

"THE GREAT WAR OF 189—"

English Experts Forecast the Next European Disturbance.

The Triple Alliance Holds its Own and the English Drive the Russians From Afghanistan and the Balkan States—The French Gain a Victory, but not the Alsace-Lorraine—New Devices for Killing Men and Aiding that Work.

"The Great War of 189—," a brochure just published in London, is an attempt to forecast the course of the great European war, which, in the opinion of the experts who write the book, will occur in the immediate future. They are well-known authorities of international politics and strategy, and have tried to conceive the most probable campaigns and acts of policy, and to give to their works the verisimilitude of actuality and real warfare. The collaborators are Rear-Admiral I. Colomb, of the Royal Navy; Col. J. F. Maurice, of the Royal Artillery; Capt. F. N. Maude, of the Royal Navy, and Messrs. Archibald Forbes, Charles Lowe and F. Scudamore, writers and war correspondents.

In the forecast, the initial event of the general European disturbance is the attempted assassination of the Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. He is at the time on a visit to Samakoff, where the American Mission, which rendered valuable services to the Bulgarians during the Russo-Turkish war, is situated. The irritation caused by this unfortunate occurrence is carefully aggravated by newspaper comments. An editorial quoted in this book, contains this masterly sentence: "The situation is most perilous, and it is to be hoped that strenuous endeavors will be made by the Powers to chain up the 'dogs of war' and spare this dying century at least, the spectacle of their release." The opinion is expressed, and a very well-grounded one it is, that the outbreak of the next great war is to be in Danubian provinces.

Prince Ferdinand does not die. One of his would-be assassins turns out to be a revolutionary agent in Russian employ. He is hanged without delay. His crime is followed by great activity among political agents of Russia and hired outlaws in Serbia and Macedonia. Within a few days war breaks out between Bulgaria and Serbia. The Austrians unexpectedly bring about a cessation of these hostilities by crossing the Save and taking possession of the Serbian capital, Belgrade. Thereupon a Russian force occupies the Bulgarian towns of Varna and Bourgas in Eastern Roumelia, the Russian Government informing the Porte that this action is necessary for the maintenance of peace in view of Austria's uncalculated position.

To Russia's peremptory demand for the evacuation of Belgrade, Austria returns a flatly negative reply, and Russian troops are immediately massed on the borders of Russian Poland. Germany then mobilizes seven army corps to assist Austria to repel a Russian invasion, in accordance with the Austro-German treaty of 1879.

All these events are related by means of despatches from English newspaper correspondents, as they would be if they really took place, the writers being newspaper correspondents in actual service. Here is a specimen in the conventional style:

"By telegraph from our special correspondent, Mr. Charles Lowe:

"BERLIN, April 21—Midnight.—Berlin, which has poured all its teeming million and a half into the streets, is at this hour a scene of the wildest excitement, owing to a rumor (and a friend of mine in the General Staff, whom I chanced to meet, confirmed the truth of the rumor) that the awful and electrifying words, 'Krieg Mobil!' had (as in 1870) been already flashed again to no fewer than seven of the twenty army corps constituting the Imperial host, viz.: To the First, or East Prussian; the Seventeenth West Prussian; the Third, Brandenburg; the Fourth, Province of Prussian Saxony; the Fifth, Posen; the Sixth, Silesian, and the Twelfth, Kingdom of Saxony."

Mr. Lowe is at present Berlin correspondent of the London Standard. The intelligent reader will notice the importance of the remark in brackets about "a friend of mine of the General Staff whom I chanced to meet."

The Russians choose a route of invading Austria by way of Lemburg and Stryj, so as to be as remote as possible from the German base of attack. The Germans march to the Russian frontier singing "Die Weichsel Wacht," or "The Watch on the Vistula," instead of "Die Wacht am Rhein." Their army is to be concentrated at the Thorn, on the Vistula. The young Emperor William makes a very stirring speech before leaving to take command of his army at Thorn, "the first German Emperor who has unsheathed his sword against the Czar of all the Russias." Mr. Lowe describes with much glee the ducking of Solomon Hirsch, the well-known correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, by a party of Hussars, for reporting the movements of German troops too accurately.

