

DUKE OF CLARENCE DEAD.

HE PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY MORNING.

PRINCESS MARY INCONSOLABLE—HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN LONDON—PRINCE GEORGE BECOMES HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

London, Jan. 14.—The Duke of Clarence and Avondale is dead. The Prince of Wales this morning sent the following telegram to the Lord Mayor of London: Our beloved son passed away at 9 o'clock today.

On receipt of the news, the Lord Mayor at once gave orders to have the great bell in St. Paul's Cathedral tolled. He also sent the following message to the Prince of Wales: We are profoundly moved by the sad news, and have commiserated it to our fellow-citizens. We tender our deep and respectful sympathy with your Royal Highness in this great sorrow and National calamity.

The bells in St. Paul's are never tolled save on the occasion of the death of an heir to the throne; therefore no further information was necessary to make the people of London aware that after a gallant struggle the Duke had finally succumbed. The bells in Westminster Abbey were tolled from 12 o'clock until 1. The announcement of his death caused far less commotion in the city than had been expected; but this was no doubt due to the fact that nearly everybody had given up hope yesterday.

The telegram from the Prince of Wales to Lord Mayor Evans, announcing the death of the Duke, was not posted at the Mansion House until 10:30 o'clock. When the little piece of white paper was put up there were only a few persons waiting. They received the news with stolid indifference. In the West End there was a scene that was in striking contrast to the indifference displayed in the vicinity of the Mansion House. Hundreds of persons well known in London society gathered in little groups and gravely discussed the death of the Duke and its effect upon the succession. The blinds of the public houses and of many of the private houses and shops are drawn, both in the West End and in the city. The afternoon papers all appear with mourning borders.

Duke, which were telegraphed to the Associated Press from Sandringham, were obtained in the face of persistent official obstruction. A host of callers flocked to Sandringham House, many poor people journeying thither on foot from places several miles distant, and on their arrival being half-frozen from tramping through the snow. The visitors who came in carriages, on learning the sad news, left a record of their sympathy at the porter's lodge. To many of the inquirers the Duke was personally well known, and some of them were moved to tears. The Prince of Wales, on leaving Sandringham House in the afternoon, accompanied by Admiral Stephenson, for a short walk, passed through the main entrance to the house and took a footway leading to the wicket gate. By this means he obtained access to the highway without being seen by the large crowd outside the main gates. The Associated Press representative at Sandringham says: "I met him walking slowly along the road toward the lodge. His grave, distressed look showed deep absorption in his own sad thoughts, which, however, did not hinder him from a prompt recognition and acknowledgment of the respectful salutations which he received from the persons whom he met during his walk. The Duke of Fife I saw afterward, walking rapidly from Sandringham to Sandringham House. The two sons of the Duke of Teck left here for London this morning. The Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess Mary remained at Sandringham. The Prince of Wales wanted the burial to be at Sandringham, but the Queen decided on Windsor."

The Queen remained up until late last night, waiting for news from Sandringham. The last dispatch she received before going to bed was from the Prince of Wales. It said: "Eddie is still in a critical condition, but his strength is well sustained." Early this morning the Queen arose and asked for the messages that had been received while she slept. They were unfavorable, and in a measure prepared her for the blow in store for her. The announcement of the Duke's death, which came in a message signed simply "Bertie," was a great shock to her. Prince Albert Victor always had been her favorite grandson. She immediately telegraphed a long message of sympathy to the Prince and Princess of Wales. To Princess Mary she sent a message of condolence and sympathy. The Queen promptly ordered the Duke of Connaught to proceed at once to Sandringham to represent her. She also ordered that the Court go into full mourning for three months, and cancelled all the "drawing-rooms" and state levees. Her Majesty announced that the funeral of the Duke would be a state function, and that it would be held in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Palace. It was in this chapel that the marriage of the Duke to Princess Victoria Mary was to have taken place on February 27.

