

DUELS OF OTHER DAYS

BATTLE BETWEEN PRINCE AND COUNT REVIVES MEMORIES.

France Always Interested—Great Duels Have, in the Majority of Cases, Been Participated in by Frenchmen—Floquet-Boulanger Affair in 1885 the Only Meeting for Years Which Has Been Instantly Fatal Took Place.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—This part of the world still talks of the duels, and nightly in the cafes the listener may hear the duel between Prince Henri of Orleans and the Duke of Turin fought over and over. The words are Berce and the actions hostile, like most duels of France, the bloodshed is nil. One result, however, of the duel is that constant talk is heard of encounters of other days, and the old officers and gentlemen stroke their long gray mustaches, and recite with pride tales of the little "affaires" in which they claim to have participated.

Though neither of the principals in the most recent of duels seriously hurt, I speak with absolute knowledge when saying that not for half a century has there a duel been fought of so great moment to Europe. Like Napoleon, Prince Henri caused himself to be talked about through an Oriental exploit, and now, with all a Frenchman's shrewdness, he is before the world in a light, which for the time being, at least, makes him the beloved of his countrymen. To be sure this is a republic, but republics have changed to monarchies before, and Henri would dearly love to be king in reality, instead of, as he claims, rightfully one for hereditary reasons.

The more we investigate the clearer does it appear that the prince deliberately sought that meeting which took place in the Bois de Mareaux at Bagneux. He did not care so much who it was with, so long as he himself was considered the representative of France. The fact that his antagonist was of royal blood pleased him all the more.

To the prince's credit let it be said that he fought bravely and honestly, just as did the Duke of Turin. The prince, as has been told, received two wounds, one on the right breast and one at the right of the lower region of the abdomen. Turin was only slightly injured on the right hand. It was the first time in this century that two men of royal blood have met on the field of honor. In a way, it was a conflict between the two countries, for that France and Russia are considered as the Emperor Menlik of Abyssinia to found great equatorial empire is beyond question, and against no power is this movement directed more than Italy.

As I said, this conflict between Henri and Turin has caused us all to look back to other and famous duels. I have taken much trouble personally to investigate this branch of history, and the facts that I present herewith, which I give without regard to continuity of date, may be considered as reliable as a historical statement.

Perhaps the most famous duel within the last quarter of a century was that between Gen. Boulanger, who was then a member of the chamber of deputies, and Charles Floquet, president of the council of ministers, and one of France's most famous statesmen of modern times. It was at the close of a session of the chamber of deputies, on July 12, 1885, that Floquet sent Messrs. Clemenceux and G. Bertin to Gen. Boulanger to demand reparation for certain statements he had made on the field of honor. The weapons chosen were swords. Both men were deeply in earnest, and it looked as if it would be a combat which only death could end. The meeting occurred, Floquet was slightly touched on his left hand and below the right breast, but Boulanger received a serious wound in his neck. For a moment Floquet's sword remained plunged in the general's neck, and the seconds, surprised that their man did not fall, feared that he was, nevertheless, fatally wounded. Gen. Boulanger's life was in danger for several days. The general forced the fighting at all times, making impetuous charges at his adversary. M. Floquet, who was a remarkable swordsman, preserved his coolness, parried every thrust, and waited until his opportunity came. When it did arrive he took advantage of it and won.

French newspaper men have achieved notable distinction on the field of honor. Perhaps the most noted encounter of this sort was that of Henri de Pene, of Figeac, and a French army officer, in 1858. De Pene wrote a paragraph that made the army officer as wrathful as Prince Henri's remarks did the Italian. Curious enough, he only intended the matter for a jest, but the victim of the joke took it as serious and strove on a fight. Both he and his adversary were badly wounded in the duel. The army officer received the first wound, but would not consent to a cessation of hostilities. His demand that the contest go on, and the result of this was that the journalist suffered. When he fell, it was thought he was killed, but the doctors succeeded in reviving him, and though his life trembled in the balance for a long time, he finally recovered and regained the boat of health.

