

IS THERE DANGER AHEAD?

WHAT WILL HAPPEN NEXT IN FRANCE?

Portrait and sketch of Eugene Clemenceau, Who strove for Grevy's Resignation—Don Carlos Claims the French Throne.

The civilized world is just now watching with interest for the next developments in France. Grevy has practically resigned, after asking Ribot to form a ministry. There are fears of an uprising, which the French military authorities are taking steps to suppress promptly if it comes, and Clemenceau's name is on every one's lip.



CLEMENCEAU.

Why? Because it was virtually the refusal of Clemenceau to form a ministry that finally drove Grevy to his latest action.

Eugene Clemenceau was born at Moullelon en Pareds in September, 1841, and was graduated as a physician in Paris in 1869. He was chosen to the national assembly two years later, but resigned because of complications between the government and the commune. He was made president of the Paris municipal council in 1875 and in 1877 was again sent to the national assembly, where he was accorded the position of one of the leaders of the Republicans. He has been prominent in French politics ever since. His career has been full exciting episode, not the least of which was a duel in 1871 with M. le Commandant de Poussargues, in which the commandant was wounded in the leg. It is claimed that he already bitterly regrets his recent action toward M. Grevy, as it is said that he inadvertently acted as the tool of the Royalists. What will happen next no one can foretell. The congress which meets to elect a successor to Grevy may abolish the office. Then either the Anarchists or the Royalists will take the reins.

Don Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro Josef Francisco Quivino Antonio Miguel, etc. (the rest of his name will be found in the encyclopaedia), who is called Duke of Madrid, and calls himself "Charles XII, legitimate king of Spain," has now put in a claim to be considered de jure king of France, as successor of the Comte de Chambord or "Henry X." And what has Don Carlos, etc., done to deserve these high honors? Well, he consented to be born, to be a Bourbon, the descendant through one line of the great Henry of Navarre and through the other numerous monarchs of Spain, including the great Charles V and the latter's noted grandparents, Ferdinand and Isabella. The issue involves the old Salic law in France and its abrogation in Spain; the question of an ancestor's right to renounce the inheritance of his children, and the much more important question as to whether a people has a right to choose its rulers.

His father, Don Juan, a Bourbon, died in exile at Brighton, Eng., Nov. 18. He had, in 1868, abdicated in favor of his son—that is, surrendered his unexecuted claim to the Spanish throne to Don Carlos. At that time the Comte de Chambord claimed to be "Henry V of France" by legitimate descent, and there was in France a large party in favor of restoring the old and original line of Bourbon kings. In French politics these are called Legitimists. They were greatly weakened by the death of the Comte de Chambord, as there are several claimants of nearly equal kin; but now Don Carlos puts in his claim, and if Spanish rights are not barred, it appears that he is really and truly the head of all the Bourbons.

To begin at the beginning, when the Franks came down upon the old Roman province of Gaul and laid the foundation of the present France, they had serious trouble in regard to "woman's rights." So the Salic ("sea-side") Franks enacted a law that no woman should ever reign; their party prevailed, and so no woman has ever been ruling queen of France. If a monarch left daughters only, the crown went to his brother or nephew or remote relations in their order. Thus, in 1589, Henry of Navarre, son of the Count of Bourbon, became king of France and founded the noted Bourbon dynasties. His grandson, Louis XIV, outlived all his children, and one of his grandchildren, Philip of Anjou, by descent on the other side, acquired a sort of title to the Spanish crown. Charles II, lunatic king of Spain and the last of the Spanish Hapsburgs, died in 1700, and all the other lunatics fell to cutting each other's throats about the "balance of power"—that is, to prevent the union of France and Spain. They fought thirteen years, but Philip of Anjou gained the throne of Spain. He gave up, however, all claims to the French throne for himself and heirs—a cession now in bar against Don Carlos. There is already a party of Legitimists in France known as the "Blancs d'Espagne," who favor Don Carlos as nearest after "Henry V" or the Comte de Chambord. The other claimants belong to the Alfonsist branch of the Spanish royal family and the descendants of the princes of Naples and Parma. Now France expelled her Bourbons in 1788-93 and again in 1830, so it is not likely she will trouble herself much about Don Carlos. The Italians struggled desperately against their Bourbons in 1848 and finally got rid of them.