"The St. James's Gazette" this afternoon, in an article which is believed to reflect the general feeling, says: "It would be sophistry to say that the hapless Prince was regarded with enthusiastic devotion or intense personal regard by a majority of those over whom he might have ruled. It is the circumstance of the approaching marriage wherein a special pathos lies. The death of the Duke can hardly make a serious difference in the political or dynastic situation."

By the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, Prince George of Wales becomes the heir of the Prince of Wales, and, therefore, Heir Presumptive to the throne. Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales was born on June 3, 1865. He soon displayed a liking for naval affairs, and, after serving in minor capacities, was appointed in March, 1890, to the command of the new gunboat Thrush, and while on this vessel he was attached to the British North American squadron. In August, 1891, he was promoted to the rank of commander in Her Majesty's fleet. Prince George is popular among all classes of British society.

The gossip concerning the succession, which was freely indulged in during the illness of the Duke, has been greatly increased by his death. It is generally agreed that haste will now be made in bringing about the marriage of Prince George, to remove the possibility of the life succession. As the succession now stands, in case of the death of the Prince of Wales and Prince George, the throne would fall to the wife of the Duke of Fife, and after her death to Lady Alexandra Duff, her daughter, who is not yet a year old. It is said that a marriage between Prince George and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck may be arranged. The weekly paper "The Modern Society," however, today asserts that the Duke and Princess Victoria Mary are not yet betrothed.

President Carnot of France today telegraphed the following message of condolence to Queen Victoria: France learns with profound sorrow the news of the premature death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and the cruel loss your august family has sustained. Messages of sympathy and condolence have been received by the Queen from the rulers of all the civilized countries in the world. On every side there are expressions of profound regret and sympathy for the Prince of Wales, who is so extremely popular with every one here. The British Ambassador, Lord Dufferin, gave orders immediately upon the receipt of the news of the Duke's death, that the flagstaffs should be draped with mourning. A number of French residents have placed their flags at half-mast.

Brussels, Jan. 14.—In this city the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale made a deep impression, recalling vividly, as it does, the death of Prince Leopold, the heir apparent to the Belgian throne, who died on January 23 last year. The Belgian Court will go into mourning for six weeks.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—Universal regret is expressed here at the death of the Emperor's cousin, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The flags on the royal palaces are flying at half-mast.

The Union Jack was flying at half-mast over the British Consulate in State-st. yesterday, on account of the death of the Duke of Clarence. Consul-General Fisher received an official announcement by cable of the Duke's death early yesterday forenoon. What the Duke's death meant to the British residents in this city has not yet been decided upon.

SKETCH OF THE PRINCE'S LIFE. Albert Victor Christian Edward, first Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, was the eldest son of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark. He was born on January 8, 1864, at Frogden Park, Windsor, on the return of his father from a short stay on Virginia Water. The Prince of Wales's marriage, he was baptized in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, and was named after his grandfather, King George III. Up to 1871 his education was at Eton, and it was not until March, 1877, that it was resolved that Prince Albert Victor and his brother, Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, should receive a portion of their education on board the training ship Britannia. In the May following they sailed in the same manner as ordinary naval cadets, and in some Princes passed satisfactory examinations and in some cases were promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Both the Duke and the Prince of Wales were in the training ship Britannia. In the May following they sailed in the same manner as ordinary naval cadets, and in some Princes passed satisfactory examinations and in some cases were promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Both the Duke and the Prince of Wales were in the training ship Britannia.

on the corvette Bacchante for the Mediterranean, West Indies and Bermuda. On May 2, 1880, the Bacchante returned home. In the following year the Prince sailed in the Bacchante, then commanded by Captain Lord Charles Scott, for a tour of the world. Whenever the Bacchante, which was part of the Flying Squadron under Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, touched at English ports the Prince was received with the greatest loyalty and enthusiasm, and they were entertained at balls, routs, dinners and parties every quarter of the globe. They returned home in the summer of 1882 by way of Egypt, the Holy Land and Greece. In 1883 the story of the tour, being the diaries of the Prince and the diary of the Bacchante, edited by the Rev. J. N. Dalton.

