

## HUGH LYNN'S WORST ORDEAL

In a Westminster Tramcar With a Crowd Who Openly Discussed His Fate.

Errors of His Defence—Average People on Crime and Criminals—Executions.

From Wednesday's Daily.  
As Hugh Lynn, the Savary island murderer, rode from Vancouver to New Westminster on the tramway on Saturday night, he faced and broke down under a harder ordeal than that terrible scene in the court room when they told him he must die. The car was crowded and comments of a rather brutal nature reached the doomed man's ears. Within his easy hearing several of the passengers talked of his crime and fate, saying that he deserved what he was going to get. To those who did not know him he was pointed out; that, too, in his plain view. There were women who forgot their sex and talked loud enough for the murderer to hear it all. Lynn squirmed under the fire and tried to hide his face by pulling his hat down over his eyes. He finally burst into tears and exclaimed to his guard, "They are all against me!" He may have shown us mercy to his victims, may have taunted them as they stood with death; but the man whose heart does not give off some spark of sympathy for the prisoner and his plight is made of material that leads men to take just such rides with murdered arms.

There is a funny thing about crime and its detection. It is the way the rank and file of people criticize prisoners for their foolish devices to escape and their failure to give certain kinds of evidence at their trials. I hear a reputable business man say, "If that fellow Lynn had only killed the klootch and deserted or killed the kid he would have been all right," and also, "What an idiot he was to go on the stand and own up." I do not believe any one was ever convicted of a crime within my immediate range of observation that did not have a number of really good reasons for how he could have escaped. But the criminal never lived who did not have a fence down or a hole in his armor somewhere, and the brightest of them fall down on the simplest things. They devise a scheme for wickedness that a person would praise for its cleverness, but something as simple as the alphabet beats them.

Any impression that the theory of the crown was wrong in the Savary island murder case was removed when Lynn took the stand and told his story. His evidence corroborated it even as to details. His defence was a mass of lies. He made poor Green kill Taylor and then came to the front and killed Green in self-defence. He tripped himself on the self-defence story by giving himself sufficient time outside of the store between the two killings to have escaped. The court pointed this out very clearly in the charge. On the afternoon of the last day Lynn cried when his mother did. When sentenced he simply collected up, and had a firm voice when he spoke. His mother was not present in the evening, which probably accounts for his bearing up. It is a hard matter to size Lynn up, but the chances are that he will have to be carried to the scaffold. People who have known him and his life state that there was not that in his make up which nerves men to murder from any motive, and believe he was drunk. He will very likely make a full confession before he dies, and that will probably show that he was after money. He only got \$120, some furs and a few articles which he said he took because he knew the men were dead and thought perhaps he might need. The impression is general that the jury added the recommendation of mercy to save his neck. Of course it meant nothing legally, but will go to Ottawa to the governor of justice. He, too, will very likely disregard it.

There is something unspeakably horrible about an execution. You are impressed by the utter hopelessness of the thing for the dead man and the deliberation with which he is taken out and killed. I believe if the whole people had to take a hand in such affairs that executions would end.

M.E.

## A SUDDEN RECALL.

French Ship Duguay-Trouin Back in Port Awaiting Orders.

From Tuesday's Daily.  
The French warship Duguay-Trouin which left here yesterday afternoon for Honolulu, is again at anchor at Esquimalt harbor, she having been recalled last evening by a cable from Paris to await orders. When the cable was received the ship was several hours on the way down the coast, and instructions were sent to the coast operators to signal her and direct her to return to port. She was overhauled at the cape by one of the operators, who went out in a small boat, and shortly after midnight was in Esquimalt again. The reason for the sudden change of plan is rather hard to tell, but the Korean trouble offers the most reasonable solution. France has interests in the Orient which will need protection in the event of trouble of any kind. Mr. Snowden, French consul, said this afternoon that the vessel had simply been recalled to await orders from Paris, and that the orders had not yet been received.

Wherever the ship is sent it is probable that her movements will be kept secret.

## PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Meeting of the Association—Show to be Held October 1 to 6.

From Tuesday's Daily.  
The directors of the agricultural association met in the evening at the room last night and took initiative steps towards holding the annual exhibition. President Milne presided and there was a fair attendance of directors. The date of the exhibition was fixed for the first week in October, from the 1st to the 6th. A committee, of which Mr. R. Seabrook is the chairman, was appointed to revise the prize list, and this committee will meet tonight to begin its work, which it will conclude in a few days as it is necessary that the prize list should be printed and distributed at once.

Committees on printing and on transportation, and one to confer with the

ockey club about races during the week of the show, were named by the president. The secretary was instructed to write to the mayor and aldermen, requesting that the council appoint representatives to act in conjunction with the directors in managing the exhibition of 1894, in accordance with the understanding at the time the aid by-law was submitted to the people.

The directors are determined to make the show of this year a success. The difficulties in the way, which are largely the result of the depression and inadequate and expensive transportation facilities, are fully recognized, but with the co-operation of the citizens these can be largely minimized. The people will be appealed to to assist the exhibition, which is now—since the city agreed to pay the debts of the association—more nearly a corporation interest than ever before. It will only remain for the people to respond cheerfully to insure a complete success, financially and otherwise.

## BRITISH PACIFIC.

A Party Leaves To-night for Duncan's Bay to Begin Work.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)  
A small party of men under the charge of H. P. Bell, C. E., leave to-night for Duncan's Bay to begin work on the construction of the British Pacific railway. This is simply being done in connection with the terms of the charter and will be done in such a manner as to render work on a larger scale possible when the negotiations now pending in London warrant it. The party will consist of about thirty men, and will be steadily engaged from now on clearing along on the right of way. It may be added that the negotiations in London are at present reported to be in a satisfactory stage.

## MARK ANTONY.

A Pen Picture of the Great Roman After His Defeat.

From "Cleopatra," by George Ebers, we take the following description of Antony. He is returning to Alexandria, after the defeat at Actium.

"He advanced on foot to the platform, his figure towering above the freedmen and slaves, who followed. He could look down upon the tallest men, and the width of his shoulders was as remarkable as his colossal height. A long, gold-embroidered purple mantle, floating to his ankles, increased his apparent stature. Powerful arms were extended from his sleeveless robe toward the beloved queen.

The well-formed head, thick dark hair and magnificent beard corresponded with the powerful figure. Formerly, these locks had adorned the head of a youth with the blue-black hue of the raven's plumage; now the threads of gray, scattered abundantly through them, were concealed with the aid of dye. A thick wreath of vine-leaves rested on the emperor's brow, and the heavy vine-branches, to which clung several dark bunches of grapes, fell over his broad shoulders and down his back. His face was covered by a cloak, not by a leopard skin, but that of a royal Indian tiger of great size—he had slain it himself in the arena. The head and paws of the animal were held in his right hand, and cent sparkling sapphires. The chain of the chain, by which the skin was suspended, as well as that of the gold belt which circled the emperor's body above his hips, was covered with rubies and emeralds. The wide sleeves of his robe, the ornaments upon his broad chest, nay, even his red morocco boots, glittered and flashed with gems.

"Radiant as his former fortunes seemed, the magnificent attire of this mighty fallen hero, who, but yesterday, had shrunk timidly and sadly from the eyes of his fellow men. His features, too, were large, noble, and beautiful in outline; though his pale cheeks were adorned with the hollows of a long and arduous life, and the torturing excitement of the last weeks had left traces.

"How frank, gracious and kindly was this man's face, and how the beneficent emotion which sparkled in his eyes still glowing with the fire of youth, at the sight of the woman from whom he had been so long parted. Every feature seemed with the most tender tenderness for the royal wife whom he was approaching, and the expression on the lips of the giant varied so swiftly from humble, sorrowful anguish of mind to exultation and delight that even the hearts of his foes were subdued. But when, pressing his hand upon his broad breast, he advanced toward the queen bending so low that it seemed as if he would faint beneath the weight of her gaze, the colossal figure did not waver. He was not the powerful arms were outstretched in fervent devotion like a child beseeching help, the woman who had loved him throughout her whole life with all the ardor of her passionate soul was empowered by the feeling that everything which stood between them, all their mutual offenses, had vanished."