The mobilization of the German army stirs the French people and press to a patriotic fury. The emblems of mourning are torn from the status of Strasburg and M. Jean de Reszke, who happens to come along in a carriage, is made to mount the pedestal and sing the "Marseillaise." On the other hand, the director of the opera narrowly escapes death for his Wagnerian tendencies. President Carnot addresses the mob and says: "France speaks to-night and demands of her neighbors that her menace against her ally shall be withdrawn. She couples with that a demand for the surrender of those provinces which were torn from her twenty years ago!" The natural reply of Germany having been received, France declares war, and the Emperor William goes to the French frontier, leaving the King of Saxony in command in the East.

Admiral Colomb contributes reports of German and Russian naval movements from his yacht in the Baltic. The German ships avoid a decisive engagement in case the Russians should win and have an opportunity to land troops.

Germany marches on France through Belgium, with whom she has already a secret understanding, this turning the line of fortresses on the Franco-German frontier. Thirteen German army corps are free to attack France. Of the sixteen army corps of France, three are sent to the Italian frontier and the others go to meet the Germans. In England the Opposition (Gladstonian) seeks to embarrass the Government (Conservative) by asking why England has broken its treaty obligation by permitting the neutrality of Belgium to be violated. Mr.

Balfour, for the Government, effectively crushes the Opposition by retorting that England will not attempt to retrieve single-handed the neutrality which Belgium has surrendered. He adds that the Government has obtained from Belgium the right to garrison and hold Antwerp during the European disturbances.

The accounts from the Russian frontier are resumed. In an encounter between the Liechten Hussars and Cossacks at Alexandrovo, in Russian Poland, the Germans make very effective use of their new lance rifles. Alexandrovo is then captured by the Germans with the help of magazine rifles and smokeless powder, unaccustomed terrors to the Russians.

A Russian night attack on the German entrenchments at Alexandrovo is aided by the electric lanterns, which turn night into day. But the light, unfortunately for the Russians, illuminates themselves almost as well as it does the Germans. The Russians are stopped short in a tremendous bayonet charge on the German entrenchments by a wire fence placed a few yards in front of the earthworks and invisible to the attackers at night. They press against this and stand there to be helplessly shot until their increasing numbers break down the obstruction. The wire fence is one of the latest innovations in field warfare. The Russian attack is finally repulsed. Ten thousand of Gen. Gourko's men are killed in it.

Admiral Colomb is again heard from in the Baltic, where the Russian and French fleets have combined. But in face of an overwhelming demonstration of naval force by England and Germany they consent to separate. Thus England aids peace somewhat.

The Turks repulse a Russian advance on Erzeroum. The correspondent mentions that the brave Turkish soldiers refuse brandy even when wounded, gouge out the eyes of disabled Russians and feel bitter anguish when their own horses are injured.

The Russians suffer more disastrously in their German campaign. The victorious German Army of the Vistula meets and defeats the combined forces of Gen. Gourko and the Grand Duke Vladimir at Skjernice, on the Galician frontier, which is described as the Waterloo, in a "strategical way, of the Russo-German campaign. The Russian artillery is rendered largely ineffective by the fact that their gunners must come within reach of the Manser repeating rifles. Smokeless powder makes it difficult to ascertain the position of artillery. The same cause adds greatly to the difficulties of the war correspondent. The Russians, who love hand-to-hand fights, are more disturbed by the latest inventions than the Germans. The loss of life is heavier than in any of the battles of the late Franco-German war.

Italy next mobilizes her army and takes the field against France, to fight with her partners in the Triple Alliance. She prepares to enter France by Riviera road instead of attempting the passage of the Alps. This is heavily defended by recent French fortifications, in the attack on which the Italian navy participates. The Italians gain a victory at Costebelle, which greatly harasses the French, who are trying to look after the Germans elsewhere.

The action of England then occupies some attention. Lord Salisbury announces that the British fleet entered the Black Sea five days after the occupation of Varna, and that Her Majesty's Government has influenced the Government of the Czar that no further advance in the Balkan States will be permitted. It is reported that a British force has landed at Trebizond to assist the Turks in repelling the Russian advance in Asia Minor. A declaration of war against England by Russia follows.

The British declaration of war by the sergeant-at-arms from the steps of the Royal Exchange is the next picturesque event. The English expedition to the East lands at Cyprus and the fleet withdraws from the Black Sea to await the action of France and a decisive naval engagement in the Mediterranean. Two hundred retired officers leave for India by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway with 500,000,000 smokeless-powder cartridges. The whole English army is mobilized and the militia and volunteers called out.

