MAKE TOO MUCH WINE.

Cause of Troubles in South of France —Demand for Relief.

The primary cause of the trouble in the wine growing district of France, which has assumed the proportions of a rebellion that threatens the life of Premier Clemenceau's administration, is the enormous overproduction of all kinds of wine.

The conditions which led up to the present crisis have been steadily growing worse for half a dozen years, until now there is practically open war between the central government and the population of almost the entire wine growing district of Southern France. This district comprises the departments of Le Gard, Le Var, L'Herault, L'Aude and Pyrenees Orientales, with a population of over half a million, nearly all of whom are engaged in one way or another in the wine growing industry.

The effects of overproduction began to be felt in this district about seven or eight years ago. Previous to that time the owners of small vineyards and the laborers whom they employed were able to find a market for their product which yielded fair returns. In recent years, however, the area brought under cultivation for the production of grapes used in the manufacture of wine has greatly increased, owing principally to the number of large companies which have gone into the business. These new comers in the wine growing business not only greatly increased the annual production of wine, but with their larger capital have been steadily crowding the small producers out of business. In the year 1904, for instance, France produced 2,000,000,000 gallons of wines of all kinds—about as much as the rest of the world combined. The world's demand has not kept pace with the increase in the production, and the small manufacturer has, as is usually the case, come to grief.

Though this is the primary cause of the conditions which have culminated in the present crisis, it is not the immediate cause of the trouble. In the manufacture of wine, as in the manufacture of whiskey, the natural product is treated in the process of manufacture to produce different blends. The abuse, it is claimed, of this process of treatment is the chief immediate cause of the trouble. The small wine producers have long contended that gross frauds are being perpetrated in the manufacture of wines by the use of sugar in the process of treatment, and that a large proportion of the overproduction, which is rendering their honestly made beverage from the juice of the grape unprofitable to manufacture, is due to the flooding of the available markets with what they claim is an adulterated product.

About a year ago the situation began to take on a serious aspect. For a number of years the small wine growers had demanded that the government should take drastic measures to put a stop to the production of what they maintained were adulterated wines. An acute stage was reached a few months ago, when a committee representing the small wine growers and the laboring classes employed in the wine industry generally was appointed to formulate demands and carry on an agitation to force the government to accede to them. The principal of these demands, which are numerous, was that the use of sugar in the manufacture of wines should be prohibited by law, and that a corps of inspectors should be appointed by the government to see that the law was rigidly enforced. These demands were presented to the Cabinet, backed by all the voting strength in the Chamber of Deputies that the small wine growers could bring to bear. The government admitted the seriousness of the situation and professed willingness to do all in its power to ameliorate the desperate position of the smaller wine growers in the various districts. It refused, however, to agree to the enactment of a law prohibiting the use of sugar in the manufacture of wines. The addition of sugar to the juice of the grape in manufacture, it was pointed out, could not be regarded as an adulteration in the sense that it produced a deleterious beverage. To prohibit its use altogether, while it might increase the market of the natural wine made by the small wine growers, would constitute an injustice to those who had invested much capital in the production of wines treated to suit the taste of a variety of consumers.

The refusal of the government to comply with the demands made by the wine growers' committee was the beginning of serious trouble. The main committee met at the city of Argeliers and decided to carry on a movement against the central government. The first act in the drama was the resignation of the entire municipal council, including the Mayor of the city of Montpellier, one of the chief centres of population in the wine growing districts. An appeal was sent out by Marcelin Albert, chairman of the wine growers' committee, asking for united action on the part of the various organizations throughout the departments of L'Aude, L'Herault and Pyrenees Orientales. Though the appeal counselled the adoption of lawful means only to bring the government to time and deprecated violence, it was only a few days until the cities of Montpellier, Narbonne, Carcassomme, Perpignan, Argeliers and other smaller places in the disaffected district became storm centres and were thronged with mobs of wine growers and their sympathizers from the surrounding country.

When the extent and seriousness of the revolt became evident, the government announced its determination to suppress all wine frauds, and held out the olive branch to the wine growers by announcing in the Chamber of Deputies that it was prepared, as an inducement to the owners of small vineyards, to abandon grape growing, to remit the land taxes for a period of five years in all cases where it was devoted to the raising of other crops. This announcement had little or no effect, and acts of violence resulted in the calling out of the local troops at several points. At Narbonne the soldiers revolted and refused to march against their friends and relatives.

A measure was then introduced by the government and passed by the Chamber of Deputies, imposing a tax of about $10 a hundred pounds upon all sugar used in the treatment of wines. Even this had no effect on the now thoroughly aroused populace. Acts of violence continued, and the government decided to arrest and prosecute all the leaders of the revolt. This announcement of the intention of the government was promptly followed by a general rising of the countryside, with the object of making a fierce resistance to the forces sent by the government to arrest the leaders of the movement.