## GREEK IDEALS.

The Present Condition of the Greek Woman—Laziness and Ugliness.

Alas for the Greek ideals; here is what the women of Hellas look like now as told by a correspondent: "The women wear short, shapeless, tight skirts, reaching a little above the ankles, made of the same material as their rugs, and a short white tunic made of coarse serge. Their hair is worn in a long braid, and to make it reach past the waist it is plaited in horse hair or black tow, and they decorate it with cheap coins, beads or coarse bright cotton. Greek children are pretty, and so are the very young girls, but when they step from childhood to manhood they soon lose all their good looks. The women are tall neither do they spin. They are as lazy as the men, and seem to have no higher ideal of life than lying in the sun and drinking coffee and cold water. The food is a cross between German and Greek. The bread is black and under-baked, and the butter is churned from sheep's milk and never gets cold. The cow is not a milk plover in Athens, but an humble beast of toil. Our breakfasts were served in our rooms and were severely simple. They consisted of green tea and sheep's milk, black bread and the preserved honey of Hymettus. The honey of Hymettus is not so delightful as it sounds, because the bees browse among the strong scented asphodels, with which the mountain is covered, and the result is a peculiar taste.

## ALD. WILSON'S CRITIQUE.

He Submits an Interesting Document Giving Some Excellent Advice.

A Question of Veracity—New Sewerage Contracts—The Cemetery By-Law.

All of the city council except Ald. Styles were at the regular weekly meeting last night. Late in the evening a rather acrimonious discussion was precipitated by a letter from Ald. Wilson. There was a large amount of business disposed of despite several long discussions.

B. J. Pearce wrote asking for the remission of \$6 pound fees on three horses which got out of a paddock through some malicious person opening a locked gate. The letter was referred to the pound committee with power to act. Mrs. Treas wrote objecting to certain water charges, claiming to have a much larger claim against the city by reason of the overflow of the sewer on Superior street. The letter was referred to the water committee with power to act.

The finance committee presented a report recommending the appropriation of \$9401.75 out of the general revenue to pay a number of general bills, including teachers' salaries for June. It was referred to the council. The Old Men's Home committee presented a report favoring the admission of J. Larmar to the home. His application was attached to the report. Mr. Larmar is a pioneer shoemaker who has lived in the province for 36 years. He is now in very feeble health.

Ald. Humphrey was granted leave to introduce a by-law to amend the revenue by-law. He explained that it was simply a move to give the city authority to make agents here of outside firms doing business in Victoria pay license fees.

The sewerage committee recommended the adoption of the specification, form of tender, etc., submitted for the construction of sewers required to complete the sewerage of the district referred to in by-law No. 227. Also, that the eight-inch sewer be laid on the corner of the street 120 feet, cost not to exceed \$100. After its adoption there was a long discussion. Ald. Baker said that he believed a few slight changes should be made in the specification. He proposed that a cash deposit from a contractor after work is let to them. It was a hardship and it would be just as well to require a bond. He believed as well that the contractors should not be required to pay their men during the construction of the sewer.

Ald. Humphrey agreed with Ald. Baker and said he believed that while the pay might be made monthly the contractor should be required to pay a cash deposit of \$1000. He was not in favor of the contractor's depositing the money with the city.

Ald. Dwyer objected to clause 17 which prevented any Chinese or Asiatic laborers from working on sewers. It was not broad enough, he said, and he was not in favor of it.

Ald. Harris did not believe anything further could be done with clause 17. He did not believe it would be constitutional to go any further. As the deposit he proposed would be a cash deposit, he believed it would be all right. Ald. Baker held that a bond would answer as well as cash.