The French soon declare war against the English, and Admiral Sir George Tryon prepares to meet the French navy with ten men-of-war. He is reinforced by the Italian fleet. The French fleet of sixteen ships off the coast of Sardinia is thoroughly beaten. At the close of the fight the British ram Polyphemus sinks the Admiral Baudin instantaneously. It is the most sensational event of the engagement, showing the importance of ramming, in the opinion of the authors.

The Franco-German campaign in Belgium goes in favor of the Germans. The Germans gain a great victory at Mauthaus, dividing the French army into two sets. The Germans in this case, as in the war of 1870, have been quicker and more effective with their mobilization, and the French have been over-confident.

The British have been hard at work in the far East. The Pacific squadron captures the magnificent harbor of Vladivostok in Eastern Siberia, and lands a force of Indian and British soldiers. The British colonies in Australia also take a hand in the fighting and start out to capture the French penal settlement of New Caledonia, which has long been a cause of offence to them. The German victory at Mauthaus is rapidly followed up and in the course of a little more than a month the Imperial army besieges Paris and an armistice is obtained by the French.

Just before the arrival of the Germans a Communist insurrection has broken out, as it did on a previous occasion. This is not a very original feature.

The British expedition under Lord Wolseley disposes of the forces in Bulgaria as easily as did the same General those of the Egyptian Arabi. A farewell Russian attack on Varna is made interesting by the use of a dirigible war balloon by the Russians. This is provided with a terrible explosive invented by a Frenchman named Delmar. It smashes a great many buildings, but does not turn the English and Bulgarians out of the town. The British capture it. The British success is largely due to the co-operation of the fleet in the Black Sea and on the Danube.

In France things take a new turn. Gen. De Negrier, with the garrison of Paris, inflicts a severe defeat on the German army, which is forced to retreat. The French follow up their success and inflict a terrible defeat on the Germans at Chaumont, in which a tremendous cavalry charge led by Gen. de Gallifet plays an important part.

One of the results of the war in Eastern Europe is the erection of Poland into an independent buffer State. The French capture the British West African colony of Sierra Leone. Then fighting in Afghanistan

between the British and Russians begins. Troops are sent from England to India by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway with much ease and comfort.

The war comes to an end without bringing about many great changes in the map of Europe. The liberation of Poland is one. The French are not inclined to continue the war after their heavy losses, because France cannot trust her Russian allies. Germany is glad to obtain peace when she finds she can do so without surrendering Alsace-Lorraine. England obtains an agreement from Russia to withdraw every soldier in Afghanistan. The weakness of Russia is the principal cause of the quick termination of the war.

It must be noted that one of the last chapters in the book, entitled "Cessation of Hostilities," is dated Dec. 31, 1892, an unfortunate mistake. Otherwise it is very realistic and interesting, although much less satisfactory in its conclusion than in its beginning. The illustrations are very entertaining.

Pneumonia and Consumption.

The prevalence of pneumonia and consumption, as shown by the mortality records of large cities, is a startling fact which ought to arrest the attention of medical societies and of the public. This is a year when sanitary questions will be constantly discussed owing to wide-spread apprehension on an outbreak of cholera. Public opinion will sustain the most radical measures for the protection of the country against the Asiatic scourge. It is not our purpose to call in question the necessity for a rigorous quarantine and systematic regulation of immigration and safeguards against pestilence. What we desire to emphasize is the fact that whether cholera is let in or kept out, our cities are already ravaged by scourges which escape public observation. In proof of this assertion we have only to refer to the mortality statistics during the last decade. It is an alarming exhibit, which ought to be seriously considered in the sanitary discussions of a cholera year.

The first inference to be drawn from the increasing prevalence of these diseases is that they may be regarded as infectious or contagious under certain conditions. Certain forms of pneumonia have indeed been shown to be communicable. Recent reports of medical officers to the Local Government Board in London have tended to confirm this opinion. There was, moreover, a striking illustration of the spread of this disease in Vienna a year ago. The Grand Duke Heinrich died of pneumonia; his room attendant was seized with the same disease; then his aide-de-camp, Colonel Copal, and finally his physician. This instance of pneumonia in an infectious form is vouched for in "Public Health Problems," a recent English work. As for phthisis, there is a steadily growing opinion among medical men that it is a contagious disease. One of the best-known cases was that of a French dressmaker who had three apprentices. The young women took turns in staying overnight at her house and shared her bed with her. She had consumption and died of it. The apprentices, who had been vigorous young women in perfect health, all contracted the fatal disease. Such instances as these point to infectious or contagious conditions which are ordinarily disregarded.

