

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LETTERS

Tell the Interesting Story of Her Long Reign--Most Remarkable Series of State Documents ever Issued

LONDON, October 23.—"Queen Victoria's Letters," edited by A. C. Benson and Lord Esher, and published this week, are stated in the preface to form "what is probably the most extraordinary series of State documents in the world."

They are a monument of industry and enduring testimonial of devotion to the sense of right and a powerful stimulus to patriotism. Never before has the country been taken into the confidence of a Monarch with such frankness and lack of restraint.

The letters published in these three bulky volumes cover the period of 24 years that elapsed between her accession in 1837 and the death of the Prince Consort in 1861. There are some letters referring to the Queen's early life, in which the writer refers to Uncle Leopold I., King of the Belgians, as providing the "brightest epoch of my otherwise melancholy childhood."

SELF-CONFIDENCE AND MODESTY.

On June 19, 1837, the then princess Victoria wrote to her uncle, informing him of the imminence of the death of William IV. In speaking of her expected accession, she said:

"I look forward to the event which it seems, is likely to occur soon, with calmness and quietness. I am not alarmed at it, and yet I do not suppose myself quite equal to all. I trust, however, that with good-will, honesty and courage, I shall not, at all events, fail." This letter concluded with the hope that "the All Powerful Being, who has so long watched over my destinies, will guide and support me in whatever situation and station it will please him to place me."

THE CROWN HURT.

There are some native remarks in a long description of the coronation, which the Queen wrote in her private journal:

"Millions of my subjects showed good humor and excessive loyalty, and really I cannot say how proud I feel to be Queen of such a nation. When my good Lord of Melbourne knelt down and kissed my hand, he pressed my hand and I grasped his with my heart. The Archbishop had most awkwardly put the ring on the wrong finger, and I had the greatest difficulty to take it off again, which at last I did with great pain. The crown hurt me a great deal."

ALBERT AN ANGEL.

The day after her marriage (February 11, 1840), the Queen writes to King Leopold from Windsor Castle:

"Dearest Uncle—I write you from here the happiest, happiest being that ever existed. Really I do not think it possible for anyone in the world to be happier or as happy as I am. He is an angel, and his kindness and affection for me is really touching. To look in those dear eyes and dear, sunny face is enough to make me adore him. What I can do to make him happy will be my greatest delight and independent of my great personal happiness."

"The reception we both met with yesterday was the most gratifying and enthusiastic I ever experienced. There was no end of crowds in London and all along the road."

KING EDWARD'S CHILDHOOD.

A letter written soon after the birth of the present King ran as follows:

"Our little boy is a wonderfully strong and large child, with very large blue eyes and finely formed, but with a somewhat large nose and pretty little mouth. I hope and pray he may be like his dearest papa. He is to be called Albert and Edward is to be his second name."

Queen Victoria, although she confessed on occasion to King Leopold that she grew to dislike politics, closely followed every political question. She thus refers to Sir Robert Peel's bill to increase the grant to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth:

"Buckingham Palace, April 15, 1851.

"My Beloved Uncle—Here we are in a great state of agitation about one of the greatest measures ever proposed. I am sure poor Peel ought to be blessed by all Catholics for the manly and noble way in which he stands forth to protect and do good to poor Ireland. But the bigotry, wicked and blind passions it brings forth is quite dreadful, and I blush for Protestantism."

"A Presbyterian clergyman said very truly that bigotry is more common than shame."

PALMERSTON'S RESIGNATION.

Between 1848 and 1851 there was friction between the Court and Palmerston over the conduct of foreign affairs, and finally the latter resigned. On December 3, 1851, the Queen wrote to King Leopold I.:

"Dearest Uncle—I have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you a piece of news which will give you as much satisfaction and relief as it does to us, and will do to the world. Lord Palmerston is no longer Foreign Secretary, and Lord Granville is already named as his successor. He had become of late really quite reckless, and, in spite of the serious admonition and caution he received, only on the 9th of November, and again at the beginning of December, he tells Waldegrave that he entirely approves of Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat, when he had written to Lord Normanby, by my desire and that of my cabin-

et, that he (Lord Normanby) was to continue his diplomatic intercourse with the French government, but was to remain perfectly passive and give no opinion."

THE DEATH OF WELLINGTON.

In a letter to her uncle after her visit to Spithead, the Queen made the following reference to the British navy:

"I think it is in these immense walls that our real greatness lies."

And in another to the same correspondent ten years later she thus spoke of the Duke of Wellington:

"I am sure you will mourn with us over the loss we and this whole nation have experienced in the death of the dear and great old Duke of Wellington. He was the pride and the lion of the nation, as it were, of this country. He was the greatest man this country ever produced, and the most devoted loyal subject, and the staunchest supporter of the Crown ever had. He was to us a true, kind friend, and a most valuable adviser. To think that all this is gone, that this great and immortal man belongs now to history and no longer to the present is a truth which we cannot realize."

