ROMANCE OF A WINDOW An Old German Officer Tells a Love Story of William I.

There is a very cosy corner in one of the east side Vienna cafes which has been eserved for years every evening for eight ex-officers of the German army, now liv. ing in this city. They sit about a round table—their "stammtisch," as it is called, name given in all German restaurants and "kneipes" to a table occupied regularby one set of men-play whist or skat"—the German rival of the former game—tell stories, read their home papars, recall memories of their fighting days and drink to the welfare of the Fatherland. They are patriotic fellows the old school, and have little faith the modern order of things "beyond the blue mountains of the Rhine. swear by Bismarck, Moltke and old Kaiser William I. The name Bismarck is never mentioned without their glasses gong to their lips with wishes for his health and happiness and the name is mention About them is a peculiar life but a life with which they have little to do. In the room are men of all nationalities, bending over their papers, sipping their coffee, talking or drinking their Some of them have anxious looks, and start up nervously every time a newcomer enters to take his place. A freuenter of the coffee house gets to know he latter class—they are fugitives from ustice on the other side of the Atlantic. And just in the very cafe, and in the resence of the eight officers, more forign criminals have been caught started on their way to German, Danish, Austrian, Hungarian, Croatian and Rusian prisons than any other in New York, t is a place in which to study character. But the eight officers have become so used to seeing a detective enter, look about the room and tap some occupant on the shoulder, they hardly stop their stories to see the poor fellow leave the place a captive.

Seven of the officers were about the stammtisch" a few evenings ago. The eighth, Col. von Z., was absent, suffering from one of his wounds received at Gravelotte. But the others were listening to the tale of Major von R., a handsome, heavily-bearded, gray-headed man, on whom the marks of the soldier were plainly visible. His stories were usually ull of sentiment, and that of this particular evening was no exception to the

"On August 20, 1870," said the major. n his deep bass voice, twirling its glass about by its stem, "there was a great excitement in the French city of Dizier. Numerous German soldiers had entered to demand quarters for a few days, preparatory to continuing their march. Among those who found rooms in the ouse of Mme. Varneir, a wealthy old ady, whose parents before her had lived in Dizier was one of my friends. Lieut von R., an officer of one of the Prussian treated as though they had been longexpected friends coming from afar. Dir ner, which was served in the great hall lowed the other. There was do signs of war times. The officers remained long after the meal before going to their rooms o rest from the fatigue of the last few days and to prepare for that to come. On the following morning as the lieutenant was dressing, he saw scratched on one of the window panes the following words: French: 'Je t'aime, Pr. G.' (I los hee, Prince Guillaume). He wondered what it meant, and went to breakfast intending to find out its history if possible. And that was easy enough, When the coffee was served Mme. Varnier turn-

Monsieur,' she said, 'do you kno that in the room in which you slept many, many years ago a man of exalted station also found rest? It is now mor than 56 years since your king, William, as a yound prince, was my guest."

The officers were naturally interested, and begged the hostess to tell them more particularly of the visit. My friend, who remembered the strange scratches the window pane, was all attention 'It was in the war times of 1814," continued Mme. Varnier. 'I was then 17 years old. One day King Frederick Villiam III., with many of his suit, came to my father's house-in which we are now sitting-and made it his headquar With him was his son, Prince a few years older than I, whose good heart shone in his honest blue eyes. We gave him the room in which you slept, eutenant, because for some reason eemed to please him. The prince made deep impression upon me an impresion which I shall never forget. And when a week or two later our guests left us Prince William gave me a poem composed in my honor, which I still possess.

'He had been absent a number of ours when one morning my "gouvernante" came running to my room almost out of breath, telling me to hurry to the coom and see what the prince had done. ran as fast as possible, and found or he window, scratched with a diamond the words "Je t'aime. Pr. G." which you, lieutenant, probably saw. Then snew that he had liked me, and that my eelings had been answered. I am happier than I can tell at the proof on the windlow pane.

"All the officers naturally went to look at the historical window, and the story told by Mme. Varnier soon spread abroad among the Germans in Dizier, and many visited the house to see the writing. Soon ther troops came to Dizier, and all had heard of the Varnier window. To one of the visitors one day Mme. Varnier a mitted that it was her dearest wish see and entertain once more King W iam. The message was carried to he quarters, and some time later King W iam himself came to Dizier, and a few ours after made his way to the Avenue Nancy, unaccompanied, and turned in the house of Mme. Varnier. The lady herself hurried to the door.

