

NORWEGIAN REPUBLIC MAY BE END OF DISSOLUTION OF THE MONARCHY

It is believed that the formation of a republic in Norway is inevitable. A national convention for this purpose, it is understood, is now being arranged for.

All hope that King Oscar or Crown Prince Gustave will yield to the request of the Norwegian Bertholde to place a prince of the house of Bernadotte on the throne of Norway, has now disappeared, according to a high authority.

The Danish royal family has also set the stamp of disapproval on the acceptance of the throne by a Danish prince.

According to well informed persons, Russia and Germany will refuse to recognize the Norwegian government until King Oscar consents to the dissolution of the union. Efforts are being made to secure similar action by other governments, including that of Denmark, and it is said that these efforts are meeting with encouragement.

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momentary interim the first gun of a national salute boomed, the new flag was broken out and the troops again presented arms. The people then uncontrolled and cheered wildly, the band adding to the general enthusiasm by playing the popular air, "Yes, We Love Country."

First one and then another took up the words of the song until the band joined in, after which they moved round after round of cheering again greeted the flag. Three cheers were next given for the fatherland and the singing of the national anthem concluded the ceremony.

Baron von Wedel-Jarlsberg, who has been the minister of Sweden and Norway at Madrid and who is a Norwegian, has left the Spanish capital. He telegraphed asking to be immediately relieved of the post, owing to the dissolution of the union. His example will be followed by the ministers at Washington and Rome, both of whom are Norwegians.

The government of Norway and the storting continue to receive from all parts of the country expressions of gratitude for their action and the authorities are voting addresses approving of the new regime. The department of commerce has furnished all the consuls general with copies of the storting resolution and has invited them to notify their respective governments of the dissolution of the union.

Minister of State Lovland's appointment as foreign minister of Norway becomes effective June 15.

Mr. Paulsen, Premier Michelsen's secretary, has returned from Stockholm, where he went to hand to King Oscar the letter announcing the decision of the Norwegian government. He says that the king opened the letter and read the first few lines. He then appeared to be deeply moved, and asked his secretary to read it aloud. At the conclusion of the reading his majesty vented his feelings in unrestrained terms, but soon became calmer and spoke amiably to the Norwegian gentlemen present, assuring them of his increasing affection for Norway and the Norwegian people.

A telegram from Bjornstjerne Bjornson (the Norwegian dramatist), sums up the popular feeling as follows: "The address to the king is an expression of the will of the entire Norwegian people. The dissolution of the union is a blessing for the entire north."

The members of the Hungarian parliamentary opposition party are sending an address to the Norwegian storting wishing it success in any constitutional fight and saying that Hungary, encouraged by the example of Norway, will fight with redoubled strength to secure her national rights.

King Oscar is quoted as saying that he would avoid war at any cost. Swedish officials say that the king and the crown prince had been fully prepared for the action of the storting by Premier Michelsen, who informed them prior to his majesty's veto on the consular bill as to what steps Norway intended to take.

Many Norwegians appear to be in favor of Prince Charles.

It is reported that the Norwegian government, in view of King Oscar's apparently definite refusal to consider the offer of the storting to place a prince of the house of Bernadotte on the throne, has privately approached the Danish royal family to ascertain if an offer of the throne would be received by a member of it, preferably Prince Charles, son of Crown Prince Frederick. The general opinion expressed at Copenhagen is that such an offer would be refused.

According to reports from Stockholm, King Oscar may be induced to reverse his position and to favorably regard the offer of the throne for a member of his house. Leading Swedish politicians are much divided over the question, which, it is understood, will not be definitely decided prior to

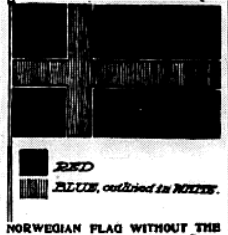
the extraordinary session of the riksdag.

Authoritative information received from Norwegian circles represents the majority of Norwegians as opposed to giving the throne to a prince of the house of Bernadotte.

It is stated that if King Oscar should definitely refuse the throne for a member of his family and if the Danish royal family should likewise refuse to place one of its princes on it, Norway will become a republic and that this is favored by the mass of the population.

The storting, however, believed that the offer of the throne to a prince of the house of Bernadotte would facilitate future negotiations with Sweden over the common interests of both countries. It is understood that these negotiations will be begun as soon as possible after special envoys have been sent to the powers requesting the recognition of the independence of Norway. Dr. Hagrun, former premier and now minister at Stockholm, Sigurd Isen, and Priojo Nansen, the arctic explorer, are now mentioned as envoys to the powers.

The storting's action reported either in Norway or Sweden. Demon-



strations in honor of King Oscar continue at Stockholm, where there is a firm determination not to recognize the action of the storting as definitely achieving the disruption of the union.

Crown Prince Gustave passed through Copenhagen on his journey from Berlin. He was received by Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark and appeared to be much concerned over the situation. The two crown princes conversed at length in the stock before the train left for Stockholm.

