the country. Both ladies have been very active in the collection and distribution of funds for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland.

A Berman's Suicide.
LEOBER, April 6.—The body of Giovanni Corradini, the head of the great firm of Corradini, which collapsed last week, leaving liabilities of upwards of 15,000,000 francs and an estate of 10,000,000 francs, was found floating in the river at Pisa, to-day, and fully identified. When his boat was found upon the bank of the river it was found to be a small boat, and it was presumed he had merely endeavored to make it appear that he had committed suicide, which presumption was strengthened by the report that he had been traced to France. The real cause of Corradini's ruin was the attempt to maintain a colossal sugar trust.

Prince Albert Victor's Health.
LONDON, April 6.—Considerable anxiety again exists among the members of the Royal Family and in court circles concerning the health of Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, and heir presumptive of the British crown. The Prince has been obliged to leave the headquarters at York of his regiment, the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own), Hussars, in which he holds the rank of Major. He goes to the Curragh military district in Ireland, where he will be attached to one of the three cavalry regiments there.

Is Parnell Married?
LONDON, April 6.—A sensational rumor was abroad, to-day, in the lobby of the House of Commons, to the effect that Parnell has been privately married since the O'Shea divorce proceedings, and not to Mrs. O'Shea. Parnellites who have been questioned on the subject refuse to discuss it, but say that the mystery of their leader's inner life, often referred to as tending to clear his character from the stain upon it, will shortly be explained.

Death of a Famous Stallion.
LONDON, April 6.—The celebrated stallion "Leonomy," whose sire, "Stirling," died last week, is dead. Many turf-goers believe that "Leonomy" was the grandest stallion of modern times. He was foaled in 1875; in 1886 he was sold for 300 guineas, and in 1892 he was again sold for 9,000 guineas. Since that time he has been in the stables of the Duchess of Montrose. It is probable that his aggregate earnings were 250,000 guineas. His stud services were booked to the end of 1892 at 250 guineas for each service.

Queen and Kaiser.
LONDON, April 6.—The Kaiser and Queen Victoria will meet at Darmstadt about the end of April.

Baron Fava's Departure.
ROME, April 6.—Minister Porfirio, in an interview, showed evident surprise that Italy had executed her threat to recall Fava, but said he was convinced of the speedy and amicable settlement of the pending difficulty despite Fava's departure.

California Salmon in the Seine.
PARIS, April 6.—The Seine has been restocked with 40,000 California salmon.

A Romantic Story.
LONDON, April 6.—A Vienna despatch says the death of Count Franz von Moran Abazia brings up one of the most romantic stories connected with the Imperial family of Austria. The Count was the issue of a marriage of the Arch-Duke John with a young lady named Fraulin Anna Ploche. The young lady was the daughter of a respectable tradesman of Vienna, and her beauty attracted the attention of the Arch-Duke while he was driving one day in the streets of the capital. The Prince of the Imperial family are noted for their gallantry, and without exception, but the Arch-Duke found Fraulin Ploche proof against his rank and his blandishments. Being desperately in love, he married her, thereby causing a great stir in court circles.

The Emperor, at first deeply aggrieved, at length resolved to forgive the pair and to send the young woman to the noble title of Countess of Mervin, although she was never recognized as an Austrian princess. Her son inherited her rank, but not that of his father, and both lived to endure the miseries that follow the misalliance of royalty. The Countess, forsaken by her husband, spent her time in educating her son, and he, in turn, proved a faithful companion to his mother. His death is the last chapter of the story.

German and French Military Strength Contrasted.
BERLIN, April 7.—A tremendous separation has been created in military and political circles in Berlin by the appearance of a pamphlet written by General Bogaslansky, of the Russian army, on the relative strength of the French and German military establishments. The writer asserts the effective military force of France is stronger than that of Germany by 350,000 men, and declares that if the military systems of the two countries are compared, the French superiority of France will be trebled. The artillery of France, the general says, is altogether the best equipped of any similar service in Europe. Germany, however, has 95 per cent. of cavalry, while France has but 83; but the latter is alleged to be the more efficient in the matter of expert handling. The German military authorities, however, dispute the correctness of the figures given by the writer and ridicule his deductions. Still the pamphlet has created a great flutter, and, it is stated upon good authority, that its circulation will be prohibited in Germany.

