

The Intelligencer.

HOADLY is sick. "Can't minister to a mind diseased?"

HOADLY is the pivot, and Hoady is already deeply implicated on the point of it.

Mr. JAMES M. MASON to the honest farmers of West Virginia—"Your butter milk I will not tax."

HOADLY's friends fear that he will look down. The impression is that he is already ensnared up.

HOADLY might relieve himself by asking for the appointment of a receiver. Doubtless, Mr. McLean could find a man for the job.

The law of Ohio ought to require Democratic conventions to be put up at public expense. That would give all the "solid men" a fair chance.

PROFESSOR SHUTT, of Warner Observatory, has observed "what seemed to be a comet in the ankle of the constellation of Andromeda." How is this, Andy?

JUDGE BLACK thought Tilden might make a good Vice-President and Hendricks a good President. Mr. Tilden will not erect a monument to the memory of Judge Black.

KENTUCKY Democrats have been holding a "burgeo" near Lexington. A "burgeo" is described as "a place where there are plenty of everything that is good to eat and drink." Kentucky Democrats like a "burgeo."

The Mason Tax Commission being on its winding way for a tour of the State, a correspondent telegraphs to an exchange that it is "composed of Hon. Mason Joe and E. A. Bennett." Is this fame? To us it seems like a cruel reflection on Governor Jackson.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Wheeling Intelligencer, signing himself Private Duffell, is the Martineau Statesman's way of putting it. Bless your soul, it is the Private himself, who lives and moves and has a being. Not long Private Duffell is to agree oneself unknown.

The bright and honest Gratia Sentinel is now conducted by a man who had the temerity to invade West Virginia from Washington. Some of the faithful are insisting on the newcomer by describing him as "a d-d" and "a d-d carpet bagger."

We suspect that Editor Dunnington has recklessly flung a clean shirt in the face of the infamously mob.

BECAUSE "Johnny" tucked the Hamilton county Democratic convention away in his pocket, the Chicago Tribune remarks, rather ill-naturedly, we think, that "it was the McLeans who made the purchase of the Democratic nomination for Governor and Judge Hoady \$50,000." Hoady has arrived at the age of discretion, and if he thought the nomination at more than its value, it is his own fault. We ought to give the McLeans their due.

The Fairmont Index, Democratic, complains that the Board of Regents, Democratic, has twice appointed a Principal of the Fairmont Normal School, "without any positive information that either of the distinguished gentlemen would accept the position thus tendered." The time for opening approaches, and still the institution is acapalabout. But this is not the worst of it.

The school has not been advertised; no circulars published or distributed, and the names of teachers, apart from the Principal, are as elusive as the wind. The wisdom of this institution will be impaired by the dilatory course of the Board, a fact which it is useless to deny, and unless something is done at once to the injury of the institution.

The Intelligencer hopes that the outgoing ticket will not be charged with a selfish desire to "wreck the institution."

It is a pity that the exposure of his editor's fine wit as a party, does the Cincinnati Enquirer as it pains to show that some republican aspirants opposed by Mr. Halstead's paper have been nominated, and some others favored by his paper have not been nominated. This is not to the point.

The criticisms of the Commercial Gazette have been upon the methods of McLean, the politician, and that here disreputable words the Cincinnati News-Journal, Democratic, was among the first to charge. The Enquirer does not blunt the point of the Commercial Gazette's criticism by showing that the Republicans of Hamilton county or of Ohio have not always been guided by the advice of Mr. Halstead's newspaper, nor does it follow that the advice was not good. It sometimes happens that the machinery of a party is not in the hands of men whose desires above all things to advance the party welfare. A party newspaper does it to its party to recommend that which in its judgment will be best for the party, and to oppose those things which it thinks would harm the party.

It is presumed to be infallible, the party newspaper is expected to have convictions, and at right times and in right ways to give voice to its views.

