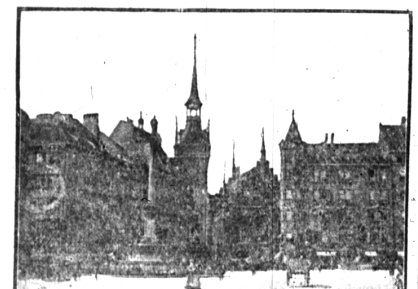
MUNICH THE SCENE OF MUCH QUIET AND CHARM

Old and New Periods Mingle Lovingly in the Streets of the Old German City—Military Pomp and Display Are Features Seen on Every Side.

(Special Correspondence.)

The Germans say of Munich that it is the most "gemuetlich" city to be found in the length and breadth of the Fatherland ("gemuetlich" being an untranslatable word, containing in itself the essence of all things lovable.) And, indeed, there seems brooding over the modern city something of the restfulness and peace of the far-away days, when there were only a few monasteries clustered here in the midst of the wide-spreading plain, a welcome sight, one imagines, to many a way-worn traveler.

Americans of "Globe-trotting" propensities rush into Munich, drive about

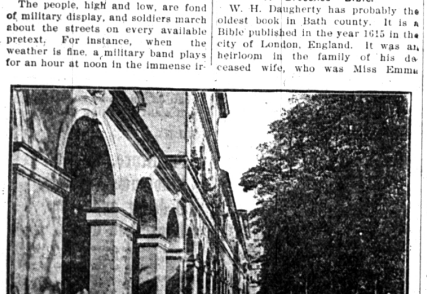


Marien Platz.

a little in the fine broad streets, visit the art galleries and museums, listen to an opera or two, and, taking the train for Vienna, tell any one who inquires that Munich is too modern-looking and too quiet to be interesting. Then you may know that they have not lingered long enough for the spirit of the place to get into them, and have never known the delight of exploring expeditions into the old Munich that lies hidden in and about the modern parts so greatly in evidence. One has often only to turn a corner, or pass under an inconspicuous archway, to find himself in a narrow, twisting street, on either side of which is an irregular row of quaint medieval-looking houses, peaked and tiled of roof, with small latticed windows through which one catches a glimpse, now of a child's flaxen head, now of a quiet, wrinkled face bending over some interminable work. Perhaps the street leads into a quiet, sunny "platz," with a bit of green park down the center, presided over by the statue of some dignitary with a lengthy name, or perhaps it turns into a lane still narrower, with open market stalls on either side, where rosy-cheeked, masculine-looking women in thick boots and huge woolen hoods sit in the midst of vegetable mountains and ply their indefatigable knitting needles. The vista may be closed by one of the gates of old Munich, many of which remain to tell of the walls and fortifications that encircled the city in the Middle Ages, and under this one passes, not to a moat and drawbridge, but into the streets of new Munich.

The fact that these places and scenes, with the stamp of bygone centuries upon them, are generally come upon unexpectedly, only adds piquancy to their charm, and one gets quite into the habit of diving through likely-looking passageways and into courtyards, in the hope of something delightful "turning up."

The people, high and low, are fond of military display, and soldiers march about the streets on every available pretext. For instance, when the weather is fine, a military band plays for an hour at noon in the immense ir-



Der Hofgarten.

regular Odeon Platz just outside the walls of the old Hofgarten, and from the barracks to its elevated "loggia" in the square, and back again, it is escorted by a squad of soldiers, who perform this duty with as much pomp and solemnity as if they were marching against a Napoleon. As the strains of martial music float down the various streets, there gather in the sunny square a crowd of listeners, who stroll about in refreshing idleness—friends meet for a chat—officers in beautiful uniforms and high-shouldered self-consciousness, jingle their swords and purs—students in the bright caps of their various corps parade in small companies, a band of blue caps stiffening into painful rigidity when passing a band of red caps or green or yellow caps, as the case may be, and relaxing again after a frigid salute, lest it bring transgression of rules and points of etiquette for all such momentous occasions.

