THE STANDARD'S FINANCIAL SECTION

OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT FOR REAL UNION

States of Central America About Ready to Form a Federation.

LATIN REPUBLICS TIRED OF STRIFE

Conferences to be Held in Near Future Expected to Result in Union.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Company.)

By ROBERT T. BARRY.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The long-sought restoration of the federation of central American states appears likely of accomplisment in the near future according to authorities in Washington in presuming to have the latest advices as to the sentiment of the people of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua Costa Rico and Salvador for a reunion of the five republics in one nation to be called the United States of Central America.

Efforts begun some months ago by the foreign minister of Salvador looking to a conference of representatives of the five nations, are said to have taken a decidedly favorable turn following the initial damper cast upon the proposal by Manuel Estrada Cabrera former President of Guatemala who now is languishing in prison. Sentiment among the people is reported to lean so strongly toward re-establishment of a centralized federal government that the remnants of the once powerful clerical and Spanish bureaucratic groups constituting the conservative party in Guatemala cannot block the program.

Most favorable responses are said to have been made to the recent overtures by Salvador and advocates of the Unified nation program believe that definite results may be expected from the conferences soon to be in one of the five nations. Plans already have been laid for obtaining the views of the United States Government. Opinion in Washington regards the establishment of one nation out of the five republics as entirely acceptable to President Wilson. Other great powers with whom the department of state might confer because of the large financial obligations of some of the existing governments to Great Britain and other European nations it is believed would indorse the idea of one more substantial government with which to seal.

The outstanding debts of the several governments is held to be the biggest obstacles to be overcome before any of the more formal steps can be taken looking to a confederation. One authority in Washington estimates that 90 per cent. of the people of the five states favor establishment of a strong central government. The wishes of local political leaders, ever-present and never-lacking in ambition, it is contended, cannot prevail against the popular will. The once-powerful influences in Guatemala are not regarded as of sufficient strength to block the movement.

Time is Ripe.

Relations between these states have progressed so satisfactorily in recent years and the standardization of laws and customs proceeded so successfully, that President Jorge Melendes, of Salvador, believes the present a most propitous time for restoration of the central government.

A new era of interstate relations grew out of the conference held in this city in 1907 known as the Washington peace conference. The most beneficial result was the organization of the central American court of justice, for the adjudication of all disputes between the republics. Andrew Carnegie provided the building for the court of Cartago, the Cotsa Rican capital.

The ground work for uniform monetary, metric, fiscal and consular agreements was laid by the First Central American conference held in 1909 and the six conference, held in 1914, extended these agreements to apply to international highways postal and telegraphic regulations and coastwise shipping.

A reunion of the Central American states would mean a federal government, the area of which would about equal that of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia and a population of between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000.

The history of the effort to restore the United States of Central America is linked with the opera bouffe politics of Latin-America, where governments were stable only so long as unhappy pretenders were impotent. Fiction writers labelled the little nations the "joke republics" and not a little of the sentiment for a strong centralized government traces to resentment against that imputation.

Following he subjugation of the country by Cortes in 1584 all of Central America constituted the Captain-Generalacy of Guatemala until 1821, when Guatemala proclaimed its independence. The five states were united to the Mexican Empire of Iturbide for a year or two until about 1823 when they regained their independence and formed the republic of the United States of Central America.

Bitter conflict arose almost immediately within the new government. The federalist group had its stronghold in Honduras, while Guatemala was the chief home of the conservative party, composed of the bureaucratic and clerical groups. The Liberals retained the upper hand in the contest until 1839 when the conservatives, under the leadership of Carranza, staged a successful uprising and the union was dissolved. General Moranzan leader of the Liberals, undertook a few years later to restore the federation, but the effort failed. He was captured in Costa Rica and executed.

Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua united in 1850 in a new effort to restore the centralized government, following the unsuccessful effort of a few years previous which failed because of the unwillingness of Costa Rica to join. The leaders in the movement of 1850 resorted to force of arms to carry out their program, Carranza met and defeated them.