Another deduction which may be grounded upon the terrible mortality of these diseases is that their development is promoted by existing conditions of living. The reforms in sanitation of houses, which have had a marked effect in diminishing the ravages of diseases like diphtheria and typhoid fever, do not appear to have affected pneumonia and phthisis. These reforms have been confined mainly to improvements in plumbing and drainage and to facilities for ventilation, especially in tenement houses. If there has been any marked change during the last thirty years in the conditions of living and ordinary business in cities, it is in the climate indoors, especially from October to May. By means of steam-heat, hot-water systems and improved furnaces the temperature of houses, offices and stores has been considerably raised during the winter months. It is at least an open question whether overheated houses and offices are not to a large extent responsible for the prevalence of the class of diseases which we have been considering. It is certainly a natural inference that the artificial climate indoors is debilitating, and that those who pass constantly from overheated parlors, stores, offices, churches and theatres to a much lower temperature outside are exposed to radical changes from heat to cold.

We have no space in reserve for discussing other predisposing causes to lung disease such as lack of outdoor exercise, ill-ventilated sleeping-rooms, injudicious diet, and unnatural habits of breathing. The subject is one of very great importance in view of the overwhelming evidence of the terrible mortality of these modern scourges. It is, we repeat, one to which medical societies and the press ought to devote much attention during the present year, when sanitary questions will inevitably be widely discussed.

Chicago is asking more money from Congress toward the expenses of the World's Fair. Something over half a million is sought to pay the salaries of the judges and their assistants. There are to be 659 judges in the various departments, and their remunerations will vary from \$800 to \$1,000 each. Some time ago, when the last appropriation was coupled with the condition that the fair should be closed on Sundays, the Chicago papers declared that the managers could afford to reject the assistance and abolish the day of rest. The further appeal for money shows very clearly that that was a poor attempt to play a game of bluff.

Rev. Dr. Herridge, of Ottawa, who recently took a firm stand against operatic music in his church, has been giving his views upon choirs in general. While he is opposed to vocal gymnastics he thinks the music in a church cannot be too good. As to solos and anthems he says: "I see no more reason why people should be shocked by one voice from the choir than by one voice from the pulpit, provided that voice is striving to praise God. If the anthem is an idle intrusion or a mere opportunity for display, the sooner we are rid of it the better. Our churches, as I have said before, are not intended to be concert halls for the gratuitous encouragement of egotism. But if our praise is led only by good musicians it may become a substantial aid to devotion. Still more significant it is when a whole congregation join in hymns of praise, all singing as best they can." There is a good deal of homely truth in these remarks.

A CAT MADE HIS FORTUNE.

How a Young Artist Was Saved from Suicide.

Eight years ago Maurice Lenoir dwelt in a garret, earning his bread by copying pictures, nourishing his soul with dreams of a great classic canvas of his own. Needless to recount the disillusion, privations, rebuffs of the nervous reactions of the days when he received a few francs. The unrelieved pressure of poverty, the unremitting blows of ill-luck—tap, tap like a paver's mallet—became unbearable. The thin blood of semi-starvation mounted to his head, creating visions of suicide.

One evening he bought poison. Re-entering his room, something rushed past his feet. He lighted a candle and began to write a few lines merely to save trouble at the inquest. Suddenly there sprang upon the table a little yellow kitten; it rubbed caressingly against his face. Evidently a waif, one of the surplus nine old lives of nobody's cat. It was thin and famished, its wet fur frayed by the jaws of some dog.

"One may be tired of life," said Maurice "but one does not leave a guest hungry!" With bread and milk, all he had, he fed the kitten; then warmed it within the breast of his coat, where it caressed with its tongue the hand that held it, then purred itself to sleep.

Maurice reflected: "Suicide is the refuge of one who has no longer hopes, ties of affection or responsibilities. In receiving this kitten I have assumed a duty. To place this little creature for warmth upon my heart and then turn that warmth to ice would be a betrayal. At least I will live until to-morrow."