The French journalist, whose pen brought about a very serious affair, was Harry Als. He was connected with the Journal des Debats. An article which he published over his signature in this paper in 1886, regarding France's colonial policy

in Africa, was the cause of the duel. Because of this article, a dispute arose between him and M. Le Chatelet, director of the Society for the Study of Questions Affecting the French Congo. The two men had once been in Africa together, and probably the incident would have come to the fore had not arisen in Africa between the two men that had never been smoothed over.

The Chatelet was the challenger. Both his seconds and Als' thought there should be no duel. They declared there was not sufficient cause, but were unable to bring about a reconciliation. Swords clashed and hardly two minutes from the time the duel began, Le Chatelet's sword went clear through Als' body, entering near the right arm, and his blade pierced the lungs and came out near the left armpit. Death was instantaneous.

Although the duello is seemingly more of a French institution, than anything else, the fact is, the duel originated with the Germanic nations. A king of the Burgundians was the first to establish it in place, queer as it may seem, of a legal duel. Louis IX. Debonnaire was the first of the French kings who permitted this variety of an appeal to arms. Henry II. tried to stop the practice by royal edict, but signing the right of appeal, he encouraged the duel by declaring that a lie could only be tamely borne by a baron, churl, and himself challenged Charles V. to a duel.

In the reign of Louis XIII. dueling was so prevalent that Lord Herbert, the English ambassador, wrote home from France that there was not a Frenchman worth looking at who had not killed his monarch in the reign of Louis XIV. duels were fought with three to five on a side, and in fact from that time until now, with all the change of monarchs, the duel has maintained its popularity.

I find that in my own country, the first duel on record was that between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. In the navy the duel between Barron and Decatur holds first place. Henry Clay and John Randall fought in 1826. Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, was killed by William J. Graves, of Kentucky, in 1838. Both were congressmen, but the duel was regarded as a political matter. The very latest duel in the United States which commanded public attention was in 1842, between James Watson Webb, of New York, and Thomas F. Marshall, a member of congress from Kentucky. Webb was slightly wounded.

It is impossible for France to understand who has not lived in France how the duel is regarded. In America and in England it is looked upon as little short of murder. Here, the Frenchman sees no wrong in it whatever. He rather regards it as something very creditable and to be cultivated. Really, there is little danger in it. Rarely is blood shed.

ONE OF THE NATION'S PARKS.

Less Trespassing in Yosemite and Game Is Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The annual report of Capt. Alexander Rogers, of the Fourth cavalry, who is acting as superintendent of the Yosemite National park, was received by the secretary of the interior today. He reported that the regular game has found there is less trespassing in the park than there has been in past years, and says the depredations by sheep and their herders are the worst that have been committed in the park since it was restricted to the land belonging to their owners, who are held to a strict compliance with the lines of the interior department. One herd of sheep was captured during the summer, and signs were encountered of other herds inside the park limits.

The game, Capt. Rogers says, seems to be increasing in numbers and the deer and other animals show less fear of a human being than in past years. "An indication," he says, "that they are not hunted so much as they formerly were." The Big Tree grove, at Merced, had a narrow escape from one of them.

Capt. Rogers thinks one of the fires was due to a cessation of hostilities. He recommends that the government purchase all the roads in the park and also the lands owned by individuals within the park boundaries.

GOSSIP NOTES FROM LONDON.

The Pope's Longevity—English Engineers' Strike.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The pope's attending physician predicts that he will live into the twentieth century. Fawcett, while in his Polish estate, near that of the De Rezkies, has cut his hair short and is practicing bicycle riding. The strike in the English engineering trade has extended to the molders, boiler-makers, fishers, etc., adding over 6,000 to the number of idle men. The employers say the workmen not merely demand the eight-hour day, but oppose the introduction of new machinery and increased production. As a result, some firms are preparing to move to the continent. The employers have issued a statement based on reports of the United States bureau, showing that wages are higher and holidays fewer there.