General Rufino Barrios of Guatemala, renewed the effort in 1895. He resorted to military measures and invaded Salvador. He was killed in action and his movement died with him. After Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador had organized a peaceful union in 1898, going so far as to adopt a constitution for the Greater Republic of Central America, with provision for the admission of Guatemala and Costa Rica, Salvador became dissatisfied with the arrangement and the union was dissolved.

MONTREAL MARKET DULL BUT STRONG

With Few Exceptions Entire List to Friday's Levels or Added to Them.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—Saturday's market in listed securities on the local exchange was dull, but was not lacking in strength. Only about thirteen issues furnished dealings in excess of a hundred shares, while ten were in amounts less than board lots. With a few exceptions the entire list held to the preceding day's levels or added to them, in some cases very materially.

The largest gains were in Penman's, Lyall and St. Lawrence, each of which had been a heavy loser lately. Penman's at 132 was seven points up from the previous last sale, and no further stock was offered under 135. Lyall sold up two points to sixty, and St. Lawrence was up three points.

The papers were quiet and strong. Brompton added a small fraction, and Spanish preferred at 116 was up a point. The others were unchanged.

Sugar was the day's leader, with dealings in 440 shares, and closed a fraction lower than Friday's close.

In the utilities, Detroit's continued firmness was a feature, the stock moving up a fraction to 105 1-4. Brazilian gained a fraction and Power and Quebec Railway were unchanged.

The steels moved irregularly, Dominion losing a full point at 60, and Canadian adding a fraction of 67 3-4. Ontario was offered at 75. Stronger stocks included Ogilvie, which gained a point at 251, with 250 bid and 255 asked, while the weaker issues took in Asbestos preferred, down two points to 92; Windsor Hotel, down 30 to 71; Woods Manufacturing, down 11 1-2; Molson's Bank, down 3 to 185; Montreal, down 10 to 105.

Total transactions were: listed, 4,406; bonds, $10,141.

MONTREAL SALES

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi	76	76½
Brazilian L H and P	40¼	40⅝
Brompton	67¾	68
Canada Car	50	..
Canada Car Pfd	..	95
Canada Cement	57½	..
Canada Cement Pfd	..	90
Canada Cotton	92	..
Detroit United	105	106
Dom. Bridge	86½	..
Dom. Canners	..	49
Dom Iron Com	59	60
Dom. Tex Com	138	..
Laurentide Paper Co	111	111¾
MacDonald Com	31¾	32
Mt L H and Power	80¾	81
Ogilvies	250	..
Penman's Ltd	132	135
Quebec Railway	30⅞	31
Riordon	192	..
Shaw W and P Co	109	109½
Spanish River Com	109⅜	109½
Spanish River Pfd	115½	116
Steel Co Can Com	67⅜	67¾
Toronto Rails	39½	..
Wayagamack	124	124

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

(By McDougall & Cowans)
New York, Aug. 14, 1920.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sug	78¾	..	..	..
Am Loco	95¼	95¼	94½	94½
Am Smelt	55	..	..	..
Anaconda	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼
Am Tele	96¼	..	..	..
Atchison	81½	81½	..	..
Am Can	34½	34½	33½	33½
Beth Steel	74	74	73¼	73⅞
Balt & O C	35⅜	35⅜	35	35
Bald Loco	106¼	106½	105¼	105½
Ches & Ohio	55⅞	55⅞	55¾	55¾
Crucible Stl	134½	135	132	132
Can Pac	118	118	117¾	117¾
Cent Leath	53½	..	..	..
Gen Motors	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
Gt Nor Pfd	73¾	..	..	..
Mex Petro	158	158¼	156¾	156¼
Max Motors	107⅜	107⅜	104½	105⅜
N Y NH and H	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼
North Pac	74	..	..	..
Press Stl Car	95¼	..	..	..
Reading Com	87⅝	88¼	87⅜	87⅜
South Pac	91⅝	91¾	91½	91½
Studebaker	63⅜	63½	63¼	63¼
Stromberg	70	170	69¼	69¼
Union Pa Co	117⅞	117⅞	117½	117¾
U S Steel Com	87⅝	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜
U S Steel Pfd	107	..	..	..
U S Rub Com	86	86⅜	86	86¼
Willys Ovl'd	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
Sterling	36	41¼	..	..
N Y Funds	13⅞	..	..	..

