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SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT IN CHINA.

THE CHINESE SITUATION, say advices from Washington, is giving the administration more trouble than the Philippine problem and the settlement of Cuba's future combined. It would be very strange if it did not. If it is bothering the government at all, though never so little, this statement must be true, for no one who has followed the policy regarding Cuba and the Filipinos will ever accuse the government of losing any sleep over it.

In Cuba the only policy seems to be to let things runs along as they are. In the meantime the public are to believe that the administration is waiting only for such a time as the government of the island can safely be entrusted to the Cubans. There are some skeptics, however, who, from the drift of the straws in the Hanna puddle, have begun to wonder if the waiting policy in Cuba is not more for the purpose of giving the irritable Cubans an opportunity to make some outbreak that would furnish a convenient peg on which to hang a claim that the islanders are incapable of self-government. Then it would, of course, become our plain duty to gather them in, even as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings. In any event, Mr. Hanna and his presidential understudy are not doing much worrying on this score.

As to the Philippines, the cause for worry is even less. So long as the war continues the hearts of the meat trust magnates and many other estimable army contractors will be made glad and the chances of getting the republic under a stronger military thumb will be enhanced. If the rebellion should be finally stamped out the McKinley despotism over 8,000,000 will be firmly established and the enactment of laws "by the authority of the president of the United States," will meet with no impediments. There is surely nothing to worry about here.

But in China the situation is slightly different. Mr. Hanna, per W. McK., may play the dictator in Cuba and the sultan of Luzon, but in China there are a whole lot of nations interested who are just as greedy as Mr. Hanna. In consequence, the administration finds itself up against one proposition where it is necessary to respect the rights of others, they being strong enough to take care of themselves, and in so novel a situation, confronted with such unprecedented conditions, it is not wonderful that the administration should at length be forced to do a little worrying instead of leaving it all to the other fellow.

ROYAL MARK FOR CON. MEN.

THE LATEST WAIL that has gone up from the German people is that their emperor does not read the newspapers. His majesty, they claim, sees only an occasional clipping and consequently doesn't know what is going on in the world.

If this be true, there is trouble in store for Emperor William. There are a whole lot of men in this neck of the woods who are laying for just this sort of people. The next time the emperor goes away from home he needn't be surprised if he meet an affable, guileless looking old gentleman at the depot who used to live in Berlin, remembers William's father, had played circus in the Von Moltkes' back yard and went halvers on a lawn mower with the Bismarck family. The unversed William will then be led down to the river to see the explosion, and in due course of time relieved of his carpet bag. Gentlemen just from Alaska and weighted down with gold bricks will keep the button on the kaiser's front door warm. His majesty will be introduced beyond a doubt to the walnut shells and the rubber ball.

This has been the fate of the man that doesn't read the newspaper, since time immemorial, and there is little chance that such good plucking as a conceited emperor will be able to escape where cautious farmers fall.

Those two young women who were elected the prize beauties of America on the strength of the photographs will be a little selfish if they don't see that Santa Claus puts something in their photographers' stockings.

The Hoboken police think they have unearthed a plot to kill the president. Probably it will turn out to be nothing more than Teddy's little plans to sit on him.

Mr. Kruger has got to that stage in his celebration where his attendants are tying wet cloths round his head. Anyway, it shows he's a good fellow.

John D. Rockefeller's daughter is to marry a Chicago lawyer. There probably isn't anything in the foreign noble market expensive enough for John.

Fables in slang are said to have aided the Duke of Manchester in his wooing, but he probably reinforced them with a few little fables of his own.

There is a rumor in Washington of a traitor in the cabinet, but whether to Mark Hanna or only to his country, we are not informed.

Oom Paul drove through Paris in a landau. The next thing we hear he'll be wearing a pointed beard and smoking cigarettes.

Chauncey M. Depew will be one of the features at the Chicago livestock exposition, but as yet he has not been classified.

Now that the football season is over there is likely to be a slump in the demand for surgical instruments.

Oom Paul has been presented with a sword, but he would probably rather have a good tobacco knife.

Joseph Chamberlain's admissions indicate that he would make a first-class United States senator.

