The Captivity of Judah,-2 Kings 25:

Commentary.-I. Jerusalem taken (vs. 1-4). 1. Ninth year ..... tenth month-It was in December, B. C. 588. that the siege commenced. The day of the month was the tenth, hence the last of December, sinds the tenth month of the Jewish year corresponds to the latter part of December and the first part of January of our year. Nebuchadnezzar-He was the son of Nabopolassar, who, as viceroy of Babylonia, a province of Assyria, revolted against Assyria, and, forming an alliance with Cyaxares, the ruler of Medai, captured and destroyed Nineveh, thus making Babylon the great empire of western Asia. Nebuchadnezzar succeeded his father on the throne of Babylon and reigned fortythree years. Rawlinson says: "It is scarcely too much to say that, but for Nebuchadnezzar, the Babylonians would have had no place in history." All his host-The forms of expression here and in Jer. 34: 1 indicate the magnitude of the besieging army. Pitched against it-"Encamped against it."-R. V. Built forts-These were walls or towers from which the beslegers could effectively hurl missiles over the walls of the city to destroy its inhabitants. 2. The city was besteged—The one purpose of the Chaldeans in this siege was to gain possession of Jarusalem, and their efforts were twofold. They completely surrounded the city so that none of the inhabitants could pass out and in to supply provisions, and thus in time they would starve them into submission. In addition to this, they sought to gain an entrance into the city by battering down the walls, and by hurling missiles of various kinds | in the holy city and within the temto destroy those who were defending | ple. The writings of Jeremiah give a the besieged city. Unto the eleventh | vivid picture of the city during that year-The siege continued one and one half years, including the interruption occasioned by the approach of the Egyptian army, when the Chaldeans withdrew from Jerusalem for a short time. 3 The famine prevailed in the city—The long siege that resulted in this scarcity of food in the city. In the land of Judah, outside of Jerusaiem, "there was no bread for the people," because the fields had been overrun by the invading army. 4. The city was broken up-"A breach was master and terror of the age in which made in the city."-R. V. According to he lived. There was little honor in Josephus it was midnight when the being king of Judah when Zedekiah walls gave way and were opened for the entrance of the Chaldeans. All defending Jerusalem. Between two walls-Along the Tyropoean valley between the hills Morian and Zion By the king's garden. The king's garden was near the pool of Siloam, by the southeast corner of the city, outside Neduchadhezza: s army so comking went ..... toward the plain-Zedekiah undertook to reach the plain his unfaithfulness to his own best conof the Jordan.

II. Zedekiah punished (vs. 5-7). 5. pursued after the king-The flight of | ruin. the king and his men was discovered by the besieging army and Zedekian was overtaken "in the plains of Jericho" about twelve miles from Jerusaiem. 6. brought him...to Riblah-King Nebuchadnezzar was at this time besteging Tyre also and had his headquarters at Riblah at the foot of Lebanon, where the great highway from the East parted into two roads one leading to Tyre and the other to the kish was followed almost immediateking of Babylon could conveniently direct both sieges. gave judgment upon him-Zedekiah was put on trial as a criminal. Nebuchadnezzar did not look upon him as a king, although he had placed him upon the throne of Judah. Zedekiah had rebelled against him and he was treated as a trutor. slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eves-This was the first element in the terrible punishment inflicted upon the conquered king. The anguish of the father who sees his own sons wantonly executed is indescribable. The second element in his punishment was to see his nobles slain (Jer. 39:6; 52:10). put out the eyes of Zedekiah-The third element in his punishment eyes thrust out, probably with a spear.

ture of Jerusalem before the destruction of the city was undertaken. Ne-The temple built by Solomon. the ed. An end having been made of the the completeness of the work of destruction. No building was spared, ed the walls. In this condition the had forsaken him in their prosperity. city remained until the time of Ne- -T. R. A. hemiah (Neh. 1:3; 2:17).