He is a wise man who signs ro man's note, not even his own.

Some men have good qualities, but lack the one necessary to make use of them.

Of course, you know a lot of bores, but you would no doubt be surprised to learn that there are people who consider you in the same class.

INACTIVE WEEK FOR UNLISTED STOCKS

(Market Letter on Unlisted Stocks by Balfour White & Co.)

Montreal, Aug. 13.—The market for unlisted stocks during the past week has been rather inactive, with a slightly lower tendency. North American Pulp broke rather sharply on Thursday, being now quoted 4 1-2 to 5. This is probably due to heavy New York selling, as there has been no apparent change in the earnings or outlook of the Company.

New Riordan common has been much more in demand and is now 55 bid, with very little stock offered, an advance of five points for the week. There were a few trades in odd lots, but very little stock came out. The Preferred is quoted 88 to 90 1-2, with no transactions. There were no transactions in St. Maurice Paper, 140 being bid and 145 asked. Whalen common was again weaker, being offered at 46. It is now quoted 47 asked, no bid.

The common stock of Canadian Woollens has been bid up to 53, with very few trades. The stock will probably be listed within the next few days. The yearly report of the Company showed earnings on the common of 17 per cent., and their factories are booked ahead for months to come.

Montreal Oil sold as high as $1.30, and is now $1.20 bid. There was no trading in Southern Canada Power, Frontenac Breweries or Ames Holden Tire, quotations remaining about the same.

Cuban Canadian Sugar preferred is weaker, the stock being offered at 71, no bid, and the common is offered at 47 3-4, no bid.

Whilst the market for unlisted securities was dull during the week in contrast to the recent great activity, everything points to a broad active market immediately market conditions are more settled.

ICE CREAM IN CHINA SHOCKS JUNKETERS

One Member of Congress So Overcome by Grape Juice That He Fell Into Lake.

By ARTHUR WEST.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger.)

Shanghai, Aug. 14.—Members of the congressional parta were shocked and disappointed by the Chinese residents of Hangchow, who served only grape juice and ice cream sodas at the official banquet there. Coolies carrying big containers of the iced beverage Bryan made famous, met the party at its arrival from Shanghai. The congressmen smiled indulgently, thinking this only a beginner and intended as a subtle compliment to the few dry members of the party. But the hard liquor contingent was greatly surprised later to find at table with the governors a feast magnificent with silver and gold pitchers filled with the same unauthoritative beverage.

Following the banquet, members of the party took sedan chair rides, followed by a lake boating trip, during which ice cream sodas were served. This proved too much for Representative Dyer, of St. Louis, who fell backward into the lake when the glass was proffered him. Coolies fished him out unharmed. Members of the Chinese committee hastily requisitioned a native costume in which he finished the trip.

From Hangchow the party has gone to Nankin, the next stop on the wya to Pekin. Some of the congressmen are said to have requested their escort to telegraph the reception committees of other cities that they had had enough grape juice at Hangchow to last the rest of their lives and also that they hoped never to look another ice cream soda in the face while in China, which, until they struck Hangchow they had come to regard as God's country.

Rexton

Rexton, Aug. 14—Mr. and Mrs. Moody DeMille recently visited Mr. DeMille's mother in Sussex.

Miss Mary Weston has returned from a visit to Moncton friends.

Mrs. Chesley Buck and two daughters Helen and Marion, are the guests of the Misses Jardine at Jardine's Point.

Miss Georgie Jardine, who spent a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Jardine, Church street, has returned to Boston.

Miss Agnes McDonald has returned from Wolfville N. S.

Miss Elvina Hannay of West Branch, is visiting Miss Emma Hannay, Rexton.

Mr. and Mrs. Crockett and family of Rochester ,N. Y., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rettie at their summer cottage in Rexton.

Miss Lindsay of St. John, is visiting Mrs. W. Lindsay in Rexton.

Miss Priscilla Hutchinson is spending her vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hutchinson.

Call Hannay recently arrived from Campbellton and is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. John Hannay.

Dr. and Mrs. Goucher of St. Stephen are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Rettie.

George Mitchell of Moncton is visiting friends in Rexton.