A Poor Prospect.
LONDON, April 6.—Disputes have arisen between employers and employees in the tinplate industries in Wales, and the possibility of a strike is imminent. The men, however, are ill equipped for a long struggle, as they are rent in bitterly opposing factions by disunion over the condition of their organization, which, it is alleged, has become weakened by neglect, not to say the dishonour of its secretary. It is charged that the official, whose autocracy having rendered him almost unapproachable, has permitted the treasury of the organization to become depleted, and his accounts are found to be so muddled that experts are unable to ascertain the financial condition of the union or the disposition made of the money expended.

WRECK OF THE AGRIAN.
Lost on a Moonlight Night in a Calm Sea—Aground on a Coral Reef.
DUBLIN, April 6.—The steamer Agrian, which was wrecked on the morning of Thursday, March 26, there being at the time bright moonlight and a calm sea, the Agrian grounded on the Ronador coral reef. The steamer ran on full length, when the bows ran to stop and back. Luckily the vessel held fast, wedged in the reef. There was no panic. The passengers quietly arose, deliberately dressed themselves and waited for daylight to reveal their position. The dawn revealed a line of coral reef 100 yards ahead of the wrecked steamer, and stretching to the right and left a line of straggling rocks was visible. Breakfast was ordered as usual, and when it had been discussed the boats were lowered and each crew member took his own of the officers and most of the passengers, taking with them their hand baggage, set out for Ronador Island, six miles to the northward of the reef. The captain and seven of the crew were left on board to care for the vessel as well as possible. When the boats had been successfully launched it was decided that one of them should make for Providence Island, 70 miles westward. During the day all hands left on the Agrian were successfully landed, also an ample supply of water, wood and shelter tents. Friday, Saturday and Sunday were spent by the wrecked people in exploring Ronador Island, which was found to consist of eight acres of flat, desolate land, given over to the possession of sea-birds and land-crabs, which were very plentiful. All hands displayed admirable coolness, and felt confident of their speedy release from their prison.

The only incident which transpired to cause anything like serious anxiety was a slight trouble which grew out of a quarrel over the distribution of labor and a too easy access to the liquor stores. This was promptly suppressed and perfect discipline established. On Sunday it was found that there remained but 300 gallons of water, with no more to come from the ship, which was settling her main water tanks having already been submerged. Fortunately, by digging, water was found, which, while hard, was not salt. This discovery raised the spirits of those who had been anxious for the 92 persons who must be cared for. On Easter Sunday the wrecked passengers and crew assembled and participated in a service conducted by the English bishop of Honduras, who had been a passenger on the Agrian. On Monday morning, the castaways arose to find themselves all well, bright sunshine around them and a trade wind tempering the heat, but with their fresh provisions exhausted. The day was a fine one, however, an abundance of canned meats, vegetables and fruits. The night which followed was a splendid one, with bright stars overhead and pleasant breezes playing around about the island. On Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the first sail sighted since the Agrian was abandoned, became visible. It proved to be a fishing craft, with a black crew, from Providence Island. On the same day arrived the relief steamer, Presidente Carazo, belonging to one of our passengers. The captain and the guard, which had been left on the Agrian, having been landed as soon as it was seen useless for them to remain longer on board, the entire party was brought together. They boarded the Presidente Carazo, which at once steamed for Greytown, which was reached on Saturday without further mishap and all on board perfectly well.

A EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD.

It Is Faintly Visible Over Bulgaria—Russia to Give the Word—She Is Ready.

A Bold Course in the Balkans—Tottering Condition of the Triple Alliance.

LONDON, April 5.—The following telegram is sent by the New York Times correspondent: To-day may turn out to be an important date in European history. The term of five years for which the Prince of Bulgaria was by the sultan constituted governor general of Eastern Roumelia expires April 5. No doubt whatever exists of Turkey's willingness or the present intention to renew the appointment and thus formally recognize the fact that the two Balkan powers have practically become one. The relations between Sofia and Constantinople are friendly in the extreme and the sultan was one of the first to send a telegram of condolence last week upon the assassination of the Bulgarian finance minister, Balcheff. But it is more than suspected that Russia stands ready to object. In itself this does not impress any one gravely, because Russia has been objecting to one thing and another ever since her discomfiture at the Berlin congress. But these many cries of woe have not blinded the people to the possibility that some one in a series may at any time be a genuine war shout. During the past two months many little things have happened to foster the notion that Russia feels herself ready to embark upon a bold and open course in the Balkans. The triple alliance seems to be in a very shaky condition. The violent partisans and personal struggles which have convulsed political Italy since Signor Crispi's fall have caused much uneasiness in Berlin and Vienna, and rumor has it that somewhat acrid correspondence on the subject, this week, passed between the German chancellor and the Italian premier. No well-informed worker in international politics will be astonished if Russia next week, or soon thereafter, publicly denounces the Berlin treaty and makes a show of mobilizing a part of her vast army, in which event she is expected to object to the re-appointment of Prince Ferdinand as governor general to Eastern Roumelia, on the ground that the original appointment in 1886 was personal to his predecessor, Prince Alexander, and is not an appendage of the post of the Prince of Bulgaria.