Ald. Wilson believed that the clause could be made more satisfactory by making it so that the men employed by the contractors be to the satisfaction of the council. He agreed with Ald. Baker as to the bond. He moved that the workmen employed be to the satisfaction of the council.

Ald. Harris believed that bond or cash they should insist on a certified cheque accompanying the tenders.

Ald. Dwyer favored the plan laid down by Ald. Wilson, and seconded his motion. It was carried.

Ald. Wilson urged that instead of a cash deposit or a certified cheque with tenders that the tenderers be required to come forward with two responsible bondsmen.

Ald. Baker did not believe in a case where a man made a mistake in his tender that the council would force him to take a new tender. As the deposit he proposed would be a cash deposit, he believed it would be all right. The mayor wanted to know of what earthly use a bondsman was in connection with a tender.

Ald. Humphrey said that they would have to insist on a cheque accompanying the tenders. The man might give a bond. If anyone figuring on \$10,000 could not give a \$500 cheque he was not in any shape to begin work.

Ald. Baker said that would satisfy him if it would reduce the money. Ald. Harris said he had no ambition in the matter but they were there to transact business for the ratepayers whose interests must be protected.

Ald. Munn said that when a contract is let that the cheque be returned and a bond required. Ald. Munn did not think it a very satisfactory way of doing business.

The motion was carried. Ald. Dwyer's motion to instruct the city engineer to ascertain the cost of extending the main to Elk Lake was taken up. He explained that it was simply designed to make a start in a needed improvement.

Ald. Wilson was heartily in accord but believed that first of all a committee should be named to go into the ownership of the land around the lake, and the cost of purchasing it. First and foremost they must acquire the watershed and then clean up the lakes. Ald. Dwyer's motion should be made more general in its scope. He believed that there was sufficient supply of water in the lakes to supply a city of ten times the size of Victoria. The supply was simply inexhaustible.

There were only 15 owners of land and he believed the shed could be acquired for \$50,000.

Ald. Dwyer said he was not opposed to changing the resolution. He believed there was water enough there for 35,000 people.

Ald. Harris was not a believer in the scheme and was going to vote "no" until he knew what they were doing. The engineer told him that three dry seasons would shut off the supply entirely. The engineer was at variance as to facts and opinion.

The mayor ridiculed the idea of there ever being three dry seasons. Ald. Baker wanted to see a thorough understanding of the whole matter before anything was done.

Ald. Humphrey wanted the filter beds cleaned and right away. It could be done at a small cost.

Ald. Munn believed if the water were properly filtered and strained it would

be much purer. The feature about the water was that it was not as pure as whatever was done to increase the pressure. They should consider the question of raising the water to the higher levels. The motion was carried when put, Ald. Harris voting "no." Ald. Dwyer was at the same time granted leave to introduce a by-law to raise a certain sum of money for the work.

The following report was received: The special committee appointed to take into consideration the matter contained in the communication from C. Bossi and P. A. Paulson, president of the Sayward Mill Company, report as follows:

1. The land offered by Mr. Bossi is not suitable and the price too high. 2. We have carefully considered Mr. Paulson's proposition and figured up the expense for five years, that being the length of time Mr. Paulson agreed to furnish water.

Cost of Nuttall lots.....\$12,300 00  
Grading lots down to within six feet of high water in front of lot two.....7,000 00  
Interest on \$12,300 at 4 1/2 per cent.....1,042 50  
Coal.....12,250 00  
Repairs.....4,200 00  
Fireman at \$70 a month.....\$6,720 50  
Deduct rock taken out at 75c a yard.....3,800 00  
Total.....\$22,252 50

SAYWARD MILL SITE  
Cost of building.....\$5,000 00  
Interest on \$5,000 for five years at 4 1/2 per cent.....2,500 00  
Steam furnished for five years at \$20 per month.....30,000 00  
Total.....\$42,500 00

Saving the city \$20,042.50 by adopting Mr. Paulson's plan.  
(Signed) W. J. DWYER,  
W. HUMPHREY.

