

NAVAL MEN LAUD CONGO HORRORS SEA LORD'S EDICT

The Portsmouth Officers Who Are Punished Are Victims of Conditions.

London, Dec. 26.—A well-informed naval correspondent says there is a general consensus of opinion among all the principal journals of the country that the decision of the admiralty in regard to the Portsmouth offenders is eminently judicious. At the same time it is recognized that to a certain extent the officers who have been censured are the victims of circumstance. The conditions of barracks life are admittedly novel and at present far from satisfactory. To what extent modifications of the present system are necessary will be shown by the report of a committee now investigating the subject.

Meantime, it is pointed out that the three officers who have been relieved of their posts appear to have left the ordering of the barracks almost entirely to Lieut. Collins, the fact that they were away on Sunday night when the disturbance arose argues lack of personal supervision. It is not only at Portsmouth, however, that discipline has become relaxed, for it was but a short time ago that certain scandals came to light at Chatham, reflecting on the system there.

In the minds of many officers it was time, therefore, that some decisive measure was taken, and that somewhat drastic treatment of the admiralty cannot be said to have surprised anyone. The reduction of sentence upon Stoker Moody is generally approved of, as might have been expected. The stokers appear to consider that further reduction should have been made, and by certain remarks made by their leader in the House of Commons it is apprehended that such step is in contemplation, but not immediately.

On the other hand, the bluejackets and real seamen are by no means so well satisfied at what has happened, and with them the admiralty's minute cannot be said to be universally popular. Indeed, there are not wanting those who prophesy that before winter is over there will be more trouble in the fleet.

It must be remembered that the course taken by the admiralty is held in many quarters to have prevented bloodshed. He is an officer universally respected, and sincere sympathy has been expressed for him by all ranks and ratings. Now the authorities on one hand punish him for not having been more severe, while on the other hand they reduce the sentence in the case of a man found guilty of having on two successive days incited other men to join in a mutinous assembly.

If there were extenuating circumstances in the case, no also, it is claimed, there were in the other, but the punishment inflicted on officers, who after all have been guilty of only an error of judgment, is most serious, and may, indeed, mean even that their careers are broken. There is, in fact, no such connection. What has happened is that the barracks have taken the place of a number of old hulks in which men, waiting orders, were more or less separated in comparatively small numbers—comparative, that is, to the large number now brought together in barracks.

It is said that there are now, or were a short time ago, something like 15,000 seamen, stokers and boys in barracks and training establishments at naval ports.

On the other hand, these numbers have been or will be considerably diminished by the extension of the nucleus crew system.

REVIVED DEAD HEART

Patient Was Lifeless After Operation, But Skillful Surgeon Won.

London, Dec. 24.—Dr. Green, surgeon of the Bristol Hospital for Children, describes in the Lancet a remarkable case of restoration of heart action by means of massage after apparent death.

The patient, a boy of 9, suffered from a complaint which necessitated an operation. Chloroform was administered and the operation was commenced. There was difficult breathing and finally the respiration ceased and no heart sounds were audible. Hot towels were applied and injections of strychnine used, but without success.

Finally, twenty-five minutes after the heart had stopped, Dr. Green decided to apply direct compression to the organ. An opening was made in the thorax sufficient in size to admit the right hand. The heart was found to be quite immobile and flaccid.

The doctor began rhythmic compression, with the right hand pressing the heart's lower surface with the left hand outside. The rate of compression was about seventy a minute. For two minutes this was done without appreciable effect.

Then the doctor grasped the apex of the heart in his right hand and continued intermittent compression. Soon a slight fluttering of the heart was noticed, the pupils of the eyes contracted and within a few seconds the heart began to beat forcibly with more than normal vigor.

In the meantime artificial respiration had been continued, and within a short period after the respiration of the pulse gradually becoming regular. In ten minutes the heart and lungs performed their functions in a normal manner though the patient did not recover consciousness and sensibility indeed never returned.

The patient developed spasms early the next morning and began sinking. He died twenty hours after heart beats and respiration had been re-established.

AROUSE BIG MEN

New York Leaders of Church and Finance Ask United States to Act.