Mrs. George F. Atkinson visited friends in Rexton recently.

Mrs. W. A. Martin and children have returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Douglasfield N. B.

Mrs. James Lawson Miss Bertha Lawson and Miss Ruth Atkinson of Main River spent Tuesday in Rexton.

David Roach and Miss Nellie Roach of Main River visited Rexton on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Girvan and little son, of St. John, are visiting Dr. R. G. Girvan and Mrs. Girvan.

Miss Murdoch, of St. John, is visiting her cousin Mrs. A. B. Carson.

Mrs. Herbert Olsen and daughters, Helen and Greta, have returned from visiting friends in Bass River Kent county.

Schr. Divina, Capt. Fraser, has arrived from Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Mrs. A. T. Hutcher and two children, of Portland, Me., are visiting friends in Rexton.

Mrs. Geddes, of Dorchester, is visiting Mrs. Raymond in Kouchibouquac.

Mrs. James Gordon and little daughter, Carrie, are visiting Mrs. K. Lanigan.

Mrs. Fleigher, of Chatham, is visiting her brother, John A. Cameron, Rexton.

Clarence Tobin, of Halifax, is visiting friends in Rexton.

Miss Bertha Lawson, of Mundieville, is visiting friends in Sussex.

Mrs. William Roach of Main River, is spending a few days in St. John, N. B.

Miss Emma Atkinson, of Moncton, is visiting Mrs. Edward Hannay.

On Tuesday evening ,in Rexton Public Hall, Miss Bertha Ruddick, of St. John, gave an interesting lecture on Red Cross work. During her stay in town, Miss Ruddick was the guest of Mrs. A. B. Carson.

Miss Nellie Hanrahan and Miss Alice Strothart, of Mundieville, left for Western Canada, where they will teach.

Mrs. Gilman, of Portland, Me., is visiting friends in Rexton.

Bert Murray, of Ontario, is visiting his old home in Mundieville.

DEMAND OF SHORTS SENT PRICES UP

Took Downward Trend Before Final of Saturday's Trade in New York.

New York, Aug. 14.—Efforts to put up quotations were successful in the early part of today's brief session, but there was a decline in the final. Demands from the shorts furnished the main upward influence, but there was also a partial revival of bullish interests because of the improvement in railway, credit and crop conditions.

Certain of the oils, motors, rubbers, steels, leathers, tobaccos, chemicals, foods, American International, and United States alcohol issues were lifted. Railroads moved narrowly, and the buying of these stocks soon ceased. Business was restricted because of a disposition by traders to await developments over Sunday in the Russian-Polish situation.

Total sales were approximately 125,000 shaers.

Baldwin and United States Steel reflected intermittent pressure, and when these stocks, together with the sugars and shippings, weakened in the late dealings the traders took profits on earlier purchases.

The weekly bank statement showed another addition to surplus reserves of $3,404,610. Loans increased $10,365,000, while demand deposits decreased $40,937,000.

Railroad miscellaneous bonds held well, but the United States Government manifested further depression. United old government were on the weak. Total sales were $3 675,000.

CHARGED WITH THEFT OF TEN MILLIONS

Allegation That Roumanian Bank Notes Were Taken from Bucharest to be Investigated.

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic.)
By VIGO TOEPFER.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—The theft of nearly $10,000,000 in Rumanian banknotes, looted when the Germans occupied Bucharest, is to be investigated by the criminal courts shortly. It is said the money was taken on the order of the German War Minister and that 193 cases, containng over $10,000,000 were stored in the guardroom at Spandau.

Two groups of prisoners are imprticated. One group of seven lower class Berliners have since been living like millionaires and buying country mansions. The leader of the second group of six prisoners, Karl Froeschle, declares the president of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council handed him a box in which was $5,000,000 for deltvery to the Socialist party in Brussels. He purchased control in a shopping company for $20,000 and smuggled the rest across the Dutch-Austrian frontier. Froescnle was arrested in a Vienna cafe. He had $400,000 in a trunk.

WHO WANTS TO TAKE A COURSE?

By HENRY W. FRANCIS.

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic.)