iv. Judah taken captive (vs. 11-21). 11. Fugitives-Those of Judah who be-! came deserters and went over to the lit used to be called the dogfish and Chaldeans. Did Nebuzaradan, carry was looked upon as a worthless nuimay—The better cla-ses and the consance. Now, through the efforts of mon peope who were likely to be of linds Same. mon peope who were taken thither so Uncle Sam's bureau of fisheries, it is captives. Jeremiah gives (52, 28-30) called the grayfish and is in great dethe number taken captive at this time mand as a valuable food product. The as seven hundred forty-five, and the total of the three captivities as four and a little more fat than the salmon, thousand six hundred. 12. Left of the but in dizestibility. poor of the land—Those were left in wholesomeness it equals, if it does not Judah who would not be likely to make any trouble for the government at Babylon. To be vinedressers and husbandmen-They were placed in charge of the injustries and resources of the conquered territory, and doubtless were better off in material things than they were before the captivity of the nation, 13-17. The valuable articles and other miner and gold.

and four hundred vessels of gold and silver 18-21. Nebuzar-adan took seventy-two prominent men of Jerusalem, ncluding priests and civil and military officers, to the King of Babylon.

at Riblah, and they were all executed. Questions.-What army besieged Jerusalem? Who was king of Judah at the time? How long did the siege continue Why did the Lord permit the kingdom of Judah to be overthrown? What course did the king of Judah take when he saw that the city was taken? Where was he captured and where was he taken for trial? What punishment was inflicted upon him and his family? What was done to the city of Jerusalem? What was done with the people?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic-Disciplinary judgment. I. Followed national transgression. II. Succeeded unparalleled forbear-

I. Followed national transgression.

For a long time Assyria had been the

"rod of God's anger" over a disloyal

people. As the appointed time for Asfall approached, Babylon emerged into the undisputed possession of imperial power. It had been predicted that the final overthrow of Judah would come through the Chaldeans. The "beginning of the end" for Judah dated from the first invasion of Nebuchadnezzar against Jehoiakim. Only nineteen years intervened between the first intimation which the Jews received of danger impending from their new enemy until the entire destruction by that enemy of their temple, city and nation, when Jerusalem, the centre of Judah's nationality, was destroyed and the inhabitants taken into captivity Sin had taken deep root in Judah. From generation to generation the wickedness of the Jewish people seemed incurable, either by the mercies or the judgments of God. Idolatry was firmly established period. For a nation whose God was Jehovah, the Jews were strangely prone to idolatry. The people were just as corrupt as their rulers. Back of the bad financial policy, when the kings wasted the national resources. lay the moral weakness of the people. God's commands were ignored and his prophets ill-treated. The invasion of Judah by Nebuchadnezzer was tyranny, an outrage on every principle of humanity and justice. He was the came to the throne as the last king. There was no Isaiah at that time to the men of war—The army that was assure the intruding king of his complete discomfiture and no king like Hezekiah to lay the message of an invader before the Lord and entreat his interposition. It was a very different message which Jeremiah, the prophet. had to bear to king and people. The the walls. The way the army took day for mercy was past. The day of acter were weakness, lack of courage pletely surrounded Jerusalem as to and strength of will His faithless, unmake escape from it difficult. The stable nature revealed itself at every turn. His weakness and vacillation.

Nebuchadnezzar are minutely recorded and carefully remembered. Indirectly they testify to the intensity of misery which was endured. They were observed afterward as regular days of tasting. The open rebellion of Zedeland of Israel. From this point the ly by the advance into Jerusalem of the Babylonian army under Nebuchadnezzar, which robbed the city of every element of its prosperity. All the work, to which David consecrated his energies with rare affection and devoby the ruthless hand of the heathen. By command of Nebuchadnezzar the wall and the palaces of the city, once the "joy of the whole earth." were leveled to the ground. The temple, where in happier days the shining cloud of God's presence had rested upon the mercy-seat, was turned into a charred and dilapidated rain. From the throne on which Israel's greatest king was the physical terture of having his | had reigned, Zedekiah, the last occupant, passed a blind and childless man III.—Jerusalem destroyed (vs.8-0). to the horrors of Babylonian captiv-& In the fifth month after the cap- ity. Nebuchadnezzar plundered the country of its property and inflicted untold misery on thousands. That buzaradan-He was the officer next to ruthless despot, becoming a scourge the king of Babylon and came to Jer- in God's hands, desecrated the most usatem on a mission of destruction. holy things in the city of Jerusalem,