Philip of Anjou, the first French and Bourbon king of Spain, outlived the talents of his race, for licentiousness soon sapped the original vigor and intellect of the Bourbons. His son, Ferdinand VI, was too weak minded to reign, and his half brother, Charles III, took the kingdom. His son, Charles IV, ruled and ruined till 1808, when he abdicated in favor of his son, Ferdinand VII; then revoked his abdication and appealed to Napoleon Bonaparte, which led to the awful civil war in Spain and the loss of nearly all Spanish

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and abolished the old Salic law of the Bourbons, and declared that his daughter Isabella should reign after him instead of his brother, Don Carlos. This was the beginning of a schism, and in some form it has continued ever since. Isabella (born Oct. 10, 1836) was a notorious queen and was finally driven to France, but we should speak charitably of her since she forbade the execution of the American private soldiers captured with the Lopez expedition and finally pardoned them at the intercession of the American minister. As soon as her father, Ferdinand, died (Sept. 29, 1833) Don Carlos called his adherents to arms and a civil war raged with horrible fury for six years, when Don Carlos was driven to France. He appealed to his Italian relatives, who sustained his cause, and between them on one side and the Communists or Radicals on the other Spain was kept in constant uproar for many years. Isabella, then grown to maturity, married her cousin, Don Francisco de Assis, and there was peace for awhile. The late King Alfonso was their son.

Don Carlos died, but his son, Don Carlos, count of Montemalin, succeeded his claims, and his supporters in Spain made three desperate insurrections—in 1848, in 1853 and in 1860—but we put down with merciless rigor, the whole kingdom being declared in a state of siege. The count of Montemalin, who called himself "Charles XI of Spain," died childless Jan. 13, 1861, and his rights, or claims rather, at once passed to his brother, Don Juan, etc., Carlos. He married Maria Theresa, archduchess of Austria and princess of Modena, which strengthened his claims a little; and the present Don Carlos is their son—born March 30, 1848. The old man, if we may speak so affectionately of an alleged king and a real Bourbon, did not seem inclined to torment the Spaniards any longer, and would probably have let his claim lapse if his relatives and expectant friends had allowed. In 1868 he resigned all his claims to his son, and thereafter lived as quietly as they would let him, dying on the 18th, of heart disease, at the age of 63.

Don Carlos the son began his fight early. At the age of 19 he married Margaret de Bourbon, Princess of Parma, and thus "brought in," as it were, another claim to royal honors. As soon as his father retired Don Carlos began organizing another expedition for Spain, and the war began early in 1872. But there had been a revolution, Queen Isabella had gone into exile and the short lived republic was established. Don Carlos, therefore, entered Spain July, 1873, and issued a high sounding proclamation that he had come to save the country from anarchy and ruin. In 1875 Alfonso, son of Isabella, became king, and Don Carlos addressed him a curiously haughty epistle, directing him to cease his cruel and rebellious conduct and allow the legitimate monarch to bless Spain. If not there were extensive particulars of annihilation in store for him and his supporters. After another year of hard fighting in the Carlist provinces their last stronghold was captured and Don Carlos fled to France. In 1881 he was expelled from that country for an ostentatious alliance with the Comte de Chambord's supporters. He took a flying trip to Mexico and excited much curiosity, but did not find them in the humor for a king. Since then he has been emphatically a king out of business. Now, the count of Chambord being dead, he proudly proclaims himself legitimate king of France as well as of Spain. It would be a rare comedy if such claims had not so often led to bloody tragedy.

Rev. John C. Kimball.

The Rev. John C. Kimball, of Hartford, Conn., has recently attracted considerable attention by preaching a sermon from the text "Crucify him" wherein he compared the execution of the four Anarchists in Chicago to the crucifixion of the Saviour.

Mr. Kimball is a Unitarian, an advanced radical thinker, and an advocate of the theory of evolution. He has within his flock some who hold similar views, being Socialists; but another party in the congregation are as bitterly opposed to both the reverend thinker and his creeds.