Paris, France, Aug. 14.—The public is to be taught how to lengthen life to what should be a normal life of 150 years, by French savants. The method is auto suggestion.

"Every healthy person can, if they desire, live 150 years," declares Jean Finot, an authority on human longevity. "The majority of people think they should be dead at seventy," he said. "If they think they can be alive at 150 years, in most cases, barring accidents, they will live that long. They need not be over-fussy about eating or drinking, or other so-called life-shortening habits. Tobacco and alcohol in moderation is harmless."

ENTENTE HOLD SUSPICIONS OF PILDUSKI'S AIM

His Desire for Power Feared and This Figures in "Conditional Aid."

LLOYD GEORGE ACTS AS SPOKESMAN

Semi-Official Statement Given to Ledger Service Outlines a Part of the Decisions Arrived at.

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Paris, Aug. 14.—The following semi-official statement from the Quai D'Orsay was given exclusively to the Public Ledger.—

"In the Russian question—and from now on Polish affairs resume their place in the general body of Russian questions—Premier Millerand decided to let Premier Lloyd George be the spokesman. For months the English cabinet head has been occupied, reserving for himself the leading role in the Russo-Entente negotiations. Therefore, at an hour when these relations attain their most critical point, Millerand leaves first place to his British colleague.

"For the moment no military support of Poland is planned, Such an expedition is too difficult to organize, for, as Marshal Foch observed, we must do everything or nothing. Sending two divisions is useless—sending twenty-six divisions is impossible. Moreover, it is not the numbers Poles lack but moral force. Europe cannot supply them this; it is for them to defend their country. The first point decided, France and England made known to Poland that they did not disapprove the opening of conversations at Minsk between the Polish and Russian plenipotentiaries. But the two great western powers have formulated the conditions necessary so that an arrangement to intervene could be accepted by them. One of the conditions which is essential is the preservation of the political independence of Poland. Neither England nor France can admit of Warsaw becoming the advanced post of Moscow in the work of general sovietization.

Pilsudski's Position Dangerous.

"This precision perhaps is not useless, for a number of good observers have doubts on the attitude of Marshal Pilsudski. For a long time the Polish chief of state seems to have had but one thought—to preserve his supreme power, his dictature and to maintain it by relying on the most extreme parties.

His acquaintance with the Socialist elements are notorious and he can go to dangerous extremities in the struggle he is making against the moderate elements, notably against the Dmowski group of National Democrats.

"On condition that at Minsk the Polish representatives make no concession as to maintenance of full Polish sovereignty. France and England are ready to accord Poland to the greatest possible extent the necessary financial, economic, military and naval backing. For one part all provisions, all supplies, munitions and arms, will be sent by Danzig and the corridor will be kept free. For the other part the French Government will place at the disposition of the Polish Government all of the officers of the mission, which will be increased, if need be, by a contingent of British officers. France and England, furthermore, are ready to manifest their moral support by taking a position against Russia, viz., the eventual expulsion of Kamanev and Krassin from London, the renouncement of any conference with Russian representatives and an eventual blockade of the Russian coasts. On condition that Poland defends itself and makes protection of its political independence its first preoccupation, neither French nor English support will be lacking, and it is hoped here that the United States will rally to the same viewpoint.

Eye on German Affairs.

"If Millerand is willing to leave Lloyd George lead in the disposition of Russian affairs it is that he wishes to reserve for himself first place in German affairs. For several days it has been evident that the Germans seek to profit by the eastern troubles to revise the Versailles treaty, either by an understanding with the Bolshevists against France and England or by offering themselves to France and England as champions against Bolshevism. In the first case they would obtain from the Russians restitution of the eastern frontier of Germany in 1914 in the return of Danzig and Silesia. In the other case they would demand of the Entente as the price of their aid abandonment of all of the territorial clauses of the Versailles treaty, except those concerning Alsace-Lorraine and Schleswig.

"The dominant idea of Millerand is to prevent the revision. It is especially the German spect he sees in the Polish problem. That a demonstration on the Rhine was foreseen at Hythe, as certain French journals hinted, is not likely. But in the thought of Millerand there is an instrument always applicable and destined to assure eventually the execution of the treaty—it is occupation of the Ruhr. Whether or not he spoke of it is certain the French premier thinks that by this menace he can assure the execution of the treaty and to assure the execution of the treaty appears to Millerand as the principal thing, for as long as the Versailles treaty stands it will be possible to maintain order and peace in Europe."