'Mme. Varnier.' said the king, 'this is a meeting after many years.' 'Sire,' was the reply, 'I have not for-

"Laughingly his majesty raised his finger and added: But, Angelique, vou have told tales out of school. My name is now in the mouth of all my officers. 'Pardon me, sire,' she answered, 'but my heart is full.'

"The old gentleman took her hand, pressed it and added: 'None of that, Angelique. My officers will not wonder at the love of my youth. I have not for

"That," added the major, "is a true in speculation, of course is idle. But speculation, of course, is idle. low different might the man of Enrop be to-day, comrades, had Emperor Wi liam married his French Angelique! And you, von X., might have had your arm

CORMAN ATTACKS CLEVELAND

An Unusual Scene in the United States Senate Caused by the Tariff Bill,

Democratic Political Leader Does Some Plain Talking to the President.

Washington City, July 23 .- Not for many a year has the senate chamber, rich as it is in historic reminiscences, witnessknowledge that Senator Gorman was to knowledge that Senator Gorman was to He hurled this at the president, he said, the gauntlet thrown down by tent (Aeveland attracted to the capia large party of the visitors and peoare who take a delight in the of political gladiators.

Gorman was in his best fighting Without a note or memorandum to ofer to or to refresh his memory he held the floor for nearly three hours, exhibiting powers of oratory which few of his warmest political admirers would have given him credit for, and while unsparing. his attack on the president, he directed his efforts principally to sustaining the oposition that the conference bill, as ed up by Senators Jones, of Arkansas, and Vest, of Missouri, and as finally passthe assent and approval of both them, and that it was not until after the publication of the Wilson letter that stility of the president to the senate had been known or suspected. Silence came over the gossiping crowds

called up the conference report on the closed factories and suffering mechanics, and said further suspense would be structive. It would be destructive to he Democratic party, which now controlled every branch of the government, as became American senators and as became patriotic citizens. Mr. Gorman said the Democrats had only 44 votes for fore had there been such a condition of bill came from the house it had been asserted that it could not be passed by the senate with the odious income tax attached. When the bill went into conference, ed. When the bill went into conference, ed. When the bill went into conference, the bill to pass it as we have framed the bill to pass it as we have framed the bill to pass it as we have framed the union the beverage of the people of Scotland, especially the better class, was claret. Little or no whiskey although a majority of the Democratic conferees had been southern men, juse had been done by them in every sec-

Mr. Gorman made reference to President Cleveland's leter to Chairman Wilwise letter ever penned by a president of the United States. On account of this ial, and not free raw material. letter he was forced to talk on private matters in public. The honor of his felows also made him make the statement with a view to recoiling their views. co-operation of the executive branch of senate bill would receive the endorsement | coal fields, and now wanted revenue. The great secretary of the had seen every amendment that was proposed or was to be proposed, knowing the nditions that confronted his party, and wanting to let the country know how Indian did conduct a campaign. matters stood, published a prepared statement on April 30, 1894. The statement was an interview with Mr. Carlisle about the tariff bill, in which he said the bill would be passed without difficulty. That statement, said Mr. Gorman, had probably a wonderful effect, but it did not ant of what the senate proposed to do. tated that the president concurred with the view of the treasury. It was known that he was not satisfied with the measure. The same could be said of every Democratic senator, for a compromise leasure would not be satisfactory in

ery particular to every body. It was elieved that every cabinet officer, every Democratic senator and the president imself were satisfied with a compromise as the best that could be had. Mr. Gornan called on Mr. Vest to verify this broad statement. Amid intense silence Mr. Vest, son

what hesitatingly arose and told what he knew of the matter. Mr. Vest said Secretary Carlisle had told him that the greatest calamity that could happen to he Democratic party and to the country would be the failure to pass a tariff bill. Senator Jones had seen the president and Secretary Carlisle and both had told him that the bill, as proposed to be amended by the addition of the 400 Jones amendments, would be perfectly satisfactory to them, the president concluding with these

"I am willing to do or say anything to pass the bill through congress." "I told Senator Jones," said Senator Vest, "that if we went into the fight we must have the president behind us." Mr. Jones answered him that this was a fact, and he (Mr. Vest) gave up his personal opinions, and for the first time, when he heard of the president's letter, Chairman Wilson, he learned that the resident was against them.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, explained that understood the president and Secreary Carlisle were satisfied with the smended bill, and until he heard the Wiln letter read he understood the presio express himself positively in this and Secretary Carlisle also. as, (Dem.) of Wisconsin, was n every conversation the sena-Arkansas had with the presilatter had approved of a duty

and iron ore were mentioned in ngle one," said Senator Jones, laughter and applause. to another question from Mr. Jones said the president mself in favor of free coal and but he was willing to accept nd iron schedule as amended. Mr. Gorman called on Mr. Harris, Mr. White said he had been so inform- er collections.