While the north is discussing the negro problem, the south continues to riddle the negro.

DALY'S SUCCESSOR WAS ONCE A NEWSBOY.

(New York Correspondence of Pittsburg Dispatch.)

The man who is slated to succeed the late Marcus Daly as president and general manager of the Anaconda Copper Mining company is Henry H. Rogers of the Standard Oil directorate.

Marvelous as was Marcus Daly's rise from poverty to affluence even more marvelous has been the rise of this man Rogers. Daly grew up among mines and miners, and all his childhood was an apprenticeship in the business that eventually made him rich and famous. He never did any other work for a living than mining. Rogers, like Daly, was early thrown upon his own resources. Like Daly also he comes from poor and humble stock. Unlike Daly he has striven in many fields of commercial enterprise, and from each of them he has exacted the toll that only success awards. He is mighty in many ways. Daly was mighty only in one.

Half a century ago Henry H. Rogers was a newsboy. He sold papers for a living on the streets of New Bedford, Mass., then the home port of a great fleet of American whalers. That was before the days of oil wells, and in the heyday of the sperm oil trade. Knocking around among the whalers and oil refiners it is not unlikely that young Rogers early acquired a profound respect for oil as an article of commerce; perhaps he may even then have engaged in mental speculation as to what would be the standing and wealth of the man who could successfully corner the oil supply of the world, for he openly and frankly says he has always been in favor of the combinations which we now call trusts.

There wasn't the demand for newspapers in those days that there is now, and the profits did not meet the requirements of young Rogers. In the town of Fairhaven, Conn., where he was born, there were members of his family who depended upon him for assistance. He needed a steady income, and he found it in a grocery store. He took a place as a delivery boy at $3 a week and board. He made the most of the board, and sent the $3 home. For five years he remained in the employ of the grocer, advancing to the position of head clerk.

Then came the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania, and in a little time New Bedford was as dead as a mining town that has been abandoned in a rush for new diggings. Young Rogers drifted to the oil fields. He had learned a thing or two about the oil trade in New Bedford, and his knowledge was practical knowledge. He found profitable employment readily enough, and it was not long before he had a familiar personal acquaintance with the oil barons. He was prolific in ideas for saving and marketing the product of the wells, and some of the ideas were so good that he was employed by one of the big operators to carry them out. This employment gave him confidence in himself and stimulated him to new endeavors. He is said to have suggested a scheme so stupendous that it almost stunned his employer—it was that the owners of all producing oil wells should pool their product and market it through one concern, the idea being to control the output, reduce the cost of handling, fix a uniform price for certain grades and stop competition.

The project was discussed by certain of the larger operators, and that practically was the inception of the Standard Oil company. But before that mighty concern became mighty Rogers had improved upon his original plan. If capital could be found it would be better to buy out all the small producers and organize the larger ones into a company that should control the trade. The capital was found; many of the smaller operators sold outright, but some of the larger ones refused either to come in or to sell at the price offered by the company.

But all that is Standard Oil history. Only Rogers is not generally given the credit for the brainwork that made this immense combination possible and successful. There are even those who declare that the idea did not originate with him at all. Still, he has long been a director in that corporation, is now one of its vice presidents, and has grown immensely rich through his connection with it. The grocer's boy at $3 per week of fifty years ago is now reputed to be worth $65,000,000; so, you see, his services in the oil fields must have been worth a little something.

IS GAMBLING KING OF THE FILIPINOS

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The rapid promotion of the Rajahmuda Mandi calls attention to one of the most unique characters in the Philippine group. It is in the capacity of a sport that the main figure of the Moro forces is interesting. He is the manager and owner of the largest gambling "joint" in the island. His ownership, however, is something of the kind that has made the Prince of Monaco famous.

His house is located in the Magay, a Moro settlement just north of Zamboanga, where, by the way, the chieftain was born some thirty-five years ago. The house is one of the largest nippa buildings in this part of the country, if, indeed, it is not the largest. The main room is occupied by a bar, at which American beer, Singapore gin and other beverages calculated to cause a man to forget the shortest way to his place of residence, are vended.