It is learned that Crown Prince Gustave had a long interview on the cruise with Emperor William before he left Berlin and that it is understood the emperor is not unwilling to intervene in favor of the Swedish dynasty.

An authority intimately connected with the emperor confirms a rumor that he abandoned his trip to Norway at the request of Crown Prince Gustave.

The general opinion was that the crown prince was more irconcilable to Norway than was his father, and there is no doubt that he induced King Oscar to veto the consular bill.

Many English and American consuls who arrived at Copenhagen on their way to Norway have abandoned the trip owing to the revolution.

It is believed Norwegian leaders would give their country a republican form of government at once were it not for the opposition such a step would meet with from the powers of Europe. Should ambition be realized, Fridtjof Nansen, the arctic explorer, probably would be the first president of Norway.

The Norwegian flag with the sign of the union with Sweden removed is being hoisted and saluted in Norway.

QUESTION HARD TO ANSWER.

Student Knows of Fact, but Where the Explanation?

Dr. Hopkins, teacher, and president for many years of Williams college, was especially happy in the classroom. His method was to call up one after another of the students to get their views upon the topic under consideration. His method was to call up one after another of the students to get their views upon the topic under consideration.

"Man is the only animal who laughs."

"Very well." Taking up another card bearing "Jones," Jones stood up. "What do you think of the proposition of Smith?"

"I do not accept it, sir. I find when I have been absent some time and return home that my dog rarely laughs with me."

"When one laughs he laughs at something, does he not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, Jones," said the president, "tell me what your dog was laughing it."

At the conference of the managers of the New York Central, held in New York June 6th, all lines being represented by their General Managers and Passenger officials, it was decided, beginning with the regular summer season on Sunday, June 18th, to quicken the speed of the "Twentieth Century Limited" so as to make the time between New York and Chicago eighteen hours instead of twenty hours.

The New York Central Lines make the trip in less than twenty hours for the one hundred and eighty days of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, twelve years ago.

The proposed schedule of eighteen hours is to be made effective on Sunday, June 18th, to quicken the speed of the "Twentieth Century Limited" so as to make the time between New York and Chicago eighteen hours instead of twenty hours.

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MEANS TO SEEK NORTH POLE.

Wealthy Youth Will Devote Life to That End.

William Ziegler, the 14-year-old boy who was left \$100,000 by his foster father of the same name, is slowly recovering at Stamford, Conn., from injuries received in a pillow fight on April 1 last and the effects of three operations.

The boy, who will have an income of \$1,000,000 a year, has been brought up to understand that he is a son of the man who fitted out polar expeditions. His books are volumes dealing with adventure in the far north seas. He has been made to understand that it was always his father's wish to have one of his expeditions locate the north pole. This the elder Ziegler talked into him when the boy was free from pain, subsequent to the operations. That the youth will some day take up the work left by his father, there is no doubt in the minds of the friends of the family who are permitted to talk with him. He has spoken



WILLIAM ZIEGLER

of the polar expeditions frequently since his father's death. He is interested in having the location of the north pole set at rest.

Within two weeks Mrs. Ziegler will take the boy to some resort for a change of air. It is expected that by then he will be able to walk.

WOULD BE ABDUCTOR BOUGHT.

Large Reward Offered for Man Who Threatens Child.

When John Jay Tomlin, a wealthy resident of Oswego, N. Y., discovered what he considers indubitable proof that the man who for more than two years has been pursuing his 12-year-old daughter, Rosamond, to kidnap her had rebuffed his exertions to that end, he offered a reward of \$50,000 for clues leading to the identification of the would-be abductor.

In the publicity attended on Mr. Tomlin's action there was revealed a tale of persecution in the form of threatening letters and attempts to steal the child that caused the terror-stricken mother to flee from her home and has resulted in her prostration. So keen is her fear that the effort may be successful that now she never trusts the girl out of her sight. The only motive the kidnaper can have, it is



ROSAMOND TOMLIN

said, is to secure \$50,000 ransom money through taking advantage of the intense love of the parents for Rosamond.

On inside of Fashion.

Lady Duff Gordon, who is the sister of Ellor Glyn, and from whom the author obtains some of her data of the doings in high life, has been giving a unique private exhibition of "psychological" frocks at the London dressmaking establishment conducted by her under the name of Mme. Lucile. One tableau illustrated "The Seven Ages of Women" from the schoolgirl to that of the dowager. Both Lady Duff Gordon and Mrs. Glyn are noted for their beautiful costumes and the gossip of this famous establishment furnishes Mrs. Glyn with very strong local color for her risqué romances, as well as a framework of fact upon which to weave her plots.

Seven Pounds of Costly Stuff.

The lightest of European crowns is the state crown of Great Britain, which was made for Queen Victoria sixty-six years ago. It weighs only six pounds seven ounces, its value is \$1,500,000. One enormous sapphire came from the signet of Edward the Confessor. One of the rubies has a sally in its history. It was at one time the possession of one of the great kings of Granada, whom Pedro the Cruel invited to his palace and basely murdered him through greed for this gem.