Then there is the coffee hour, four o'clock, when what little business that has been in progress during the day stops while young and old, natives and strangers, amply themselves to the drinking of coffee and eating of kuchen, laughter for the two days preceding Ash Wednesday.

Decked out in women's wigs, trailing skirts and wonderful hats, they promenade the streets, attended by devoted swains, casting a languishing glance at passers-by, and enjoying the attention and fun they excite in their progress. On the afternoon of the Tuesday, one sees crowds of people, in holiday clothes and spirits, moving down every street in the direction of the Maximilian Strasse, where the revelry of the carnival concentrates itself, and reaches its highest pitch.

HOW ANIMALS ACT AT FIRES.

Not All of Them Show Fear, Though the Majority Do Not Like Flames.

Most animals are afraid of fire and will fly from it in terror. To others there is a fascination about a flame and they will walk into it even though tortured by the heat. Some firemen were talking the other day about the conduct of animals during a fire. A horse in a burning stable, they agreed, was wild with fear, but a dog was as cool in a fire as at any other time. A dog, they said, keeps his nose down to the floor, where the air is purest, and sets himself calmly to finding his way out. Cats in fires howl piteously. They hide their faces from the light and crouch in corners. When their rescuer lifts them they are, as a rule, quite docile and subdued, never biting or scratching. Birds seem to be hypnotized by fire and keep perfectly still; even the loquacious parrot in a fire has nothing to say. Cows, like dogs, do not show alarm. They are easy to lead forth and often find their way out themselves. Rodents seem never to have any difficulty in escaping from fires. The men said that in all their experience they had never come upon the burned skeleton of a rat or a mouse.

A "Breeches" Bible.

W. H. Daugherty has probably the oldest book in Bath county. It is a Bible published in the year 1615 in the city of London, England. It was an heirloom in the family of his deceased wife, who was Miss Emma Bartlett, and contains the record of the births and deaths of her ancestors from that time down. Her people were among the early settlers of New England, where she was born and reared. This edition of the Bible is a celebrated one, because in the seventh verse of the third chapter of Genesis it is stated that Adam and Eve made themselves "breeches" of fig leaves instead of "aprons," as the other editions have it. Hence, this was known as the "Breeches Bible." It was a fine book, octavo in size, bound in leather, and having two metal clasps. The body of the book is printed in old English or German letters, while notes and other parts are in Roman letters, with all the s's not terminals like the f's without the crossbar. The spelling, though scholarly in its day, looks very quaint with its final e's and frequent use of y's where i's are now used. It has a number of very curious genealogical trees and wood-cut pictures.—Owingsville (Ky.) Outlook.

Many Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis causes some 2,000 deaths annually in Paris.

STRENUOUS LIFE IN NAVY.

Trophies and Athletic Equipment for Jackies of the Missouri.

The strenuous life is now extending to the navy and at a quick pace. Some time ago Secretary Moody, as a result of a conversation with the President, promulgated an order authorizing the issue to any ship whose commander should report to the department that his crew has a well-developed athletic organization, of certain sporting paraphernalia appropriate to the character of certain games in which the men excel, and of a series of prizes or trophies for which they may contend. This has been acted upon by the battleship Missouri, with the result that orders have been issued for her equipment with two punching bags, twenty-four baseballs, four footballs, twelve bats, twelve broadswords, six sets of eight-ounce boxing gloves, six sets of fencing foils, twenty-four ball-players' suits, and an adequate supply of masks, gloves, protectors, etc., for all probable requirements. The suits are to have the name of the ship across the breasts of the shirts.

This move has been made, not only in the belief that athletic exercises are good for the men who indulge in them, but that the interest exerted by competition between the ships' crews in manly sports will tend to take the place of less wholesome entertainments when the men are ashore. The pride of each ship in its own crack sportsmen will add to the esprit de corps and the hope is that the moral tone of the whole navy will be raised by the new plan in spite of occasional abuses which will doubtless be inevitable.—New York Post.