Two rooms are given over to the game. The game, be it understood, is monte. The regular, old fashioned Spanish decks of cards are used, with their queer figures and delirium tremens print. The first room belongs to the masses, the second to the classes. The distinction between the masses and the classes is that while the classes indulge in fanciful "elsies" on favored cards without reference to any sort of a "bridie," the masses content themselves with fights against chance with coppers as the stake.

There are no fancy fixtures in the place. A table covered with green cloth that appears to be at home in all parts of the world, is, with the exception of one chair for the dealer, the only furniture. The dealer of the big game is a typical Moro. He sits, turbaned and sphinx-faced, at his task, drawing card after card, making no comments, and raking in the coppers with a hand as regular and mechanical as that of death itself. Around the table the players crowd, jostling each other in their attempts to get at the seat of action. Not a word is spoken. At night the scene is something weird. A single candle furnishes the illumination. A cigar box is the bank.

The native players evince a comprehensive knowledge of the game. They watch the cards with all the care exercised by a policeman in a prohibition town during a protracted meeting. If one corner of a card is exposed to view it may be taken as assured that every player who has an "elsie" has seen the size of it.

In the game of the classes the stakes sometimes run very high. The Rajahmuda himself won the largest house and lot in Zamboanga on the turn of a single card, and also won the house in which his games are run. When he is banker and the bank is "busted"—as it sometimes is—he pays with all of the grace of a thoroughbred, and is the type of an easy loser. He throws out his thousand pesos with as much sangfroid as though the dollars were coppers. His winnings do not seem to make any more impression on him than his losses.

In addition to the monte game, the Rajahmuda is the head of the bookmakers, who run the Sunday chicken fights, to which all of the natives repair regularly. The books are made on the "cinch" plan, and the makers stand no chance to lose. The income from the chicken fight books is very large, and, unlike racing and other American sports, it knows no particular season. The revenue is a "sure thing" year in and year out.

NEW DIVORCE CANONS FOR EPISCOPALIANS.

(Kansas City Star.)

The Rev. Cameron Mann, rector of Grace church, Broadway and Thirteenth street, is a member of the committee of twelve appointed by the Episcopal general convention which met in the city of Washington in 1898, to consider the questions of marriage and divorce. In that committee there are six clergymen and six laymen, all of the latter being lawyers. The committee of which Dr. Dix of Trinity church, New York, is chairman, met a year ago and after spending considerable time in discussion was unable to agree upon any recommendation and therefore adjourned. Another meeting was held in New York City last week and after an all-day session three canons were adopted which will be recommended to the general convention in San Francisco, in October, 1901. The first of these canons is devoted to a strict definition of consanguinity and other physical impediments. The second canon is nearly identical with the present law of the church as to the duties of ministers. Paragraph IV of this canon is as follows:

"No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless nor until by inquiry he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been, or is, the husband or the wife of any other person then living; unless the former marriage was annulled by a decree of some civil court of competent jurisdiction for cause existing before such former marriage."

The third canon deals with the discipline of divorced persons in the following language:

"No person divorced for cause arising after marriage, and marrying again during the lifetime of the other party to the divorce, shall be admitted to baptism or confirmation, or received to the holy communion—except when penitent and separated from the other party to the subsequent marriage; or when penitent and in immediate danger of death, but this canon shall not apply to the innocent party to a divorce for the cause of adultery.

"No person shall be denied baptism or confirmation or the holy communion under this canon until after the minister shall have given to the person due and sufficient notice of such intended denial, and of the right of appeal therefrom as hereinafter permitted.

"Any person repelled from baptism or confirmation or the holy communion under section 1 of this canon, may appeal to the bishop of the diocese or of the missionary district, and if, in the opinion of the bishop, further proceedings should be had under the appeal, he shall call to his assistance any two bishops of dioceses or missionary districts adjoining his own, and if, after hearing the appeal as they may deem proper, they shall agree with him that there is sufficient reason to dispense with any of the provisions of section 1 of this canon, the bishop to whom the appeal was taken shall have power to grant the dispensation and such other relief as may be appropriate."