But Mr. McLean has stepped outside of his newspaper and thrown his personal into the political arena, without improving the moral atmosphere of that field of strife and without strengthening himself or his newspaper. Not content with his capacity of journalist, he has aimed to add the accomplishments of Boss politician, and what he has gained as a Boss politician he has lost as a journalist. If his newspaper had followed the ticket which his convention had nominated his newspaper might have been given credit for the achievement. But his newspaper really had no part in the Boss work. Mr. McLean got in on the Hamilton county convention.

There is one essential difference between Mr. Halstead and Mr. McLean. Mr. Halstead talks to his party through his newspaper; Mr. McLean butts in upon the ward politicians, makes a personal matter of it, has his own men out, and the other men put out, and laughs at his party after he has manipulated what ought to be his party's conviction. Mr. Halstead's way may be poor politics, but it is good, honest journalism.

COLERIDGE ARRIVES.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE AT NEW YORK.

His Reception by the Bar Association—How he is to be Entertained—A Brief Sketch of his Career—How he Came into Office—Social Qualities and Legal Attainments.

New York, August 24.—Lord Coleridge, Gilbert Coleridge, his son, James Hunter, M. P., and Charles Russell, M. P., were met in the Bay on the arrival of the Celtic this morning by members of the Bar Association, and transferred to a yacht where breakfast awaited them. After sailing up the East and North rivers the party landed and were driven to the residence of E. T. Shephard, where Lord Coleridge and friends will be guests during their stay in this city. This evening a dinner was given at Mr. Shephard's, at which General Hancock was present.

In Lord Chief Justice Coleridge we shall welcome the highest functionary who has ever left England to visit America. Next to royalty, there is only one higher, the Lord Chancellor, and he by the terms of the law can only leave his post by putting the Great Seal into commission, a troublesome and expensive proceeding, costing some \$7,000, and only to be resorted to in case of urgent necessity. Again, it is an event of the deepest interest to the legal profession here.

Lord Coleridge bears a name associated not only with some of the masterpieces of English literature but with the legal history of England for the last century. His grandfather, Rev. John Coleridge, was a pious pastor and an author of some talent. A kindly but absent-minded man was the Rev. John, who was the father of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, and of the Right Hon. Sir John Coleridge, the father of the present Lord Chief Justice. Sir John Taylor Coleridge stands eminent among the judges of England, and his own honors have been transcended by those of his son.

Born in the year 1821, Lord Coleridge had the advantage of an Eton curriculum under his uncle, the Rev. Edward Coleridge, and in course of the year passed on to Oxford University. As an undergraduate he was distinguished for his studiousness and varied scholarship, and as a speaker and debater at the "Union" debating society he was never surpassed. He obtained a first class in the law, and in 1845, in competition with some of his fellow-students and was afterward elected to a fellowship at Exeter College, graduating as bachelor of arts in 1842 and as master of arts in 1846. Called to the bar at the end of the year, he was successful in his career, with several prizes which fortune could bestow upon him.

Upon the Western Circuit, whether Mr. Coleridge went, he soon attained a prominent position. He was remarkable for his forensic powers associated with an eloquence far above the ordinary range of the bar, and he accordingly ran rapidly to the front rank and became the leader of the Circuit. His rise was then assured, and some nine years after his call to the bar he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth. In 1861 he was made Queen's Counsel and a member of the House of Commons. Temple. Then according to fashion in England, having secured a Parliamentary seat he was made one of the chief law advisers of the Crown and was knighted in the usual course upon obtaining his preferment. In 1865, in the form of a peerage, the Government, he was selected to fill the office of Solicitor-General, and three years later, upon the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to a judgeship in the judicial department of the Privy Council, Sir J. D. Coleridge succeeded him as Attorney-General.

CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE'S ADOPTION.