Since he assumed the charge his church has become a house divided against itself. Two years ago he commenced the strife by inviting the Salvation army to hold their services in his church. The trustees decided to overrule the pastor's permission and locked both the army and its advocate out. Mr. Kimball has also excited opposition from his course with respect to the woman suffrage question and the labor movement. Efforts have several times been made by those of the congregation opposed to him to secure his removal, but have never been successful.

George L. Rives.

President Cleveland has appointed Mr. George L. Rives first assistant secretary of state. Mr. Rives was born in New York in 1849, and was graduated second in his class at Columbia college in 1868.

From Columbia he went to Trinity college at Cambridge, England, and was graduated fifth wrangler in 1872, and a year later received the university prize for Shakespearean essay. Returning home he entered the Columbia law school, and on completing his course took the second prize. For fourteen years he has practiced law in New York. He is a trustee of Columbia college and of the Astor library. He is an active Democrat and was especially zealous in Mr. Cleveland's election. Mr. Rives comes of a distinguished Virginia family, his grandfather having been United States senator from Virginia and twice American minister to Paris.

A Western Landlord's Lavatory.

"Have you a bath room in the house?" asked a Boston guest of a western landlord. "A what?" "A bath room, a—a—lavatory." "Blamed if I know what you're driving at." "He wants to clean up," said a bystander, better versed in polite language. "Av, that's it!" said the landlord. "You'd ort to of said so at first; come along with me."

And he led the man from Boston out into the back yard, where there was a rusty tin pan and a pail of "roily" water on the stump of a butternut tree. "There ye air," he said proudly; "splash away all yer a mind to. I'll send the towel out soon as them folks up stairs is done with it. Pitch in; there ain't no extry charge for the lavatory, as you call it; and there's a

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

The Poet Laureate of England—The First Laureate—His Salary.

The poet laureate is an officer of the household of the sovereign of Great Britain. The appellation seems to have originated in a custom of the English universities of presenting a laurel wreath to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the new graduate being styled poeta laureatus. The king's laureate was then simply a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. R. Whittington, in 1512, seems to have been the last man who received a rhetorical degree at Oxford. The earliest mention of a poet laureate in England occurs in the reign of Edward IV, when John Key received the appointment. In 1630 the first patent of the office seems to have been granted. The salary was fixed at £100 per annum, with a tierce of Canary, which latter emolument was, under Southey's tenancy of the office, commuted into annual payment of £27. It used to be the duty of the laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the sovereign, and sometimes on the occasion of a national victory; but this custom was abolished toward the close of the reign of George III.

Santa Anna's Cork Leg.

Santa Anna's cork leg may be seen in the Patent office at Washington. The Mexican general and his leg parted company at the battle of Cerro Gordo, where the pursuit was so hot that he hastily mounted a mule to effect an escape. The cork limb had been laid aside for the comfort of the general, who was riding in a carriage a short time before the capture. Two companies of the Fourth Illinois regiment were the first to reach the carriage and a private secured the trophy. It was soon sold to other members of the same company for small sums and finally reached Pekin, Ill., where it was one of the features of the town. In 1862 the owners presented it to the United States authorities and it was deposited by Gen. McCook in the Patent office.

England's Constitution.

In England they have no written constitution—nothing answering to what is understood in this country by that term. The word precedent is too narrow to cover what obtains in the governmental affairs of Great Britain. That which in Great Britain answers to our constitution is something that grows steadily and suits itself to the changing conditions of the progressive country. It is elastic and not bound by the past, except in so far as that which is and may be regarded as of the nature of precedent can stand every test of the new conditions and new requirements.

The President's Staff.

The president is allowed the following named corps of assistants: A private secretary at a salary of \$3,250; an assistant private secretary at \$2,250; a stenographer at \$1,800; five messengers at \$1,300 each; a steward; two doorkeepers at \$1,300 each; two ushers at \$1,400 and \$1,300 respectively; a night usher at \$1,200; a watchman at \$900; telegraph operators and minor clerks. Then he has for incidental expenses, \$8,000; for White House repairs, carpets, etc., \$12,500; fuel, \$2,500; a greenhouse, \$4,000; gas, matches, livery, \$15,000.