The president, like every Democratic sen ator, was not perfectly satisfied with the bill, but he was in favor of the senate A PLEA FOR SCOTCH WHISKEY. bill as a great improvement over the ex

isting law. Senator Gorman threw down the gauntlet to President Cleveland and insisted that the latter was trying to blacken the characters of senators. Men in high places, said Mr. Corman, had sought to blacken the characters of senators. These men were guilty of dishonor. "The

and at those who chirruped as he liked that their insinuations were infamous. It was destructive to the country that men of high positions should seek to blacken those who battled for their rights, when cowards in high places dare not show their heads.

Mr. Gorman had read (by Mr. Cockerell) a statement of Secretary Carlisle furnished to the United Press and published in the Washington Post of April 30, favoring the passage of a compromise measure. That interview, or statement, Mr. Gorman said had had a wonderful effect. It had softened the hard places, and when the Democratic senators came to confer, that compromise was accepted. occasions to the secretary of the Mr. Gorman referred to the manner in several occasions to the section and had re-treasury and the president and approval of both dent's letter, and said: "What a Godsend the letter has been to him; it is the only comfort he has had out of the administration." (Great laughter.)

Mr. Gorman said that Mr. Hill had been thoroughly consistent; he had tried to Scotland without regard to governthe galleries when Senator Voorhees to beat the bill. The conference committees, he said, should be kept free from the influence of the president with his per se that he objected to it, but because speaking on the subject. In an impres- 300,000 appointments. It was not his it was a tax on a Scottish industry, and ive manner the Maryland senator told province to interfere with the senate and would lead to the unfair treatment of he (Mr. Gorman) was there to fight Scotland as compared with the predomi presidential usurpation, despite a thous- nant partner. He objected to the propos-

and he hoped the situation would be met sational features of his speech and gave fore, a temperate man. As a Scottish attention to the rates of duty in the bill. rationalist he protested against this duty been elected the first time by the grace of tand. For Scotland it was found that the bill, and, excepting the distinguished God and a great deal of hard work. He spirits were better than beer. (A laugh.) senator from New York (Mr. Hill), who referred to the fact that Mr. Mills had In many parts of the country the water had openly and manfully opposed the placed iron and coal in the dutiable list supply was peculiarly adapted to the dis-neasure, there were only 43 Democratic in the Mills bill, and Mr. Mills rose to in the Mills bill, and Mr. Mills rose to tillation of whiskey, and in many parts votes to be depended on. Senators had say that he was just in precisely the soil was well suited to the cul-voted for the bill at the sacrifice of state same position then as he was to-day. He tivation of barley. For these and other aterest—almost on principle. Never be- was in the position that the majority of reasons, the manufacture of whiskey had Democratic senators were to-day-in the sacrifice. When the radical, destructive hands of half a dozen gentlemen. He tax that industry unfairly threatened to bill came from the house it had been as- was not in favor of the duty on coal and crush it. The annals of Scotland fur

this." Sketching the history of the Democratic was distilled, but after the union th party since Mr. Cleveland's first term | Englishman at once had his eye upon Mr. Gorman said that the president after his second momination, had conceded the heavily and imposing on the people rights of industries to protection and was against their will port, which would bear son as the most unusual, the most un- elected to remodel his views. He had a higher duty. Hume, the historian, in

There was not a man, woman, child or following couplet: beast from the Potomac river to the Gulf of Mexico who would be benefited by free coal. Who did want free coal? Who of Mexico who would be benefited by bill conference Mr. Gorman said every did demand it? The professional tariff He drank the poison and his spirits died."