When the rebellion reached this stage Premier Clemenceau announced that all means of conciliation had now been exhausted, and that, as chief of the government, he was bound to enforce respect for the law. The wine growers' committee of Argeliers had set itself up in the place of the central government, and three departments had engaged in a revolt against the country's laws, and were threatening to burn the houses of mayors and others who refused allegiance to the committee. Summonses had been issued for those responsible for this state of affairs and they would be arrested.

The arrest of several members of the wine growers' committee was followed by sanguinary encounters between the rioters and the troops. A whole army corps has now been put in motion to deal with the rebellion.

The chief danger in the situation, it is claimed, lies in the determined and ugly temper of a large population that has been steadily impoverished for years through being unable even to gather their crops of grapes. The condition of the wine market has been such that the small wine growers have found it unprofitable to pay the labor charges for gathering the grapes and turning them into wine. They have not had the capital necessary to pay the cost of manufacture and the price of the necessary casks to hold the wine until prices improve. The consequence is that thousands of tons of grapes have been allowed to rot on the vines for several seasons past. Right or wrong, the people are convinced that it is the duty of the government to assist them and prevent their utter and complete ruin.

THREE HUNDRED IDEAS A WEEK.

The Rush of Inventors to the British Patent Office.

Inventiveness is on the increase and brought last year, according to the British Controller General's report, thirty thousand applications for patents, which is the highest number recorded in any year, being 2,425 above the total for 1905, says "The London Daily Mail." Three hundred fresh specifications are accepted every week. One day, November 5, brought as many as 153.

Women inventors sent in six hundred applications during the year. The report does not disclose the problems which were engaging their minds, whether for the benefit of their own sex exclusively, in regard to some simplification of feminine attire or domestic worry, or for the general good of humanity.

Germany, ever vigilant and always with an eye on British industrialism, sent in 3,257 applications for patents, which for the first time surpassed the year's total of the United States.

The year's increased total is in a large measure due to activity in the motor car industry. The motor omnibus has given rise to a considerable number of devices to prevent skidding. The continued liability to puncture of ordinary pneumatic tires still keeps inventors busy; they are seeking other means of obtaining resilient action for wheels. The Handcross Hill disaster produced many schemes for emergency brakes for motor cars, and the Highgate Hill accident had a corresponding effect regarding electric tramway cars.

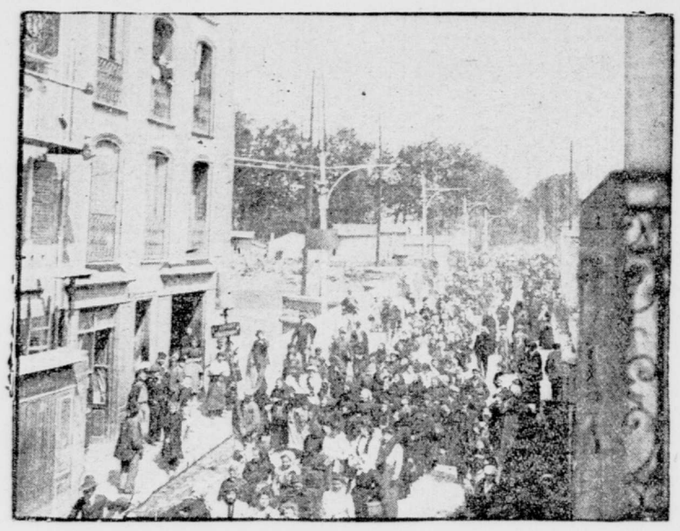
The number of flying machines has not been as large as might have been expected, the Controller remarks, "considering the initial successes which have recently attended efforts made to solve the problem of flight," but "prizes offered toward the end of the year to the successful inventor appear to have stimulated invention in this subject." "The Daily Mail," it may be remarked, has offered £10,000 for the first successful aeroplane flight from London to Manchester.

More than 14,000 patents expired during the year.

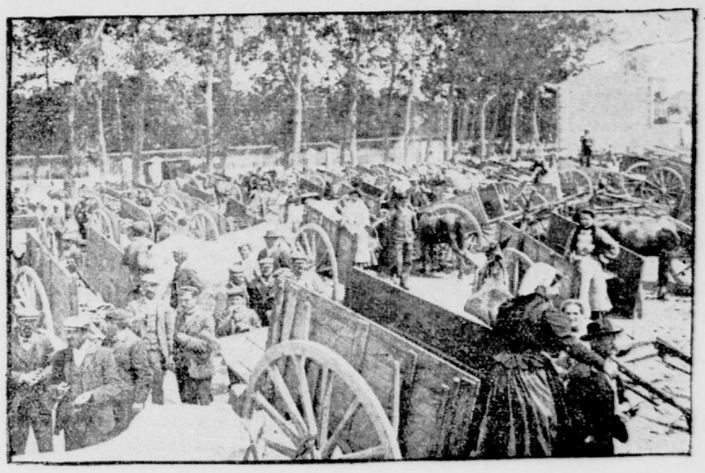
THE CHANGED STANDARD.