There were nine members of the committee present at the meeting at which these canons were adopted and the action taken was made unanimous. In New York City most of the clergymen approve the proposed canons, but many doubted that they would be adopted by the general convention in 1901.

"The committee which prepared the three canons," said Dr. Mann recently, "is required to have them printed at least nine months previous to the general convention in order that they may be fully and freely discussed by the church people and the church papers. So far as actual legislation is concerned there has been really very little change, because the church has always recognized that a divorce for the cause of adultery dissolves the bond of marriage, and so, the innocent party is free to marry again. The church has always held, too, that a divorce for any other cause arising after marriage does not dissolve the bond and therefore neither party is free to remarry. I say 'after marriage,' because the church recognizes that a divorce for causes existing before marriage is not a divorce at all, but a statement that the marriage is and has ever been null and void. The object of the canons as drawn by this committee is mainly to put clearly and forcibly before the public what has been and is the law of the church.

"The two great changes that have been made are: First, the forbidding of the clergy to officiate at the marriage of any divorced person, no matter what the cause. This is not to declare such a marriage unlawful, but simply because of the difficulty of arriving at the fact in the case on the part of the ordinary clergyman, and to emphasize the general hostility of the church of divorce. Second, the enacting of a canon which provides for a court of appeal, which court can grant general dispensations for those exceptional cases which no general law can reach. This is analogous to the power of pardon which obtains in all civil governments.

"Besides these two special changes the church has declared its position in regard to the relationship. The line has been drawn, while too finely drawn, I believe, [illegible] ons, you understand, are on the report of the committee of the house of deputies. The house of bishops has its own committee on the same subject. That committee will meet next month in New York. I met Bishop Doane of Albany, who is president of the house of bishops, a short time since and he said he approved of the canons offered by our committee and believed he should try to have the committee of the house of bishops adopt them."

WHITE HOUSE IS UNSAFE.

(Washington Correspondence of New York Telegram.)

There is a considerable anxiety at the White House as to the stability of the building.

An accident occurred there late Saturday night, which has occasioned wide conjecture as to whether the old historic structure is in a general state of collapse.

Shortly after midnight Saturday there was a crash in the east room, which startled everybody in the mansion, including the president and Mrs. McKinley, who had retired.

An investigation showed that the life-sized portrait of Abraham Lincoln, which has for years occupied a position of honor on the east wall of the room along with life-sized portraits of Martha Washington, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, had fallen face downward upon the floor, carrying with it the hangings and part of the cornice from which it was suspended. All four of the pictures were hung before closed windows, being attached to the heavy cornice surmounting these windows.

In its descent the picture of Lincoln struck a sofa immediately underneath, and this broke the force of the fall. One corner of the heavy gold frame in which the portrait was mounted was parted and somewhat broken, but the canvas was uninjured.

The portrait of the martyred president was painted especially for a place of honor in the White House, and is considered an excellent likeness. It has been extensively copied and has been viewed and admired by thousands of visitors yearly.

The cause of the accident is not definitely known, but a new stairway to the president's office in the east wing of the building to replace the old one, which had been pronounced unsafe, has just been completed, and it is thought that the hammering upon the opposite side of the walls may have loosened the plastering and allowed the picture to fall, or it may have been partly due to the wire becoming thin as a result of long wear, causing it to break easily.

The general theory advanced is that there is some radical defect in the eastern or business wing of the mansion. During recent years much additional weight has been imposed on that part of the building by a greatly increased clerical force and the piling up of records and files, such as previously were destroyed or stored in other government buildings.

Within the past year or two several defects have been discovered in the business portion of the structure, and efforts have been made to remedy them as far as possible. A short time back the floor of the second story showed unmistakable signs of giving way. It was found that there was a depression in the floor of more than a foot, caused by weak and decayed timbers and overweight caused by crowding too large a force into the limited space next the main stairway, leading to the cabinet room and other office rooms, which gave way, and had to be rebuilt.

The accident to the Lincoln portrait occurred in the same portion of the building, thus confirming the general impression that the east wing of the mansion is weak and unstable.

WHERE PUNCTUATION MARKS MEANT MUCH.