New York, Dec. 25.—A letter signed by J. Pierpont Morgan, Dr. Lyman Abbott and other prominent citizens of this city, was addressed to Secretary of State Elihu Root today, directing his attention to the conditions in the Congo Free State, where, it is asserted, "Flagrant inhumanity exists," and urging him, on behalf of the American people, to urge the "moral support" of the United States Government to correct the abuses the Congo natives are alleged to be suffering from. The communication follows:

Over a year has passed since the report of the commissioners chosen by the executive and virtual owner of the Congo to investigate conditions in that state was published. In spite of their natural desire to give all possible credit to their sovereign the commissioners felt constrained to report the existence of measures and practices of flagrant inhumanity. Among these measures and practices are the following:

"1. The exaction of a labor tax so oppressive that many natives on whom it falls have little if any freedom."

"2. Appropriation of land to such an extent that the natives are practically prisoners within their own territory."

"3. The employment under the authority of the Government of sentries of cruel, brutish blacks, chosen from hostile tribes, who murder, pillage and rape the people, for whose protection the Government is avowedly established."

"4. The abuse of the natives by white representatives of officially recognized companies."

"5. The binding of little children to years of labor at uncertain wages by contracts they do not understand, and even more serious mistreatment of children supposedly under the immediate care of the Government."

"6. Great injustice in the administration of the courts, so that the natives dread the name of 'Boma,' the place where the judicial system is centralized."

"7. The sending out of punitive expeditions, not for the purpose of establishing peace and order, but for the purpose of terrifying the natives into paying a tax, which, as administered, even the commissioners regard as inhuman."

"It is to be remembered that these are not charges brought against the Congo Government, but findings of the commission appointed by the chief executive of the Government to investigate and report on the facts. Acting upon these findings, a second commission, also appointed by the King, has recommended measures of reform. No steps have been taken to adopt them. There is no evidence that the Congo Government is undertaking seriously to remedy these evils. The powers which have created the Congo Government have clearly a right to call that Government to account. Inasmuch as the Congo Government has received support to the establishment of the Congo Government, it is justified in giving its moral support to any undertaking to secure conditions in the Congo that will not disgrace civilization."

"We wish to assure you that for any measure you may adopt in order to give the powers whose moral support of the United States you will have our earnest and urgent approval."

The letter is signed by The Rev. Drs. Lyman Abbott, Henry Moffat, Wilford L. Robbins, George William Knox, Charles H. Parkhurst, John H. Peters, Wm. K. Richards, Anson P. Atterbury, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, and Messrs. Wm. Jay Schiffel, Wm. H. Douglas, Charles A. Schieren, Spencer Traak, George Haven Putnam, Everett H. Wheeler, Robert C. Ogden, J. Pierpont Morgan, D. Willis James, R. Fulton Cutting, J. Cleveland Cady and W. J. Havemeyer.

NEW SUNDAY FOR CHICAGO

The Cars May Stop, Theaters Close and the Saloons Cease Business.

Chicago, Dec. 25.—A Puritanical Sunday for Chicago, with idle street cars and elevated railroads out of commission, with no newspapers and no Sunday theaters or even sacred concerts, is the retaliation threatened by Alderman Michael Kenna, better known as "Hinky Dink," if he is forced to close his saloons on Sunday.

This will be the last resort if the aldermen and other saloonkeepers are compelled to close on Sundays. It will be taken if Mayor Duane is directed to obey the state law under the mandamus proceedings in Judge Frost's court next Friday. The alderman will be backed to the fullest extent by the United Societies for Local Self-Government.

Resolutions demanding a provision in the new city charter for home rule on the Sunday saloon question were adopted at a large mass meeting of Bohemian citizens. Mayor Duane and Ald. Kenna will be compelled to show reason in Judge Frost's court on Friday why the mandamus should not be issued on petition of the Sunday Closing League.

The most interesting thing in connection with the fight between the liquor interests and the personal liberty organizations is the "one" hand and the reformers on the other, however, is the announced declaration of an intention, as a final resort, to invoke the blue laws of Illinois if the broad principle that the cosmopolitan population of Chicago has a right to drink its beer on Sunday is beset too sorely by the keeping of poultry.

