A VISIT TO PRAGUE.

(Continued from fourth page.)

liverance of the city from the Swedes. There are many statues and columns, arches and towers, each telling of some historic event. The Kudalfinum is one of the most palatial buildings in the city. Within its massive walls are the Conservatory of Music,an Industrial Museum and a very superior picture gallery and Art school. This is an interesting place to visit; it is a modern building and is equalled by few in Europe.

The Bohemian museum is the largest and perhaps the handsomest building in Prague, it is filled with manuscripts, libraries, ethnographical collections, medals, sculptures in ivory, and works in Faience, wood, glass, metals, etc., etc., ancient armor and musical instruments, Egyptian and Roman antiquities, and one is wearied in even attempting to examine even a small portion of this collection. The Hotel de Ville in the Neustadt, is an interesting spot to spend an hour or two, this is the building which in 1419 the citizens attacked when they delivered the Hussite prisoners and gave the signal of war by throwing the councillors out of the windows. This partof the city is filled with hospitals, such as the military hospital, grand hospital, occouchement hospital, hospital for lost children, merchants' hospital, hospital for deaf mutes, hospital for sisters of Saint Elizabeth, truly Prague is filled with all sorts of institutions to benefit the human race. The grand hospital is one of the finest in the world, and being a government institution, it is kept up in magnificent style.

Doctors from all paris of the world tan be found here studying and practicing in the cliniques to their heart's content. Crossing the Moldau on one of the seven bridges,say Charles bridge, we come into that portion of the city called the Kleinseite, which is a very pretty and interesting section to visit. We pass the monument erected to the memory of Kadetzky, one of the finest bronze statues in Europe. Near by is the palace of Wallenstein, which was built in 1623 by the great duke, so illustrious during the thirty years war. It is a large palace, a plain looking building, and is still owned by the Wallenstein family.

There are many places worth visiting in this district, but I fear a recital of them will weary your patience, so we will drive on to the Hdraschin hill, which is, so to speak, the capital of the city of Prague. The road conducts us by many interesting and historic buildings, monuments, arches, &c., &c., and at last we arrive at the summit of a great hill from which we observe a glorious view of Prague and the country all about us, a very wide view and one not soon to be forgotten. Close by us are many Austrian artillerymen drilling with horses and cannon, which reminds me of the constant employment of sailors at sea; they are never idle, and as sailors must always be at work, so soldiers must ever be drilling, drilling, drilling, and so be kept in order like well oiled machinery.

At the top of the Hdraschin is the Burg or palace to which I referred early in this letter. It is the largest building I have ever seen or heard of. It is rather a congeries of buildings and palaces covering so large a space that I should think it could contain all the inhabitants of Prague itself.

This Burg was built by Emperor Charles IV. in 1350 and has been greatly added to by his successors. Within this is the hall of Vladislaus. It is of majestic proportions and commands a superb view. From one of the great windows Count Thurm in 1618 was thrown out, and this act was called the "Defenestration of Prague." It was the signal for the fearful thirty years war.

Near the fountain in front of the Burg is a statue of Saint George, which has stood there ever since 1373. It looks as if it might stand there for centuries to come. Connecting with the Burg is the great cathedral which was begun in 1344 and completed in 1385. The dimensions are very generous and the spire is over 300 feet high. This is a magnificent place of worship and the Roman Catholics of past times were no doubt in the right direction when they put forth so much labor to make the house of God so very beautiful. They sought out the secrets of architecture and all avenues of beautiful art to render the house of God a fit place for His worship. These temples of worship to be found all over Europe are to me some of the pleasanest and most delightful places to be visited.

In the nave of this church at Prague is to be seen the Mausoleum in alabaster and marble built in 1589. No less than six kings with their queens sleep beneath this magnificent tomb. They were the reigning sovereigns of Bohemia from 1378 to 1612.