Democratic senator had been consulted theorist said it would reduce the cost of the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon, member produced from the professional tariff (Here the hon) the professi manufacture; free coal would give the Two of the Democratic leaders had conferred with the president, knowing that the bill would not pass without the heavy would be benefited? There was but one the Caledonian, in order to revive his concern on the face of the earth that spirits (laughter), took to the distillation What the president would be benefited; he referred to the of whiskey. The increased tax now prohad said gave him the right to make the Canadian government, which leased to posed would simply lead to the drinking

Mr. Gorman also referred to what he asury, himself a tariff reformer, who sugar," and incidentally speaking of it. conducted the tariff campaign, if not upon the highest plane, as well as a modern "I speak of the president with nothing but the kindest feelings," said Mr. Gor-

He complimented the president for his stop there. The president was not ignor- him. He had stuck to him from admira of warning to the temperance party to orty-three Democratic senators under- keep the Democrats in control of this jects and aims by seeking legislation tood and believed this. The daily papers government. He had given him fair, that would never pass in a free country honest support, never subservient. The like this. (Hear, hear.) The people

"I am not his debtor,' said Mr. Gorieving that he had served his party well. Mr. Cleveland had agreed that sugar was Senator Brice, Senator Smith and himed of being owned by the sugar trust because they had tried to carry out the oledge of their candidate.

Mr. Gorman said the law of legislation was that where two houses disagreed, apologized for his disconnected and incothe one making the most radical changes should make the concessions. Mr. Gor man deprecated that policy, which would destroy industries and when the people were thrown out of work, keep them in order by soldiers and deputies. "What is our duty?" asked Mr. Gorman in conclusion, and he went on to tell the Democrats that the confidence they gave to their conferees must continue.

"Let the bill go back to the conference with the house," he said. "These thunder clouds will go by; these flashes of of the chimpanzee by living in a stee lightning; these disagreements between cage for a hundred days in the forest of conferees will pass away and the result | Fernand Vaz, south of the great Ogowe will give new life, new hope to the Am- river, where gorillas and apes are num-

erican people." Mr. Gorman was followed by Senator White, of California. Senator White appealed for concessions that the bill might live. Whatever ambiguity there might be in the bill he was confident that with concessions the bill could be arranged to meet with the entire approv-al of the democratic party. Mr. White said the floor of the senate was not the place to discuss amendments at this time. It was a time for the exercise of the highest public duty. No good, Mr. White said, could come of instructing the conferees nor by adopting the motion of the senator from New York, which would seriously jeopardize the passage of the

This last remark caused a passage at White believed that any senator was so interested in a tariff on coal and iron the bill, if that tariff were removed.

(Dem.) of Tennessee, for an explanation of his understanding of the president's policy, and Mr. Harris told of several sideration of executive business and at nterviews he had with the president. 3:30 o'clock adjourned until 12 o'clock

> D. Macgregor's Remarks in the British Difficulty Continues to Grow More House of Commons.

In the debate on the finance bill in

the British house of commons on June

27th, Dr. Macgregor moved to omit the words "Great Britain" for the purpose limit of endurance has been reached," he of inserting the word "England." His as it more striking spectacle than that said. "There is no power, however great, object, he said, was to exempt Scotland which took place there to-day. The the president with all his patronage, that from the increase of the spirit duty, because he considered that Scotland was already much too heavily taxed as compared with England, and because he considered that the proposed tax on the beverage of the Scotch people was out of ali proportion to the tax on the beverage of the English people. It had been stated on good authority that in Scotland each person was taxed annually for imperial purposes at the rate of £2 5s while in England the rate was £2 2s 3d per head, and in Ireland £1 11s 3d. Scotland contributed £1 3s 4d per head to the beer and spirit duties; while Engand only paid 10s 5d. The English cask of beer, which contained 31-2 gallons of proof spirit—and it was the proof spirit that was taxed—paid 6s 9d of duty, while 3 1-2 gallons of proof spirit in the form of Scotch whiskey paid 38s 6d. Why should that be? (Hear, hear.) He had been accused of going against his party in this matter, but his answer was that his vote was intended to go against injustice ment or party. (Hear, hear.) It was not because this was a tax upon whiskey and hirelings who were writing it down. al from these three points of view-as a Interest did not abate as Mr. Gorman Scottish nationalist, as a consumer (loud stopped for the time being, the more sen- laughter), and as a medical, and, there Mr. Cleveland, said Mr. Gorman, had because it was a disadvantage to Scatbecome an industry in Scotland, and to

seen the advantage of freer rawer mater- moment of irritation and sarcasm, had immortalized this historical fact in the