HE SAW NO SCARCITY.

How Lord Milner Took Expensive Bath at Johannesburg.

Some of the unfortunate happenings in South Africa were caused by the failure of officials in high places to note warning conditions which were obvious to people occupying less exalted points of view.

Some time before war was declared there was a water famine in Johannesburg. The city fairly gasped with thirst.

The citizens had other grievances, and it was decided to invite Lord Milner to Johannesburg, and lay matters before him. The first morning after his arrival he amazed his hosts and attendants by ordering a bath. Bathing was a luxury, which even the rich were denied at that time. Poor people had to go unwashed, while the wealthy dipped daintily into basins filled with imported English soda water at two shillings a bottle.

But Lord Milner's orders could not be ignored.

"Fill the tub with soda water!" exclaimed the proprietor.

So Lord Milner splashed, all unconscious of the drought and panic his ablutions had brought upon the rest of the establishment.

Later that day, among the grievances submitted to him was the woeful scarcity of water.

"Scarcity of water?" he repeated. "I've observed no scarcity, gentlemen; I had my bath this morning."

A Street Car Rejection.

It happened on a Lexington avenue car when the theater crowds were speeding homeward. The car was crowded. A pretty girl was discussing the performance with an elderly woman. Next to her was a finely dressed man, who had dined "not wisely but too well." For blocks and blocks he kept his eyes fastened on the back of the pretty girl's head, hardly ever winking. Pretty soon every one in the car was doing the same, wondering what on earth could be the matter.

The girl finally turned around, and the man, with elaborate courtesy, lifted his hat.

"Then you won't marry me?" he said with all seriousness.

"No, I won't," snapped the girl.

"So sorry," murmured the man, and repeating this phrase, he backed to the rear of the car, lifting his hat each time he spoke. Reaching the platform, he sighed profoundly, bowed once too often, and fell off the car.—New York Press.

To Face a Concert.

When the low music makes a dusk of sound,
About us, and the viol of far-off horn
Swells out above it like a wind-forlorn,
That wanders, seeking something never found,
What phantom in your brain, on what dim ground,
Traces its shadowy lines? What vision, born
Of unfulfillment, fades in mere self-scorn,
Or grows, from that still twilight stealing round?

When the lids droop and the hands lie unstrung
Dare one divine your dream, while the chords wave
Their cloudy woof from key to key and die,—
It is one fate that, since the world was young,
Had followed man, and made him half believe
The voice of instruments a human cry?

A Physical Impossibility.

David Warfield was playing recently in "The Auctioneer" in a Western city, where the part of Levi attracted a group of giggling seminary girls. They admired his acting, and scribbling their names on a program, wrote underneath:

"May we see you apart?"

Later, when the message was delivered, Warfield was taking off his "make-up." He seized a red pencil, one of his "props" in the auction scene, and dashed off the following reply on the same program:

"Many thanks. Don't come apart. Was born in one piece."—New York Times.

Are Away Behind the Times.

Goose quill pens and drying powders are still used in English law courts and the House of Lords and in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Policemen in Various Cities.

The proportion of policemen to population is one of 307 in Paris; one to 403.5 in London, and one to 458 in New York city.

The Effect of Running.

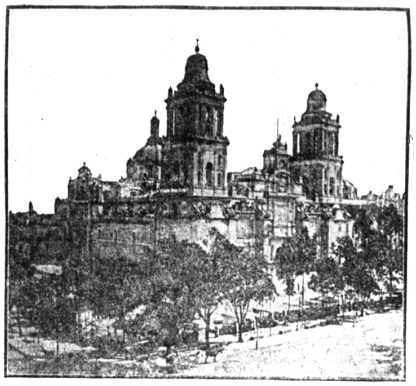
Running lessees the blood supply in the legs.

TIME'S CHANGES HAVE NOT MARRED BEAUTY OF CITY

Capital of Mexico Has Been Modernized Without In Any Way Losing Its Distinctive Interest—Gigantic Ruins of a Civilization of Long Ago.