Nearest to the Pole.

The point farthest north reached by any exploring party is 990 miles from the north pole. Beyond this are ice gorges insurmountable, and frost so severe that no human ingenuity has yet constructed any appliance to withstand its cold. It blisters the skin like extreme heat. The greatest progress ever made across this desolate wilderness was at the rate of six miles a day, the explorers often resting as many days as they had journeyed miles in a single day.

The Discoverer of America.

Leif Erikson, a Scandinavian sailor, is said to have discovered America in the year of our Lord 1000. Historians are now pretty well agreed that this discovery is authentic, and a short time ago a statue was erected to Leif Erikson in Boston. America may have been previously discovered by the northern vikings, and even by the Phoenicians many centuries ago, but no well authenticated record of such discovery has come down to us.

High Peaks in the Rockies.

The Colorado group of the Rocky mountains contains several peaks over 14,000 feet high. The highest of these, and the highest peak in the United States, is Big Horn, 15,000. Mt. Hooker, in the range of the Rockies, is 17,000 feet high, but it is in British America. The highest mountain in North America is Popocatepetl, volcanic, of the Cordilleras range, Mexico.

The Queen's Prerogatives.

The queen of England has very little real power. She has no power of veto like the American president and no authority in the making of the laws. She can convene or prorogue parliament, however, whenever she chooses and can raise a fleet or army by and with the consent of parliament. She alone can make appointments to the nobility. She is the head of the church.

A Distinguished Spanish Knight.

The Cid was the title given to a celebrated Spanish knight and hero of the Eleventh century by five Moorish chieftains whom he vanquished in battle. Cid is an Arabic word, which means lord. The Cid's family name was Don Rodrigo Laynez, and he is regarded as the model of the heroic virtues of his age and the flower of Spanish chivalry.

The Largest Vote.

The largest popular vote as yet cast for President of the United States was that of 1884, by which Cleveland was elected, having received 4,911,017. The candidate receiving the largest per cent. of the total vote cast was Andrew Jackson, in 1828, he having received 55.97 per cent. of the total vote.

Coal Used in Crossing the Atlantic.

The Cunard line steamers are the largest and fastest transatlantic steamers afloat, and consequently burn much more coal on a trip than the vessels of competing lines. Their daily average is about 250 tons, while that of the American line boats, for instance, don't exceed 75 tons.

Troops of the Rebellion.

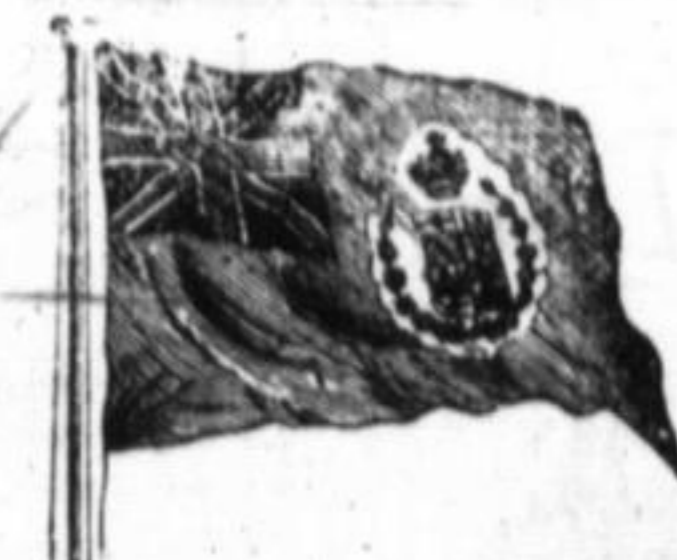
The aggregate number of troops furnished the Federal side for all periods of service was 2,830,182. Reduced to a uniform three years' standard, the whole number enlisted amounted to 2,320,272. The number on the Confederate side was, it is said, about 600,000 men.

Early Usurers.

Until the Fifteenth century no Christians were allowed to receive interest on money, and Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted. In England, under Edward VI, interest was forbidden entirely from religious motives.

The First Contestant.

The first boat built especially to sail for the America's cup was the Livonia, owned by Mr. Adams, Boston, in 1850.



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