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Flagler announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Rioch, to Mr. John T. MacGowan, of the staff of the Canadian National Railways, the marriage to take place early in September.

W. G. Goodwin, of Boston, Mass., arrived in the city Saturday on the Governor Dingley and will remain for a short visit.

If a man will compliment his wife upon her youthful appearance occasionally, she will forgive the other white lies he tells.

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The Great Im

BY E. PHILLIPS O

(Continued from Saturday.)

"A person of the name of Müller has arrived here, sir," he announced, from Norwich. He is, I understand a foreigner of some sort, who has recently landed in this country. I found it a little difficult to understand him, but her Highness's maid conversed with him in German, and I understand that he either is or brings you a message from a certain Doctor Schmidt, with whom you were acquainted in Africa."

The warning whistle blew at that moment, and Dominey swung round and stood at attention. His behaviour was perfectly normal. He let a hen pheasant pass over his head, and brought down a cock from very nearly the limit distance. He reloaded before he turned to Perkins.

"Is this person in a hurry?" he said.

"By no means, sir," the man replied. "I told him that you would not be back until three or four o'clock, and he is quite content to wait.

Dominey nodded.

"Look after him yourself then, Perkins," he directed. "We shall not be shooting late today. Very likely I will send Mr. Seaman back to talk to him."

The man raised his hat respectfully and turned back towards the house. Caroline was watching her companion curiously.

"Do you find many of your acquaintances in Africa look you up, Everard?" she asked.

"Except for Seaman," Dominey replied, looking through the barrels of his gun, "who really does not count because we crossed together, this is my first visitor from the land of fortune. I expect there will be plenty of them by and by, though. Colonials have a wonderful habit of sticking to one another."

CHAPTER XXI.

There was nothing in the least alarming about the appearance of Mr. Ludwig Müller. He had been exceedingly well entertained in the butler's private sitting-room and had the air of having done full justice to the hospitality which had been offered him. He rose to his feet at Dominey's entrance and stood at attention. But for some slight indications of military training, he would have passed anywhere as a highly respectable retired tradesman.

"Sir Everard Dominey?" he enquired.

Dominey nodded assent. "That is my name. Have I seen you before?"

The man shook his head. "I am a cousin of Doctor Schmidt. I arrived in the Colony from Rhodesia, after your Excellency had left."

"And how is the doctor?"

"My cousin is, as always, busy but in excellent health," was the reply. "He sends his respectful compliments and his good wishes. Also this letter."

With a little flourish the man produced an envelope inscribed

To Sir Everard Dominey, Baronet,
Dominey Hall,
In the County of Norfolk,
England.

Dominey broke the seal just as Seaman entered.

"A messenger here from Doctor Schmidt, an acquaintance of mine in East Africa," he announced. "Mr. Seaman came home from South Africa with me," he explained to his visitor.

The two men looked steadily into each other's eyes. Dominey watched them, fascinated. Neither betrayed himself by even the fall of an eyelid. Yet Dominey, his perceptive powers at their very keenest in this moment which instinct told him was one of crisis, felt the unspoken, unbetokened recognition which passed between them. Some commonplace remark was uttered and responded to. Dominey read the few lines which seemed to take him back for a moment to another world:

"Honored and Honorable Sir,

"I send you my heartiest and most respectful greeting. Of the progress of all matters here you will learn from another source.

"I recommend to your notice and kindness my cousin, the bearer of this letter—Mr. Ludwig Müller. He will lay before you certain circumstances of which it is advisable for you to have knowledge. You may speak freely with him. He is in all respects to be trusted.

(Sgd.) "KARL SCHMIDT."

"Your cousin is a little mysterious," Dominey remarked, as he passed the letter to Seaman. "Come, what about these circumstances?"

Ludwig Müller looked around the little room and then at Seaman. Dominey affected to misunderstand his hesitation.

"Our friend here knows everything," he declared. "You can speak to him as to myself."

