

It. But the mystery itself! Well, well, one can dream all manner of things and spin many beautiful fancies about it. And as I do, for at least it is some small compensation for the unattainable and unobtainable reality. In my imagination I always see you adorned with pearls. There lies something deeper—something hidden in this preference. But what can it be? I often ponder over it. Think too, now and then, that I have found the connection. And then again that I have not."

ALL UNSETTLED.

Which is tantamount to a confession that when Ibsen came to write with the mystery of love, in his own person, he could no more make head or tail out of it than the most ordinary of mortals.

"How shall I thank you for your dear, charming letter!" he says in his next letter. "I simply cannot. Not as I should wish to. Letter-writing is decidedly not in my line. I think I have told you so already. And, anyhow, you will have remarked it."

"Meanwhile I read your letter again and again, and it makes the scenes of last summer so wonderfully vivid and lifelike. I see I feel the past again. Like a lovely being of summer, I have learnt to know you, my dear princess. Only as a form belonging to the season of butterflies and wild flowers."

BACK TO HIS SENSES.

A letter written some months later might be entitled "Ibsen's Renunciation." It seems to have occurred to him that Emilie's infatuation for a bad man was not altogether a good thing for the girl. I quote the letter in full, for it is the most interesting one of the series.

"A long, very long while I have allowed your last dear letter to lie before me, have read it and read it again, but never answered it. Receive today my heartiest thanks in a few words. And henceforward, until we meet again personally, you will hear but little from me by letter, indeed, very seldom. Believe me, it is better so. It is the only right thing. I feel as a matter of conscience, that I must suspend or restrict my correspondence with you. For the present you must occupy yourself as little as possible with me. You have other objects to pursue in your young life, other feelings to which to devote yourself. I feel as I have already told you by word of mouth—can never feel satisfied with a connection kept up through the post. It seems to me that there is always something incomplete, something untrue in it. I see, I am painfully aware, that I cannot keep myself fully up to the right pitch. That is something that lies once for all in my nature. Impossible, therefore, to alter it. But you have such delicate perception, such instinctive penetration. You will understand all this in the way I have intended it. And when we meet again, I shall explain it to you more exactly. Until then and forever you will remain in my thoughts. And even more so than before, when this troublesome, incomplete business of letter-writing no longer disturbs them."

"A thousand greetings, Yours, H. I."

As I have said, they never met again, which probably was just as well for Emilie at all events. He wrote her a letter of condolence some seven months later on the death of her father, in which he signs himself, "Your unalterably devoted Henrik Ibsen."

A BRIEF LETTER.

In a brief letter, written about a month afterwards, he acknowledges the receipt of a "dear letter," and "likewise the bell with the beautiful picture," which his wife thought "very prettily painted." Then he adds, "But I beg you, do not write to me any more at present. When circumstances are changed, I shall let you know."

Could it have been that Mrs. Ibsen was getting jealous and making it uncomfortable for him? Anyhow, Emilie obeyed his injunction and wrote no more letters to him. After an interval of seven years, she telegraphed him congratulations on his seventieth birthday, and received in reply his photograph with the following lines:

"Dearest Fraulein: Receive my most heartfelt thanks for your letter. That summer at Gossens was the happiest, the fairest of my life. Dare scarcely think of it. And yet must do so forever. Forever! Your faithfully devoted, HENRIK IBSEN."

And the rest is silence.

CHILDREN IN PAIN

Never cry and children who are suffering from hunger. Such is the cause of all baby's who cry and are treated for sickness, when they really are suffering from hunger. This is caused from their food not being assimilated but devoured by worms. A few doses of White's Cream Vermifuge will cause them to cease crying and begin to thrive at once. Give it a trial. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street.

HEALTH RESORT RUN BY MONKS.