In 1883 Prince Albert Victor's name was entered on the list of cadets of the Royal Naval College, which was conducted on September 15 of the same year by the Prince of Wales and the Rev. J. N. Dalton. Here the Duke of Clarence and Avondale became an honorarium lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve. His vacations were passed in studying German under Professor Thoms at the University of Bonn. After leaving Landrath the Prince spent some time at Aldershot in preparation for the Army. In 1885 he definitely entered the Army, by joining the 1st Buffs, which were then at Aldershot, with the corps at Aldershot, Colchester, York and Dublin, and rising step by step to the rank of major. In 1886 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1889 he went to India, returning in 1890. On June 23 of the latter year he took his seat in the House of Commons. The Duke was invested with the order of the Garter and at different times received the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia and the Order of the Star of the Danneberg of the Netherlands. He also held the rank of honorary colonel of the 4th Bombay Cavalry (Princess of Wales's Own) and of the 1st Cavalry of the Cameron Highlanders, and was also attached to the staff of his father's Prussian regiment of Hussars. He likewise held the rank of major in the 1st Cavalry of the Prussian Army.

In 1884 the Prince distributed the prizes to the Cambridge Town Volunteers in Guildford and showed his interest in the welfare of the individual and the nation, saying that this was exemplified in the most striking way in the case of Germany. Since then he has made several appearances on the public platform, and on October 20, 1890, he opened the Liverpool Royal Infirmary. Some of his other public functions, which were interspersed with his military and naval duties, were on his tour in the fever-stricken districts of India which created some alarm.

The Duke of Clarence was a political and a social reformer, and a good and bold reformer and social reformer, an excellent shot and a clever and bold sportsman. He was tall and spare in figure, and from his mother's family he inherited a rather long neck, which he carried with a graceful and elegant carriage. Although the Queen persisted in styling him Albert Edward, it was his father's wish that he should be known in society as Prince Edward, and by the faithful he was called "Collie" and "Collie."

Prince George, the sailor, and younger son of the Prince of Wales, now steps into the place occupied by the Duke of Clarence in the line of succession to the crown. He was born on June 3, 1865. He soon displayed a predilection for naval affairs and after serving in minor capacities was appointed in March, 1890, to the command of the new gunboat Thrush, and while on this vessel he was attached to the British North American squadron. In August, 1891, he was promoted to the rank of commander in Her Majesty's fleet.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDOLENCE.

NOTES ADDRESSED TO MINISTER LINCOLN AND TO SIR JULIAN PAULSEN.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Sir Julian Paulsen, the British Minister, addressed a note to Secretary Blaine today, in which he said: It is my sorrowful duty to announce to you the lamentable intelligence which has just reached me from Sandringham of the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

In replying to the President the melancholy information you communicate in your note of the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, I have been enabled to express the sorrow with which he bears the loss of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and of this sad bereavement suffered by his Majesty, the Minister of the United States has been directed to make suitable communications to the President by cable and through the consulates.

The following is the text of the cable message sent to Minister Lincoln at London: Express deep regret and sincere condolences of the President of the United States to the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

A NEW-YORK ENGINEER DROWNED.

HE WAS CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE AT WHEELING.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 14.—D. M. Carey, of the engineering firm of Pugsley, Carey & Co., New York, fell from the new trestle bridge being constructed over the creek this morning and was drowned. Pugsley, Carey & Co. have the contract for building the bridge, which is to be one of the finest structures in the country. The arch has been completed, but the false work had not yet been removed. Mr. Carey, the city engineer and a number of men were on the arch examining the false work, which was endangered by the high water, when he accidentally slipped and fell into the creek, which was rushing with a high stage. The body has not yet been recovered and has to doubt been swept into the river.