Sir William Borlase, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, died prematurely in the plenitude of his powers, and, as Attorney-General, Sir John Coleridge was entitled by prescription to the inheritance. He had no alternative but to accept the traditional right thus thrust upon him. The whole bar, the press and the public were unanimous in their opinion as to his fitness to succeed, and in November, 1873, he was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. A year later, the Government, and thus his father, two years before his death, had the satisfaction of seeing his son complete a career which, at the university, at the bar and on the bench, had been a repetition, only with still higher distinction of his own. This circumstance rendered the elevation of the Lord Chief Justice unique, indeed almost unparalleled, in the history of the profession. There is no more modern instance of the kind than that of Sir Thomas More, who was Chancellor while his son was a judge. This circumstance rendered the elevation of the Lord Chief Justice unique, indeed almost unparalleled, in the history of the profession. There is no more modern instance of the kind than that of Sir Thomas More, who was Chancellor while his son was a judge. This circumstance rendered the elevation of the Lord Chief Justice unique, indeed almost unparalleled, in the history of the profession.

By the Judiciary Act of 1870 the title of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Chief Baron of the Exchequer were to be merged in the title of Lord Chief Justice of England, which Lord Coleridge succeeded in November of 1880, upon the death of Chief Baron Fitzroy Kelly, who followed by that of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. Lord Coleridge has taken a leading part in some celebrated cases, notable among these being the Tichborne case, in which Attorney-General Coleridge attracted great attention to his skill as a cross-examiner, and from which he took a large fee of \$8,000,000 of cost.

The English Chief Justice is known as a polished and graceful speaker of great force, having the knack of going to the heart of a subject and laying it bare. He has some fame as a controversial writer. He is said to be very popular at home.

A LIE NAILED.

The Controversy About Justice Matthews' Election to the Bench.

New York, August 24.—The Sun publishes the following: JAMES TOWN, R. I., July 27, 1883. DEAR SIR—I am an old friend of Stanley Matthews and took an active part in having him confirmed. I am sorry to see New York newspapers charge that you agreed to subscribe a large sum to the Garfield election fund upon a bargain with Garfield that he would, if elected President, send to the Senate the name of Stanley Matthews to fill any vacancy occasioned by resignation, death or otherwise on the Supreme Bench. Will you be so kind as to tell me frankly whether there is any truth in this, or whether you made any arrangement at all to have him placed on the Supreme Bench. I feel I have a right to ask this of you because I work, hard and in good faith for his confirmation, having known him from his boyhood and believed in his great ability and integrity.

Very truly yours, WASHINGTON MCLEAN, To Joy Gould, Esq., New York, July 31, 1883. 105 Broadway, New York, July 31, 1883. Washington McLean, Jameson, R. I.

DEAR SIR—I have your letter. The story that you paid any money to secure the nomination of Stanley Matthews or any one else to the Supreme Bench is a pure fabrication. I had no bargain or understanding with any one.

A TOWN SQUAD DESTROYED.

CHICAGO, August 24.—A Dollarville, Mich., special says: This town, of about 900 inhabitants and the headquarters of the American Lumber Company, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday. Twenty principal buildings were destroyed. Two children are reported burned to death. Loss \$120,000.

Wagon Wreck.

SHREVEPORT, La., August 24.—The Standard's Mansfield special says: "The Jenkins brothers, charged with the murder of J. Lane Barden, filed a petition for a change of venue to Caddo parish, on account of the prejudice existing in the public mind caused by the studious and persistent efforts of divers evil disposed persons to warp and bias the minds of the people against them."

He Knows Nothing.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 23.—Governor Crittenden arrived last night from Jefferson City, and left this morning for Gallatin, where he has been summoned by the defendant to testify at the James' trial. The Governor says he cannot imagine what they expect to prove by him, except the mere fact of Frank's surrender.

A Good Business Outlook.

New York, August 24.—R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, report that nothing has occurred during the week to alter the generally favorable conditions which exist for autumn business. Business throughout the country has been well maintained, the bank exchanges indicating a considerable increase over the corresponding week last year, and there

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE POINT OF PINES REGATTA.

Race Comes in the Winner, with Teemer Second. Welger's "De" "De"—The Race for the Blue Cut Championship—A Comprehensive Table Showing Standing of Clubs.