In naval circles it is said that the fact that the United States had to be Halifax, N. S., to dock the battleship Indiana, must be taken into account in estimating the fighting power of the United States. Andrew Carnegie has bought the Skibo castle estate of 25,000 acres in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. He and Mrs. Carnegie, Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren) and other friends, have just completed a yachting tour among the Hebrides.

SCANDINAVIAN VASES.

An ancient crematory has been discovered at Leksjö, Denmark. The excavations which have been prosecuted by the National Museum of Copenhagen were commenced in June. After a series of days' work six urns and a spear were found. A short distance from the place where the urns lay, the diggers struck an oven, which appeared to have been used for the cremation of the dead. At the bottom of the oven was a layer of coal, at places several feet deep. As the excavation proceeded several new urns, spears, rings and knives were found, all well preserved. The scientists who have had charge of the excavations state that the crematory dates from a period about 200 years before Christ.

B. Bjornson's mother died August 5th in Christiania, 89 years old.

Leutenant Hjalmar Johansen, Dr. Nansen's companion across the Polar ice, is writing a book about his life in the Arctic. One publishing firm has offered him 40,000 crowns for all rights.

The Norwegian storking each year appropriates stipends for young artists, artists and teachers who desire to travel abroad to pursue their literary and artistic studies. The present storking has voted stipends to the following authors: Arne Garborg, 1,500 crowns; Thomas P. Krag, 1,200 crowns; Jacob Hilditch, 1,150 crowns; and V. Visle, 1,120 crowns. The following artists have been voted stipends: Jacob Bratland, painter, 1,500 crowns; Andreas Singdahls, painter, 1,500 crowns; Architect Segurd Bentzen, 1,000 crowns; Jens Munthe, Svendsen, sculptor, 500 crowns; Johan Backer Lunde, composer, 1,500 crowns; Miss Jacobine Madsen, singer, 750 crowns; Johanne Dywadd, actress, 750 crowns.

Six thousand telephone calls in Christiania will be placed underground.

The Norwegian storking has appropriated 30,000 crowns for commercial stipends.

The campaign for the election of members to the storking is on. While the consular question has been relegated to a committee for adjustment it nevertheless is one of the living issues of the campaign. The liberals in their platform demand a separate consular system, a separate minister of foreign affairs and general suffrage. Some time ago the result of the election was considered extremely doubtful, and the right or conservative entertained fond hopes of controlling the next storking with a good working majority owing to factions within the ranks of the liberals. The celebration of St. Olaf's day united the liberal party, and its best speakers have offered to take the stump, including B. Bjornson, Steen and Ullman. The king and the right party are regarded. It is reported that a serious political blunder when they insisted upon celebrating St. Olaf's day on the King's Coronation day, thereby causing dual partisan celebrations. This action on the part of the king was deprecated by leading members of the right and has caused great dissatisfaction.

Hartvig Lassen, one of the best known literary men of the Norwegian capital, died August 8, 73 years old. As a young student he was an ardent admirer of Henrik Wergeland, whose complete work he edited at the instance of the student union. For years Lassen was editor of various newspapers and magazines. His translations of some of Shakespeare's and other foreign dramatists' plays were used both in the schools and at the theater.

The tariff committee has reported to the storking a new protective tariff on the importation of sheep and goats, the storking at the present session and is put into operation at once.

Max Nordau, the eccentric writer and author, is a visitor at the Stockholm exposition. Mr. Nordau views as follows about the Venice of the North: "Nature and civilization have joined in order to create a matchless gem of a city. Stockholm is a perfect piece of decoration with the most surprising transformation. We pass into the harbor, lively as the docks of Hamburg and London. One took one day a piece of the Scottish coast, a piece of the Gulf of Naples, some pieces of the Hebrides islands, some of the granite cliffs of the mountain ranges of Ural, a bay of the Baltic, where it forms today the capital of Sweden and is called Stockholm."