D. M. Carey, of the bridge constructing firm of Pugsley, Carey & Co., No. 45 Broadway, was at Wheeling, West Virginia, supervising the construction of the bridge. The dispatches received at the company's office said that Mr. Carey was standing on a tramway over the creek, over which was a car loaded with stone. The creek, swollen by the recent rains, had undermined the tramway, which gave way, throwing Carey into the water with the car and tramway on top of him. Mr. Carey was about 40 years of age and leaves a wife and three children. His home was at Cleveland, Ohio, but the nature of his work as managing contractor kept him upon the river. He had been a member of the firm of Pugsley, Carey & Co. for the last twelve years. Mr. Carey was especially prominent in his line of work, and his chief assistants were in contact with many important enterprises in engineering. He had been in Wheeling for three years, engaged in building another bridge and terminal facilities for a railroad.

FAILURE OF JOSEPH H. GATES & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—The embarrassed cotton and wool commission firm of Joseph H. Gates & Co., 110 Chestnut-st., this city, made an assignment this afternoon to Hon. H. P. Fritz. The assignment is made by Joseph H. Gates, Harrison B. Schell and John Walter Conway, individually, and as the firm of Gates & Co. Besides the members mentioned in the assignment, Charles E. Claghorn and Edward H. H. Gates are special partners. The losses in the cotton and wool business, besides Colonel Cannon, who have been thus complicated, President Harrison being one of them. Judge Rufus B. Cowing then read the report of the Executive Committee, of which he is chairman. It showed the club to be free from debt, and to have a surplus of over \$25,000. George Montague, the treasurer, then read his report, which placed the receipts for 1891 at \$301,997, and the expenses at \$274,843. This is a remarkably favorable statement, because the income and expenditures just about balanced in 1890. The surplus of \$25,000 reflects great credit on Albert H. Brown, chairman of the House Committee, and on his associates, George R. Sheldon and Frank E. Randall.

Walter C. Gilson, chairman of the Library Committee, reported that there were 8,959 volumes in the library. Mr. Gilson has been especially zealous in his duties. The report of the Art Committee was received with special marks of satisfaction. It was read by Thomas B. Clarke, the chairman, and was long and interesting. It announced the gift by Howard Lockwood to the club of a portrait of Henry Clay, and by Mr. Clarke of ten antique specimens of Chinese single color porcelains. Mr. Clarke has served on the Art Committee for two years, and the high standard of the exhibitions of the club in that time has been due to his energy and to his fine artistic taste. Charles Stewart Smith moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Clarke, who had refused to accept a re-nomination, and it was carried with enthusiasm. The announced time for closing the polls was 9:30 o'clock, but at that hour members were still arriving, and the crowd of those who had not been

MR. DEPEW'S EASY VICTORY.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

THE WHOLE REGULAR TICKET PROBABLY SUCCESSFUL—NOT SO BIG A VOTE CAST AS WAS EXPECTED.

The Union League Club decided last night that Channey M. Depew, its president, had committed no offence in serving it in that office faithfully and well for six years, but was rather deserving of the commendation of a re-election. He was chosen over Cornelius N. Bliss by the decisive vote of 425 to 292, and the success of the entire regular ticket was indicated beyond a reasonable doubt. The attendance of members was by no means large as some had expected it would be, only 722 ballots being cast. This is about 65 less than were polled two years ago when there was a hot contest for the secretaryship.

The votes for Messrs. Depew and Bliss were counted first, and were announced soon after 11 o'clock. The tellers, it was evident, would not finish the rest of their work until an early hour this morning, but the success of the entire regular ticket was generally conceded. It was as follows:

- President—Channey M. Depew. Vice-presidents—Cornelius N. Bliss, Levi P. Morton, Joel E. Erwin, Thomas H. Hilditch, Herman Amour, Woodbury Langdon, Alfred Van Santvoord, Thomas C. Aron, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles S. Smith, Rufus B. Cowing, Horace Porter. Secretary—John R. Van Wormer. Treasurer—George Montague. Executive Committee—Class of 1894—Charles Linder, W. Hart Smith, E. W. Dewey, George Blumenthal, Robert M. Gallaway. Committee on Admissions—Class of 1894—Harrison E. Gregory, Charles E. Gregory, Locke W. Winchester, Benjamin Barr, Albert G. Hyde. Committee on Library and Publications—Pierre De P. Nichols, James C. Reed, William Mitchell, the Rev. H. V. Vreese, John R. Van Wormer, Henry W. Cannon, William D. Guthrie, Gordon Wendell, Eugene D. Hawkins. Committee on Art—Alfred E. M. Purdy, Henry W. Watson, Frank Waller, Robert W. Van Borselen, William G. Nichols, Albert Thierstadt, Stewart W. Pease.