Billboard—Did you look over those advertisements I prepared?

Circus Manager—Yes, and you'll have to prune 'em down. They read like a lot of book notices.—Puck.



A PARADE OF PROTEST.
Vine growers of the Midi marching through the streets at Perpignan.



GATHERING FOR THE PARADE.
Wagons of the peasant vine growers in the outskirts of Perpignan.

M. FERROUL.
Former Mayor of Narbonne, arrested for his part in the uprising of the vine growers.

MARCELIN ALBERT.
Leader of the Vinegrowers' Outbreak.
—L'Illustration.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY.

One of the Most Successful Commencements Ever Held.

Commencement at Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., provided a feast of good things unusually full and varied. There are three schools, each with a distinct faculty and its own special equipment: Colgate Academy, with seven instructors, two buildings and 130 students; the College, with a faculty of twenty-five, seven buildings and 250 students, and the Hamilton Theological Seminary, with ten professors, forty-eight students and one large building. The anniversary exercises of all three schools are held in the last week.

The commencement exercises of 1907 began on Sunday morning, with the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of the college. In the absence of the president, the Rev. Dr. George E. Merrill, who is in Europe, the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. William M. Lawrence, class of '70, pastor of the North Orange Baptist Church, Orange, N. J., and president of the University Corporation. His text was Philippians iii, 10: "That I may know him and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being conformed unto his death." Among other things, Dr. Lawrence said:

"Every man has his ambition. This is not always in the line of his vocation, but his fame often springs from sources quite apart from the everyday business of his life. Edmund Clarence Stedman, critic, author, poet, is a stock broker. Henry van Dyke, for years a pastor who fed and inspired his people, was set apart by his literary insight as a teacher. The truest success does not lie along the line of least resistance. Every young man would be a hero, but heroes are not made by accident. The man who said, 'I awoke one morning and found myself famous,' did not achieve his fame between that sunset and that dawn. Days and nights of thought, anxiety and toil had prepared him for that awakening. The Apostle's great ambition is revealed in our text, 'That I may know him.' But did he not know Christ? Assuredly, as a man may know Europe without visiting it; as we may know men whom we have not seen through those who have. We may go further and claim for him the open vision of the Lord he served; but there is a deeper knowledge still—that which comes through experience. Paul coveted that intimate knowledge that could only be his through 'the fellowship of His sufferings.' Time was when creeds, useful as they are, were deemed too nearly all-sufficient. They could impart truths about Christ, but not Christ Himself. To-day we plead for adhesion of soul to the living Christ through an actual experience.

"But he aspires also to know the power of His resurrection. What does he mean? Not to know the historic fact merely. To make the resurrection an argument and nothing more is to desecrate it. No, it was the Father's attestation that the Son's obedience was flawless. And when Paul says, 'I want to get at the heart of Christ and know the power of His resurrection,' it is the same as if he had said, 'I want to have the same obedient spirit to my heavenly Father that his dear Son had.' But one thing more. Not only does Paul covet sympathy of soul with Christ even at the cost of suffering, and such obedience to Christ as he rendered to the Father, but he goes on to speak of conformity to His death.

"Gentlemen, we never have more than we pay for. The astronomer makes discoveries only at the heavy cost of sleepless nights in cold and solitude. Every man, to speak in the terms of commerce, must invest himself, and his returns will be in proportion to his investment. There was a president of this university in the earlier days who in heart was a poet. But for an educational leader to be a writer of verses seemed to him incongruous, and he allowed his poetic gift to atrophy that he might become an authority in mathematics. Now, when a man becomes conformed to the death of Christ he invests himself. His pride, his personal preference, his selfish ambitions—these he loses that he may win Christ. No man advances in the Christian life who does not pay a price for it. Is this too high a standard? Is it possible for every one to realize this Christlike life? Paul says it is. The Philippians had but just emerged from heathenism, yet it is to them that he breathes the aspiration of the text, 'That I may know him,' in order to stir in their hearts the same holy purpose."

Dr. Lawrence then addressed the class directly and reminded them that the world needs men who bring things to pass. The endeavor is well, but achievement is the only thing that really counts. And, secondly, it needs men that have overcome. An apostle wrote to young men because they were strong and because they had overcome. The truths presented were designed to aid them to such victories.

In the evening the audience room of the church was again filled to hear the sermon before the Baptist Education Society and the Theological Seminary. This society was chartered in 1819 and has ever since been engaged in promoting the education of men for the Christian ministry. It has no voice in the management of the college or the academy, but has entire charge of the work of the Hamilton Theological Seminary, with invested funds of more than $800,000 under its exclusive control. The speaker at this eighty-seventh anniversary was the Rev. Dr. Edward Holyoke (Seminary, '84), of Providence. His text was Ephesians v, 25. He spoke of the glorious mission of the church, her failure adequately to fulfil that mission, and of the possibility and duty of rehabilitating the church. It was a broad treatment of a big theme.