The King of Siam has a bodyguard of 400 female warriors. At the age of 13 they enter the royal service and remain in it until they are 25, when they pass into the reserves. Their weapons are the lance and they are splendidly trained in the use of it.

BRYCE PREPARES TO COME TO U. S.

The New British Ambassador Is Straightening Up His Many Business Affairs.

London, Dec. 25.—James Bryce, the retiring chief secretary for Ireland, who is to succeed Sir Mortimer Durand as British ambassador to Washington, is arranging to leave for the United States in about three or four weeks.

In the meantime he has started on a tour for the purpose of settling his business affairs, first going to Dublin, where he is now conferring with the lord lieutenant, the Earl of Aberdeen, concerning the transference of Irish affairs. Then Mr. Bryce will visit his constituents at Aberdeen, returning later to London in order to close up his residence and hold a final conference with Foreign Secretary Grey concerning Anglo-American questions before sailing for New York.

It is hardly probable that Mr. Bryce will again enter the Irish office, as his desk is cleared and papers are being adjusted for his successor. These preparations for Mr. Bryce's departure for Washington are proceeding, although his appointment as ambassador has not yet been officially announced.

The delay is ascribed to the formalities leading up to the King's signing the royal warrant and to the necessary application to the Chancellor of Mr. Bryce's preliminary service, the latter request being due to the fact that a member of Parliament cannot resign, the only way of terminating his services being to apply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a crown appointment which would have the effect of disqualifying him for Parliament.

As soon as these formalities are concluded an official announcement of Mr. Bryce's appointment to the Washington post will be made.

The early departure of Sir Mortimer Durand's successor is desired to give the latter several weeks in Washington prior to the adjournment of Congress, thus permitting a renewal of the acquaintances made on his last visit, when he was given the privilege of the floor of the House of Representatives and was invited to occupy a seat at the speaker's desk.

The personal appearance of Mr. Bryce has considerably changed since then, his iron-gray hair and close-cropped beard having turned white. However, this has not aged him perceptibly, as he continues to display those striking characteristics of intellectual vigor and engaging personality which have given him the reputation of being one of the most agreeable conversationalists in England.

Mr. Bryce's London headquarters point to the probability that Mrs. Bryce will accompany her husband to Washington. Mr. Bryce's grandmother was an American and she preserves many American characteristics and associations.

Up to the present time the Bryces have moved rather more among intellectual than fashionable society. They have not entertained extensively, although since Mr. Bryce has been a member of the cabinet, Mrs. Bryce's receptions have been notable for their geniality.

The opinion is growing stronger in official and diplomatic circles here that Mr. Bryce will be named head of the British delegation to the next Hague peace conference, and it is pointed out that this will be a great honor to Great Britain's desire to co-operate with the United States, as Mr. Bryce's presence in Washington prior to going to the Hague will permit of an arrangement for the pursuance of a joint policy there.

It is expected that France will join in the same movement as a result of the Anglo-French entente, thus permitting the United States, Great Britain and France together to exercise an important influence on the final results to be achieved at the Hague.

Reports recently have been in circulation in certain capitals of Europe to the effect that Great Britain was opposed to the American plan of submitting the Drago doctrine to the Hague tribunal, but the official exchanges going on here have not disclosed the slightest opposition on the part of Great Britain to this step.

On the contrary, the indications are that Great Britain is ready to submit the question of the Drago doctrine (which provides that no power can collect a debt of its citizens from another power by force of arms), to the conference, but reserving final action thereon until it has been discussed.

No definite arrangements, however, regarding the questions to be submitted at the Hague have yet been made, and Mr. Bryce's presence in Washington and his probable appointment to head the British delegation to the Hague are expected to contribute to an arrangement whereby Great Britain and the United States may act along parallel lines.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES' signature is on each box. 25c.