GAS AND WATER

IS ONE AS NECESSARY AS THE OTHER?

Citizens of Large Cities Say It Is.

New York, June 13.—In the recent agitation here about the price of gas, the demand for lower rates was supported by the argument that every resident who is dependent upon a supply of gas as upon a supply of good water.

It has come to pass that the day laborer uses gas as his only fuel for cooking because of economy, and the rich man uses gas on account of its convenience. Gas for lighting, with modern improvements in burners, is cheaper, better and more satisfactory than any other kind of light. Gas sells at \$1.00 per thousand cubic feet in large cities and from that to as high as \$1.00 in smaller towns.

The light from an acetylene flame is soft, steady and brilliant, and is quality is only rivaled by the sun's rays. If water and a solid material known as Calcium Carbide are brought into contact, the immediate result is the making of this wonderful gas. The generation of acetylene is so simple that experience or even apparatus is not necessary to make it. If it is desired to make it for practical lighting, and to keep it for immediate use, then a small machine called an "Acetylene Generator" is employed. There are many responsible concerns making acetylene generators. In practice, this gas is distributed in small pipes throughout buildings, grounds, or entire cities and towns. Acetylene is the same as the ordinary city gas.

The most satisfactory means of lighting isolated buildings located in the country or suburbs at a distance from city gas or electric plants.

It is found in the Application of the Term "Species."

The strangest misuse of language is in the application of the term "species" to about everything it does not mean, writes Dr. C. C. Abbott in *Lippincott's*, especially, as continually see such absurd statements as "W. X. killed a bird of the owl species," or "Y. Z. caught a strange animal of the acetylene species." How indifferent one may be to knowledge he cannot be to science. He must use correct words or be misunderstood. Herein we are all slaves. No one can claim to be educated who does not know the meaning of the three terms, "family," "genus" and "species." For instance, there is a group or order of birds of prey—eggs, hawks, falcons, eagles, hawks and owls—and these are families under the name given; but the eagles are different, as the golden eagle and the bald eagle; these are species. We have the sparrow hawk, peregrine falcon and red-tailed buzzard; each is a species. The newspaper reporter should have said "W. X. killed a species of owl." This is good English. What he did say is nonsense. A genus is a group of lesser importance than a family, which may comprise many genera, and is too difficult of comprehension to be used with safety by the general public. But the true "species" is so simple that misuse is inexcusable.

RAILROAD RATE LEGISLATION.

Resisting before the Senate Committee in Washington. Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Froot said in discussing the proposition to give rate-making power to regulate railroads.

"I think the railroads should make their own rates. I think they should be allowed to develop their own business. I have never advocated any law, and I am not now in favor of any law, which would put the rate-making power into the hands of any commission or any court. While it may be necessary to do some things while there is done in some states at the present time, while it is done in some countries, I am opposed to it."

"The railway rate is a very important thing. It is the property of the railroad; it is not necessary that you should say that it shall not earn three per cent or four per cent. When you put a rate on a railroad that is inherently unreasonable, you have deprived that company of its rights of its property, and the Circuit Court of the United States has jurisdiction under the fourteenth amendment to restrain that."

"I have looked at these cases a great many times, and I can only come to the conclusion that a railroad company is entitled to charge a fair and reasonable rate, and if any order of a commission, if any statute of a state legislature takes away that rate, the fourteenth amendment protects the railway company."

Pygmies of Africa.

African pygmies are about 4 feet to 4 feet 3/4 inches high. To be called a pygmy, however, they should measure only 13 1/2 inches in height. For the original pygmy, whom Homer believed to live far to the south and who were warred upon by cranes, and whom Herodotus knew to exist in Africa, were named after the Greek measure "pygme," literally a fist. This was supposed to be the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, reckoned at eighteen "dactyls" or fingers—equal to 13 1/2 inches.

Aged Woman a Good Shot.

"Grandma" Cole of Excelsior Springs, Mo., is 75 years old, but her eye is as keen and her aim as good as it was in her pioneer days. Last week she saw a red fox entering the barn of her grand-daughter's husband and she fired a shot which struck the animal in the head. She soon started Reynard and promptly put a bullet through his brain. Grandma Cole has a varmint's hide—a Chicago Chronicle.

Most Partial to Coffee.

It may be doubted whether there is anywhere in the world a place more addicted to coffee than the little island of Groix, about nine miles distant from Lorient. The customs records show that the annual consumption of coffee in the island is about 5,000 pounds. Now the population is 3,000, and as the men pass practically their whole lives afloat, as seamen, this large quantity must be consumed by about 2,000 women, children and old men. It works out at thirty pounds a head per annum.—London Globe.

Christiania, Carl Johans Gade.

Christiania, the capital of Norway, is a city of 100,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the coast of the Baltic Sea, and is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The city is built on a hillside, and the houses are built of wood. The city is famous for its architecture, and for its many churches and museums. The city is also famous for its many parks and gardens.