BEYTON, Mass., August 24.—The professional scull race at Point of Pines this afternoon was witnessed by 6,000 persons. Fourteen men entered, twelve started but only five finished, Wallace Ross winning. A light off shore breeze was blowing, just lifting the water outside of the course. The water was alive with craft of every description. There were four prizes, \$300, \$150, \$100 and \$50. Hanlan was relayed and Charles Thayer was judge at the starting point. All started well. In a few minutes the men passed so far from the judge's stand that it was impossible to distinguish them or their colors. They seemed to turn well together, but it could not be seen who was in the lead.

When the men were within sighting distance Teemer had the lead, Lee a length behind Hooper, Ten Eyck and Ross in the order named. The course called for three miles with turn. Teemer was the first to make the turn, covering the mile and a half in 10:22; Lee second in 10:20; Hooper, 10:27; Ten Eyck, Ross, McYay, Gaisel, Argy, Fialsted, Elliott and Carey followed in this order.

At the turn Teemer had a good lead. Hooper made wonderfully quick time, even for some minutes, but Teemer led him when last seen turning the stake. At the stake Elliott stopped, saying he was ill. The other eleven went on the course.

When the men could be identified Ross was first rowing slowly. Teemer was evidently tired. Ten Eyck was third, and between him and Hooper there was a wide gap. Hooper was working hard for fourth place and was pushed by McKay, but succeeded in leading him over the line, which was crossed by the carman in the following order and time: Ross, 21:21; Teemer, 21:27; Ten Eyck, 21:35; Hooper, 22:47; McKay, 22:50. Hanlan says he is not going to row in any more regattas this season and starts for home Saturday.

Weslager Wants to Row.

In a card in the Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette, "Fatty" Weslager, the oarsman of this city, says: "At the earnest solicitation of my friends, who have confidence in my ability, I hereby challenge either McKay or Elliott, of Boston, to row me a mile in the water for \$200 expense money, race to take place within three weeks of signing contract, and within twenty miles of Wheeling." He requests an early response.

THE RACE FOR THE PENNANT.

The Standing of the League and American Association Clubs.

Following is a correct record of the games played by the League and American Association clubs up to Friday the 24. Yesterday's games can be added to the summary, and the result to-day will be obtained.

LEAGUE ASSOCIATION.

Table with columns for Clubs, Won, Lost, Games Lost, and Games Won.

CLUBS.

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CLUBS.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

THE MODEL COLONY OF LOMPOC.

California—A Community Where Prohibition Prohibits—The Peculiarities of the Settlement. The Fertility of the Soil—A Soilogy Among the Native Ancient Ruins.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

LOS ALAMOS, CALIF., August 12.—I have just visited the Lompoc Colony and the surrounding country. This district is different in one respect from the majority of the towns of California. There is not a saloon, or whisky shop, in the place. The people appear to be thoroughly organized against the liquor traffic. Their organization corresponds somewhat with the Red Men of Barbour county, although they do not go to such extremes. The first saloon driven from the country. This was a damper to the rest of his profession; but, I am told that two others were afterwards built, and were blown up by some unknown parties. This has been the last.

The town of Lompoc (pronounced LOM-poh) is on the Santa Lucia river, nine miles from its mouth, in Santa Barbara county, Cal. It is sixty-two miles north from the city of Santa Barbara, and is not reached by any railroad, steamboat, or stage line. It is a very isolated place, and if a person will take the pains to cross the rough mountain roads, it is not so great an undertaking to get there. It is fifteen miles from Los Alamos, which has railroad connection with San Luis Obispo, and thence with the world.