West Shore Excursion To New York, December 28th.
\$9.00 for the round trip from Suspension Bridge or Buffalo to New York on Dec. 28, via West Shore Railroad, tickets good 15 days for return. This will be the last excursion of the year, and will enable passengers to spend the New Year in the big metropolis. Full particulars by writing Louis Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, 634 Yonge street, Toronto. 14h

The favorite amusements of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland are skating and riding, but as a child her hobby was the keeping of poultry.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS for CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE GUMS, CURES THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

TURMOIL IN THE U. S. CABINET

President Defies Congress and Senate and Is Said to Have Clashed With Taft.

Washington, Dec. 25.—All Washington is agog over the news which the President is credited with having uttered to the Congress, and more particularly to the Senate, and the members who are urging that the military records of the men of the battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who were discharged without honor, be cleared. The public men who remained in Washington for the holiday recess are not permitting themselves to be quoted in the utterances of the President, but they are inquiring with eagerness with a view to satisfying themselves of the authenticity of the published assertions as to the attitude of the President. Among those taking the keenest interest is Senator Foraker of Ohio, who very naturally accepts a portion of the defiance as directed against him, as he has led the fight in the Senate against the action of the administration in dismissing the colored troops.

Foraker has been primed for a campaign of opposition to many recent acts of the administration, and if he continues in his present humor until the Senate meets again there can but be the most interesting developments. The strong statements made yesterday by the President were made to but four men, three of whom he sent for, and the fourth happened to be at the executive offices on another matter. How far the President went is still a matter of some doubt. There seems to be no question but that he stated he would veto any bill which might be passed, clearing the records of the men and restoring them to the army.

It also appears that he either volunteered the information that he would seek a way to get around the passage of such bills over his veto, or that he assented to the suggestion of such a possibility made by one of his callers.

The same thing is true as to the report that he would persist in his course of such bills over his veto, or that he assented to the suggestion of such a possibility made by one of his callers.

There are all sorts of rumors about as to the situation created by the recent attitude of the President and his strong assertions. One of them is the effect that Mr. Taft, the secretary of war, under whose department the troops were placed, is so worked up over the whole affair that he proposes to leave the cabinet. This can be strongly discounted. It is true that Secretary Taft suspended the order of the kind never been made to the troops while the President was visiting the Isthmus of Panama. It is equally as true that when he learned that the President would not permit the suspension of the order and that he would insist upon being carried out to the Wisconsin, he voluntarily resigned, while the President was visiting the Isthmus of Panama. It is equally as true that when he learned that the President would not permit the suspension of the order and that he would insist upon being carried out to the Wisconsin, he voluntarily resigned, while the President was visiting the Isthmus of Panama. It is equally as true that when he learned that the President would not permit the suspension of the order and that he would insist upon being carried out to the Wisconsin, he voluntarily resigned, while the President was visiting the Isthmus of Panama.

Up to the present time the Bryces have moved rather more among intellectual than fashionable society. They have not entertained extensively, although since Mr. Bryce has been a member of the cabinet, Mrs. Bryce's receptions have been notable for their geniality.

The opinion is growing stronger in official and diplomatic circles here that Mr. Bryce will be named head of the British delegation to the next Hague peace conference, and it is pointed out that this will be a great honor to Great Britain's desire to co-operate with the United States, as Mr. Bryce's presence in Washington prior to going to the Hague will permit of an arrangement for the pursuance of a joint policy there.

It is expected that France will join in the same movement as a result of the Anglo-French entente, thus permitting the United States, Great Britain and France together to exercise an important influence on the final results to be achieved at the Hague.

Reports recently have been in circulation in certain capitals of Europe to the effect that Great Britain was opposed to the American plan of submitting the Drago doctrine to the Hague tribunal, but the official exchanges going on here have not disclosed the slightest opposition on the part of Great Britain to this step.

On the contrary, the indications are that Great Britain is ready to submit the question of the Drago doctrine (which provides that no power can collect a debt of its citizens from another power by force of arms), to the conference, but reserving final action thereon until it has been discussed.

No definite arrangements, however, regarding the questions to be submitted at the Hague have yet been made, and Mr. Bryce's presence in Washington and his probable appointment to head the British delegation to the Hague are expected to contribute to an arrangement whereby Great Britain and the United States may act along parallel lines.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES' signature is on each box. 25c.