On Monday afternoon the class of '84 prize debate was held in the opera house, and prizes of $40 and $20 were awarded to Edson Scott Farley and Alfred Alderman, of the senior class of the college.

In the evening, again in the church, were held the anniversary exercises of Colgate Academy. This school, under the leadership of Principal Frank L. Shepardson, A. M., ranks high among preparatory schools. The graduating class numbered fourteen. There were eight speakers, and the prize for excellence in composition and delivery was awarded to George M. Smith.

On Tuesday interest centred in the education society and its work. The board of trustees of the seminary projected a further advance in improving Eaton Hall, and beginning in a systematic way the Italian department in New York City. At the annual meeting of the society, held in the church at 10:30 a. m., most gratifying reports were presented of progress along all lines. The students in the theological seminary represent sixteen different colleges and seminaries. The contribution of $20,000 by the society toward a central heating plant has insured the proper heating of Eaton Hall and made room for further improvements.

At 3 p. m. the church was again well filled to listen to the graduating exercises of the theological seminary. There were thirteen graduates, all but one being college men, and representing five different colleges. There were four speakers, Frederick William Harding, A. B., "The Call for An Advance"; James Austin Huntley, A. B., "The Historic Christ"; Augustus Inglesbe Nasmith, A. B., "I Believe in the Holy Catholic Church," and Marshall Sterling Richardson, A. B., "The Supernatural Christ in Preaching." The address to the class was given by Dr. W. N. Clarke, professor of systematic theology. He gave the young preachers a unifying conception of their work as designed to create conviction, the compelling certainty that something is true. "God is real," he said. "Sin is real and ruinous; Christ is real and mighty to save; godliness, righteousness and helpfulness constitute the only adequate rule of life. To lodge these convictions in others, the preacher must have them for his own. He must be always saying to himself as Christ to Pilate, 'Sayest thou this of thyself, or did some one tell thee?' Choose rightly what is fundamental. Never give out as primary and essential anything to which simple assent is a sufficient response. And, now, farewell and welcome. Farewell as students in this seminary; welcome as laborers in the Lord's great harvest."

Tuesday evening was given up to the fraternity reunions. Enthusiastic alumni gathered in goodly numbers in the chapter houses, the D. K. E., the Delta U., the Phi Kappa Psi and the Phi Gamma Delta. Night was made melodious with song and cheer. The young listened patiently to the good advice of the old and the elders caught something of the spirit of youth, and both are better and happier for the meeting.

On Wednesday morning the University Corporation, the Board of Education Society and the seminary held meetings for the transaction of business. But as a whole Wednesday was preeminently alumni day. At 10 a. m. the class day exercises were held on the campus. Clouds screened the audience from the sun's ardors and helped to make the pleasant occasion doubly so. The usual order of exercises for class day was faithfully observed. The pipe was eloquently passed on by the outgoing seniors and eloquently received by '08.

From 4 to 6 p. m. Dean W. H. Crawshaw, A. M., acting president, and Mrs. Crawshaw received a host of friends in their home, which the older alumni will remember as the residence of Dr. Spear. A more inviting spot and a more commodious house for such a gathering it would be hard to find.

At 8 o'clock the oration before the Alumni Association was delivered by Dean W. H. Crawshaw, class of '87. His theme was "The Service of the College to American Democracy." It was a convincing plea, full of literary charm, for the cultivation of high ideals, intellectual, moral and religious, with full faith that these, after all, are the things that are most truly "practical"; that they are absolutely indispensable if we are to uplift democracy and save it from selfish individualism on the one hand and a reckless socialism on the other.

Then followed the annual business meeting of the Alumni Association, but it was not of the traditional sort. From start to finish there was "something doing." Details must be reserved until they can be maturely considered and approved, but it is believed that the meeting will in after years be regarded as the beginning of a great advance.

Thursday, commencement day, dawned promisingly, as befitted the great day of the feast. The programme, thoroughly informed with present day thought and representative of a broad and thorough culture, follows:

Oration.....“The Third Term Tradition”
Edson Scott Farley.
Oration.....“The Speaker of the House”
Charles Francis Hatch.
*Oration.....“The Growing Unity of Mankind”
Elmer Wilson Johnson.
Oration.....“The Relation of the People to the Age”
Warren Erskine Lisle.
Oration.....“What Education Must Do for America”
William Lee Soper.
Oration.....“The Church and the Age”
Warren Cyril Taylor.

*Excused.

Of the forty-one men in the graduating class one will enter law, one forestry, two medicine, one chemistry, two journalism, four teaching, six engineering, eight the ministry, and sixteen are undecided. Several, no doubt, will enter upon a business career.

The presentation of prizes followed the addresses. The university distributes annually nearly $700 in prizes to about thirty successful competitors. Most of the departments offer prizes, which are of varying amounts, the largest being $60.