In the morning the little cat appeared so pretty that Maurice painted it, and was able to sell its portrait. Another was ordered, and another.

Mr. Lenoir's pussie became the fashion. He deferred his dream of a classic canvas and painted only cats in all postures and colors, yellow, black, white, gray and tabby. He studied cats; he divined under their masks of drowsiness or caprice, the subtle charm and wisdom adored in old Egypt.

The yellow kitten that saved his life also made his fortune. And M. Lenoir proved not ungrateful. The yellow cat, now patriarch of a tribe, has his cushion and his cup in the atelier and wears a golden collar inscribed "To My Benefactor."

A Tragic Love Story.

A tragic story of love and jealousy is reported from the town of Lodz, in Russian Poland. A young man belonging to one of the leading families of the place fell in love with a beautiful girl, who was one of the principal artistes at a well-known cafe chantant, and believed that his affection was reciprocated. One day, however, he surprised the girl in a very familiar conversation with a wealthy merchant of Lodz, and there was a violent scene, which ended in the young man, who had received a blow from his rival, drawing a revolver and firing three shots at him. There was, however, no harm done, only one of the bullets having hit, and that so slightly as merely to cause a graze of the skin. However the police intervened, and the young man was imprisoned, but was shortly afterwards released through the intervention of his own family and the refusal of his adversary to take any action against him. On returning home the hero of this adventure sent his mistress a note begging her to come and see him, and she, repenting her infidelity and hoping for a reconciliation, went to his lodgings. She found, however, the door locked, and after knocking loudly several times summoned help. The police, who were called in by the neighbors, broke open the door, and there found the unhappy young man dying in an arm-chair.

The Winged Lizards.

One of the strangest of the many odd creatures that inhabit the wilds of Southern Asia and India is the "flying lizard," a small, brilliant-hued lizard of the order of bracoovols. On the wing these curious species of saurian resemble a richly-tinted insect. When at rest he compares favorably with others of the lizard tribe, with the exception that he has extraordinary protuberances on both sides of the body. These are the "wings" which are formed by a cutaneous flap, wing-like in shape, supported by series of false ribs. In color these flying lizards are blue and gray, with intermediate tints of various kinds and shades. The tail of this creature is very long and slender, as well as very snake-like in appearance. A large pouch fast to the upper jaw and extending to some three inches below the mouth adds to the ferocious aspect of the good-natured, harmless creature. The wings are not what a scientist would call "true wings," but are used mainly as parachutes. When the lizard leaps from the limb of a tree into the air the contact brings out its cutaneous flaps and enables the possessor to soar away at an angle to a greater or less distance, depending altogether on the height of the starting point.

A complaint is made that Mr. Haggart is unduly severe upon the employees on the Intercolonial. If a train is late or an engine does not steam properly the person responsible is fined one or two dollars for the offence. This is regarded as a very illiberal way of treating the conductors and engineers, who are far from being overpaid, but it should be an effective way of improving the service. There have in the past been many complaints of the irregularity of the trains, and it is about time business principles were applied to the Intercolonial, though there should be no unnecessary harshness. The best way the employees can evade such fines is not to render themselves liable to them.

These reflections from the New York Tribune seem to be timely: "It is a period of unrest. We say this with no desire to be sensational or to startle the reader. It has been said before. And about other periods. Indeed, if we look closely, about all periods. We are somewhat disposed to think it is always a period of unrest. Not unlikely some of Abraham's household made the same remark when the patriarch started to move out of Chaldea. There is more unrest, of course, at some times than at other times, more at some places than other places, and some people at some times and places are more restless than other people at other times and places." As Captain Bunshy remarked, the bearings of this remark lays in the application on it.

THE LENGTH OF DAYS.

In Former Ages the Earth Completed a Revolution in Four Hours.