9. burnt the house of the Lord- which millions of people had veneraking's house—The royal palace, all city, the next step was to complete the houses—The language indicates the conquest by deporting to Babylon the remnant of the population and carrying away the spoil. All classes were either because of its costliness or be-cause of its insignificance. 10. the army...brake down the walls of the expiation of the common guilt Jerusalem-The run of the city was which rested upon Judah for her folly complete. The buildings within the and sin. All were made to suffer the walls having been burned, the army just displeasure and necessary punishwith Nebuzar-adan completely wreck- ment of Jehovah upon a people who

### Grayfish as a Food.

grayfish contains a little less protein excel, many of our popular fish foods. One interesting result of the analysis thus far made by the government is that the grayfish is entirely free from uric acid. which is not true of meats, poultry or other fishes.

"Wouldn't it be a line world if evand material of the reined temple erybody was contented with his lot?" were carried awa to Pabvion. The "Dunno about that." "Eh?" "It might breas was "without weight" in amputa erimp in my business," the real Ount and the many vessels estate agent went on. Louisville

## Their number must have been large, for Cyrus restored to the exiles on their return to Jerusalem five thousand their return th

### Big Problem Now to Maintain Output-Increase in Wheat Good Business-By Prof. Jas. Murray.

The harvest prospect of this year's | and of labor and hence leads to more | ing down, so that instead of there befall wheat crop is not in itself likely economical production. to induce any great expansion in next year's acreage. The amount of winter and spring injury has been very high not be very encouraging. Just how long the present high level of prices are likely to be maintained no one knows, but the probabilities are that the crop sown this fall will have been harvested and marketed long before there is any notable decrease in price. High prices for any farm commodi-

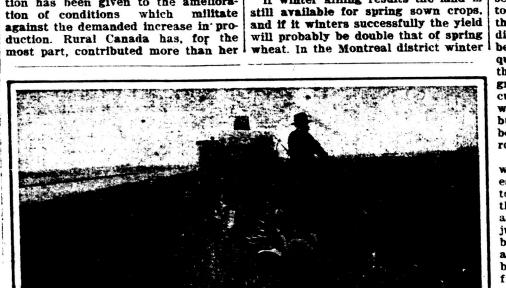
y always tend to stimulate production, so that even nuder more normal conditions than those prevailing we would naturally expect to see, this year, an increased acreage of winter the patriotic aspect of the question, it may safely be stated that good busiof Canadian farmers have been somewhat overworked and too little attention has been given to the ameliora-

One of the great advantages of the winter wheat crop is that it enables must be highly comm a better distribution of labor than in many sections, and were it not that where spring crops only are sown. excellent prices are almost sure to This, when labor is short, is no mean prevail, the returns per acre would advantage. The preparation of the land for seeding extends often from having time until the middle of September, but most of the work may be done after harvest is well over; the harvesting of the crop is completed

before the other grain crops require

attention. It deserves consideration, too, on account of its yielding ability. As already stated, many fields do not promise any phenomenal return this year, but taking one season with another, winter wheat, in many districts, is one of the best paying crops. wheat. Without entering at all into This year, with the prospect of high prices and the unprecedented demand for wheats of all kinds, more than usness readily wararnts an extension of ual attention should be given it, and the fall wheat area. The demands of even in districts where spring wheat patriotism on the producing facilities is more commonly grown, winter varieties are worthy of a trial.