The following degrees were then conferred: A. B., upon twenty-four men; B. S., upon seventeen men; A. M., upon Professor Emanuel Northup, McMinnville, Ore., as of the year 1882; Howard Marvin Gaylord, Washington, D. C., and Marshall Sterling Richardson, Amherst, N. S. The degree of M. S. was conferred upon Herman Theodor Rendtorff Aude, of Herkimer. The honorary degrees conferred were as follows: LL.D., upon Judge William Jay Gaynor, of Brooklyn; D. D., upon the Rev. Homer Jerome Vosburgh, '86, Oakland, Cal., and the Rev. William Bordman Wallace, of Utica; L. H. D., upon Joseph Spencer Kennard, of Tarrytown, and Litt. D., upon Samuel Jones Smith, '46, of Bangkok, Siam.

At 1 o'clock the alumni and friends gathered in the gymnasium for the alumni dinner. The occasion was a fitting close to a fine commencement. After the dinner the president of the Alumni Association, Martin G. Benedict, '82, superintendent of schools at Utica, acted as toastmaster and introducing Acting President Crawshaw as the first speaker. Addresses followed by Judge Gaynor, Dr. Wallace, James C. Colgate and Dr. George F. Perry, of Troy. The Rev. R. A. Vose, of Owego, chairman of the committee, then announced the award of the alumni cup. Fitting response on behalf of the class was made by the Rev. C. E. Nichols, of Albany. The class of 1906 mustered 59 per cent of its membership, but the class of 1882 reached 60 per cent and won the cup.

Thus closed one of the most successful and enthusiastic commencements ever held at Colgate.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Captain F. G. Landon, secretary of the commission to inquire into the condition of the National Guard and Naval Militia, has prepared two communications for commanding officers relative to the investigation which will cause work for officers and at short notice.

One communication reads: "The commission has to request that you submit at your earliest convenience, and not later than July 1, a statement of all moneys received or collected by you from any source or by the treasurer of your organization for the use of your command, its civil or military organization and the expenditures in detail of all such sums, the same to cover the period of the last three years."

A second communication reads as follows: "The commission would be pleased to have you submit in writing any suggestions or recommendations which in your opinion would be of service to the commission in its inquiry. It is especially desired to have your recommendation on any matters which in your judgment need change or modification, in order to increase the efficiency and value of the state's forces, or which may be advisable in connection with the use of the funds employed for maintenance or coming under their control. The commission will also be glad to receive any information you may desire to impart in any way relating to the inquiry. Your reply is requested at your earliest convenience, and not later than July 1."

It will be impossible for many organizations, it is said, to give a financial report in detail relating to moneys received and expended by the civil organization, and the right of the commission to ask for such is being questioned. It is said by several officers that the commission can demand only an accounting of moneys received and expended as covered by the military code, and that the finances of the civil organization are none of the commission's business.

Under a recently enacted law the several light batteries of the state are allowed an increase in their membership. The following commissioned officers and enlisted men are now allowed: One captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, one assistant surgeon, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one stable sergeant, six sergeants, twelve corporals, four artificers, two trumpeters, two hospital corps privates and 104 privates. The minimum strength of a battery is now fifty-three enlisted men.

There will be no more headquarters nights at the 12th Regiment until September next, owing to the addition now being built to the armory. A room for the new Company L, Captain Rogers, is included in the addition to be built. Company D is preparing for an outing at College Point.

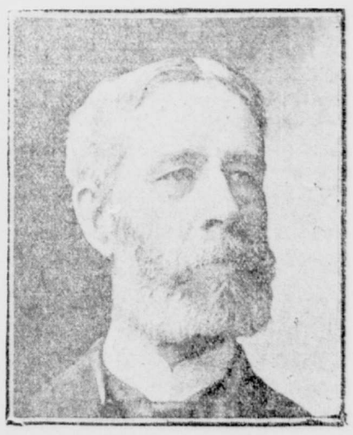
Officers of the 7th Regiment will entertain Colonel Scott, U. S. A., superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and Commandant of Cadets Howze, as well as the officers at the academy who served as instructors with the regiment in harbor forts last week, at a dinner next Tuesday night at the Union Club.

Lieutenant Harry Herman, of Company M of the 13th Regiment, has been unanimously elected captain, vice Johnston, resigned.