To-day is longer than yesterday; to-morrow will be longer than to-day. The difference is so small that even in the course of ages it can hardly be said to have been distinctly established by observation. We do not pretend to say how many centuries have elapsed since the day was even one second shorter than it is at present; but centuries are not the units which we employ in tidal evolution. A million years ago it is quite possible that the divergence of the length of the day from its present value may have been very considerable. Let us take a glance back into the profound depths of time past, and see what the tides have to tell us. If the present order of things has lasted, the day must have been shorter and shorter the farther we look back into the dim past. The day is now twenty-four hours; it was once twenty hours; once ten hours; it was once six hours. How much farther can we go? Once the six hours is past, we begin to approach a limit which must at some point bound our prospect. The shorter the day the more is the earth bulged at the equator; the more the earth is bulged at the equator the greater is the strain put upon the materials of the earth by the centrifugal force of its rotation. If the earth were to go too fast it would be unable to cohere together; it would separate into pieces, just as a grindstone driven too rapidly is rent asunder with violence. Here, therefore, we discern in the remote past a barrier which stops the present argument. There is a certain critical velocity which is the greatest that the earth could bear without risk of rupture, but the exact amount of that velocity is a question not very easy to answer. It depends upon the nature of the materials of the earth; it depends upon the temperature; it depends upon the effect of pressure, and on other details not accurately known to us. An estimate of the critical velocity has, however, been made, and it has been shown that the shortest period of rotation which the earth could have, without flying into pieces, is about three or four hours. The doctrine of tidal evolution has thus conducted us to the conclusion that, at some inconceivably remote epoch, the earth was spinning round its axis in a period approximating to three or four hours.

Britain in Egypt.

The mention of the Egyptian policy of the British Government by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons last week brought Mr. Gladstone to his feet with a torrent of fiery eloquence which sufficiently showed the deep interest that is taken in the subject. Egypt is indeed once more an absorbing subject in European Cabinets. England and France have been more or less directly concerned in Egypt, and, consequently, more or less jealous of each other there ever since the English drove out the French after Napoleon left the land of the pyramids. Turkey, also, has even a prior claim, though since the time of Mahomet Ali Pasha, the founder of the present dynasty, the suzerainty of Turkey in Egypt has become more and more vague, and at present is little more than a shadow of power. Nevertheless it is a sinister shadow, and the Turks no doubt intrigues. The other day the Sultan telegraphed the Khedive his congratulations on "cheeking" the British Government—so to speak—and emphasized his congratulations by a present of six horses. The question as to the respective rights of France and England in Egypt is an interesting one. It involves the history of the dual control established under Lord Beaconsfield in 1879, and the termination of that control in 1883 by the substitution thereof of a financial advisor appointed by Great Britain. In 1881 occurred the rebellion under Arabi at the head of the so-called National party. While nominally aimed at the reigning Khedive, the rebellion had for its real object the overthrow of English and French influence in Africa. The story of that contest, the bombardment of Alexandria and the victory of Tel-el-Kebir are too recent to require mention except that there is a tendency for distant events to pass from the memory. England interposed, and interposed successfully, in behalf of the Khedive, and his authority was restored. France did not join England in supporting the Khedive, and as a consequence ten years ago the Khedive, by decree, abolished the dual control of England and France, and England's influence in Egypt thenceforth became supreme. Whether a control established under the sanction of the Great Powers could be abolished by a decree of a Khedive plainly under the influence and power of Great Britain is a question concerning which we are likely to hear more in a few days, at least from France. The question has been an exceedingly difficult one in diplomacy and the Sultan's interposition makes it all the more difficult and disagreeable to England. Mr. Gladstone in 1880 simply accepted the status quo in Egypt as left to him by the Beaconsfield government, and his prompt action a year later cost him the loss of some of his political following. But there is no reason to believe that England will fail to guard the results of her victory at Tel-el-Kebir. Lord Granville justified England's action then as a matter of "simple and legitimate self-defence," and England has still stronger reasons to-day for not leaving Egypt than she had then.

Austrian Love Tragedy.

A Vienna telegram says:—A terrible tragedy occurred on Tuesday night, when Max Thiele, a very rich and well-known contractor, belonging to one of the best families in Austria, shot himself and his fiancée. He was to have been married next week to the daughter of an army officer. It is not known how the affair occurred, but he invited his fiancée to visit him at Baden, near Vienna, and then, it is supposed, shot her and killed himself.

English despatches are foreshadowing a measure in the present Parliament for the payment of the British members. It is worthy of note that in addition to Canada and the United States the following countries give their parliamentary representatives substantial indemnity: France, \$5 per day; Austria, \$5 per day; Germany, \$2.50 per day; Sweden, about \$350 for a four month's session, \$2 per day being deducted for absence; Portugal, \$300 per year; Denmark, \$3 a day. In Spain and Italy representatives are not paid, but enjoy perquisites in the form of free passage and so forth.