THE CRIMEA AND THE MUTINY.

There are many letters referring to the Crimean war. One speaks of the "dreadful and incalculable consequences of war weighing upon my heart." Another quotes Shakespeare, "Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but being in bear't that the opposed may beware of thee," as being deeply engraved on the hearts of all Englishmen.

Three years later, in 1857, there is this reference to the Indian mutiny: "We are in sad anxiety about India, which engrosses our attention. Troops cannot be raised fast or largely enough, and the horrors committed on poor ladies, women and children, are unknown in these ages and make one's blood run cold. Altogether the whole is so much more distressing than the Crimea, where there was glory and honorable warfare and where poor women and children were safe."

PRINCE CONSORT'S DEATH.

The book ends with the death of the Prince Consort. The Queen pours out her soul to her second father, Leopold I., in her anguish as she had done in her joy:

"Osborne, December 20, 1861.

"My own dearest, kindest father, for as such have I ever loved you. The poor fatherless baby of eight months is now the utterly broken-hearted and crushed widow of forty-two. My life as a happy one is ended. The world is gone for me. If I must live on—and I will do nothing to make me worse than I am—it is henceforth for my poor fatherless children, for my unhappy country, which has lost all in losing him, and in only doing what I know and feel he would wish, for he is near me, his spirit will guide and inspire me. But, oh, to be cut off in the prime of life, to see our pure, happy, domestic life which alone enabled me to bear my much-disliked position, cut off at forty-two, when I had hoped with such instinctive certainty that God never would part us, and would let us grow old together!"

"Although he always talked of the shortness of life, it is too awful, too cruel and yet it must be for his good, his happiness. His purity was too great, his aspiration too high for this poor, miserable world. His great soul is now enjoying that for which it was worthy and I will not envy him, only pray that mine may be perfected by it, and fit to be with him eternally, for which blessed moment I earnestly long."

The book has been copyrighted by the King of Great Britain and dependencies.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR COUGHS—USED FOR TEN YEARS WITHOUT A FAIL—URE.

Mr. W. C. Bott, a Star City, Ind., hardware merchant, is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. His children have all been subject to cough and he has used this remedy for the last ten years, and though they much feared the cough, his wife and he always felt safe upon retiring when a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was in the house. His oldest child was subject to severe attacks of cough, but this remedy never failed to effect a speedy cure. He has recommended it to friends and neighbors and all who have used it say that it is unequalled for cough and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers.

"You were married before the war, weren't you?" "Well, yes, the fighting did start a few weeks after the ceremony."—Smart Set.

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A century ago they were popular. Today people want something easy to apply, certain in results, and above all a clean liniment. When Nerviline is applied aches and pains disappear, times more powerful, in destroying pain as the pores absorb its soothing action. It is a pure oil liniment. Don't fail to get a large 25c. bottle at all dealers.

A COLLEGE PRANK.

Montreal Theological Student said to Have Been Subject of Unpleasant Experiment.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—Two young Theological students who have on several occasions preached to large congregations in Montreal have been made the subjects of a remarkable and, it is claimed, a successful test in new methods of shaving invented by some of the brilliant young men now undergoing training for the ministry at the Pennsylvania College.

The experiment took place two evenings ago on the occasion of initiation of the freshmen. It appears that one of the students had aspired to the position of a sophomore without having duly undergone certain formalities that attend the admission of freshmen. The other students discovered that the gentleman in question had gone into the sophomore class without such preliminaries and they therefore decided that, in view of certain boasts, it might do no harm to class him as a freshman, even if it were only for one evening. The question, however, remained to be decided as to what nature the ceremony should partake of. In solemn conclave assembled, it was determined that the opportunity had arrived for putting to the test certain theories that some of the students held, as to a new method of shaving. These theories were that a nourishing lather of porridge and vinegar was much superior to the usual, nasty-tasting soap, and that a stick fashioned like a bayonet was calculated to do more showy work than a razor, and at the same time would intensify the peculiar and pleasurable sensations attendant upon satisfactory shaving.

The two young men selected for the experiments could not see eye to eye with these inventions, and they had to be captured and imprisoned, and held in the barber chairs by a mighty array of physical force. But it was done, and the whole of the new process carried out with great deliberation.

The new lather was voted a great success. It is declared that owing to being applied too generously it stopped up the eyes of one of the young men, and nearly asphyxiated the other; but this defect will be regulated in future, as the investors now have data on which to regulate the quantity required per square foot of shaving surface. For the rest the lather did all that was expected of it. One of the victims is said to have gained several ounces while in the chair, owing to its nourishing qualities; these ounces, he said in his anger he should lose, when he came to wash, but the investors thought differently.