It is an immense pile designed by the famous Alexander Colin, one of the greatest sculptors of medieval Europe. This church is filled with ancient monuments, every one of which is connected with some past historical event. Here is a representation in stone of the city in 1620.

Beautiful arches and clustered pillars are to be seen everywhere, while the views from the windows are simply delightful to behold.

The view of Prague just below us is superb and right glad were we to have the bright sunlight to brighten our surroundings.

Many of the carved tombs which have been walked upon for centuries are almost as smooth as glass. The monuments with cross-legged knights (Crusaders) are in many cases badly broken and the effigies appear as well as the brave heroes who rest beneath their heavy weight.

One of the chief works to be seen here is a very large Mosaic, representing the resurrection of the dead, with a portrait in stone of Charles Fourth. It was made in 1370 by an Italian artist. I was astonished to see very many silver hanging lamps of all possible sizes and potteries in every part of the church and the polite priest who conducted me about informed me that over 3,600 of these lamps were suspended in this grand cathedral.

This church is a very rich establishment, possessing an enormous treasury in which for one item alone are over 6,500 diamonds.

On a pillar suspended by a chain is a cannon ball, and close by is the balustrade bearing the mark of destruction caused by this same ball; this took place very long ago, during that awful Seven-years war. Beautiful statues and paintings are to be seen in the quiet chapels within the walls of the great cathedral, but to me the most in-

ceslaus, containing the tomb of the saint; there are also to be seen his helmet and skirt of chain armor and a painting representing the assassination of Saint Venceslaus by his brother Bolselas, and on the chapel door is, as I suppose, the most historic "door-knocker" (pardon such a homely phrase) in the world; it is an immense lion's head, holding in its mouth a simple massive iron ring of most ancient appearance. The right hand of Saint Venceslaus had a firm grasp upon this ring, when his brother ran him through with his sword.

This all happened long, long ago, in fact it occurred in the year 936, or 958 years ago, and to this day the pilgrims looking upon his ring, think with horror upon the base deed as they pray for the repose of the soul of Saint Venceslaus. The walls of this chapel are inlaid with precious stones of Bohemia, and you may judge the effect as one beholds in the walls the beautiful hues of amethyst, jasper, chrysoprasus and topaze. The frescoes are beautiful in design and very ancient. The massive candelabra which suspends from the ceiling was made in 1532 by Vischer, that celebrated son of Tubal Cain, who adorned the churches at Nuremburg.

But why recount all the many objects of interest to be seen in Prague?

There is one leaf which we Protestants can take from the Roman Catholic book and this is to keep our churches (the houses of God) open daily.

Let them be open as places of meditation for believers who will thus love the place where God is worshipped. Let them like the temple of Janus be kept open. Many of our churches in the United States are open but two hours in each week; to throw the doors open every day would be a grand departure.

When the horrible "Spanish Fury" was raging in the streets of Antwerp in that death struggle which the Roman Catholic church was waging in the Netherlands, instigated to that dreadful work by that bigot Philip Second of Spain, the beautiful chime of bells rang out the hours, halves and quarters (as sweetly as they used to chime in the days of peace) performing their mission faithfully, while the great cathedral doors were kept open, offering safe refuge the oppressed. As truly as God is ever wakeful and watching over His own, so let His temples be ever open welcoming and bidding His children enter.

There are many places of great interest in and about the city of Prague, but I will stop here and perhaps in a future letter give further details.

VIATOR.