Lompoc is a new settlement. I have been pretty generally over the southern part of California, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties, and find that the greater part of the population of the country is covered by Spanish grants. These are deeds, in fee simple, of large tracts of country to private individuals, by Mexican authorities, while the country belonged to Mexico. This has been and is a great drawback to the colonization of Southern California. Many of these grants are not for sale, or for sale only in one body, which bars all but capital from purchasing. To buy a Spanish grant requires from \$50,000 to \$100,000. I have heard of a grant of 100 acres being sold for \$250. There were 48,000 acres of it. Some of these grants are now being cut up and sold in tracts to suit the purchaser. The land leads a ready sale. No good land remains long in the hands of the original owner, unless he is satisfied, otherwise there would be a much greater rush for it than there is. There are also poor facilities of travel through much of it, which retards its development. It is certainly better land than some of the inland sections, but irrigation is required here. Several large grants on and near the Santa Lucia are for sale in small lots, and Santa Barbara will soon be worth something to the world, instead of being the den of Mexican and Chinese gamblers, as it is now. It is worth from \$5 to \$100 an acre in this section. Good land can be bought for \$20.

NATURE OF THE LAND AND CLIMATE.

Lompoc was recently a grant of about 48,000 acres. It was bought by a company and sold to actual settlers, and is now becoming a noted place. The land is good for agricultural, or fruit raising, but I do not think that grapes are a success here like in Fresno and Los Angeles. But apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes and other similar fruits grow to perfection. Frost never kills, but not so destructive. Snow never lies on the ground. Fog is heavy in summer. The winter is said to be warmer than in any other part of California.

It was so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of Mr. W. W. Broughton, one of the leading lawyers of this country. He resides at Lompoc, and was one of its first colonists. I visited his garden and orchard, and found much to be desired. Land in the vicinity of the district, that I have come to regard it soon to be one of the first parts of the Golden State. His orchard is only seven years old, yet the trees are bending with most excellent fruit. Trees of that age have from \$2 to \$12 worth of fruit, and they grow without irrigation. Los Angeles and Santa Barbara must long remain the choicest districts of California—at least south of San Jose—but there are other valleys soon to make rapid progress, and shortly to enter the ranks of the great cities of the West. The Santa Lucia Valley strikes me as destined soon to be one way and blooming orchard from mouth to source. It is now almost uninhabited. Then, the Los Ortos, Los Alamos, Jesus Maria, Santa Maria, San Juan, and the narrow, but fertile valley of Santa Lucia, are a little less attractive. The climate varies. It is all good. Near the hills it gets hot in summer. Oranges and peaches are raised, and a few kinds of bananas and figs ripen, but are little cultivated.

A letter received from John Jarrett, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, stated the association would not object to the Federation on account of the position of the latter on the tariff question. The iron and steel workers were in favor of high tariff. It was resolved to answer the letter stating the tariff question should be decided upon in accordance with the majority opinion on the subject among the different trades' union. The Federation then adjourned.

Can't Stand It.

CLEVELAND, O., August 21.—A Leader special says the coal operators in the Massillon district were surprised by the sudden demand of an increase of ten cents per ton, and claim the condition of the market will not permit the advance, but will do what the operators in other districts do.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Daily Democrat of Chattanooga, Tenn., started eleven months ago suspended yesterday.

The Bark Taylor, arrived at Portland Me., yesterday morning, was put in quarantine. It is from Vera Cruz and has had yellow fever on board.

A large mill just above Toledo, O., owned and operated by Truesdell, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with all the machinery and a large quantity of lath. Loss \$30,000.

The inauguration of the foundation of Garfield's Monument under the auspices of the Grand Masonic Lodge of California, assisted by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, took place yesterday at noon at Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Over one hundred thousand persons witnessed the ceremonies.

The Bar Association of New York convened at Saratoga, yesterday, and appointed an Executive Committee to consider the subject of delays in the U. S. Supreme Court and various plans for the relief of the same. The convention passed resolutions to the respect of the memory of the late Judge Black of Pennsylvania, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

The Washington City says the American Rapid Telegraph Company yesterday notified their employes that all advantages accorded them during the strike have been revoked, and that hereafter they will receive their usual pay, and be compelled to labor the same number of hours. This is the company that acceded to the demands of the operators a few days after the strike, and received for this action great praise.