The Nominating Committee consisted of Colonel William L. Strong, Edward A. Quintard, George L. Whitman, Charles B. Fosdick, Thomas H. Wood, Nathaniel A. Charles and Emerson Foote.

Mr. Depew's easy victory showed that a lot of energy had been wasted in representing that the club was worked up to an unusually high pitch of excitement over the contest. His friends who wished to show how popular he was in the face of the efforts to heap on his shoulders the dissatisfaction with the Nominating Committee's work came out in numbers to elect him to succeed himself. The contest was of unusual interest, however, from the position of the head of the opposition ticket, Mr. Bliss had formally declared to Colonel William L. Strong, chairman of the Nominating Committee, that he was not a candidate, and would thus, zealous friends pressed his claims and succeeded in getting up some sentiment in favor of him.

Of course every member understood that there was no personal feeling against Mr. Depew. His pre-eminence in the club is out of reach of all imitator feeling. Mr. Depew did not expect to be president again and was astonished when the nomination came to him. He was impelled to refuse it, but the committee asked him to lay aside his desire to retire from office for the sake of harmony. It had decided that six votes should be necessary to agree on any other candidate than Mr. Depew. If he persisted in his refusal to be president again the committee would be in a deadlock which it could not break.

As a loyal clubman, Mr. Depew could only consent to allow the use of his name. The members, who said that the committee should not have bound itself by the rule of six votes being necessary for a choice, were angry because a compromise candidate had been chosen. On the innocent side of this man they vented their displeasure. Fortunately they were not numerous enough to do more than to arouse an overwhelming sentiment in favor of Mr. Depew. John E. Van Wormer and George Montague were elected secretary and treasurer without opposition. Mr. Van Wormer is a young man, energetic and popular, and one who is sure to make an efficient officer. Mr. Montague has been treasurer since 1884 and will continue in the office as long as the members can force him to remain in it. He has conducted the financial affairs of the club on a thorough business principle and his personal popularity is great.

The polls were opened at 6:30 o'clock, and votes soon began to pour in. A steady stream of cabs and carriages drove up to the door until after 9:30 o'clock, the hour originally set for ending the balloting. By 8 o'clock the lobby, reading-room and all other parts of the club-house were filled with members, all busily chatting. A few of the more active partisans of either side put the finishing touches to their electioneering in a quiet way early in the evening and then spent the time talking about the chances of success.

Soon after 8 o'clock Mr. Depew called the annual meeting to order in the large hall of meeting. J. Seaver Page, the secretary, is in the West, and Seymour W. Fay, who was his predecessor in the office, was asked to resume his old duties for the evening. Colonel Le Grand R. Cannon was elected an honorary member of the club, in recognition of his long and active connection with it. Last year he headed the list of vice-presidents, and many of his fellow-members favored his elevation to the highest office in the gift of the club. He did not wish to become a candidate, however, so the Nominating Committee decided to recommend him for honorary membership. This distinction is rarely conferred, there being only eleven persons, besides Colonel Cannon, who have been thus complimented, President Harrison being one of them.