The Swedes residing in different Eastern cities have sent numerous goblets, banners and vases as jubilee presents to King Oscar II. in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of his reign, which occurs next month. One of the prettiest of these is a silver vase, presented to the King by Philadelphia Swedes. The vase is thirty-two inches high, and stands on an onyx plinth about eight inches high. The style is a modification

of the Gothic. The body of the vase is oval, with two graceful handles bound or applied with the Linnaea borealis, the Swedish national flower. On the front of the body of the vase appears the figure, in high relief, of Freutz, symbolized by a beautiful woman with the olive branch, the chosen emblem of peace. The figure stands in front of the King's monogram; above the motto, Brodräfolkens Val, the welfare of the brother nations, and below the word Pax, peace. Beneath the figure the Swedish and American flags are joined, their colors skillfully reproduced by the use of richly tinted enamels.

The enameling on the base is very effective. On the stem are four small colored enameled panels, embellished with single female figures, typifying Music, Poetry, Literature and Art, in all of which King Oscar of Sweden is very much interested. Early in life he evinced a decided inclination for study and travel. His literary productions are said to show genuine talent; he has written plays and is fond of music and attentive to the welfare of the theater. He is adorned with delicate Gothic tracery and heraldic enameled panels, mainly lovely little landscapes. There are eight altogether, principally Swedish subjects, including the representation of a bronze equestrian statue of Charles XIV. in Stockholm; the royal palace at Stockholm; Drottningholm palace; the King's summer residence, the Nattal museum, Riddarholm church, where the bodies of the Swedish Kings are entombed; a representative Swedish war vessel, Korvetten "Korpen", in which the King as a young man made a tour of the world, and on the remaining two panels appear an American Indian and an ancient Norseman. On the back of the bowl of the vase is applied a wreath of oak and laurel, surrounding the presentation inscription.

The neck of the vase bears in front an enameled scene, representing an ancient viking vessel, and on the back a view of Old Swedes church in Philadelphia.

A number of Swedish-Americans residing in various parts of the United States have appealed to Uncle Sam to assist them in getting possession of a legacy, which is better than all the placer claims, five hundred and forty million crowns, or \$150,000,000, and a tract of land on the coast of South America between the rivers Moruga and Irmoo. The claimants are descendants of a sea pirate, Jonas Petrusson, a Swedan-American, who served in the Dutch navy about 1690-1728. Large sums of money have been spent by the heirs of this pirate captain to recover his fortune from the government of Holland, but in vain. The relationship have not been satisfactory to the Dutch. The Swedish heirs have interested the Swedish government in their behalf, and the Swedan-American heirs expect to interest the government of the United States in their behalf.

From the parish records of the town of Umea in Northern Sweden, it appears that a Swede, Jonas Bernisson Lambert, born in Umea in 1665, had died in Holland in the year 1726, unmarried. His parents were Bertt Johnson Lambert, a merchant, and his wife, Berta Wenman.

As a young man Jonas Lambert had left his native city, and little was heard from him. In 1690 the first authentic report was received by his relatives, and he was then a "commander of a frigate" belonging to the Holland navy. During many years he continued in the service of Holland, and particularly during the war with France served with great distinction. So great had been his service to the government and so profitable his crimes, that the government of Holland and the states general in the confederation decided to him and his heirs forever a tract of land on the coast of South America, in Guayana, also known as Demarary, between the rivers Moruga and Orinoco, and over these possessions he was given suzerain rights. When Lambert obtained possession of this tract of land several plantations had been started, and Lambert, who appears to have been a hustler, soon increased these, at his death 100 plantations being under cultivation, all of them being named by Lambert, and their names recorded in the courts of Amsterdam. As late as 1790 these plantations were known as the Lambert plantations, and that part of Guayana was on official maps known as Nova Svecia.