Nobody in Western Europe really knows, but everybody responsible for the conduct of public affairs on the continent is watching with strained alertness of vision for a warning of the storm.

AMERICAN NEWS.
The Excitement Is Over.
WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is again announced that the State department has nothing to make public to-day, respecting the diplomatic correspondence. The excitement has subsided. The incident will, it is believed, take its place in the ordinary calendar of open diplomatic matters, whose disposition is usually characterized by deliberation and patient investigation.

Burial of an Anarchist.
PITTSBURGH, April 5.—In the undertaking rooms of H. Sampson on Sixth avenue, this city, in the presence of 1,000 persons the obsequies of anarchist Joseph Erick took place this afternoon. Johann Most delivered the eulogy, and took advantage of the occasion to make an appeal for anarchy. The dead man was attired in black, a blood-red scarf encircled the throat and a blood-red rose was pinned to the coat. Around the foot of the coffin floated the following carnation anarchist flag. The rests beneath the casket were draped with bunting of the same sanguinary hue. Two bouquets of fresh field flowers lay on the coffin lid and over the coffin there hung two red garlands.

A Fight Against Sleep.
DUNDEE, April 5.—Wonderland's turnstiles clicked 10,000 times to-day for as many persons, all anxious to see the fight between the God of Sleep and two men, Townsend and Cunningham, who have successfully battled with him for 150 hours. Townsend does not rest a moment from his wild pace up and down the platform, and Cunningham is nearly crazy, and seems like one in a dream. It is likely that they will stay to one o'clock to-morrow afternoon when the race is over. Two doctors watch them all the time, and when the race is over will take them in charge. Doctors say the men go crazy or never wake up if allowed to sleep more than half an hour at a time. A bag containing \$500 in gold was hung up in plain sight of the men to-day to give them courage.

Frank of the Female Rifle Shot.
New York, April 5.—Lillian F. Smith, the female rifle shot, writes that she is going to return to Oregon to hunt, and then have a boat built to go down the Columbia River to the Pacific ocean, and then to San Francisco. She will then take the boat to the World's fair and put it on exhibition. At the same time she will be ready to arrange a match to shoot against any one in the world with the rifle.

The Sherman Sepulchre.
St. Louis, Mo., April 5.—The remains of Gen. Sherman are to be removed, and the detachment of troops that have been detailed to guard duty at the grave will watch over the remains in their new and temporary resting-place. Before his death, the General gave directions as to his last resting-place, and it was in order that the wishes may be complied with that the remains will be temporarily transferred from the Sherman lot in Calvary to the receiving vault of the cemetery. It was the wish of the General that his remains should not be interred in an ordinary grave in the earth, but that they be placed in an apartment underground, which should be built of stone and covered with a marble slab. The sepulchre will be built large enough to receive the remains of the General, his wife and two children, that now rest beside him in Calvary.

Bishop of Texas Consecrated.
EL PASO, April 5.—The consecration to the bishopric of the new see in Texas of Rev. Dr. Thomas Brennan, of Erie diocese, to-day, was an important event in the his-

tory of the Roman Catholic church. Fifty priests and deacons, Right Rev. Tobias Meier, bishop of Erie diocese, was consecrator, and was assisted by Bishops Phoenix, of Pittsburgh, and McGovern, of Harrisburg. This evening the newly-consecrated bishop officiated at pontifical vespers and Bishop Phoenix preached the sermon. Bishop Brennan will make the church of the Sacred Heart, in Dallas, a pro-cathedral and will proceed to build a cathedral and orphan asylum, and establish new orders of sisters and religious orders. He is now Bishop Brennan, who is the youngest prelate in the United States, has one of the largest dioceses, covering 22,000 square miles, with a Catholic population of 22,000.

The Country Excited.
WASHINGTON, April 4.—The controversy with Italy over the New Orleans parish prison affair is not viewed with the same complacency in some parts of the country as in the larger cities. The present peaceful aspect of the matter does not seem to have assured the people in some parts of the country that serious trouble will not ensue. Telegrams have been received at the war department from numbers of persons, principally in Alabama, Montana and South Dakota, tendering their services to the government to fight against Italy. These telegrams will not be answered.