A DESOLATED TOWN.

WOE AND DEATH AT ROCHESTER.

The Picture Presented by the Wrecked Village. Streets Stripped with Debris—The Levelled and Devastated Homes of the People. Mournful Scenes at the Hospital.

ROCHESTER, MINN., August 24.—The streets of the city are full of people from all over the State for curiosity, and some to care for friends, while a large number are prominent men from all portions of the State to see the effect of the cyclone, that they may know the extent and needs of the victims. On every side can be heard of some new freaks or power of the monster till the sick sickens at their recital. Reports from the hospital are to the effect that the children are much improved while some of the men are worse and cannot live. The list of the killed has been exaggerated through the confusion of names. Careful inquiry shows sixteen comprises all instantly killed. The reason assigned by the city undertakers for the error is that four were said to have been taken into the cemetery by friends, which is not true, and the names four other victims were incorrectly given and thus aided to swell the supposititious list. One thousand men, women and children of all ages are being buried by anything out of doors and what there is in them, are to-day without anything.

SAD DEVASTATION.

Of two hundred houses which stood before the approach of the storm there is not sufficient material to build an ordinary frame shelter. The same is true of the household furniture and clothing. The people are poor and must be cared for. At present they are lodged in private houses, warehouses, empty stores and halls, and are being fed by the city. Rochester is doing all she can. A large dining hall 20x50 ft. is being built upon the devastated track. Food and clothing are being brought, and \$3,000 have been raised among the citizens. St. Paul has subscribed \$5,000, Minneapolis \$2,000, Winona \$1,000, Stillwater \$1,000, Lake City \$2,500, Red Wing \$500, Haxson \$1,000. The city and Hancock have also responded. The great need of the people can only be appreciated by those who have seen their condition.

ENOUGH TO MAKE HEARTS BLEED.

A gentleman who visited the hospital to-day and saw Gregg and his six motherless children, all seriously hurt, wrote a check for two hundred dollars and gave it to Judge Star, Chairman of the Relief Committee, for the benefit of the afflicted family. Since then the father has died, and all his children are in the hospital. Orphans is typical of the general disaster.

The report of the disaster to the passenger train at Zimbrata Falls grow out of a fireman was killed, and the reported disaster did not occur. The loss of the passenger train in the country adjacent to Rochester has not yet been accurately completed.

COUNT DE CHAMBERD DEAD.

A Brief Sketch of the Career of the Remarkable Frenchman.

LONDON, August 24.—A dispatch from Vienna says that the Count de Chambord died at his estate at Frobadorf, at six o'clock this morning. He had been sick gradually for several days, although there were hopes at times that he would recover from his present ailment. The members of his family were at his bedside, and at Frobadorf some of his political followers were anxiously watching the progress of his case, so as to be ready for action in the matter of choosing a successor to his claims. It is understood that he preferred the Count of Paris, and it is believed that all Legations will recognize him as the chance of restoring the monarchy in France will be improved.

PARIS, August 24.—The Republican journals speak respectfully in regard to the death of Count de Chambord, and unite in paying tribute to the man who was the last of the Bourbons. The Royalist papers have appeared with mourning borders and are replete with their comments regarding the consequence of the Count's death. The body will be buried by the side of that of Charles X. The wife of the Count de Chambord is in the presence of the high officials of the Austrian Court.

The Count de Chambord, grandson of Charles X, is the last possessor of the crowns of the divine right of kings, unless we except William I. of Prussia, who said, as he lay the crown upon his own head: "I rule by the favor of God and of no one else." Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Auguste, Duke of Nemours, was born in the Tuilleries, Paris, September 29, 1820. He believes himself to be the only rightful heir to the throne of France, and since the surrender of Sedan and the issue of his manifesto, signs himself "Henri V." The wife of the Count de Chambord is in the presence of the high officials of the Austrian Court.

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