BREAKING UP GRASS LAND. If winter killing results the land is tion of conditions which militate still available for spring sown crops. against the demanded increase in pro- and if it winters successfully the yield



Most of the work of preparing for winter wheat can be done after the harvest is well over, and the deficiency in labor can often be made up by the the heavy toll that is exacted every use of larger machinery, which requires less man labor and will do more rapid work.

fested not only in supplying men and | er to secure for it an average yield gallons of water will easily kill all as well as the increase in the pro- prospects should give a phenomenal per strength, and that each grain is led down into the Kidron valley. reckoning had come to Judah. The outChalders were against the city round standing features in Zedekiah's chara seriously depleted working staff.

| In 1915 a considerable increase in within two or three days of the time with the seed be sown within two or three days of the time within two or three days of LABOR SHORTAGE MAY GOOD EFFECT.

The big problem now to be met is how to maintain the output with an unprecedented shortage of labor. The victions, his sinful wielding to others help to be expected by importing in what he knew was wrong were his labor from cities has in many cases been over estimated. In our towns Il. Succeeded unparelleled forbearand cities there are many men trainferent stages in the terrible siege of ed on farms, who can spend a few mer-men who are willing and have the skill to do good work, but who in most cases fall short in muscle and endurance. The city bred man going to a farm for the first time is about as useful as the average farmer in a machine shop or a printer's office. He may have a willing spirit, but he is often about as useful as an unbroken two-year-old colt. It is much easier to be backsighted than foresighted. but if fewer good farm hands had been induced to enter city factories tion, to which Solomon brought all during the past few years, the counhis wisdom, was brought to desolation try would be now much further ahead.

Regrettable as the present labor shortage is, it may have a good effect if it tends to promote improvement in practice. In some districts it is having this tendency. It is exemplified by the adoption of larger working units, enabling one man and two horses to do the work formerly done by two men and four horses. The two furrow gang plow was invented and introduced at the time of the American Civil War to help overcome a labor shortage. While it has been extensively used in the western parts of the continent for many years it is now being used for the first time by many farmers in the east, where amuch greater war has produced labor conditions that demand the adoption sired, as it effects a saving of land grasses and clovers are used in seed-

share toward the maintenance of the wheat is not generally considered cents a pint, and the operation of country's unusual effort during the hardy, but in spite of that it winters treating the grain is quickly and easpast three years. This has been mani- sufficiently well one year with anoth- ily performed. One pint in thirty-five contributing money to worthy ob- per acre slightly in excess of that the smut on forty or fifty bushels of jects, but also in the splendid work for spring wheat. Last year it win- wheat, and it is only necessary to of countrywomen in Red Cross work, tered perfectly, and from present be sure that the solution is the pro-

heat was secured by the it is treated. breaking up of grass land. On many farms the land plowed had been in pasture for some years and had not been worked in any rotation with other fields on the farm. The permanent pasture on land that can be used for vated, even when prices of saleable grain are reasonably good. When plies. they are as high as at present the profit to be secured in growing grain ence to such an extent that it is now is much more than in leaving it to vital for the United Kingdom and the

tween the furrows with loose soil. This helps to prevent drying out and hastens decomposition. A second plowing is not only unnecessary but inadvisable, as wheat of all cereal crops delights in a firm seed bed. Besides it is more expensive to prepare a seed bed by plowing twice than it is to work it up by using the

ing objection to the plowing up of old

In preparing sod land for winter

wheat it should be plowed as early as

possible in July, and not more than

five inches deep. An effort should be

made in handling the land to have the

sod decay as thoroughly as possible

and to eradicate any weeds that may

be present. To this end the land

should be relied or packed immediate-

ly after plowing and a light mulch

prepared either by harrowing length-

wise or by using a disc harrow or

double cutaway. The rolling firms the

newly turned furrow on the subsoil

and thus ensures a supply of moisture

sufficient to induce decay, while the

discing or harrowing cuts the sod

just enough to fill in all spaces be-

disc, harrow and cultivator. To give best results these implements will require to be used occasionally during the month of August. If much couch grass is present, the spring tooth cultivator and spring tooth harrow will be required to tear up the sod, but otherwise the sod would be better left in the bottom of the fur-