It is not long since a man's life hung upon a comma. He was a Frenchman named Dubec, and was charged with murder. The case was proved against him, and he was sentenced to death; but his defenders pointed out that the law under which he was condemned was a new one and was not yet in force. The offense committed was formerly manslaughter, but this law made it murder.

A clause in the act said: "That all criminal offenses committed, and all actions commenced after the 3rd of January shall fall under this law."

The offense was committed before the 3rd of January, but the action began after that date.

The defense was that the comma had crept in accidentally, and that both crime and prosecution must take place after the above date to make the prisoner legally a murderer. The state didn't think so, and said the clause was correct as it stood, and the man must die by the guillotine. A jury was empanelled and they found that the comma was an accident. So the prisoner, instead of losing his head, merely got twelve months' imprisonment.

The late Jay Gould, one of the richest men of the century, once made a cool million sterling over the misplacing of a fullstop in an important document. A tariff bill was passed which placed a heavy duty on all diamonds imported, and, as this country has no diamonds of its own production, the effect was to send the price up 40 per cent. When the bill was passed a mistake crept into it in the printing and one of the clauses was drafted in this manner: "——on the 24th of August. This statute shall come into force two months after the said 24th." Now, there ought to have been a fullstop after the word "force," and the bill should have run: "——on the 24th of August this bill shall come into force. Two months after the said 24th of August a report shall be laid," etc. It will be seen that this changing of the stop's position from "force" to "August" gave a clear extra two months to the diamond shippers, quite unintentionally. This was not noticed, however, by the usually acute American public, and was passed over. But Jay Gould, the millionaire financier, who used to boast that no chance had ever yet been allowed to pass him untaken, spotted the mistake.

He imported an immense quantity of diamonds in the first two months. They were stopped at the custom house at New York and duty demanded. But Gould refused to pay, and pointed out that, as the clause of the new law stood he was entitled to another five weeks' grace. There was a huge dispute, but the clause, as it stood, was plain enough, and the man of millions got his case pushed through. He won hands down, and his diamonds were passed free of duty a week before the two months were up. He then had the diamond market to himself for six weeks or more, and cleared well on the better side of $5,000,000.

WIDOW'S LOVE WAS DEEP.

(Marietta (O.), Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.)

The marriage today of Mrs. Lillian T. Edgarton of Plaintsville to Frank Raredon, was one of interesting events of the season in the western end of the county. A few years ago the husband and Mrs. Edgarton was killed in a wreck near Chillicothe, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, where he had a regular run in the mail service.

Mr. Edgarton left about $10,000 life insurance and an estate worth $70,000 or $80,000. He left a will in which he gave everything to his wife, but a condition of the will was that she was not to remarry. In event of her getting married a second time, the estate, with a possible exception of about $10,000, was to go to the children unconditionally.

Frank Raredon, aged 21, was employed as a farm hand by Mr. Edgarton. He was a hard-working young man, attended to his own business, and learned to love his mistress. Although it was anticipated by many, the marriage was a genuine surprise to those acquainted with both parties. The wedding was a very quiet affair.

According to the will Mrs. Edgarton will give to her children nearly $50,000. Besides having a large farm and other property at Plantsville, she has valuable holdings in oil leases and property in Marietta.

CHRISTMAS MAGAZINES.

The Christmas Harper's begins with a translation from the Danish of Erik Bogh of a phantasy called "The Pilgrimage of Truth" with color drawings by Howard Pyle. E. S. Martin talks in his entertaining fashion of "Parents," concluding that most any kind of a parent is better than an institution; Albert E. Sterner draws the pictures for "Parents." Part II of the "Love Letters" of Victor Hugo and the conclusion of Mrs. Ward's notable novel "Eleanor," make part of the index of the month. The short stories are contributed by Thomas Hardy, Robert Russell, T. B. Aldrich, Mary Wilkins, and Alfred Hodder.

Sarah S. Stilwell has some charming pictures of children which she accompanies with a poem in prose called "A Garden of Childhood." Mr. Howells draws forward the editor's easy chair, not occupied since the death of William E. Curtis and hitherto held, as it were, sacred to his memory. No living author, perhaps, is so well adapted as Mr. Howells for taking this honored seat.