The shaving stick was a delight to all, for it allowed of a very fine display of elbow grease and wrist work, and gave a mellow and music-like rasp at each stroke.

It is satisfactory to announce that despite the fact of this being the first experiment of its kind, and therefore one of great anxiety to operators and patients alike, the temperature of the latter only went up about twenty-three degrees, and no further signs were observed of the nervous centres being affected, than some slight hysteria and a marked tendency to over-emphasize unimportant remarks. The remarks under other circumstances might have been regarded as calling for effective answer, but on this occasion were overlooked in the general rejoicing upon the important contributions that had been made to the theory and practice of the shavatorial art.

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The pleasant purgative effect experienced by all who use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and the healthy condition of the body and mind which they create makes one feel joyful. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all dealers drug store.

GIRL REARED AMONG INDIANS.

Lost for Twelve Years She is Found on Reservation and Restored to Parents.

LA CROSSE, Wis., October 24.—Anna Vassal, of Milwaukee, has just been restored to her parents after an absence of twelve years.

When Anna was a small child she was placed in an institution here, but had been there only a short time when she mysteriously disappeared from the place. Georgina Vassal, her sister, heard that she had left the home and went to the officials of the institution, and a search for the missing girl was begun.

It was learned that the girl had endured a nerve-racking experience that she had been sent away from the institution, and had not left it, as her parents and relatives had been led to believe. She was sent to a family on an Indian reservation near Duluth and for several years had been brought up among the Indians. She is now well acquainted with their ways and language, and it may take years to educate the girl. The reservation is in a backwoods part of Wisconsin and is known as Red Cliff.

The girl never was told her parents were seeking her, but was given to understand that if she attempted to escape she would be placed in the institution again. She consequently did not leave the reservation until last week, when, through a friend in the vicinity, she learned of the search being made for her. She slipped away by night to Duluth with the friend, and was there met by her sister, Georgina, who accompanied her to her home in Milwaukee.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Neatly describes the celerity of Putnam's Corn Cure Extractor. Roots come out in short order. Causes no pain, leaves no scar, and gives perfect satisfaction. Remember there is only one "best"—that's Putnam's—fifty years in use.

STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.

Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for many years under her direction, and since her decease, she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me."

FAREWELL TO LEMIEUX.

Luncheon by Friends at Mount Royal Club, Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—Hon. R. Lemieux was entertained at luncheon today at the Mount Royal Club by Mr. Geo. G. Foster, K. C., on the eve of his departure for Japan. Over fifty of Montreal's prominent business and professional men were present, and the event was a striking tribute to the popularity of the Postmaster-General. In replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Lemieux spoke of his mission which was about to enter upon. It was part of the work of his department, being the relations between capital and labor. He hoped by a policy of conciliation to effect a settlement satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Lemieux said it was pleasant to know that in leaving his native land he carried with him the good wishes of his friends, and their generous treatment of him was the more appreciated because it was so obviously dissociated from the preferences or prejudices of party or race. In undertaking the mission on which he was starting, he could promise his fellow-countrymen that he should entertain no thought for anything but what appeared to make for the best and highest welfare of Canada. Nothing should ever shake his undivided allegiance to their common country.

"I take it," he continued, "as one of the happiest omens of the dawn of a new era of peace, as it is one of the most pleasing and picturesque incidents in recent history, that one of the youngest and most democratic among these nations should thus with frankness and confidence, untrammelled by formalism and ceremony, and under the protecting aegis of the mighty empire to which we proudly belong, approach one of the oldest and most distinguished of peoples, that the two may quietly take counsel together as to the policy that is best suited to the joint interests of both."

Mr. Lemieux leaves tomorrow for Japan.

TO LET: Hotel property at west end at present occupied by Jos. Richards Esq., possession given May 1st. next.

FOR SALE: Several farms as well as lots in the city or its vicinity, including 60 acre farm with good buildings, and within 4 miles of the City Hall, and cuts 20 tons of hay.

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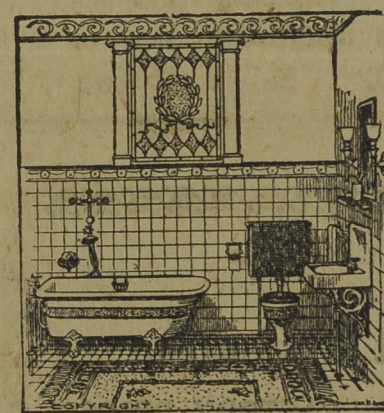
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