(Continued from page 13.) power to them and they immediately took the exploitation of the springs in hand. They named the place Marienbad, meaning the watering place of the Virgin Mary, and the first of the springs, the water of which was used for medical purposes, was named Marienquelle, meaning the spring of the Virgin Mary. Similar indications of clerical ownership are noticeable throughout Marienbad. The most important spring, the waters of which are now drunk by tens of thousands of persons every year, is named the Kreuzbrunnen, meaning the spring of the cross. Another spring is called Ambrosius, after the saint of that name. The Ferdinands-Brunnen is named after the devout Roman Catholic emperor who did his best to exterminate Protestants in Bohemia. The Rudolfsquelle is named after one of the patron saints of Teut monasteries. Abbot Reitenberger it was who did most to lay the foundations of Marienbad's present prosperity, and when you look upon his presentment in bronze, in front of the Colonnade, you see that Marienbad has not been unkind of what it owes him. Marienbad is built in the shape of a pear, the main street, which represents the stem, starting at the station and

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gradually widening and branching off to enclose the charmingly laid out gardens which form the center of the town. On the right of these gardens lie the Colonnade, the Kursaal and the luxurious bath establishments. On the left is the main street of shops, and at the top of the town the chief square with its pretty garden. North, east and west the town is surrounded by thickly wooded hills.

Life here is simple, for the cure is strict; plain and limited diet, massage and much walking are not compatible with the gay days of Hamburg or Aix. By 5 o'clock Marienbad is wide awake. The hotel is in possession of one of the two blocks situated at either end of the Colonnade, and two long lines of would-be drinkers of the by no means unpleasant waters are waiting, glass in hand, to pass the springs. From 6 to 7 the crowd grows; a row of supercilious-looking maids and valets stand waiting to present Monsieur or Madame with a first, second or third glass; those folk who are servileless employ one of the many blue-bloused, blue-capped messengers to fill their mugs, while the more economically minded take their place in the long cosmopolitan queue and wait patiently to be served.

COLONNADE IS DESERTED.

By 8:30 o'clock the Colonnade is deserted and the drinkers are wandering their way in every direction to breakfast at the many cafes in the town or among the surrounding woods. If the morning is warm and sunny, breakfast is taken out of doors, served by smiling



PRINCE WILL STUDY IN AMERICA.

Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the German kaiser, will be a student in an American university. Like all male members of the family, the prince will go to the university in Bonn for three terms, then he will study at Strassburg or Munich. It is the intention of his imperial father after this to let the young man attend several courses of lectures at either Harvard, Yale or Cornell. After he has passed through his American training, he will take a term at either Oxford or Cambridge, where he will be made proficient in the state sciences.

waitresses and grinning boys, who hasten to provide the visitor with a wooden footstool and a shawl. Breakfast consists of tea, rusks and boiled or fried eggs, and by 8:30 or 9 o'clock, after walking for two hours in the bright, pure air, the patient is little inclined to quarrel with his monotonous fare. After breakfast there is a walk back to the hotel, a bath or an hour's massage. Then come a rest and luncheon about 8 or 8:30. This meal consists of fish, of which there is but little variety, or meat plainly dressed, and a sugarless compote. A green vegetable is allowed, but bread, potatoes, sauces and all rich, fat-forming foods are tabooed. The afternoon—after a brief rest—is generally spent walking, driving or motoring. Tea is partaken of at one of the cafes, some of which are three or four miles from the town. Dinner follows at 7:30 or 8 o'clock, and is practically the same as the luncheon, with the addition of perhaps one more light dish. By 10 the town has gone to bed, unless some well-known company is visiting the theater, in which case the audience is kept up until the designated hour of 10:50 or 11 o'clock. And to say, however, the fashionable world is beginning to introduce its wicked ways into Marienbad, and dinner parties, at which appear dishes and wines forbidden by the doctors, followed by bridge, are not infrequently given.

IN THE SIMPLE LIFE.