The World's Work has for its frontispiece this month a picture of St. Ganden's equestrian statue of General Sherman, exhibited in Paris, and probably to be placed in Central park, New York. There follows later on an article called "A Triumph of American Sculptors," notably the triumph at the Paris exposition of American sculptors. "Discoveries in Our Arctic Regions" begins with the statement of the discovery through a recent scientific exploration in Alaska of "between 300 and 400 species and sub-species of animals and plants new to science." There are numerous illustrations and good ones in this as in all the articles of the month. "A Model Public Library," the one at Providence, R. I., is described by George Iles. But if selection could be made from the various interesting things of this number, the choice would probably fall on the paper entitled "The Betterment of the Workman as an Investment," as being the article of widest irterest.

The Hon. Perry S. Heath discusses the "Lessons of the Campaign" in the December Forum. "The Work of the Reciprocity Commission" by J. B. Osbourne; "The Chinese System of Banking," by Hon. Charles Denby, and the "Economic Basis of the Protective System" by John P. Young are other articles of the month. J. I. Rodriguez answers the query in the title of his paper, "Can There Ever be a Cuban Republic?" in the negative, and quotes freely from the public expressions of public men on the subject since the days of John Quincy Adams. "Vacation Schools," their methods and their purpose are considered by Dr. Helen C. Putnam, while Anna Tolman Smith writes of the "Higher Education of Women in France," contasting the women's colleges in that country and this, and finding a more feminine "ideal" existing in France.

Rudyard Kipling has returned to East Indian fields in his new story beginning in the December McClure's. "Kime" is a street gamin of English parentage adrift in the bazaars of Sallore, and for the moment acting as "disciple" to a Lama from Thibet. Mr. Kipling's knowledge of child-nature and his wonderful skill in reproducing the East Indian atmosphere give rare promise for this latest effort.

Anthony Hope begins some new "Dolly Dialogues" cleverly illustrated by H. C. Christy. John Barrett, former minister to Siam, writes a most graphic, dramatic description of a Christmas dinner in Siam "When Cholera Came." "The People of the Buffalo" is the title of Hamlin Garland's story. A contribution to the increasing number of appreciative sketches of children is "The Madness of Philip," by Josephine Dodge Daskam.

William C. Whitney is written of in the December Ainslees as the "D'Artagnan of the Business World." "The Men That Make our Laws," are pictured and discussed in an article by L. A. Coolidge. W. A. Fraser, Charles Westbrook and Eugene Wood are among the contributors to the fiction of the number.

From Palace to Poor House.

(Oakland Correspondence of San Francisco Chronicle.)

Mrs. C. Davison, wife of one of California's pioneers, sat before a lunacy commission in the receiving hospital this morning. She is 98 years old and very childish. As she sat there in the uniform of the county's poor, she babbled and crooned of the days when George III was king. This woman is said to be the daughter of one of the courtiers at the court of King George III. She married Davison. They met with financial reverses and much of the family estate was swept away.

Together with her husband and two children, she went to San Francisco when Montgomery street was the water front. They had lived there but a short time when her husband died, but she continued her residence there, maintaining herself and children and educating them on the slender income that came from her father's English estate. When her daughters grew to womanhood, one married Alexander Main, an expert accountant, Vancouver, the other Richard Fox of this city. For a time she made her home with the daughter in Vancouver, but later returned to the home of her daughter in this city. The husband of the latter died last April. He had been wealthy, but lost money in business.

Mrs. Davison was often urged to return to England, but refused. She has continued in correspondence with her friends, chief among whom was the Lady Helen Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway, and whose residence is Cholmondeley castle. Mrs. Davison has hallucinations of the old days, and at such times cannot be left alone. Then there is a story of a thankless child and a memory that failed to recall the time when the mother pinched and saved that her daughter might not want.