Thorough preparation of the soil with winter wheat as with other cereals usually pays well. If seeding has to be postponed a few days beyond the usual date to properly work up a seed bed, the results will usually justify it. A well prepared firm seed bed is essential to uniform germination and a healthy fall growth. The best time to seed varies more or less from year to year, but ordinarily the sooner the seed is in the ground after the first of September the better.

TREATING SEED FOR SMUT.

Of no little importance at seeding time is the treatment of the seed for smut. This disease can so easily be prevented that there is no excuse for year through its prevalence. Formalin can now be secured in every village; it seldom costs more than fifty

### CANADA MUST HELP.

"We look to the resources of Canada and to the indomitable energy of Canadians for an answer that will grain growing has not been found answer Germany's threat of starvaprofitable to maintain. It returns less tion. In normal times, the mother of profit per acre than land well culti- country is dependent on your dominion for a large part of its food sup-

produce grass from year to year. Alifes in Europe, to obtain from Cana-Even the best permanent pastures in ida, foodstuffs in far larger quantities this country yield a por return dur than under peace conditions. That ing the hot summer months-partly must necessarily entail effort and far-



The preparation of land for seeding extends often from haying time until the middle of September. Then, too, the winter wheat crop enables a better distribution of labor than where spring crops only are sown.

on account of the grasses used in reaching economy, with their attendseeding down, but mainly on account ant sacrifices, on the part of Canarows and large cultivators can be of the weather, so that there is no dians. rows and large cultivators can be great loss of feed in parting with a "I know that like ourselves at used to equally good advantage. They place of all the control of the piece of old sod. Conditions in Eng- home, the pick of your manhood have \$16.50. not only do more work, but they do land and Scotland, where there has gone and are going, to take their it better and more cheaply. Farm tractors are also being used more been so much talk of breaking up splendid share in the front line of largely this year than ever before, grass land, are widely different from battle and that, therefore, you are they are not yet by any means an unqualified success, but they will be siderable expense and with infinite of labor. I also realize that an inquantied success, but they will be care, they are well fertilized, and un-creased export of food supplies much Lesses are brought out by actual trial. der the influence of a climate favor- entail diversion of effort from other We may hope in a short time to see able for grass growing, produce abundent enterprises, yet I am convinced that them more generally used. The use dant pasture for from six to nine the people of Canada will surmour of tractors and large machinery of months of the year. There may well all obstacles, and that the harvest as of tractors and large machinery of months of the year. There may well far as human labor can achieve, will removal of many unnecessary farm be objections raised to breaking up far as human labor can achieve, will fences to make fields large enough for such pastures. Our best grazing usuthe handling of such machinery. This ally is secured in either one or two da's efficiency and determination. is a consummation greatly to be de- years from seeding if the ordinary -Lord Rhondda, British Food Con-

In the most wasteful method of

cooking, paring, soaking and starting

to cook in cold water the loss of pro-

tein is 51 per cent. and 39 per cent.

of ash. When cooked with, skins on

boiling water lose only 1.6 per cent. of

Baking and steaming are the most

protein and only 4.9 per cent. of ash.

### COOKING POTATOES.

Waste That Comes With Paring and Soaking Before Boiling.

Paring and cooking is the most wasteful method, and added to this some cooks soak the potatoes in water after they are pared. Starting to cook them in cold water also adds to the amount of waste.

