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**The King of Westphalia.**

"The Barlesque Napoleon" is the title of a new book by Phillip W. Sergeant. "The Barlesque Napoleon" is Jerome Bonaparte, for five years the absurd King of Westphalia by grace of his brother, the Emperor. The author appears to have a penchant for digging in the dark corners of history, which many writers have by preference left untouched. His "Courtship of Catherine the Great" was a record of the domestic scandals of the Russian Empress, and his present volume deals frankly with the frivolous side of Jerome's life in the main. Morally, Jerome was the worst and weakest member of the Bonaparte family, and though he lived on until the fortune of his family, broken at Waterloo, had been made an old man of seventy-five, he remained a rake and a spendthrift to the end. As a ruler he proved utterly incapable, and took nothing of the position seriously except the high-sounding title, and what he could get out of the treasury of the State, much of which he scattered lavishly amongst his numerous favorites of both sexes. His powerful brother had made him an Admiral and a General before endowing him with a kingdom specially created for him. He was not worthy of either rank, though he acquitted himself respectably in the small affairs that came to him on land and sea before he became King and his conduct in battle, especially in his last experience of war at Waterloo, shows that he was at least not lacking in the courage common to his house and nation. His brother had provided him with an excellent constitution for the new kingdom, and an abler man than he might have found opportunity to make

a proud record. Jerome, however, was given over wholly to the tinsel and glamour of this office, and neither understood nor cared for its duties. Just why such honors had been heaped on him by a man who knew him to be unequal to the accompanying responsibilities it is hard to say; but Napoleon thrust greatness on his brothers regardless of their capacities, and the young Jerome, whom he made a King at twenty-four, was the baby of the Corsican family, and always a favorite with the conqueror. The author prints a few of Napoleon's letters to his young brother, touching his failure to realize the duties and responsibilities of his office. Here is one which shows the conqueror in an angry mood, but yet manifestly full of affection for him:—"I have met few men with so little sense of proportion as you. You are ignorant of everything and you follow merely your own fancy. Reason decides nothing with you; impetuosity and passion everything." In the postscript in his own writing, Napoleon added the consoling phrase: "Mon ami, je vous aime, mais vous etes furieusement jeune." ("My dear fellow, I am very fond of you, but you are furiously juvenile."—or, perhaps, as we should say in modern parlance "fresh.")

Again on the failure of "King" Jerome to meet his financial engagements the Emperor wrote his erring brother in these vigorous words:—"You owe 2,000,000 to the sinking fund. You have allowed your bills to be dishonored. That is not the act of a man of honor. I never allow anyone to fail me. Sell your plate and diamonds. Cease indulging in the foolish extravagances which make you the laughing-stock of Europe and will end by rousing the indignation of your subjects. Sell your furniture, your horses and your jewels and pay your debts. Honor comes first of all. It ill-becomes you not to pay your debts, when people see the presents which you give and the unexampled luxury you live in, so disgusting to your subjects. You are young and inconsiderate and you never pay any attention to money matters, above all at a time when your subjects are suffering from the effects of a war."

But foolish as Jerome was as King an unworthy as was his general conduct, the basest act of his life was undoubtedly his desertion of his American wife, Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore, whom he had married during his visit to the United States when a young man of twenty. The incidents in connection with this are duly set forth in the present volume. It is a descendant from this ill-starred alliance who is now filling the post of Secretary to the United States Navy in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet. It is true that Napoleon forced Jerome's hand in the matter of the marriage, even to the point of having it officially annulled by the Galician Church when the Pope had declared he could not himself do so; but Jerome showed in the end a readiness to comply with his brother's will in this demand that he refused in matters less vital to his honor, and the record laid bare by Mr. Sergeant has nothing to save its discreditable aspect.

Evil fortunes fell upon him with the wreck of Bonapartism, and the ending of his puppet kingdom, and for thirty-two years he lived in exile and almost in poverty. Once during his exile he was brought by a dramatic incident face to face with his past—that portion of it of which he had most cause to be ashamed. "Walking with Catherine (his second wife) in the gallery of the Pitti Palace at

Florence, he suddenly saw before him his former wife. With an agitated whisper to Catherine as to the reason, he led her from the gallery, and they left Florence. Not a word passed between Jerome and Elizabeth, and they never saw each other again. She had procured a divorce from him in Maryland after the empire's downfall, in order to guard herself, it was presumed, against any financial claims which Jerome might try to make." Late in life in 1840 Jerome married a wealthy widow, and his foolish vanity was such that he insisted on making amorganatic contract. He was now rich, and when he returned to France in 1847 his nephew, Louis Napoleon, now President, restored him to his rank as General and granted him a pension of 12,000 francs, and the republic made him Governor of the Hotel des Invalides, with a salary of 45,000 francs. He remained wanton and wicked to the last, and in 1853, at the age of 67, drove his third wife from him—he had never made the union legal—by foul and false charges, and spent his last days under the dominion of a woman as depraved as himself. But the wife survived him, and prayed at his tomb when in 1860 the life of the vain and frivolous old man came to an end. Mr. Sergeant's book at least shows how little the world has missed in not having sooner had Jerome Bonaparte's personal history placed before it.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GILVER'S signature is on each box. 25c.

**English Trade With Canada.**  
(Boston Transcript.)

In a letter to the London Chronicle John Atkinson Hobson, who is almost as well-known here as he is in his own country addresses a homily to the British nation on the neglect of its opportunities for trade with Canada. It has doubtless been an inexplicable fact to British tradesmen and the British people generally that the preferential tariff arrangement into which Canada has entered with the mother country, has not produced the results that were hoped for and naturally expected. As an abstract proposition Canada would much prefer to get those articles that she must import, from England, and of course Englishmen would much prefer that she should, and there has been an attempt made to shape conditions to that end; yet every year she buys more and more from the United States and of the steady increase in the volume of her purchases this country continues to get her full proportional share.