(Special Correspondence.)

The twentieth century opens with many changes in the outward aspect of the ancient city of Mexico, built by the conquistadores on the site of Tenochtitlan, the Aztec capital. Down to the time of the battle of the state against the church, begun by President Juarez, the nineteenth century saw few attempts at improvement. When the convents were confiscated and the monks and nuns were turned into the streets the authorities drove new thoroughfares through the huge edifices, and so came into existence the



The Cathedral of Mexico.

great avenue of Independencia, the Calle de Gante, Santa Isabel and many another street.

That was a veritable transformation; the long, imposing lines of convents and monasteries, which gave the city a triste and somber air, as old engravings and sketches show most clearly, disappeared, and private houses were built on the site of many a vast conventicular edifice.

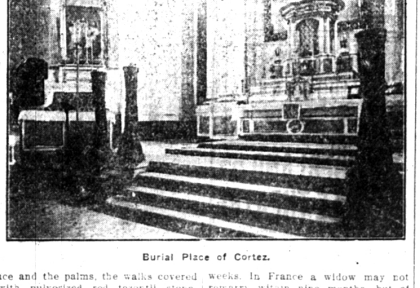
Widely traveled people, who make their comparisons, liken the city to south Italian towns, with a dash of Paris. Emphatically southern it all is, and as unlike an American city as one may imagine. Buildings are mostly of three to four stories in the center of the city, and of a great variety of color; houses painted soft greens and browns, also blue-tinted, white and gray. All this under the bright tropical sun gives an air of cheerfulness to the solid, stone-built city.

The old town is still charming and will ever be Latin and never American, just as New Orleans, despite its proximity to the Texan and Alabaman towns, is something decidedly southern, semi-French and semi-Spanish, with a Creole grace all its own.

There is charge in the moral world, change in the physical. Some interesting old monuments are being torn down to make room for improvements. Already the destruction has been decreed of the famous old Salto de Agua, or "Leap of the Water" aqueduct. It was for a great many years the city terminus of the shorter aqueduct bringing in water from the great spring at Chapultepec, and was built in the churrigueresque style.

One should visit the oddly named street of Don Juan Manuel, in the heart of the city, a famous old street in legend and in history, where one will find some fine examples of the best architecture of the vice-regal period. Some of the surviving mansions are of huge size and show how the old nobility of Mexico lived in their city residences. Parlors as big as public halls, and other rooms in proportion.

One of the loveliest spots in this always interesting city is in the great patio, or courtyard, of the national museum within the national palace. The contrast of the gray walls of the palace and the palms, the walks covered with pulverized red tezontli stone, and the gay flowers of the shrubbery, make up a picture worthy of transference to canvas.



Burial Place of Cortez.

Grave scholars and antiquarians assert that the Spaniards came just at a time when they should have been at home in old Spain, that they "arrested a most interesting evolution of a truly American civilization." It is well to be told that the Aztecs knew something of astronomy and had done much in agriculture and had, besides, a system of making records and a full equipment of nobles and warriors and priests and all the other things that make up the outward aspect of a presumably civilized community.

But one must believe that they overthrew men and an empire greater than they could ever hope to replace. Down further south, in the great forests, lie cities so immense that no one has ever dreamed of thoroughly exploring them. A friend, a most competent English engineer, has assured me that ancient Palanque lost in its forests was a "tropical London," with 6,000,000 inhabitants, and that to it lead great paved roads even from Guatemala, for Palanque was once a new-world Rome.

Mysterious cities lie hidden in the weeds and the jungle from Chiapas across to Yucatan, and the riddle of that great early civilization has not yet been answered. Up here in the valley of Mexico was the Aztec Venice, great Tenochtitlan, the center of the Aztec dominion. It had its temples and its palaces, but from all one can gather it does not appear that the Aztecs ever built as marvelously as did those men of the south, the creators of an empire that long endured that partook of the civilization of Egypt and of China, and knew of Ethiopa, as is shown by the sculptures. Whence those men came no one says surely. All is a fog of conjecture.