The man began as one who has a story to tell.

"My errand here is to warn you," he said, "that the Englishman whom you left for dead at Big Bend, on the banks of the Blue River, has been heard of in another part of Africa."

Dominey shook his head incredulously. "I hope you have not come all this way to tell me that! The man was dead."

"My cousin himself," Müller continued, "was hard to convince. The man left his encampment with whisky enough to kill him, thirst enough to drink it all, and no food."

"So I found him," Dominey assented, "deserted by his boys and raving. To silence him forever was a child's task."

"The task, however, was unperformed," the other persisted. "From three places in the Colony he has been heard of, struggling to make his way to the coast."

"Does he call himself by his own name?" Dominey asked.

"He does not," Müller admitted. "My cousin, however, desired me to point out to you the fact that in any case he would probably be shy of doing so. He is behaving in an absurd manner; he is in a very weakly state; and without a doubt he is to some degree insane. Nevertheless, the fact remains that he is in the Colony, or was three months ago, and that if he succeeds in reaching the coast you may at any time be surprised by a visit from him here. I am sent to warn you in order that you may take what steps may be necessary and not be placed at a disadvntge if he should appear."

"This is queer news you have brought us, Müller," Seaman remarked thoughtfully.

"It is news which I would have preferred Doctor Schmidt," he added. "He has had the native and the other for cross-examining can shake their st

"If we believed it," Seaman continued, "this other Ha business in this direct in here at any momen

"It was to warn yo bility that I am here.

"How much do you ly," Seaman asked, circumstances?"

The man shook his he went out to East Af ago, and I have been ambique in a small outfits for officers an sportsmen. Now and return to Europe to Doctor Schmidt knew come to see me just He first thought of wr letter. Afterwards h mind. He wrote only I brought, but he told things."

"You have remembe told you?" Dominey a

"I can think of no the reply, after a m "The whole affair ha worry to Doctor Schm things connected with never understood, th with it which he ha mysterious."

"Hence your presen Wolff, eh?" Seaman a ed tone.

The visitor's expre unchanged except fo praise which shone eyes.

"Johann Wolff," he is not my name. I a and I know nothing beyond what I have told a messenger."

"Once in Vienna a cow, my friends, we man remained him s sistently.

The other shook h "A mistake. I have once, many years ago er."

"You have no idea are talking?"

"Herr Seaman was derstood."

"It is a very good scoffed. "Look here He undid his coat displayed a plain ves ther. Attached to t of it was a bronze lettering and a num ed at it blankly, and

"Information Depa Twelve, password— ing,'" Seaman contin voice.

His listener shook smiled with the puz a child.

"The gentleman some one else,' he nothing of these thi

Seaman sat and st ate visitor for seve out speaking, his fi together, his eyebr tracted. His vis-a- scrutiny without flinc matic, the very prot geois German of the

"Do you propose," ed, "to stay in the

"One or two days— was the indifferent a cousin in Norwich w love the English cou holiday here, perhap

"Just so," Seaman ly. "The English co of snow! So you h to say to me, Jhann

"I have executed Excellency," was t ply. "I am sorry to pleasure to you, Her

The latter rose to they had already t door.

"You will spend course, Mr. Miller dare say Mr. Seam have another talk morning."

"I shall gladly spe your Excellency," ply. "I do not thin thing to say, howeve terest your friend."

"You are making Wolff," Seaman de am your superior in your attitude towar sible."

"If the gentlema Herve," the culprit mistaking me for s

There was trouble as the two men mad front of the house tone as he answere query.

"What do you th and his visit?"

"I do not know y but there is a great Seaman replied gra a spy, a favorite in and only made use casions. His name Wolff."

"And this story o

"You ought to be that."

"I am," Dominey ly. "Without the I threw the body o into the Blue Rive sink."

"Then the story decided. "For son we have come und our own secret ser

Seaman, as they hall, was summon her side by the P Dominey disappear and returned pres cealed some of his garments. He wa valet, bearing a m tray.

"From the pera room—to Mr. Sea announced, in a lo

Dominey took it with a little nod. where the younge lous of his guests rising from the tea

"A game of gille