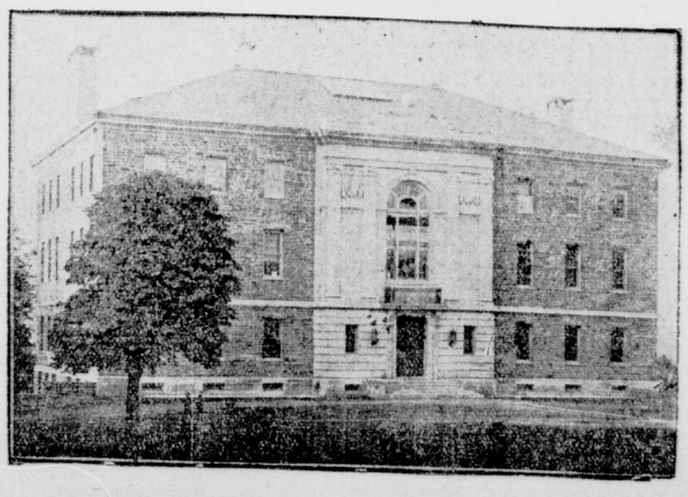
The following members of Company D of the 7th Regiment have performed 100 per cent of duty for the last season: Captain Mazet, Lieutenants Towle and Kipp, First Sergeant Leask, Quartermaster Sergeant Hines, Sergeants Golsh and Cutter, Corporals Ludlow, Smith, Loeser, Hicks, Boyle, Hodge and Eldridge, Privates Bauer, Beasley, Burns, Cornell, Duryea, Fischer, Fox, Haight, Johnson, Langridge, Lewis, Naurer, Noble, Pollard, Renger, Richards, Richter, Savage, Tompkins and Walsh.

Companies G and K of the 23d Regiment have given up their projected trip to the Jamestown exposition. Captain Blanton declares the men would waste their money in going to the exposition, as it is incomplete. Company K will arrange for an outing at Amityville, Long Island. Company L will hold its first annual outing at New Dorp, Staten Island, next Saturday.

Company M of the 14th Regiment has unanimously elected First Lieutenant A. C. Gismond captain, vice Pittaluga, resigned. Captain Gismond joined the 14th as a private in 1899. Lieutenant William C. Riefenstahl, battalion adjutant, has resigned on account of business. He joined Company F as a private in November, 1884.



HE REV. DR. GEORGE E. MERRILL.
President of Colgate University.



LATHROP HALL, NATURAL SCIENCES, COLGATE UNIVERSITY.
Four floors, 137x83 feet. Cost, $90,000.

DOM MIGUEL.

Pen Sketch of the Man Who Wants To Be King of Portugal.

While the public on both sides of the Atlantic is familiar with the character and the history of Don Carlos, Pretender to the throne of Spain, and of the Duke of Orleans and Prince Victor Napoleon, the rival claimants to the crown of France, little or nothing is known of Dom Miguel of Braganza, the Pretender to the throne of Portugal. Until a few weeks ago he had been content to live in relative obscurity in Austria, where his ties of kinsmanship with the Hapsburgs have caused him to be treated as a relative of the imperial family—almost as one of its members. In fact, he has received the colonelcy of a crack hussar regiment and the order of the Golden Fleece, precisely as if he had been an Austrian archduke. Born in Austria in 1853 and educated in that country, he has been looked upon up till now as an Austrian in all but name and title, and was moreover believed to be so thoroughly contented with his lot that something akin to amazement has been created at Vienna by his public announcement that he has never renounced his claims to the throne of Portugal, and that when the hour arrives he will be ready and delighted to take possession thereof. In one word, he has blossomed forth as a full fledged Pretender, and since there is a large party in Portugal that is championing his cause and clamoring for his proclamation as king in the place of Dom Carlos, whose position is critical in the extreme, a brief sketch of Dom Miguel may be of timely interest.

Dom Miguel is often described as standing for Legitimism in Portugal, in the same way that his fellow Pretender Don Carlos does in Spain. But their positions are entirely different. True, both enjoy the support of the clergy and religious orders, to whom they have promised a restoration of the prerogatives, power and property of which they have been deprived by liberal governments. For much the same reason they have the sympathy of the great territorial aristocracy, whose oldtime rights have been reduced to a minimum by radical legislation. But whereas, on the one hand, in Spain the order of the succession to the crown was altered by King Ferdinand VII in favor of his daughter Isabella, without any regard to the hereditary rights of his brother, the original Don Carlos, on the other hand the late Dom Miguel, who reigned for a time as King of Portugal, before being compelled to abdicate and leave the country, had secured possession of his throne by a wholly indefensible act of usurpation, by the violation of all his most solemn pledges to the members of his family, to his people and to the great powers. Moreover, while there has never been any question raised as to the birth of the younger brother of King Ferdinand of Spain, there are serious doubts as to the legitimacy of Dom Miguel's father, the reprobate ex-King Miguel of Portugal.

As for the present Dom Miguel, he is only in part of royal blood, for his mother, who survives as a Benedictine nun, did not belong to any of the reigning houses of Europe, but merely to one of the families of the mediatized nobility, being a Princess of Lowenstein-Wertheim. It was a nephew of hers, Prince Louis of Lowenstein-Wertheim, who was killed in the Philippines in 1899 while fighting in the ranks of the insurgents against the American troops. As stated above, Dom Miguel was born in Austria, some twenty years after his father's exile from Portugal, and, all told, he has spent only three days in Portugal, which he visited secretly at the close of the Bosnian-Herzgovinian campaign, narrowly escaping arrest.