Mr. Hobson's explanation is quite simple and seems plausible. "Every artificial stimulus slackens the incentive to honest enterprise," he says. This is a direct slap," at Chamberlainism of which preferential tariffs are an inseparable part. Having what they suppose is a handicap in their favor, the English manufacturers "neglect sound business methods." Their competitors in this country "keep a constant stream of commercial travellers flowing through the towns of Canada; there are at least a hundred Americans on the road for every Englishman," and if the representative of an American concern does not succeed the first time he keeps on going, while the Englishman is so far from his base that he generally gives up on the first repulse.

Of course propinquity gives us a commanding natural advantage and one of which no commercial agreements or restrictive legislation can ever rob us. Another influence working for us in the homes, in places of business and even on the railroads is the fact of our advertising. Our firms spend more freely than the British, and "in Canada they enjoy a practical monopoly of the best instruments of advertisement, the periodical literature." The low-priced American magazines circulate extensively through the Dominion, and are obtainable at almost the cost of postage on the British variety. Even the edition of The Strand, which is most read in Canada, is American, and its advertisements are of American goods. When the Canadian reader is strongly confronted by attractive proclamations of novelties and even of staples, which have their headquarters in Boston, New York, Chicago, Detroit or Toledo, he is not thinking of preferential tariffs, or of any debt of commercial loyalty to either Birmingham, Sheffield, or London.

In conclusion Mr. Hobson says:—"The appointment of a really competent trade agent in Ottawa, with a couple of clerks, and with carefully chosen correspondents in Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, could do vastly more for British export trade with Canada than any preferential tariff terms which Canada is capable of giving."

**No Trouble With That One.**  
The sporting editor, who was temporarily acting as informing editor, opened a letter addressed to the latter's department and found this query therein:—"May Government lands occupied by settlers be fenced in?" Turning to his typewriting machine, he rattled off this answer:—"Certainly; you can fence there or anywhere except in a church. It isn't like boxing. But what's the matter with a gymnasium?" [Chicago Tribune.]

"Where one fellow reads a man's character in his face, a hundred read it in his clothes."

How do the hundreds read yours—well dressed, therefore careful, has good taste, and is prosperous? Or badly dressed—therefore careless and "not doing well"?

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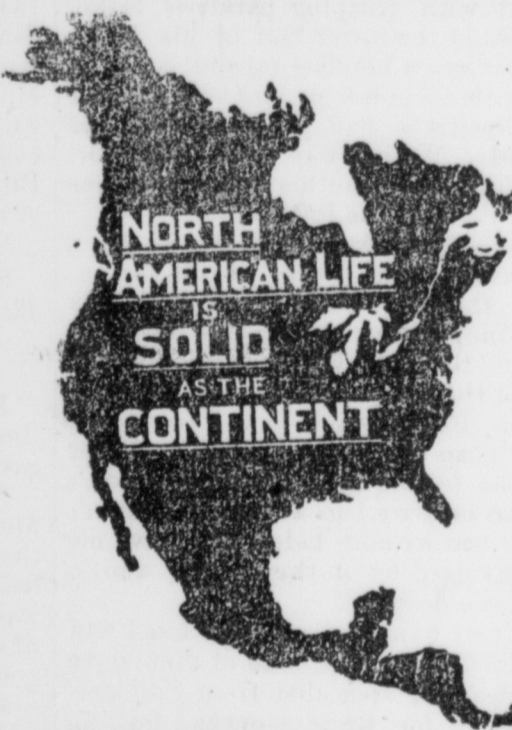
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**Notice of Sale.**

To the heirs of the late Carleton Clark of the Parish of Andover in the County of Victoria and Province of New Brunswick, deceased, and Almada Clark widow of the said Carleton Clark and to all whom else it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction in front of the Office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Victoria, at Andover in the said County of Victoria, on MONDAY the FIFTH DAY of MARCH next at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon All that tract of land situate in the Parish of Andover in the County of Victoria and Province of New Brunswick and bounded as follows: Beginning at the North-westerly angle of a lot of land conveyed by Benjamin Beveridge to Clement Gosline thence South thirty-five degrees East three hundred and ninety-five feet to a stone set on the Westerly side of the highway road thence South sixty three degrees and fifteen minutes East one hundred and fifty feet thence North twenty-five degrees and thirty minutes West to the rear line of said tract conveyed by Benjamin Beveridge to Clement Gosline and thence North forty-two degrees East to the place of beginning and being the same land conveyed to Carleton Clark by John Ryan and wife: The above sale will be made pursuant to a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fifth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of Victoria in Book "X" of Records numbered 10,453, and made between the said Carleton Clark and Almada Clark his wife of the one part and the undersigned Benjamin Kilburn of the Parish of Perth in the said County of Victoria, Merchant of the other part, defaults having been made in payment of the principal moneys and interest secured by said Indenture of Mortgage.

Dated this twentieth day of January A. D., 1906.

BENJAMIN KILBURN, Mortgagee.

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**Who is he, Anyway?**

Dr. James A. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, tells the following story: "A friend of mine, Dr. Roberts, had a colored maid who was very popular among her friends. One day some one called her up at the doctor's phone, and the following conversation ensued: "Is this Miss White?" "Yes, suh." "Miss Lily White, what works at Dr. Roberts?" "Yes, suh." "Well, Miss White, I want to ask you a question, a very important question, what I ain't had courage to ask you before. I want to ask you if you'll marry me." "Marry you? Cose I'll marry you! What makes you think I wouldn't marry? Who is dis gentleman, anyway?"

To a woman there appears to be about four dollars difference between two dollars and a dollar ninety-eight.—Agricultural Advertising.

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