West Shore Excursion To New York, December 28th.
\$9.00 for the round trip from Suspension Bridge or Buffalo to New York on Dec. 28, via West Shore Railroad, tickets good 15 days for return. This will be the last excursion of the year, and will enable passengers to spend the New Year in the big metropolis. Full particulars by writing Louis Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, 634 Yonge street, Toronto. 14h

The favorite amusements of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland are skating and riding, but as a child her hobby was the keeping of poultry.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS for CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE GUMS, CURES THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES' signature is on each box. 25c.

West Shore Excursion To New York, December 28th.
\$9.00 for the round trip from Suspension Bridge or Buffalo to New York on Dec. 28, via West Shore Railroad, tickets good 15 days for return. This will be the last excursion of the year, and will enable passengers to spend the New Year in the big metropolis. Full particulars by writing Louis Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, 634 Yonge street, Toronto. 14h

The favorite amusements of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland are skating and riding, but as a child her hobby was the keeping of poultry.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY.
Fair and Mild.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Fashionable Black Dress Fabrics

You'll find our Black Dress Goods Department well stocked with the kind of fabrics that "Dame Fashion" is demanding.

And we exercise great care in their selection—always insist on the correct tone of black as well as reliable quality.

We list today a few of the most fashionable weaves which are to be found here:

Priestley's Black Silk-Warp Henrietta

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00

Black All-Wool Henrietta

50c, 65c, 85c and \$1.00

Black Crepe de Chine

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75

Black Silk and Wool Poplin

de Soie, \$1.00, \$1.10 and \$1.50

Black Broadcloth

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Black Venetians

75c, 85c and \$1.00

Black Panama

65c, 75c, 85c and \$1.00

Black Dress Goods—

Main Floor.

Batiste==

A sheer muslin lining for slips or drop skirts. Serviceable, washable, and dainty in appearance. Nile, green, gray, light blue, navy, cerise, slate, white and cream. Selling at per yard.....15c

Linings—Rear Main Floor.

Three Superb Styles W. B. Corsets

An examination of these three new models of W. B. Corsets will reveal an elegance of style, beauty of design, and perfection of workmanship that rivals the artistic stylishness of the much higher-priced French corsets.

Just come and look them over:

760 W. B. REDUSO. A specially designed corset for stout figures. Made of fine white coutil. Has a low bust, long hip and apron extension. Hose supporters at front and sides. Sizes 24 to 36.....\$4.00

450 W. B. NUFORM. A graceful model for slender figures. Designed with a high bust and long hip. Hose supporters at front and sides. Material is a high-class batiste, beautifully trimmed across top with eyelet embroidery.....\$4.00

451 W. B. NUFORM. An elegantly modeled corset of fine batiste, trimmed with all-over eyelet embroidery. High bust, long hip—a splendid corset for medium figures. Hose supporters at front and sides.....\$6.00

Fancy Ribbon HOSE SUPPORTERS.....75c, \$1.00 and \$1.75

Corsets—Second Floor.

Special Venetian Skirts

A very good quality of soft, smooth, dressy Venetian. Made with groups of inverted pleats at each side of front gore. Neatly trimmed with self strappings and buttons. Black, wine, green, brown and navy. All sizes. Special value at.....\$5.95

Mantle Department—Second Floor.

Flannel and Flannelette Sheeting

36-inch Flannel Sheeting, Union, at yard.....35c

72-inch Flannel Sheeting, Union, splendid quality.....70c

72-inch Flannel Sheeting, Union, extra heavy.....85c

70-inch Flannelette Sheeting, Bleached, at yard.....50c

Flannels—East Store.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street

COURT DEFINES PLATONIC LOVE

But Jurymen Fail to Soar Into Lofty Heights of Such Affection.

London, Dec. 24.—Platonic love has received a severe blow. The jury that for seven days had listened to eloquent defenses of it by some of the most eloquent counsel at the bar yesterday brought in a verdict that, as manifested between Mrs. Helmore and Mr. Cox-Sinclair, respectively, was a divorce case, it amounted to what the law regards as sufficient ground for a decree nisi.