Twice as much nutritive matter is lest if paring is done before boiling potatoes not soaked and dropped into as there is if it is done after boiling, not figuring the waste in cutting away the potato. The juices of the tein and 86 per cent. of the ash, and tatoes when fuel is considered. Po-

these substances are easily extracted thtoes cannot be baked well in a slow when the protection of the skin has | oven.-New York Sun. been removed.

A pared potato soaked from three Her Compliment. to five hours loses about three times "Does your wife ever pay you any as much of its mineral matter and seven times as much of its protein as compliments?" asked Frederick Jimson of his friend Benderley. one that is pared and immediately

"Never," replied Benderley, "Well, mine does; she flatters me." "Often?" "Oh, yes, frequently—particularly in winter," replied Frederick.

"Whenever the coal fire needs replenishing she points to the fireplace and says, 'Frederick, the grate.' London Mail,

A man has to go to a dentist to potato contain 35 per cent. of the pro- economical methods of cooking po- have his tooth pulled, but anybody can pull his leg.

FARMERS MARKET.

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Butter, choice dairy	ŧ
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and and	E
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Do. 11-0'. bkt	
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Sage bunch	ě
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Savory, builds	ě
	ĩ
I Dillatore. II dt.	
MEAT-WHOLESALE	3
Buck forequarters cwt \$13 00	Ś.
Do., hindquarters 18 00	4

arcases, choice Do., common eal, common, cwt. hogs ... . .. Shop hogs . .... Mutton, heavy . Im. light .ambs, lb. Do., Spring, lb. SUGAR MARKET.

wholesale quotations on Canadian

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TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

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Trade in cattle was steady	nog a	gright.
ly higher.	11.75	\$12 50
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Butcher bulls		9 25
Feeding steers		
Stockers, choice	. 7 60	8 25
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Milkers, choice	65 00	125 00
Millagra, Choice	40 00	120 00
Springers, choice		19 90
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OTHER MARKETS.

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xTo 61%c sold. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—September, \$2.21
1-2; cash. No. 1 Northern, \$2.85 to \$2.90;
No. 2 Northern, \$2.80 to \$2.90; No. 3
Northern, \$2.70 to \$2.85. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.73 to \$1.75. Oats—No. 3 white, 59
to 61c. Flour—Fancy patterns and first clears, \$13.50 and \$11.50 respectively. Bran, cream to \$35.00 \$33.00 to \$35.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.90, nominal; No. 2 Northern, \$2.85. Linseed, \$3.45; August, \$3.45.

CHEESE MARKET. St. Pachael, Que.-At the Dairy Board to-cay 760 boxes of cheese were offered All sold to Alexander, Montreal, at 24 1-15c; 5 packages of butter sold to Emend & Cote, Quebec, at 40 3-4c.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, recipts 13,600.		
Market steady.		
Beavers	8 25	14
westera		13
Stockers and feeders	6 10	9
Cows and heifers		12
Calves	10 00	14
dogs, receipts 17,000.		
Market firm.		
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	16 20	17
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ireavy		15
Lough	16 15	
Pigs	11 75	15
Burk of sales	15 90	1.
Streep, receipts 8,000.		
Market firm.		
Wethers	7.90	11
Lambs, native	10 25	1:5
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BUFFALO LIVE ST	FOCK.	
DOLL THE STATE OF		

East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle 104 ceipis 150; strong. Veals, receipts 125; steady, \$5 to

Hogs, receipts 650; strong. Heavy and mixed. \$18.10 to \$18.15; yorkers. \$17.75 to \$18.10; light yorkers and pigs, \$15.75 to \$16; roughs, \$16 to

\$16.25; stags, \$13 to \$14. Sheep and lambs, receipts 200; acive and strong. Lambs \$10 to \$16.25; others unchanged.

### A Scandal Averted.

Little Gertrude had been very naughty and had been severely slapped, first by the nurse and then by mother, with a promise of another dose from father, when he came home. She sat on the floor, her eyes filled with angry tears. Suddenly she rose with a determined look upon her little isce, and seized her hat.
"Where are you going?" asked her "Out to tell the family secrets to the neighbors," said the child, firmly.
But she didn't go.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telagraph

### Pineapple Rice.

Try it. Both are good. So is the combination. Wash and boil the rice. Cover the flat part of the plate"

W1:5 1t. Let it cool thus and it's ready for the pineapple.