Spaniards often accumulate fortunes and go back to Spain to end their days; in a year or two they have returned, and tell you, "There is something here that pulls one back." Germans, after long years in trade, take their money and go back to the fatherland. They are through with tropical people, diseases and—Aztecs! But they return, and allege the harsh climate of Germany as a reason for coming again to Mexico.

In the old days English and Irish and Scotch came to this country to make their fortunes and go back home. Their descendants are still here, and so transformed that they often have forgotten the English language. If ever they really knew it. Clarks and Whites, Murpheys, Wilsons, Morgans, etc., are now all good Mexican citizens.

Let the tourists coming here keep eyes and ears open, pay no heed to the idle chatter of professional guides, and form their own conclusions. They will find a most charming, diverting, entrancing winter under the lofty blue sky of Mexico.

REMARRY SCON AS POSSIBLE.

French Widows and Widowers Not Fond of Freedom.

A whimsical Parisian, with a turn for the queer side of statistics, has recently been indulging his fancy in the field of widowhood and divorce. The results have a certain amusing interest. He found, for instance, that of 764 widowers 636 had relapsed into matrimonial bondage before the year was out, 128 did so within six weeks. In France a widow may not remarry within nine months, but of 310 ladies left derelict all had found another heart with which to "beat in time" before the end of a year. Of 246 divorced men, 177 remarried within a year and sixty within a week. Of the same number of women, only seventy remained free after twelve months.

Spectroscope in Astronomy.

In the field of astronomy the spectroscope is often more serviceable than the telescope, for by its means have been discovered dark, planet-like bodies which revolve about stars, and which a telescope thousands of times more powerful than any we now possess could ever reveal.

BIRDS THAT PLANT TREES.

Nature Has Plan for the Perpetuation of Forests.

An old-time Arizona woodchopper says the bluejays have planted thousands of trees now growing all over Arizona. He says these birds have a habit of burying small seeds in the ground with their beaks, and that they frequently pinion trees and bury large numbers of the small pine nuts in the ground, many of which sprout and grow. He was walking through the pines with an eastern gentleman a short time ago, when one of these birds flew from a tree to the ground, stuck his bill into the earth and quickly flew away. When told what had happened the eastern man was skeptical, but the two went to the spot and with a knife blade dug out a sound pine nut from a depth of about an inch and a half. Thus it will be seen that nature has her own plan for forest perpetuation.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Sized Up" His Man.

"Brother" Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," has a sense of humor. He tells this story on himself of a young couple who applied to him to be married. He performed the ceremony with due solemnity and congratulated the bride. Then he observed the bridegroom searching through his pockets and looking a bit humiliated and ashamed. "I am afraid, parson," he said, "that I ain't got any money to pay you with." Then, after a moment of deep thought, looking up cheerfully, he added: "But I can tell you how to fix your gas meter so it won't register."

MACCABEES, ATTENTION!

Commander of Garnet Hive, East Toledo, wishes to be of some benefit to suffering humanity. In speaking of the affair, said: "I was saved from Consumption after my case had been pronounced incurable and hopeless by eminent physicians. If any one is suffering from this dread disease and will write me I will gladly fill without cost how it was done at home. My sole object is to be of some benefit to humanity." Address, Mrs. H. A. Knowles, 521 Moore St., Toledo, Ohio.

A man begins to go down the moment he ceases to look up.

Poverty is a grindstone on which many wits are sharpened.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight-fitting shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A man's best capital is his ability and willingness to work.

Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"I can conscientiously recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it was a real letter day to me when I took the first dose, for ah that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I feel so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did."—Miss Gertrude Gannon, 359 Jones St., Detroit, Corresponding Sec'y Mich. Amateur Art Association.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

It is clearly shown in this young lady's letter that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will surely cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of hundreds which we have, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all.

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Try it on the baby too—it will cry for more.

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