Of his six sisters, the eldest is married to Don Alphonse of Bourbon, the only brother of Don Carlos. The second is Archduchess Maria Therese, widow of the Austrian Emperor's brother, Charles Louis, and stepmother of the heir apparent. A third sister is the wife of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, the celebrated oculist, and a sister-in-law, therefore, of the late Empress of Austria and of the ex-Queen of Naples. Another sister of Dom Miguel is the consort of the reigning Grand Duke of Luxemburg, while still another sister has as husband Robert of Bourbon, ex-sovereign Duke of Parma.

Dom Miguel himself has been twice married, his first wife having been a Princess of Thurn and Taxis, while his present helpmate belongs to the same family as his mother, namely, that of Lowenstein-Wertheim.

He has two sons, and it is to be hoped for the sake of Portugal that neither of them will ever be intrusted with the control of her destinies as King. For the second son, Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza, was arrested in London for a horrible offence when he visited England at the time of King Edward's coronation. Indignantly repudiated and disowned by his kinsman, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian heir apparent, who was there as the representative of Emperor Francis Joseph, the young prince was subjected to the ignominy of several appearances in the prisoner's dock of an English metropolitan police court before the case was finally hushed up and the prince bundled out of the country. It is needless to add that his dismissal from the Austrian army, in which he held a commission as lieutenant of the 7th crack regiment of Hussars, promptly followed, and that since that time he has been to all intents and purposes a social outcast, excluded from every reputable club, both in Austria and elsewhere. As for the elder of the two brothers, Prince Michael, he is regarded by many as responsible for the death of Prince Albert of Saxony, the youngest brother of the present King of Saxony. Prince Michael had been dining, not wisely but too well, at a country house in the neighborhood of Dresden. On his driving back to town he overtook the equipage of Prince Albert, and either through carelessness or else in pursuance of some drunken idea of fun, caught his wheels in those of Prince Albert's carriage with so much violence that it was overturned into the ditch, Prince Albert, its occupant, sustaining such injuries that he succumbed thereto a few hours later. So great were the penitence and sorrow exhibited by Prince Michael for having been the cause of Albert's death that he was permitted to retain his commission in the Saxon army. But he was peremptorily dismissed a year later when it was brought to the notice of the German government that in the absence of King Charles of Portugal in England the prince had availed himself of the opportunity, and of his own leave of absence, to travel extensively through Portugal for the purpose of assisting in the organization of an insurrection against King Charles. Since then, unable to secure a commission in any other army, and suffering from a social boycott almost as severe as that against his younger brother, he might, like the latter, gladly avail himself of the opportunity afforded by a change of government at Lisbon to transfer his home to a country where the present generation of the Braganzas was not so unfavorably known.

It is extremely probable that Dom Miguel's recent proclamation of himself as an active pretender to the throne of Portugal will be followed by a demand on the part of Emperor Francis Joseph that he should resign his commission as colonel in the Austrian army. For the Emperor, while perfectly ready to accord hospitality in his dominions and generous treatment to sovereigns who, for one reason or another, have lost their thrones, and to their families, refuses to permit his hospitality to be abused by pretenders, or to allow them to plot on Austrian soil against sovereigns with whom he is on terms of friendship.