The report was received and adopted without any discussion at all. Then Ald. Wilson's letter was read. It was as follows:

To His Worship the Mayor, 23rd, 1894.

Dear Sir,—Referring to the committee on which you were good enough to place my name, I beg to say that I am not in favor of the adoption of the proposed plan for an electric station site and for the construction of a sewerage system, to supply steam power for the city. I beg to say that I am not in favor of the adoption of the proposed plan for an electric station site and for the construction of a sewerage system, to supply steam power for the city.

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deferred until to-morrow night, when a special meeting will be held. The method of disposing of the competitive plans for the permanent causeway across James Bay will be decided upon to-morrow night.

The mayor argued that some settlement of the matter of the wages of Engineer Sargison of the pumping station be decided up.

The council then went into committee on the cemetery by-law. There are 60 sections in the by-law and it was read and passed section by section. The committee rose, reported, and the by-law was passed. It was 11:05 o'clock when the council adjourned.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

Increase in the Value of Exports During the Fiscal Year.

From Tuesday's Daily.  
The first meeting of the new council of the British Columbia board of trade was held this morning at the board of trade building. A very encouraging report relating to the exports from the province was presented by Secretary E. L. Worthy. It showed that the exports during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, were valued at over two million dollars more than were the exports for the fiscal year of 1892-3. The exports for the last fiscal year amounted to \$7,843,958, against \$5,642,797 for the previous year.

The following telegram was received, and it was decided to notify Mr. Gore of its contents:

"Ashcroft, B.C., July 21, 1894.  
"Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C."  
"The Ashcroft ferry. Facts must have been misrepresented to Mr. Gore. Ferry acknowledged by every one to be a complete failure. Urge government to construct suitable one at once. See petition at land office. P. W. FOSTER."

The board's attention was called to the proposal to have an exhibit of Canadian products at Sydney, Australia. The members considered this a Dominion question.

The annual report was taken up, discussed clause by clause and referred to a special committee consisting of A. B. Gray, G. Leiser, T. S. Futcher, the president and the secretary. The secretary will call for tenders for printing and binding the report.

The council acknowledged the receipt of the following letter from Mr. Earle: "Ottawa, July 17, 1894.  
"F. B. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary of the B. C. Board of Trade."

"Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th inst., transmitting a resolution of the board of trade re Fraser river dyking. In reply I beg to say that the British Columbia members waited upon the government in reference to the scheme. They agree as soon as the matter is placed before them in any kind of practical shape to give it their consideration. I presume the provincial government will take steps to place reliable information in the hands of the Dominion government at an early date. Yours very truly,

"THOMAS EARLE."  
A number of circulars from the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada were received and filed. The association asked the board to endorse the proposed prison reform legislation, which among other things provides for the establishment of a reformatory for young men. A memorial to the Dominion government for the reform was also received.

"Standing committees were appointed as follows:—Fisheries—Robert Ward, Matthew T. Johnston, J. H. Todd, Henry Croft and A. H. Seaford. And the committee on manufactures—T. B. Hall, G. Leiser, D. R. Ker, W. Templeman and F. J. Claxton.

Harbors and Navigation—R. P. G. Cox and John Irving. H. Hall, J. G. Rith and H. E. Connon.  
Public Works and Railways—A. B. Gray, W. H. Ellis, Jos. Hunter, A. L. Belyea and B. B. Marvin.

Finance—W. C. Ward, A. J. C. Galton and H. E. Heisterman.  
Mining and Property—Joshua Davies, C. T. Dupont and J. H. Brownlee.  
Agriculture and Forestry—H. Bostock, C. E. Renouf and H. A. Paulson.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Tenders for Water Pipes Received—New Police Court Clerk.

From Wednesday's Daily.  
The board of aldermen met last evening, the mayor and all the aldermen being present.