When Lambert died, in 1726, he left these plantations and the sum of £30,000,000, deposited in banks in Holland and England, and by will left the whole of his fortune to his relatives in Sweden. The laws of Holland require that claims in such cases must be made within the period of thirty years, if not the state claims the right of prescription. News in those days did not travel fast, and the thrifty Hollanders were probably in no particular hurry to inform the Swedish heirs, but they were enabled to make a claim within the prescribed period. Years went by, and finally the heirs in Sweden dispatched to Holland a notary, Erik Hagvinn Huss, to prosecute the claim in 1772. Huss disappeared, and after many years of fruitless search, it was finally ascertained that Huss had been sent by the government of Holland as administrator of the Lambert plantations to Guayana.

Huss had died there, and appointed as his successor one Jonas Flen, and at his death, in 1822, several of the plantations were sold as his property to the firm of Gladstone & Company, of Liverpool, England, thereby still more confusing matters.

Thus much the genealogical examiner has set before the Swedish riksdag. The opinion of eminent lawyers in Sweden and elsewhere is that Huss obtained possession of the deeds to the Lambert estate and used it for his own benefit, and the consensus of legal opinion seems to be that the heirs will never get a dollar of the millions they claim. The organization now prosecuting the claims has plenty of money, the best of legal advice, and the consensus of legal opinion seems to be able to accomplish at least a compromise in the case.

The American heirs are Miss Ella Weckman, a teacher in New Haven, Conn.; E. Carlson Lambert, a farmer near Kansas City, and three brothers, Asproth, of Rockford, Ill.

LIST OF ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the General Delivery of the Seattle postoffice on Saturday, September 4:

Allen, Henry Annan, Andrew Anderson, H. B. Bynon, A. H. Brown, Harry L. Baker, Mrs. Chloe Salazar, R. L. Barry, Francis J. East, J. L. Beam, H. Beechey, Thomas Brass, H. A. Biddle, Mrs. Laura Burns, Walter G. Burns, Thos W. Burns, Mrs. E. C. Cline, James L. Canby, Wm M. Cary, Mrs. M. Carr, J. K. Carr, J. D. Carr, D. K. Carr, T. S. Collins, G. C. Cook, Allan G. Cooper, Miss P. Duncombe, Miss J. Dowdell, John Davis, Harry Davos, Archie Dimon, Charles L. Dunn, Miss Jessie A. Duffield, Mrs. H. G. E. Egbert, Mrs. F. Ellis, O. R. Eldredge, R. L. Esbbaugh, J. E. Fairbairn, Mrs. J. Fairbank, Geo. H. Carroll, E. L. Fleming, Thomas Fleming, Mrs. E. Frothingham, J. G. Gibson, James Gilson, John Goetz, W. Frank Gray, John Green, Catherine Grotz, Miss Laura Greer, B. W. 146 2nd (Yesler Way) H. Hammond, Miss H. Hall, Jim Hanes, Fred G. Hanson, Mrs. C. Hainaway, John Hayes, Miss Ethel Heine, G. Heaton, Warren Higgins, H. E. Henson, Ida Hilschberger, John Hulbert, Chas. L. J. Jankala, Arvid Johnston, W. (421 Junkhause, Mrs. E. K. Koons, E. J. Kriernan, Patrick Kinney, W. A. Keating, Walter Kearney, Thos Kenyon, M. P. Kenworthy, S. S. Landis, Jerome Layton, Charley Lashmett, B. Little, Clint Livingston, C. H. Livingston & Drys-Lewis, Dempsey Dale (Real Est agt) Lynde, O. Lynch, J. B. La Zelle, Edward Lashley, Milpen Lee, F. M. McNaughton, J. McHugh, Mrs. A. B. Morse, Mrs. H. R. McDonald, Willie McCallum, Rev. J. McAllister, Miss F. Marrow, W. S. Martin, W. S. Martin, Rev. Joel Miller, Mrs. Jane Willey, W. B. Metzler, J. J. Nilsson, John F. Osborne, Miss G. L. O'Brien, Jas O. O'Brien, Mrs. Laura O'Brien, Mrs. Hilma O'Brien, cor Seattle & 7th (SE cor Terry & 19) P. Price, H. Z. Pape, Victor Prentice, Alex. sr Prentice, W. W. Powell, E. E. Powell, W. D. & Co Possomery, A. Peyer, M. Parille, B. Patton, Elmer Palmer, Ed J. Qualey, Ivan R. Rounderhush, G. S. Roney, Gerald Ryckman, Miss J. Rohn, Frank Rhoades, Milton Rhoades, E. A. Ripley, E. A. Ross, Mrs. Ada L. Sullivan, Mrs. S. A. Story, Wm M. Jr. Stanton, Wm Smith, Sate Sloan, Richard Slevery, Mrs. G. A. Stryker, Miss M. Stone, Miss George Stirling, B. M. Sommer, A. W. Scott, Bustace Smith, Jean Skarhuu, Albert Taylor street Sanders, Otto A. Sallors, Treat T. "Tatro" Torkala, J. W. Turner, G. N. Thoman, Fred Vincent, Alfred W. Waller, J. G. Watree, Mrs. Alma White, Mrs. L. E. Wood, Mrs. B. M. Zins, William G. S. MEEM, Postmaster.