(Here the hon, member produced from the bottom of his hat, which was lying statement as he did at the time. The private parties the great Nova Scotian of an inferior whiskey—a whiskey that would produce a worse form of intoxitermed "this everlasting subject of and of crime. Therefore, he trusted the temperance party would not proceed to he told the Republicans that they had encourage the over-taxation of a wholesome product when properly, consistently and moderately used, and not abused. (Hear, hear.) He was well aware that many temperance men made martyrs of themselves for the sake of their fellowmen who were less able than they were to exercise self-control, but as a medical ability. He had stood by Mr. Cleveland man who had mixed with all classes when few had the moral courage to walk of society during thirty years of profes through the slime and filth and uphold sional life, he ventured to sound a note tion of the man, but did it above all to beware lest they defeated their own obpresident had no cause to complain of every nation would always have a nar cotic of some sort, whether it was alcohol in this country, opium in India and man, "let him speak for himself."

China, the chewing of roots in certain savage countries, of the mastication of China, the chewing of roots in certain Mr. Cleveland in 1892, as a matter of leaves in others. Instead of a higher party policy, but he adhered to him, be- spirit duty he should have increased the that were impossible from the point of a taxable article, and had so informed view of the chancellor of the exchequer, that not only every friend of Scotland, but evry lover of justice and fair play would support this amendment. was not in the best form to-day. (Re-

newed laughter.) GARNER'S DOENGS.

The Professor Did Not Live in a Cage in the Jungle.

Professor Garner, the African explor er, has told how he learned the language Now comes the well French explorer, Dybowski, who visited the same region last year and learned tenants of the Amphion died of this dis-the actual facts. He says that Garner ease, and I have heard of a captain, a lived for three months, not in the deep forest, but at the Catholic mission on the shore of lake Fernand Vaz, where he paid five francs a day for his board and lodging. He set up his cage on the edge of the forest, twenty-eight minutes' walk from the busy station, and within sound of the church bells. Gorillas and chimpanzees, in their native state, are not given to cultivating neighborly relations with the human race, and Dybowski is of the opinion that the famfor communing with the ape family. After he left the mission to walk far ther into the interior he was disabled This last remark caused a passes of Mr. there into the interior he was disabled from walking. At the end of two days he was carried in a hammock to Tomlin son factory, where he remained for two that he would vote against the passage of months, and then embarked for Europe with his cage and his linguistic and oth

WAR IS INEVITABLE.

Japan Does Not Desire a Pacific Settlement of the Corean Difficulty.

Serious-Japan's Emphatic Demands.

Shanghai, July 22.—China continues to make preparations to assert her claims of right in Corea, and from present indications it is judged that war will be inevitable unless Japan recedes from the position she has hitherto maintained. Orders were recently issued for twelve thousand Chinese troops to prepare for departure for Corea. The preparations were hurriedly completed, and on Friday last the soldiers went on board the transports which will convey them to the peninsula. To guard against contingencies, the transports were guarded by eight gunboats, the commanders of which were instructed to fire upon the struct the landing of the Chinese.

Warlike preparations are also being made in other directions. A strong body of troops will shortly leave for the Li Chee islands. It is the government's intention to employ the Canton and Nan-kin fleets in harassing the Japanese coast if actual hostilities are commenc ed. Orders have been sent to every Chinese province calling upon each of them to furnish twenty thousand troops

to support the government. London, July 22.—The London reporter of the Associated Press visited the Japanese legation here to learn, if pos-sible, whether it were true that war has been declared between China and Japan in regard to Corea. No official denial or but the whole staff of the legation made no attempt to disguise their delight at the thought of war with China. The latest information received at the Chinese legation was to the effect that ten thousand Chinese troops would start for Corea; that Japan had rejected the proposals made by the British minister, although the latter had counseled the peaceful settlement of the dispute, and that the Chinese government had thereupon declared that unless the Japanese troops were withdrawn from Seoul and Chemulpo China would break off the negotiations. The officials, further questioned, discredited the rumor that war had been declared. Inquiries were also made at the foreign office, but it was stated that no news had been reseived there.

A telegram from Yokohama, received to-night, states that the acceptance by Corea of the conditions proposed by Japan is conditional upon the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Corea. The Japanese government was surprised at this firm stand, which is supposed to prove that Chinese influence is paraount in Corea. In the direct negotiations between Tokyo and Peking China has so far ignored the Japanese coun-A dispatch to the Times from Shang-

hai says war between China and Japan is considered certain. Shanghai, July 23.-It is generally believed here that the Japanese do not desire a pacific settlement of the Corean dispute. As evidence of this, attention is called to the fact that as soon as one difficulty is overcome Japan immediately raises another. The last attitude of the king of Corea in the crisis is supposed to be due to China's decided measure to insist upon her claims to sovereignty over the Corean peninsula. The reports as smoothly as if it had been ordered

be absolutely groundless. be absolutely groundless.