Woman Suffrage.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

The effort made by many women and men of excellent standing in the community to induce our constitutional convention to strike out the word "male" from the state constitution,and thus put the two sexes upon a footing of political equality,has given the question of woman suffrage an unusual prominence. It is probable that if the people in the Empire state assented to so radical an innovation, the movement would receive a powerful impulse throughout the country, and have a chance of success where at present it appears hopeless. The action of this state is likely to be of great influence far beyond its boundaries. It must also be admitted that in the public discussions of this subject now taking place the women who advocate woman suffrage have in some respects a decided advantage over those who oppose it. The foremost of the female champions of "the cause" do not shrink from appearing upon the public stage; they are mostly "accustomed to public speaking," and speak well; and they are able to turn to their advantage a good many of those catch phrases taken as political axioms by our people in revolutionary times, or on occasions of self-glorification, although those phrases were never intended to carry the meaning which the woman suffragists now give them. Still, they make captivating battle cries, and are used sometimes with effect. On the other hand, the women who oppose woman suffrage, and who believe that the circle of the duties of woman centers in the family, and that she should not permit herself to be unnecessarily drawn into publicity, are by their principals debarred from demonstrative public manifestations of their views. The "campaign" is therefore, so far as their aggressive vigor and their argumentative vocabulary are concerned, strongly in favor of the woman suffragists.

But in another respect they find a difficulty in their way which gives their opponents a decided advantage. There was a time when American people flattered themselves with the pleasing thought that they had succeeded in finally solving the problem of democratic government. The public mind is no longer in this state of self-congratulation. The number of American citizens who are much troubled by the miscarriages of democratic government in the nation, in the states and especially in our municipalities is very large and constantly growing. We do not believe that many of them would seriously think of substituting for the present form of government another form not democratic. But we are very sure the idea the evils we now complain of can be cured by further extentions of the suffrage, is, after the experiences we have had, entertained by very few, if any, thinking men. On the contrary, the belief is fast gaining ground that in the democrization of our institutions by enlargements of the suffrage we have gone fully as far as the safety of the republic will warrant, and that it is much more advisable to sift the body of odors by educational requirements and the like, than to expand it by indiscriminating additions.

A Pianist's Dual Mind.

[From the Pittsburg Dispatch]

An extraordinary illustration of the dual working of the mind is to be found in a young musician of Pittsburg. Oscar Radin is about nineten years old. He is possessed of wonderful musical ability, especially in the arrangement of orchestral scores. He has scored some difficult high-class music for certain well-known musicians, to their perfect satisfaction and wonderment, for as yet this youth is but a novice in musical work, having only recently completed his course of study under a local musician, but ability to arrange orchestral scores well is something that cannot be imparted to a person by any amount of teaching, but must be born in a man, and Radin certainly has this gift. Like all men of genius, Radin must live, and to live requires money. In lieu of anything better, the young musician took a place as pianist in a dancing academy. Between the times when he is employed in playing for lessons he devotes his attention to arranging. Radin is a most studious individual, and when his time is not occupied in this way he seeks to increase his knowledge by reading. Of course most of his time is taken by playing the piano, but this does not interfere with his study in the least. He plays the music for dancers, taking the signal to start and stop unconsciously from the professor, never even glancing up from the book on the music rack in which he may be absorbed. He reads away, apparently undisturbed by having to play or by the flitting forms on the floor. And the books he reads are not the sort which could be read lightly. Histories, books of travel and books on philosophy are read with equal ease while he is playing. His playing is in perfect time, and his memroy of what he reads is extaordinary. Here is an instance of unconscious cerebration or the duality of the mind, in which the double work is well done and without endeavor.

Poison From Peach Tree Leaves.

[From the Pittsburg Dispatch.]

"Taking a drink of this cherry syrup," said a doctor yesterday, as he was quenching his thirst at a soda water fountain, "reminds me of a catastrophe we had out on our farm one summer. You think it strange that a drink of soda water should bring a farm incident to my mind; well, it is peculiar, but every time I taste amygdalic acid, and his cherry is filled with it, I call to mind an incident which cost my father quite a sum of money. My father was a great sheep grower, and took pride in the high grade of stock he raised. He also had a good deal of the farm planted with peach trees, to which he devoted much of his time. One summer, when I was a boy, something went wrong with the trees,necessitating the cutting off of many of the branches.The branches were strewn all over the grass of the peach grove where the sheep were wont to rest in the shade. A short time after this my father lost nearly all his sheep within a day by what seemed to be the result of some poison. He could account for the wholesale slaughter of all the sheep dying with similar symptoms in no way except it was the work of some enemy. I concluded to find out what caused the sheep to die.