The charm of Marienbad lies in the gay yet simple out-of-door life, the pure bright air and beautiful scenery—and to the fat people who go there, the joy of seeing so many people fatter than themselves. Possibly this may constitute one of the attractions of Marienbad for King Edward. He sees lots of elderly men whose "tum-tums" are much more prominent than his own. But this does not prevent him from adhering rigidly to the rules prescribed by his physician for the reduction of his weight, which is the chief object of his sojourn at Marienbad. He goes right through the simple life from start to finish. He is weighed on the day of his arrival, is weighed every day during his stay, which usually extends to three weeks, and notes with much satisfaction the evidence furnished by the scales that he is ridding himself of several pounds of superfluous adipose tissue.

GUTHRIE BLAISDELL.

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OSCULATORY HALLUCINATIONS DUE TO ANAESTHETICS.

Special Correspondence. PARIS, July 28.—According to the decision of a French court anaesthetics are apt to beget such strange visions that the uncorroborated testimony of a person as to things seen or heard, immediately after awakening from the state of unconsciousness produced by their employment, cannot be accepted as legal evidence. The decision arose out of the suit of a doctor's wife for divorce. One of her witnesses was a servant girl employed at the house of a woman whom she had regarded as her best friend. The doctor had been attending the maid during an illness which necessitated a slight operation, for which she was prepared by the administration of chloroform. On regaining consciousness the first thing she saw, so she swore, was her mistress in the arms of the doctor, who was bestowing upon her such affection and osculatory proofs of his adoration as argued much previous practice on the same object. Servant girl like, she immediately told the

doctor's wife and ructions followed, culminating in a suit for the severing of the nuptial tie. On the witness stand the girl's evidence was unshaken by cross-examination. She gave a most circumstantial account of the scene she declared she had witnessed, even to the number of kisses that had been exchanged. In seeking to rebut this evidence the doctor delivered a learned disquisition on the effects of anaesthetics in general and chloroform in particular. To attach any credence to the girl's story, he maintained, showed gross ignorance of the properties of the drug. He called Professor Brouardel and Debove to support his views. Both these eminent authorities declared that chloroform often produces hallucinations and frequently those of an osculatory character. So strong are the impressions they make on the imagination of patients, they asserted, that they frequently persist after the return to consciousness, and are as vivid as realities. The servant girl, they argued, had an osculatory vision while she was under the influence of the anaesthetic, and when she revived opening her eyes upon the doctor and her mistress, her deluded imagination made them the subjects of it.

The two professors convinced the court. The maid's testimony was rejected. It did not weigh against the doctor. But unfortunately for him, his wife's allegations of unfaithfulness were substantiated by other evidence, which could not by any possibility be attributed to hallucinations due to anaesthesia. So the doctor's wife obtained her divorce. But hereafter French doctors, who want to avoid all risk of having defamatory and libelous accusations brought against them by feminine patients on whom they may operate, will be careful to have witnesses around to protect themselves from the results of waking visions.

AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.



John G. A. Leishman, the new American ambassador to the court of the sultan, was minister to Turkey when the post was elevated to the first class and the salary was increased from \$19,000 per annum to \$17,500. While he cannot but appreciate the rise in official dignity, Mr. Leishman cares little for the increase of salary, being a multimillionaire. The new dignity enables him to demand an audience with the sultan whenever he thinks it necessary. Heretofore he has not been in a position to address his Turkish majesty personally.

A TEMPLE THAT ROCKS IN THE WIND.



The curious structure herewith illustrated is the famous Chetyeyo pagoda in Burma. It is built on a rocking stone, and it sways back and forth when there is a wind. It is an object of great veneration to the Burmese and is called by them the sampan, or boat, pagoda from its form. It has stood from time immemorial, and the history of its beginning is apparently lost.

HOW THE WAVES MAY BE MADE TO RUN A MOTOR.



The cut shows an ingenious contrivance designed by Tad Danforth of San Diego, Cal., by means of which the waves that roll upon a sloping beach may be turned to practical account. The buckets on the lower stretch of belt are open and catch the water of the surf, and the weight drags them down the platform. As the buckets pass upward they are inverted and the water falls out. A cable conveys the motion of the chain to gearing on the shore.

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