Judge Rufus B. Cowing then read the report of the Executive Committee, of which he is chairman. It showed the club to be free from debt, and to have a surplus of over \$25,000. George Montague, the treasurer, then read his report, which placed the receipts for 1891 at \$301,997, and the expenses at \$274,843. This is a remarkably favorable statement, because the income and expenditures just about balanced in 1890. The surplus of \$25,000 reflects great credit on Albert H. Brown, chairman of the House Committee, and on his associates, George R. Sheldon and Frank E. Randall. Walter C. Gilson, chairman of the Library Committee, reported that there were 8,959 volumes in the library. Mr. Gilson has been especially zealous in his duties. The report of the Art Committee was received with special marks of satisfaction. It was read by Thomas B. Clarke, the chairman, and was long and interesting. It announced the gift by Howard Lockwood to the club of a portrait of Henry Clay, and by Mr. Clarke of ten antique specimens of Chinese single color porcelains. Mr. Clarke has served on the Art Committee for two years, and the high standard of the exhibitions of the club in that time has been due to his energy and to his fine artistic taste. Charles Stewart Smith moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Clarke, who had refused to accept a re-nomination, and it was carried with enthusiasm. The announced time for closing the polls was 9:30 o'clock, but at that hour members were still arriving, and the crowd of those who had not been

PRINCE FERDINAND IN PERIL.

AN ATTEMPT MADE TO POISON HIM.

FIFTY ARMY OFFICERS ARRESTED FOR PLOTTING AGAINST HIM AND M. STAMBULOFF.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The "Eclair" to-day publishes a dispatch from Sofia, to the effect that fifty army officers have been arrested in that city on the charge of being implicated in a plot against the lives of Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, and M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian Premier. The dispatch adds that a report is current in Belgrade that Prince Ferdinand had a narrow escape from being poisoned by strychnine at the hands of the palace cook. The man was observed acting in a suspicious manner. He was watched, and was detected in the very act of placing strychnine in a dish he had prepared for the Prince. The cook was immediately placed under arrest.

ATTACKED BY ARAB SLAVE TRADERS.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AT A BRITISH OUTPOST IN NYASSALAND.

London, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Mozambique says: "The Arab slave-traders in Nyassaland recently combined their forces and made an attack on the British outpost at Mahanjira, on the southeast shore of the lake, killing Captain Maguire, the commander of the South Africa Company's force of Sikhs; Dr. Doyle, Mr. McEwan, the engineer of the company's steamer; and nine Sikhs. Many more persons were wounded. The fate of the outpost is in doubt. The Lake Company has asked for a gunboat and a supply of munitions."

THE SULTAN AND THE CHADOPHNE AFFAIR.

VIENNA, JAN. 14.—IT IS REPORTED FROM CONSTANTINOPLE THAT BY HIS PERSONAL INFLUENCE THE SULTAN HAS SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING ABOUT A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT OF THE CHADOPHNE AFFAIR.

It is to be hoped that this dispatch may be the last to burden the transatlantic cables about this Franco-Bulgarian tangle. The Chadophne incident might have been, like an explosion, capable of throwing against each other the latent warlike elements ready in every European nation if, as explained in these columns at the beginning of the quarrel, the Cabinets of Paris and Sofia had been obstinate in enforcing their reciprocal claims. But France did not feel that she could rely on the active support of Russia, which did not think that the proper moment had arrived for the reopening of the Eastern question. The Paris government allowed, therefore, the Sultan to solve the Chadophne affair by the mediation of the British government, and without any damage to its dignity, the Bulgarian incident to be solved by the proper authority, that is, by the Sultan, who is the suzerain of Bulgaria. On the other hand, Prince Ferdinand knows that, notwithstanding the moral support of the Triple Alliance and England, it is safer for him to follow his past policy, which consists in keeping quiet, and to remain as long as possible in undisputed possession of a domain which he has finally throne, with the hope that the Powers will finally agree to recognize him as a sovereign de jure, rather than leave indefinitely Bulgaria without a regular ruler.

It can be added that a rumor was recently started in Europe to the effect that Prince Ferdinand was about to change his religious creed. He is aware that the czar is his most bitter enemy, and that there would be some hope to placate him by becoming his co-religionist. A rumor, started at Constantinople and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious regarding her son that she may tell him, in the fashion of Henry IV., "the Bulgarian throne is well worth an orthodox mass." At any rate, it was said that the Bulgarian Prince has expressed to the Emperor and published by the "Sweet," may be unfounded, though Princess Clementine, the mother of Ferdinand, is anxious