"It was my first work in diagnosing, and it became so interesting to me that it influenced me in choosing my profession later. I worked hard to find if the sheep had eaten anything in the shape of a poisonous weed, but failed to trace it to this cause. It suddenly came to my mind that the sheep that had been penned in another part of the farm and had not been in the peach grove, were the only ones that had escaped. So I concluded that the poison must be in the peach orchard. I noted the branches of the trees that had been cut, still lying upon the ground, and something told me that these branches held the secret. I called on a physician to get some information about drugs, for as a boy I knew nothing in the way of deadly things except 'pizen vine and other reputed noxious plants. I asked him if the peach branches could have poisoned the sheep. 'Why, certainly,' he replied, 'they could poison with the deadliest poison known. When the branches of a peach tree is fresh the leaves contain what is called amygdalic acid, which of itself is not the best thing to take into the system. But let that branch lie in the hot sun and the chemical action of the heat upon this comparatively harmless amygdalic acid transforms it into the most deadly poison known, as hydrocyanide or prussic acid. So, my young friend, you have struck the cause of the death of your father's sheep. They died of hydrocyanic acid poisoning.' From that time on I became interested in medicines, until I graduated a full-fledged doctor. I often look back upon the little incident which had a great influence in shaping my career. Now, you don't think the connection between a glass of sherry soda water and the killing of a lot of sheep so strange after all."

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June 17, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW HAVEN AS FOLLOWS:

FOR NEW YORK—*4:30, *4:50, †6:00, *7:30, †8:10, 8:30, *9.35, †10:30 a. m., *12:00, 12:05, *1:30 (parlor car limited), *1:35, 1:45, *2:30, 3:00, *3:30, †4:15, *5:30, 5:35, 6:30, *7:10, *8:10, (8:15 Bridgeport accommodation), *9:10, 9:15 p. m. SUNDAYS—*4:30, *4:50, 8:00 a. m., †5:00, †6:15, *7:10, *8:10, 8:15, *9:10 p. m.

FOR WASHINGTON VIA HARLEM RIVER—*12:10 a. m. (daily), *7:10 p. m.

FOR BOSTON VIA SPRINGFIELD—*1:20, *10.00, *11:05 a. m., *1:05, *5:52 p. m. SUNDAYS—*1:20 (night), *5:52 p. m.

FOR BOSTON VIA NEW LONDON AND PROVIDENCE—*2:13, *2:30, *11:35 (parlor car limited) a. m., *12:05, *2:55, *4:15, *4:55 and *6:55 p. m. SUNDAYS—*2:13, *2:30 a. m., *6:55 p. m.

FOR BOSTON VIA AIR LINE AND N. Y. & N. E. R. R.—*4:57 p. m. SUNDAYS—*4:57 p. m.

FOR MERIDEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, ETC.—*1:20 (night), 6:40, 8:05, †10:10, *11:05 a. m., 12:05, *1:05, 3:10, 5:00, *5:52, (6:15 to Hartford), 8:05, 10:05 p. m. SUNDAYS—*1:20 (night), *5:52, 8:25 (accomodation) p.m.

New London Division.

FOR NEW LONDON, ETC.—*2:13 (night), *2:30 (night), 7:50, 9:30, 11:05, *11:35 (parlor car limited), a. m., *12:05, *2:55, 3:00, *4:15, *4:55, 5:15, 6:15, *6:55, (9:05 p. m. Guilford accommodation). SUNDAYS—*2.13 (night), *2:30 (night), *6:55 p. m.

Air Line Division.

FOR MIDDLETOWN, WILLIMANTIC, ETC.—8:05 a. m., 1:25, *4:57, 6:10 p. m. SUNDAYS—*4:57 p. m. Connecting at Middletown with Valley Division and at Willimantic with N. Y. & N. E. and N. L. N. R. R.; at Turnerville with Colchester branch.