The foreign consuls have been officially exhaustion."—Pittsburg Post. ing to blockade the Yangtsekiang river at the bar opposite Woorsung in case of

London, July 23.-Dispatches were received at the Chinese legation from Tientsin to-day, showing that war between China and Japan has not yet been declared, but it is admitted that the situation is most grave. The opinion expressed in official circles here is that war is inevitable. The Chinese and Japanese ministers to-day had long and separate conferences at the foreign office with the officials of the government. In official circles there is reported to be no change in the Corean situation. No confirmation has been received of

the alleged private dispatch sent out by a news agency that Japanese gunboats had begun the bombardment of Corean ports. The morning papers of London either deny the report altogether or discredit it. The following dispatch was received

from Shanghai this evening: The telegraph between Peking and Shanghai has death duties on the great estates, or, if been restored. The rumor that war has been declared has been denied officially, but there seems to be no hope of a pait would have been more popular and cific settlement. Apparently war can self, the three men who had been accus- less oppressive if he had put another be avoided only by the interference of penny on the income tax. He trusted | the European powers to protect the commerce and the lives of their subjects from the injuries which Japanese actions will cause them.

It has been learned from a high official herent remarks (laughter), but, having source in London that the relations be caught a chill in the lobby last night, he tween China and Japan have grown to be more serious in the last forty-eight hours. Japan insists emphatically upon certain reforms in the Corean internal administration, while China resists Japan's demands with equal determina fion. Under no circumstances will Chi-na allow Japan's claim of right to in-

Bad Water in Malta. Captain Tynte Hammill's death from Malta fever has caused quite a storm inaction of the authorities respecting the habitually impure water of Valetta harbor, and a warm discussion in the house of commons is assured. Lately two lieucommander and two lientenants who have recently been invalided from the same cause. The subject is no new one, as just before the bombardment of Alexandria, owing, it was said, to the undue detention of the fleet at Malta, the disease disabled a fourth, or even a third of the officers and men of several of the vessels, and Lord Alcester received some censure in consequence. Captain Hammill, though under forty-three, was a highly distinguished officer, for whom a ous cage was not favorably strated brilliant future was generally anticipated. He saw a good deal of service in Egypt, and won laurels by his work in connection with the Nile expedition. He was second in command of the intelligence department for some years, and has served on several important com mittees. The last berth he held was that of flag-captain of the Royal Sovereign.-Glasgow Herald.

To Nursing Mothers!

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"During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is efficient, or the secretion of milk acanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite. To Act as a Food for Consumptives, Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

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SUPERSTITIOUS TRAVELLERS.

A Veteran Passenger Conductor Talks of the Whims of Tongists.

No one but the experienced passenger conductor knows just how whimsical or and satellites of the various cardinals and cranky the travelling public really and prelates on their mules, with violet Japanese if the latter attempted to ob- is. A traveller may have some peculiar and black housings, their valets carrying fad or notion when he is on the road, but he never dreams that there are thousands of others just like him, or the conductor rubs elbows with all sorts ship. of people, and in spite of himself becomes a mind and face reader, who cames a mind and face reader, who takes a back seat from no one except a diers in blue silk from the loins down-

> oranky," said a veteran knight of the velvet embroidered with gold, and himpunch, in response to a query by a self superb in scarlet velvet and ermine, reporter. "I think the average passenger conductor deals with more oddities broidery ornamented with huge pearls. daily than the curio collector of a freak Of old it has been the custom to scatter show. As to superstition, I think there is more of it crops out on trains than but this sop from greatness to insignifianywhere else. Last week, just as the train was ready to pull out for Chicago, a well dressed man came out of the coach on the platform, and in an agitated manner asked me what day it was. "I told him it was Friday, and without another word he re-entered the coach and in a moment returned with his luggage, and by way of explanation stated

that he never began a journey on Fri-day and would wait until the next morning. That is only a sample. That much mooted unlucky thirteen is perhaps the cause of more worry and inconvenience to tourists than any other sign which they deem of ill omen. I have known passengers to begin at the head of the train to see if they could find number "If the engine happened to be thirteen they would resignedly wait for the next train, and if they succeeded in finding

number thirteen on any of the coaches they would hold up their hands in holy I have seen passengers refuse sleeper thirteen is the most difficult to Then, aside from the superstition

which prevails among the travelling pubhic, there are thousands of passengers who are cranky, and if they lose a chance to kick are in a bad humor for a week afterwards. They kick for a seat in the centre of the coach, kick because a train goes too slow or too fast, kick because they are in a draught or because it is too hot. And the worst of it all is that when they kick I am the individual who is called up to hear them, as if I was responsible for the whole