Cut each circle of pineapple in helf and put a half on each plate. Garnish with a cherry and pour over the pineapple syrup, which has been bit boiled down.

# Unhapp In

Countess Ins

The writer of these star disclosures is a lady wh dered a signal service German Crown Princess latter's schooldays, and of this, was appointed he sonal Companion. To l "Unhappiest Woman in I confided most of the troubles and secret as with which her life has b set. No more remarkal man document has ever

"I can't stand this life any Cecilie flung herself upon a utter abandonment to the m filled her soul. I did my uti such small attentions as on can pay to another at a tim tense suffering. At last she i tear-stained face to mine. "I am going to leave Berlin she said, "and take refuge

I knew that, like all people absent, Cecilie would be put i if she took this extreme step rangements for royal person her importance, made for ma beforehand, would have to be ed, and her failure to fulfil gagements she had made wo give rise to endless scandal, in consideration of the noto Crown Prince had recently b

I therefore suggested that si write to her mother, urging powerfully to come to her, the Grand Duchess should wrongs before the Kaiser, ar come to some arrangement

Cecilie listened with atte such arguments as I was able and finally consented to re Berlin. She wrote, however, to her mother, but to her bro reigning Grand Duke of Mec

As I related in the last in of these memoirs, the Crow had charged Cecilie with havi instrumental in the poisonin favorite mistress. Cecilie wa mined to obtain redress for t erable wrong her husband h her by making this charge. 1 eay that there were many peo minded enough to suspect tha

A LOVERY CONSPIRAT There is no need for me to the great family council wh the result of the prompt ap of the aroused relatives of th Princess. Both the Emperor Empress took part in It; and t was that the Kaiser insisted fullest possible reparation. The the part of a withdrawal and

ogy, tendered by the enraged before the relatives of his w before his own mother as wel The Empress, like all partia ers, blamed Cecilie for the tion of her favorite son, thoug he had brought it upon himsel a man had. But she is a jealous minded woman, who profess

high principles, but confuses th ly when it comes to putting th practice. In no other way car plain the part she played in trigue against the Crown which followed the visit of th bers of the Mecklenburg Hos The chief actor in this aff the beautiful Countess Ina von witz, now the morganatic Prince Oscar of Hohenzolle

Kaiser's fifth son. A few ye she was called at Potsdam and "The Stormy Petrel," for her ance in a prominent capacity ways the forerunner of troubl The Countess belonged to a Prussien family, her father, Hugo von Bassewitz, being a la very wealthy landowner.

Ina had a very well-recognize for intrigue, and a recklessness position which prevented he drawing the line when serious was looming ahead. When a girl she had formed an asse with a married man-a person importance at court-which has in her appearance in the divorc where she was accused by a v wife of conduct which would wrecked her reputation entire the evidence been strong end substantiate the charges. THE PRIGGISH PRINC

She scraped out of that troub to figure as to the cause of a fa between two young officers no than a year later.

Her beauty and her charm w deniable, so much so that she a fast friend of Princess Ale wife of the Prince August W "The Fox." as the Berliners c him when speaking of the i sons, for August William markable for his cunning. This Princess is the niece Kaiserin herself, and the t among her daughters in 'a smooth-spoken, spiteful wom pretty as she is full of mischief.

At this time young Prince having been gazetted to a lieut in the Guards, took up his resid Potsdam, bringing with hin Bonn a reputation for amazin gishness. He had warned the tunata vonths who were his students against drinking be fighting students' duels; and h made several speeches about "Go great Ally."

He was just the sort of put youth to fall head over heels with Countess Ina, and the lad the rather vivid past professed