Northampton Division.

FOR SHELBURNE FALLS, TURNER'S FALLS, WILLIAMSBURG, HOLYOKE AND NEW HARTFORD, and intermediate stations—7:45, 11:04 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

FOR NORTHAMPTON, WILLIAMSBURG and points this side—At 5:55 p. m.

Berkshire Division.

FOR DERBY JUNCTION—4:28 p. m. FOR DERBY JUNCTION, BIRMINGHAM, ANSONIA, ETC.—7:00, 9:40 a. m., 12:00, 2.27, 4:28, 5:30, 7:35, 11:15 p. m. SUNDAYS—8:10 a. m., 8.30 p. m.

FOR WATERBURY—7:00, 8:00 (via Naugatuck Junction), 9:40 a. m., 12:00, 2.21, 5:30, 7:35 p. m. SUNDAYS—8:10 a. m.

FOR WINSTED—7:00, 9:40 a. m., 2.27, 5:30 p.m. SUNDAYS—8:10 a. m.

FOR SHELTON, BOTSFORD, NEWTOWN, DANBURY, PITTSFIELD, STATE LINE—9:40 a. m., 4:28 p. m.

FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DETROIT, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST—via State Line—7:40 a. m., 4:28 p. m.

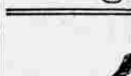
FOR LITCHFIELD and points on S., L. & N. R. R. (via Hawleyville)—9:40 a. m., 4:28 p. m.

*Express Trains. †Local Express.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Passenger Agt.

STARIN'S NEW HAVEN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

Every Day Except Saturday.



Leave New Haven from Starin's Dock, foot of Brown street, at 10:15 o'clock p. m. The JOHN H. STARIN, Captain McAlister, every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. The WM. C. EGERTON, Captain Spoor, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Returning, leave New York from Pier 18, N. R., foot of Courtlandt street, at 9 p. m.: the Starin every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; the Corning every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Fare, with berth in cabin, 75c; staterooms $1.00. Excursion Tickets $1.25.

Tickets and staterooms can be purchased of John M. Lines, jr., 851 Chapel street; of Peck & Bishop, 702 Chapel street, and at the Tontine Hotel.

Excursion dates for Glen Island are now open.

Free stage leaves the depot on arrival of Hartford train, and from corner Church and Chapel streets every half hour, commencing at 8:30 o'clock p. m.

C. H. FISHER, Agent, New Haven, Conn.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships

Sail from New York every Saturday for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.

Rates for Saloon Passage,

By S. S. CITY OF ROME, $50 and upward

Other Steamers, Cabin, $45 and upward, according to accommodation and location of Room.

Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

Center Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, Outward, $20; Prepaid, $24.

Drafts at Lowest Current Rates.

For Book of Tours and other information, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.; or, John M. Lines, jr., 851 Chapel street; or, Wm. Fitzpatrick, 667 Grand avenue; or, M. B. Newton & Co., 86 Orange street, New Haven. ap7 3m

New Haven Steamboat Co.

Steamers leave daily (Sunday excepted):

RICHARD PECK,

New Haven (Belle Dock) 12:30 night.

New York (Pier 25 East River) 3 p. m.

C. H. NORTHAM,

New Haven 10:30 a. m., New York 11:30 p. m. Saturdays 12 p. m.

Staterooms and tickets for sale at Peck & Bishop's 702 Chapel street, and at Mix's drug store. Fare $1.00. Excursion tickets $1.50.

Through rates given and bills of lading issued to points West, South and Southwest by the New Haven Fast Freight Line.

Excursion Steamer Continental is offered for charter during Summer season at very low rates. EDW. C. LEBOURGEOIS, Agent.

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Office at Room 9, Boardman Building, corner Chapel and State streets.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m., evenings 7 to 9. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m.

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Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles and discolorations.