The Duke of Braganza is a strikingly handsome man, and very accomplished, being in this respect a great credit to the Jesuits, who are responsible for his education. He showed himself a dashing officer of Austrian cavalry in the suppression of the insurrection of Herzogovina and Bosnia, and is one of the cleverest sporting shots in Europe, having hunted big game in India and in Central Africa, as well as in the Rockies. As for his claims to the throne of Portugal, they can only be described as based on usurpation, and I have before me as I write this the copy of a memorandum dated September 22, 1828, addressed to Emperor Francis of Austria by the great Prince Metternich, the most vigorous champion of the principles of legitimism in the nineteenth century, and in which, reviewing the situation in Portugal, he declares in the most positive manner that Maria da Gloria was the only lawful heir to the Portuguese throne, and that her uncle, King Miguel, father of the present Duke of Braganza, had no vestige of right or claim thereto, and could only be regarded as a usurper. In fact, when the late Dom Miguel proclaimed himself King of Lisbon, in the place of his niece, the Austrian Ambassador was at once withdrawn by the Chancellor, Prince Meternich, and all diplomatic intercourse broken off with the court at Lisbon. The late Dom Miguel was the putative son of King John VI, who developed such a fondness for Brazil while living there as Prince Regent that he refused to quit Rio de Janeiro on his accession to the throne of the two countries after the death of his crazy mother, Queen Maria Francesca, in 1816. King John was far from happy in his marriage. His wife, a Princess Carlotta of Spain, who preceded him to Lisbon, was a most dissolute woman, and made no pretence of concealing her animosity toward him, and toward her eldest son, Prince Peter, reserving all her affection for her youngest son, Dom Miguel, who, it is said, could not by any possibility have been the offspring of the King. It was not until six years later that King John sailed for Portugal, his departure from Brazil being signalized by the latter proclaiming itself an independent empire, altogether separate from the mother country, and electing his eldest son, Peter, as its first emperor. On King John reaching Lisbon he pronounced himself in favor of modifying the absolute character of the monarchy, and granted his people a parliamentary constitution, on the English model; but found himself confronted by the opposition of his Queen and of her son Dom Miguel, who raised an insurrection against him, in the course of which his greatest friend, the liberal minded Marquis of Loule, author of the new constitution, was assassinated, and his associates imprisoned. The King eventually succeeded in effecting his escape to an English man-of-war at anchor in the Tagus, and was subsequently restored to his throne by the great powers of Europe, who expelled Dom Miguel and his mother, Queen Carlotta. A year later King John, after establishing his daughter Isabella Maria as regent, sailed for Rio, where he acknowledged his eldest son, Dom Pedro, as Emperor of Brazil, and died there a couple of years later. On his demise, Dom Pedro, ruler of the independent Empire of Brazil, found himself King of Portugal also. But in deference to the jealousies of his Brazilian subjects he resigned his throne of Portugal to his seven-year-old daughter, Maria da Gloria, on the condition that on attaining a suitable age she should marry her uncle, Dom Miguel, whom he hoped to convert thereby from a source of danger to a source of strength to his child's throne. In 1827 Dom Pedro foolishly allowed himself to be persuaded by Miguel to nominate him regent during the minority of the little Queen. No sooner had Miguel secured this appointment than he proceeded to expel the child from the country and to proclaim himself King, getting rid of all the political adherents and liberal statesmen who had identified themselves with the policy of King John and Dom Pedro. Many of them were put to death. Executions were frequent. Thousands of persons were deported to penal settlements in Africa, and at one moment there were nearly one hundred thousand in prison for political offences. General Villareal, one of the ranking officers of the army, declined to be a party to the use of the military forces for purposes of political persecution and, calling upon King Miguel, demanded to be relieved of his command, exclaiming, "From now on Portugal will not need honorable soldiers, but merely hangmen." Beside himself with rage, King Miguel let fly his fist in the face of the general, shouting, "Here is for your soldiers." Before any one could interfere, and quick as lightning, the veteran returned the blow, with a swinging box on the ear which sent the monarch reeling, exclaiming, "And there is for your majesty's hangmen." The general was at once seized, tried by court martial, and sentenced to death. But before the sentence could be executed the prison in which he was confined was stormed by a mob of students, soldiers and citizens, and he was set at liberty, and enabled to escape from the country. This is, I believe, the only instance on record of a king having his ears publicly boxed.

Dom Pedro was at length led to resign his crown of Brazil to his infant son, and sail for Europe to champion the cause of his daughter as Queen of Portugal. A civil war ensued, which lasted for nearly two years, and finally in 1834 Dom Miguel and the remnant of his army were captured, and in consideration of his life being spared, he solemnly abjured all claims to the throne of Portugal, and undertook never to set foot on Portuguese soil again. Dom Pedro thereupon proclaimed his young daughter of age, and his father's old friend, the Duke of Palmella, as Prime Minister, re-established a parliamentary form of government, on the basis of the constitution granted by King John, and which had been suspended during Dom Miguel's absolutist usurpation. One of the first things that the national legislature did was to declare Dom Miguel and his heirs forever ineligible to succeed to the throne, and enacted a law decreeing death against any member of his family who returned to Portugal. Dom Pedro did not long survive, and died a few months later at Lisbon, leaving a name which is honored to this day alike by Portuguese and Brazilians. Maria da Gloria in the following year married Augustus de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, son of that Eugene de Beauharnais who was the son of Empress Josephine. In two months he died, and not long afterward Queen Maria da Gloria contracted a second marriage with Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. This marriage was a happy one. Prince Ferdinand, who was proclaimed king consort on his wedding day, proved a wise counsellor, both to his wife and, after her death, to his son, King Louis. The present King Charles is his grandson, and there is still living an American woman, a native of Boston, who after the death of Queen Maria da Gloria became Ferdinand's second and morganatic wife. She bears the title of Countess Edla.

EX-ATTACHE.

OIL FROM SHALE.

It may surprise many readers to learn that naphtha, illuminating oil, gas oil and lubricating oil are obtained in considerable quantities from certain varieties of shale rock. "Oil shales" abound in the Scotch Lothians. A recent memoir of the British Geological Survey records the discovery of an important new field of shale near Duddingston. In the year 1901-'02 332,000 tons of oil shale were mined in Scotland, and yielded 62,932,000 gallons of crude oil. The Scotch oil shales were first made generally known to geologists in 1885.—Youth's Companion.

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