The jurymen took over an hour to come to this decision. They retired at 4:45 p.m., and it was not until close on the stroke of 6 o'clock that they returned to court.

Mrs. Helmore had throughout the seven days showed not a trace to those who watched her of the emotions that were passing in her mind. She had gazed steadily and serenely at each succeeding witness with the demure dignity of a matron inspecting candidates for a parlor-maid's place.

Mr. Cox-Sinclair was more demonstrative. When the jury retired he stretched his arms out, and grasped the table in front of him in an attitude of one in difficult thought.

Mr. Helmore, who had broken down and showed great distress during the address of his counsel, Mr. Barnard, was absent from court during the final scene.

In his summing up Mr. Justice Baggave Deane made an analysis of platonic love, comparing it with the love into which passions enter.

"It is almost impossible to define love," said his lordship. "There is known to us a very high form of love, sometimes called platonic love, which consists of self-denial and self-sacrifice. This love protects those whom it loves by denying itself pleasures."

"Some of us have known this form of love in people with whom we have been brought into contact. It is very rare. There is also passion. The difficulty is to know when passion is combined with love. When people who marry first meet they are not influenced by passion."

"The difficulty in this case is to understand what form of love existed between these people. Has the love at any time been associated with passion? They both admit they had love for one another."

"We are told that in 1903 they began to kiss. A kiss is not necessarily a sign of anything beyond love. It may not mean passion."

"A kiss becomes a very dangerous thing, however, in people who are not in some way related, who have not some relationship to justify their kissing. It is very dangerous for a married woman to give a kiss unless he is a relative."

"Is it a kiss a sign of something more than pure love? You have got to decide that point."

"You must remember that these people were never kissed in anybody's presence before."

The co-respondent, continued his lordship, referring to the fact that Mr. Sinclair had stated that it was against his wish that they continued to meet at Brighton, "was a full-grown man, a member of our profession. Was he a puppet in the hands of this woman?"

"She was a woman who had loved her husband, with children to whom she was devoted. She gave up everything for the purpose of being with Mr. Sinclair. Is it still platonic affection, or what was it?"

that caused Mr. Sinclair to meet her again?"

The decision of the jury was obviously a disappointment to the platonic lovers, for the long delay had held out hopes of at least a disagreement between the two. A decree nisi was formally pronounced. Cost was granted against Mr. Sinclair, and the custody of the children intrusted to Mr. Helmore.

Dr. Emil Reich, the Hungarian philosopher, whose recent lectures at Claridge's Hotel on Plato attracted widespread attention, gave his views on platonic love.

"In the present-day acceptance of the phrase," said Dr. Reich, "platonic love is impossible to people of mature age."

"A young man and a young woman may continue for a number of years a relation of deep attachment and even love."

"But fully-fledged maturity of either man or woman is that such relations of deep attachment never even be presumed to exist—no matter what in some rare instances may have been the case."

"If we study the laws of various nations we find that they invariably presume that there is no platonic relation between man and woman. This legal presumption is in all the systems of the law in Europe."

"From the medical and all standards nobody is entitled to presume in any given case the existence of what moderns call platonic love."

DUKE DODGED IN PARIS

Knees Knock at Sight of Vladimir and Bomb Is Looked for.

Paris, Dec. 24.—Russian grand dukes make up a large part of the holiday visitors to Paris. At their head is Grand Duke Vladimir, the Czar's eldest uncle, who spends money like water, but is not always a welcome visitor at theaters, music halls, concerts and other places of entertainment. Those who find themselves in his company always glance apprehensively around in dread of a bomb or a mild demonstration from the revolutionists who fill the student quarters.

Quite recently Vladimir and the grand duchess entered a modiste's and the proprietor lined up the entire staff in a double hedge to receive them properly.

All were bowing and scraping, when suddenly there came a loud sound from the street, windows shook, the grand duke and grand duchess paused and trembled, but the bowing hedge was broken and the employees scattered