Tenders for the supply of 310 tons of cast iron water pipes and 312 tons of special castings were received from the following: Robert Ward & Co., \$40.41 per ton; Turner, Beeton & Co., \$32.38 per ton; for the whole, Albion Iron Works, 312 cents per pound; Findlay, Durham & Brodie, \$38.55 per ton; R. P. Rithet & Co., \$12.24 per ton; for the whole, James Crawford, \$12.25; Martin & Robertson, \$30 per ton for pipes, and \$34 for special castings; B. C. Iron Works Company, \$12.530. The tenders were referred to the water committee and commissioner.

After a dozen or more ballots had been taken, the Mayor was appointed police court clerk.

There was some discussion respecting connections with the sewers. The general opinion was that connections should be built to the lines of the sidewalks during the construction of the sewer, the property owners to be charged for the connections.

Ald. Munn moved that all connections be built to the line of the sidewalk as the work progresses, according to the municipal act. The motion was adopted.

The cemetery by-law was reconsidered and finally passed. The revenue by-law was read a third time.

Ald. Vigilius moved the mayor, Ald. Harris and the engineer be appointed to pass on the plans for the James Bay causeway.

Ald. Humphrey thought someone outside the council should be on the committee. He thought A. C. Gamble, the Dominion government engineer, should be asked to act with the mayor and city engineer.

It was finally decided that the committee named in Ald. Vigilius's motion be adopted and Mr. Gamble be asked to act with them.

The council adjourned at 9:40.

## Heavy Loss.

Washington, July 25.—Knox's immense warehouse with two hundred horses, a number of vehicles and a quantity of furniture, together with nearly a dozen adjacent structures, was burned this morning. Three firemen were killed and six injured by falling walls. The loss is \$300,000.

## 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 reserved for years every evening for eight ex-officers of the German army, now living in this city. They sit about a round table—their "stammtisch," as it is called, a name given in all German restaurants by one set of men—play whist or game—tell stories, read their favorite papers, recall memories of their fighting days and drink to the welfare of the Fatherland. They are patriotic fellows of the old school, and have the faith in the modern order of things, the blue mountains of the Rhine, and swear by Bismarck, Moltke and old Kaiser William I. The name Bismarck is never mentioned without a shiver passing through their lips with wishes for his health and happiness—and the name is mentioned often. 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 paper, sipping their coffee, talking or drinking their beer. Some of them have anxious looks, and start up nervously every time a new comer enters the room, and have the appearance of the coffee house civil servant, the latter class—they are fugitives from justice on the other side of the Atlantic. And just in the very cafe, and in the presence of the eight officers, more foreign criminals have been caught and started on their way to Germany, Danzig, Austrian, Hungarian, Croatian and Russian prisoners than any other in New York. It is a place in which to study character. But the eight officers have a business to see to being a detective office, 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., an old, some, heavily-bearded, gray-headed man, on whom the marks of the soldier were plainly visible. His stories were usually of great sentiment, and that of this particular evening was no exception to the rule.

"On August 20, 1870," said the major, in his deep bass voice, twirling his glass about by its stem, "there was a great excitement in the French city of Diez. Numerous German soldiers had entered it to demand quarters for a few days, preparatory to continuing their march. Among those who found rooms in the town of Diez, was a young man, a young lady, whose parents before her had lived in Diez, was one of my friends, Lieut. von R., an officer of one of the Prussian regiments. The men were received and treated as usual. They had been long expected friends coming from far away. Diez, which was served in the great hall, was excellent, and one palatable dish followed the other. There was no sign of war, and the officers remained long after the meal before going to their rooms to 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 in French: 'Je t'aime, Pr. G.' (I love thee, Prince Guillaume). He wondered what it meant, and went to breakfast intending to find out its history if possible. He found that it was written on the coffee was served Mme. Varner, turned to my friend.

"Monsieur," she said, 'do you know that in the room in which you slept many years ago a man of my name had a room also found rest? It is now more than 50 years since your king, William, as a young prince, was my guest.'

The officers