A few days ago Mrs. Thayer visited the county infirmary and was surprised to see the old lady in that institution. The authorities had been under the impression that her relatives were unable to care for her, and at once set about having her returned to her daughter's house. A charge of insanity was also brought. Drs. Ewer and Medros were the examining physicians, and tried in vain to induce Miss Annie Fox and Mrs. Levalliant, the two granddaughters, to take the old lady home. The physician did not think it a case for an insane asylum, but they reluctantly signed the recommendation. Justice Ogden refused to sign the commitment. "This is simply a case of senile dementia, and if the old lady has no relatives, the country infirmary is the place for her," he said. The granddaughters permitted her to spend tonight in the home of Mrs. Fox, but will send her back to the poorhouse.

English View of Bonapart.

(From Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon.")

Europe buckled itself to the unprecedented task of gagging and paralyzing an intelligence and a force that were too gigantic for the welfare and security of the world. That is the strange, unique, hideous problem which makes the records of St. Helena so profoundly painful and fascinating.

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He fascinated Maitland, who took him to England, as he had fascinated Ussher, who had conducted him to Elba. Maitland caused inquiries to be made, after Napoleon had left the Bellerophon, as to the feelings of the crew, and received as the result: "Well, they may abuse that man as much as they please, but if the people of England knew him as well as we do, they would not touch a hair of his head." When he left the Northumberland the crew were much of the same opinion: "He is a fine fellow, who does not deserve his fate."

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On the emperor's coffin-plate his followers desired to place the simple inscription "Napoleon," with the date and place of his birth and death. Sir Hudson refused to sanction this unless "Bonaparte" were added. But the emperor's suite felt themselves unable to agree to the style which their master had declined to accept. So there was no name on the coffin. It seems incredible, but it is true.

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In France Napoleon used to be known not as general, or consul, or emperor, but as "The Man" (l'Homme). In his conversation he never forgets his greatness, or allows others to forget it. "Had I died at Moscow, I should have left behind me a reputation as a conqueror without a parallel in history. A ball ought to have put an end to me there. * * * To die at Borodino would have been to die like Alexander; to be killed at Waterloo would have been a good death; perhaps Dresden would have been better; but, no, better at Waterloo."

"CASH" AND CUPID.

(Baltimore American.)

He met her at the counter—
She presided o'er the wares—
And she sold the silks and satins
And such feminine affairs.
She was willowy and charming,
With a subtle sort of dash,
And her voice was most alluring
When she sweetly carolled
"Cash."

So, he wooed her at the counter,
'Mong the grenadines and lace,
And he vowed that all the fabrics
Paled to cheapness by her face.
Oh, he wooed her and he won her,
With his airs and his mustache,
And he vowed he loved to listen
To her sweetly murmured
"Cash."

Now, however, she still wishes
To surround herself with lace,
And with velvets, silks and satins,
And leads him a merry pace.
For she murmurs o'er the cutlets,
Carols o'er the hash,
One insistent, constant solo,
Whose recurrent theme is
"Cash."

Not Taking Any Chances.

(Boston Globe.)

Governor Roosevelt has issued a Thanksgiving proclamation, since election

Herald Specials

To the Ladies

Cape Special.

We are crowded in our cloak department with all kinds of good things, and to get the people acquainted with our stock we are going to do some tall sacrificing by selling a certain line of Capes at from 10 per cent to 20 per cent below the manufacturers' prices. This is rather expensive way of introducing, but we know that when you come to our store you will see hundreds of other things that you will buy, when you see what we are selling for little money, that it will be a paying proposition to us, and to you in the end.

The capes we call your particular attention to are an excellent quality of kersey effect, made in several different styles, some double caped, with fur, or Hercules braid, or with strap trimming. The prices were $1.75 to $5.25, selling now for—

$1.00 to $3.50.

A few Astrachan Capes, with angora fur trimming, nicely lined with serviceable silk, several styles and lengths. The prices were $5.25 to $10, selling now for—

$3.50 to $6.75.

Then there are the heavy beaver effects, double caped, with fur trimmed edge, and ornamented with Hercules or Soutache braid. The prices were $2.50 to $8.75, selling now for—

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It's no use to enumerate them, for we have such a variety, that it would take lots of space to tell about them, so we will simply invite you to call and see these bargains, and you will surely be convinced of their merits.

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