Before the Curtain.
NEW YORK, April 4.—At the close of the performance at the Brooklyn academy of music, this afternoon, in Brooklyn, Edwin Booth was called before the curtain. He said: "I hardly know what I can say to you on this occasion, for I have said in the past all that I can say. I thank you for your kindness and I hope this will not be the last time I will be with you. But I intend to rest for the rest of the year and take care of my health. I hope to appear again in the near future." Mr. Booth then retired amid great applause.

P. T. Barnum Very Low.
BROOKLYN, Conn., April 5.—P. T. Barnum is dangerously ill with the grippe. His family is at the bedside and visitors are not allowed to see him.

CAPITAL NOTES.
The Manitoba School Question Left for the Courts—Government Will Not Interfere.
Disallowance of Manitoba Acts—Negotiations for Reciprocity With the U. S. Deferred.

(From our own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, April 6.—The Government has decided not to interfere with the legislation of Manitoba, abolishing the Catholic Separate School, and the official French language in the Legislature and courts of that province. The Manitoba act contains a special provision for the protection of the minority in respect of education. The question of the constitutionality of the Education Act is now before the courts, and the future action of the Government may safely be allowed to be held in abeyance, pending the decision of the courts, the case being similar to that of the New Brunswick school act. It is understood the Government will defray the expenses of court litigation regarding the dual language. The minister of justice expresses doubts as to its constitutionality, but considers the courts the proper place to settle the question upon that point.

The Premier received a dispatch from Sir Charles Tupper, to-day, stating that President Harrison is leaving for a trip to California, and as he is anxious to be present in Washington while the negotiations progress, the Conference will be postponed for the present.

HOLY WAR IN MANITOBA.
QUEBEC, April 6.—Canada may now have on her hands a big religious fight, as well as a political one, over the Manitoba school act, which was recently adopted by the legislature there, and which prohibits religious instruction in public schools in Manitoba. The act has already been declared to be ultra vires by a recent judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, of Manitoba, in so far as the added territory is concerned. Sir John Thompson points out that the act is clearly ultra vires in regard to corporations holding powers by the Imperial or Dominion Act.

Grand Orange Lodge.
KINGSTON, April 6.—The Grand Orange Lodge of British North America will assemble here on May 28th and sit for a week. Delegates are expected to be present from Ireland, Scotland, Wales, England and Australia.

Death of a Well-known Official.
MONTREAL, April 6.—The Grand Trunk Railway Co. has lost one of its most influential and respected officials in the person of Henry Reed, Assistant Treasurer, who has just died at his residence in this city.

PARNELL IN DUBLIN.
Sunday Meeting in Phoenix Park—Parnell's Tirade Against the L.B. rails.

DUBLIN, April 5.—Notwithstanding the steady down-pour of rain, 9,000 persons assembled at Phoenix park to-day to assist in the demonstration of the Amnesty association and protest against the continued imprisonment and alleged inhuman treatment of Irish and Irish-American political prisoners by the British government. After speeches by Kenny, Parnell and others, resolutions were passed calling upon Irishmen at home and abroad to put forth every effort to secure the release of their friends, and demanding the government to hasten the unconditional surrender of prisoners. Parnell's speech was a tirade against the liberals.

"Why," Parnell asked, "did Gladstone release these prisoners in 1886? Mr. Gladstone did not hesitate to ascertain the opinions of the dynamiters as to whether they would accept his home rule bill, and even went so far as to receive some of these people at Hawarden." Here a voice exclaimed: "Why did you not make conditions?" while cries of "kill him," "lynch him," were raised. In reply, Parnell declared the Irish party

THE NEW ORLEANS AFFAIR.

The Excitement Cooling Down—The Usual Correspondence Over the Matter.

All Italian Consuls in the United States Instructed to Act With Prudence.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Blaine is not yet prepared to make public anything throwing additional light on the Italian affair, and unless there should be, contrary to all expectations, another bombshell, it is probable the Italian entanglement will take the usual tedious course of diplomacy.

The speed with which this international correspondence thus far has been conducted, is said by diplomats to be extraordinary. While willing to utilize the modern methods of the cable and telegraph to keep ministers acquainted with matters of especial importance, they are pursuing this course where there are declarations of national policy must be outlined. Now that Secretary Blaine has succeeded in his efforts to calm the agitation of the Italian government it is expected the rest will be by the usual mode of correspondence, which eliminates the great extent all sudden ebullitions of feeling and passion.