"About the only time when some fellows don't kick is when they are on their honeymoons. Everything goes on that France and Russia will support so, but let the same men nide on the Japan against China are pronounced to same train five years later and the

The Pope a Century Ago. It was to conciliate the irresponsible, light hearted and ignorant pleb., that to the very last the popes surrounded themselves with a pomp and splendor that made the people cry "Bella?" as if they had received a fine gift from fate. In his coronation procession to St. John Lateran to the roar of cannon and the clashing of all the bells of Rome's in- esty's government hope that the governnumerable churches, his holiness was attended by a bodyguard of four and twenty pages with long hair, in vestments of silver embroidery, white silk hose, and with white plumes on their heads. course, further, there was his regiment of Swiss, in helmets and breastplates of glittering steel, with their breeches and hose of the papal colors-red, black and yellow.

Of nobles and princes and cardinals, in all the splendor of their wardrobes, there seemed no end, as the long line of them passed through the Forum-then a G. W. Boyd, postmaster at New Whatmere cow market, with the heads and com, Wn.; to be registrar of land offices, the abbes, in watching the dazzle of this shield to be captain.

sparkling magnificence attendant upon Christ's Vicar, thought in words much like those of Taine a century later: "Modern life is perched upon all these great relics of old-time like a mushroom on a dead oak." Mark, too, the demeanmaces of rich and admirable workman

Preceded by the cross raised aloft, and ward, the holy father himself appears, "Yes, travellers are superstitious and on a white mule, draped with crimson silver to the crowd on these occasions: cance was discontinued, because of 'he forty persons who were crushed to death in the struggle for the coins in the time of Paul IV.—The National Review

AN OBJECTIONABLE LAW

British Subjects Liable to Military Service in the Transvaal.

The British agent at Pretoria has deivered to President Kruger a dispatch from the acting high commissioner, Sir W. G. Cameron, urging that British subjects domiciled in the Transvaal should be exempted from military service under the commandeering system. The Pretoria high court has, however, ruled that British subjects and all aliens resident for two years in the Transvaal are liable to military service.

Warrants have been issued at Pretoria to arrest all men who refuse to serve when commandeered. One man is already passengers, and if you ask a ticket man | when commandeered. One man is already he will tell you that of all sections in a | in custody. The men will be forcibly conveyed to the front by wagon.

President Kruger has issued an official denial of the statements made in telegrams published in some London newspers in regard to commandeering. The number of persons commandeered, the president says, is 2,000, not 5,000, and these figures include only 200 fereign residents. No Wesleyan ministers nor any other persons were ever arrested, try, the dissatisfaction being confined to Pretoria.

The attention of Mr. Sydney Buxton. as under-secretary of state for the colonies, has been called by Mr. Dalziel, M.P., to complaints from Scotchmen and other British subjects in the Transvaal that the local government has called upon them to provide themselves with a horse. saddle, and bridle, a gun, and 80 rounds subjects against three native chiefs who have refused to pay taxes. In reply, Mr Buxton writing from the colonial office. says: "Great Britain has no treaty whereby British subjects can be exemp ted from the operation of the acts under which the Boers are now enlisting their forces, but the secretary of state has instructed the acting high commissioner to state to President Kruger that her majment of the South African republic will agree to similar exemptions in the case of British subjects to those granted to foreign powers. I have just learned that the representation has been sent in. I think I may add that you may rely upon our utmost to obtain a favorable response."

Nominations Confirmed. Washington, D. C., July 25.-The senate has confirmed the nominations of stumps of temples and triumphal arches George Stevenson at Vancouver and protruding from the mire, and with a William A. Lowery at Marysville, Cal.; barber's shop insinuated under the state | Commodore Stanton to be rear-admiral ly porch of Septimus Severus. One could in the navy, Captain Mathews to be fancy the more pensive and cultured of commodore and Commander Crownin-



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