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1,000 pieces New Embroideries, from 3 to 12 inches wide, in the very latest and most desirable patterns, usually sold at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c a yard; choice of the entire line for...

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5 Cases Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Bleached Muslin, 36 inches wide, at 10c yard. 5 Cases Sunbeam Bleached Muslin, 36 inches wide, a good, pure cotton, usual price \$1-3c, for 5c a yard. 100 Dozen Ladies' Fine Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, usual 25c quality, for 10c each.

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707 FIRST AVENUE.



A lady from North Carolina says: "My sister has used

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and speaks in the highest terms of them, and says they cannot be excelled in keeping the system well regulated. She was a sufferer from dyspepsia and indigestion for several years."

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION--MINES AND MINING BUILDING.



The perspective drawing of the Mines and Mining building shows a handsome structure designed by John H. Humphreys along right classic lines of the Doric order, modified to comport with nineteenth century requirements. The result is a building of simple dignity and having an air of repose considerably requisite in a large building. The facade presents a frontage of 400 feet, accentuated at center and end with pavilions, sixty-four and forty feet respectively, thereby obtaining sufficient variety of mass. The solidity of these pavilions and their strong perpendicular lines will give a strong contrast of light and shade. The height of the building to the top of the main cornice is forty feet, the height of the main pavilion is sixty feet, the height of the dome is thirty feet, the height of the central pavilion to the top of the crowning group of statuary is eighty-five feet, while the end pavilion is sixty-five feet high to the top of the dome. The lighting of the building will be obtained by large windows, ten feet wide by twenty-four feet high, placed at intervals of six feet. The height of the building has a large skylight area, making the interior very bright and cheerful. The center entrance is twenty-four feet wide by thirty-four feet high, and will be very rich in decoration, flanked on either side by coupled columns and their accompanying pilasters, standing six feet from the walls. The main cornice breaks around a projection, columns supporting pedestals for groups of statuary twelve feet high. The center of the pavilion is crowned by a colossal group of figures, the height of which is twenty feet, between columns resting on stylobate, which will be projected out to receive them. The standards above the entrance will be decorated with bas-reliefs. The end pavilions, with their entrances will be crowned with shallow domes. The implements emblematic of mining are so few that, with the exception of a few trophies, the entire interior elaboration will be confined to classic ornaments, and reserved for the wall spaces of the main center vestibule, which is twenty-four feet wide and sixty feet long, such elaboration. The ceiling will be a large barrel vault, with intersecting cross-vault, richly colored and elaborately decorated. On the walls it is here proposed to have mural paintings emblematic of mining, placer working, packing of ores by "Rocky Mountain Canaries," and other mining scenes. The exposition will open at Omaha in June of next year and remain open until November.