ITALY CANNOT FIGHT.
PARIS, April 5.—The conflict between Italy and the United States continues to attract attention. Signor Raquet, editor of the Epoque, organ of the Italian colony, said, in an interview, to-day, that the Italian Republicans in Italy, who form a powerful minority, entertain a friendly feeling toward America, and would consider war with the United States simply an attempt to discredit in the eyes of the Italian people, republican institutions. In a recent meeting of Italians in Paris discussed the New Orleans affair, and while everybody reproached the conduct of the Lynchers, nobody approved the action of Rindini. Rindini was an Italian anarchist, not in sympathy with republican institutions. His report to the Italian cabinet, doubtless colored by his own antipathies, precipitated matters. Another potent factor has given the Italian government reason to pause in hostile negotiations. Financial houses here state that in Italy wide-spread commercial troubles are becoming critical, and apart from Italy's overwhelming public debt, which would disable her in attempt to go to war, any measure impairing peace would produce a general financial crash. Already the effect of the American difficulty is felt in the hesitation of the French financial houses to proceed with the negotiations pending for the prospective loan, in which German houses also are concerned.

No government on the European continent has done more for the development of heavy ordnance for naval purposes than that of Italy. The national policy for years has been to obtain great warships, arm them with monster guns, and give her vessels an edge in the matter of speed. In addition there are now building or being completed within the past year three ironclads of the first-class, six torpedo rams of the second-class, and a gunboat and seven torpedo cruisers of the third-class. Besides the force actively employed in the navy as noted there are another 10,000 men reserve list to bring the total strength up to 62,910 men.

MISS HAYDEN WINS.
To Her Falls the Honor of Being the Designer of the Woman's Building at the World's Fair.

The Woman's building at the World's Fair will be built from designs prepared by Miss Sophia G. Hayden, of Boston. A prize competition for designs was invited, and Miss Hayden carried off the first prize of \$1,000, over twelve others who entered the contest. Miss Lois L. Howe, of Boston, was awarded the second prize of \$500, and Miss Laura Hayes, of Chicago, the third of \$250. Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, made the awards, after the different designs had been carefully examined and approved by Chief Architect Burnham and other members of the Board of Architects.

Miss Hayden's designs provide for a building 200 by 400 feet in dimensions, of Italian Renaissance style, with colonnades broken by center and pavilions. It will be constructed chiefly of iron and steel, and show but little ornamentation except at the main entrance. It will stand on one of the most conspicuous sites in Jackson park, being opposite the eastern end of Midway Plaisance, and close to the main lagoon. The building will cost \$200,000. By reason of the use to which it will be put, the women's building will certainly be the most notable structure at the exposition. As soon as Miss Hayden's design was selected, Chief of Construction Burnham, telegraphed to her to come to Chicago at once, and elaborate on that specifications can be prepared for the erection of the building. She will receive her expenses and be paid for her work while in Chicago. Miss Hayden graduated with honors from a four years course at the Massachusetts institute of technology, and has since done several excellent work in the employ of Boston architects.

An India Disturbance.
In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir James Ferguson said, in behalf of the foreign office, that the Manipur affair originated in a dispute between the former rajah of Manipur and his brother. The rajah had left the kingdom together to the control of Commissioner Quinlan, and the latter was met with resistance by the new ruler at the head of a large body of troops, with the result made known by the dispatches. The victory telegraphed that he would soon quell the disturbance.

England's Pensioners.
There are a number of notables who are enjoying a pension for judicial services in England. The Earl of Salisbury and Lord Herschell receive each five thousand pounds a year as ex-Lord Chancellors, but sit with the Lord Chancellor and the lords of appeal in ordinary for judicial business. Lord Blackburn, many years a judge of the Queen's Bench division and for eleven years a lord of appeal, enjoys an allowance of three thousand and hundred pounds. The pension is usually granted to a judge upon retirement after not less than fifteen years' service is three thousand five hundred pounds.

ESPIONAGE IN FRANCE.

The Spy System as Observed by a Visitor in Paris.

A City Which Swarms with Police and Their Embassies Who Are Constantly Watching and Gossiping the Footsteps of Foreigners and Strangers.

The Third Republic is no freer than were any previous French regimes, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times, from this deep taint of what the French call mouchardise. Never before at any period of France's history has the reign of spycraft been so widespread and absolute in Paris as now. There has been latterly much discussion in the world's press of the extraordinary degree to which official espionage obtains in Russia, and very interesting details have been forthcoming on the subject. I am now in a position to affirm that in Paris—I do not say throughout the whole of France—the meshes of the detective net are woven even more closely round the entire population than has ever been the case in St. Petersburg. Every one of us is watched and followed, and the secret history of the Boulangerist conspiracy. From first to last every detail of this movement was known to the police, more than three-fourths of the Boulangerists themselves being informers.

The instant you arrive at a Paris station you are in the midst of spies. You are driven to a hotel in a cab. In half an hour the cabman will furnish the police with any particulars he may have been able to gather concerning your position, destination, business, etc. Arrived at your hotel, you become the object of scrutiny, as close as it is secret, on the part of divers persons, who, though attached to the place in the capacity of manager or cashier, or even porter or "boots," are in reality enrolled soldiers of the great detective army.

And here may mention a special characteristic of the French detective system—its faculty of recruiting adherents in all classes of society. French spies, for the most part, are not simple spies and nothing more. They have a trade or occupation of their own, to which they seem wholly and solely devoted, while yet assiduously pursuing sub rosa their spying.

The unsuspecting stranger in Paris has dinner at his hotel served by a waiter who is a matter of course, in case may catch the police, and will subsequently report to them what conversation he overhears during the meal. He then sallies forth, primed with an even two of fine champagne, for an evening's amusement of the true Parisian sort. First, he repairs to one of the brilliant boulevard play-houses. A few strolls away from him sits a gentlemanly-looking man, with steady, observant eyes, who glances now and again at our friend in such a way as to make the latter think: "I wonder what I've seen that man before?" He never has seen him before, but it doesn't enter his head for a moment to suspect the man of being what he really is—a police spy.

The play over, there is just time for half an hour's stroll under the horse-chestnuts in the Jardin de Paris. Here nine-tenths of the attendants are either spies or scamps; or may, indeed, be both at once, for French police authorities are not very squeamish in choosing their instruments, and seem to have a sort of preference for scoundrels over others. Their theory runs that the greater villain a man is, the better spy he will make; moreover, the most efficacious means of keeping a man under spy surveillance is to have him become a spy himself, for spies spy upon each other quite as much as on the rest of mankind.

But our foreigner finishes up the evening by turning into the Cafe Americaine for supper, where he has for next-door neighbor a seductive young woman, with whom he enters into conversation. She has a sweet smile, which displays two rows of glittering teeth, and puts many questions to him concerning France and the French. Naturally enough, our visitor imagines this is all done out of that bright, easy, Gallic politeness he admires so much, for how is he to know that every word he has said in reply will come to the ears of a police spy not later than the following afternoon?

If our friend be fond of sport he will soon be finding his way to the racetrack near the capital and into the boisterous clubs with which Paris abounds, and here he will be hourly in contact with police spies in greater numbers than there are racers on the course or cards in the pack. And so the game goes on in every sphere of Paris life and society.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.
Issues of Bait Licenses to Canadian Vessels to be Prohibited—The Dominion Government Will Protect.
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, April 5.—The government is to put forth a proclamation prohibiting the issue of bait licenses to Canadian fishing vessels. No licenses will be granted except to Newfoundland and American vessels. In the case of American vessels, the custom house or magistrate will require clearance from an American custom house. This is supposed to mean retaliation upon Canada.

ARMY AND NAVY.
Nearly Three Million Soldiers and Many Powerful War Vessels.
Italy maintains a large standing army, universal liability to bear arms forming the basis of the military organization of the country. A levy of about 200,000 men is made annually, 80,000 of whom are drafted into the standing army, the remainder being kept on leave. Of the permanent force there are now 292,247 men under arms and 686,945 on unlimited leave. Of mobilized there are 372,236 and of territorial militia 1,630,945, a grand total of 2,822,323 men who can be called upon to do military duty. The entire population of the country is 28,000,000, one man in every ten inhabitants thus being in readiness to fight. The troops are armed with the Vetterli rifle and sword bayonet one of the most effective weapons known.

No government on the European continent has done more for the development of heavy ordnance for naval purposes than that of Italy. The national policy for years has been to obtain great warships, arm them with monster guns, and give her vessels an edge in the matter of speed. In addition there are now building or being completed within the past year three ironclads of the first-class, six torpedo rams of the second-class, and a gunboat and seven torpedo cruisers of the third-class. Besides the force actively employed in the navy as noted there are another 10,000 men reserve list to bring the total strength up to 62,910 men.