

A STUBBORN LITTLE QUEEN.

Says She Will Marry the Man She Loves, or Die an Old Maid.

"I will marry the man I love, or die an old maid."

Thus tersely did Wilhelmina, Holland's much-wooed queen, announce her woman's prerogative a little while ago, and at that time there were at least ten young princes of prominent station in life whom the world at large considered eligible. The most recent information from across the water names Prince Ferdinand Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, the second son of Prince Frederick Albrecht, Regent of Brunswick, as the favored suitor. The young man is 23 years of age, having been born in Hanover, Sept. 27,

be a somewhat anomalous one. Although he will have the second rank in the kingdom, he will have no authority. In this respect an ordinary member of parliament will be more important. If he is very tactful he may make himself an important personage in the kingdom, as Queen Victoria's husband did. If not, he will be a nonentity or a nuisance.

The courtship of a queen is a very curious process. She enjoys a privilege which ordinary girls only have in leap year. It is improper to propose to a queen. A suitor, who must not sue, but must wait until he is



HOLLAND'S GIRL QUEEN AND HER MOTHER—THE ENGAGEMENT OF WILHELMINA TO A GERMAN PRINCE IS ANNOUNCED.

1876. He is four years older than Wilhelmina.

It is currently reported in Berlin that the Prussian prince, Albrecht, is actually betrothed to Holland's fair young queen, but for the matter of "actual betrothal," this statement has been made several times before of Wilhelmina and Prince William of Wied; Prince Bernard Henry, a grandson of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach; Prince Eugene of Sweden, and Prince Louis Napoleon.

The youthful queen of the Netherlands has been a much-engaged sovereign since her coronation day, and, indeed, for a year before that notable event the world at large made and unmade matches for the ruler of the land of dykes and broad-armed wind mills.

Queen Wilhelmina is one of the most interesting young women in the world, and certainly among royalty she is above comparison. Not since Queen Victoria ascended her throne, sixty-two years ago, has there been such a marriage to make, and never in recent years have so many princes sued for one fair lady's hand.

Strange as it may seem, it is absolutely imperative that the queen should marry without delay, for upon this event depend the security of Holland, the permanence of the dynasty and the continuance of the country in quiet, monarchical ways. Wilhelmina is the last representative in Holland of the ancient and illustrious house of Orange, which is forever endeared to the Dutch people by the service of William the Silent. All her near relatives are descended on the paternal side from some German house, and there is nothing the Dutch fear more than absorption into the German empire. Young Queen Wilhelmina is not handsome, but decidedly attractive. She has fair hair, a graceful figure, an open, kindly, sensitive face. Her training has been that of an ideal Dutch housewife. On Aug. 31, 1897, she was 18 years old, and, being legally of age, began to reign. On Aug. 31 she was enthroned at Amsterdam with splendid ceremonial.

The queen's chief palace are at Amsterdam and The Hague. Her favorite country house is Soestdijk, "The House in the Woods."

The law requires that she shall marry a Protestant, and it is furthermore expected that the fortunate suitor shall be a member of a reigning royal family. Since Wilhelmina receives an annual salary of four millions of dollars, to be her husband is the best position a prince without a throne can obtain, from a "financial standpoint," so to speak, as he will thus share her income and be next to her in prominence on all state occasions.

On the other hand, he will certainly not be a real king. He may be called prince consort, after the example of Queen Victoria's husband, or he may even be called king consort. That is a matter for future decision.

The prince consort's position will

brim is one of those tenuous and fanciful creations for which one could have wished that euthanasia, that silent death, so becoming to pet speculations when they have ceased to afford either amusement to their originator or edification to their readers."

WRONG PATIENT

Visited by the Physician, and He is More Careful Now.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: "When I was younger than I am now," said a prosperous New Orleans physician, chatting over an after-luncheon cigar, "I was brim full of enthusiasm and used to rush headlong into all sorts of queer places in response to chance calls. Now I'm more cautious. In those early days I had some singular adventures, and perhaps the one that sticks firmest in my memory happened in a tough sailors' boarding-house near the river front. I had been summoned there by a big Norwegian, who rushed into my office all out of breath, and told me his brother was dying in a fit. He gave me the address, said I would find the man in room 11 and tore off for a priest. When I reached the house the hallway was dark, and after a good deal of prowling I found the number and walked in. A lamp was burning dimly on the table in one corner and a huge bearded man was stretched out on his back on the bed. As nobody was in sight I concluded he must have died, but to make sure I opened his flannel shirt and was placing my hand over his heart when he suddenly gripped me around the neck like a bear. The attack was so unexpected, coming from what I supposed to be a corpse, that I was temporarily paralyzed with horror and the man flung me to the floor like a sack of meal. Then I struck out instinctively and fought for my life, but he was too heavy for me and was hammering me as he pleased when a lot of people rushed in and tore us apart. It turned out that I had gone into room 17 instead of 11 and the man I had disturbed was a Danish sailor who always carried his money in a pouch over his chest. He naturally concluded I was trying to rob him and was endeavoring earnestly to kill me. One of my rescuers was the Norwegian's brother, who had recovered from his fit and did me more service than I was at all apt to do him. It was a month before I was able to go on the streets. As I said before, I am more careful now."

A CURIOUS CORNCOB.

Here is a freak ear of corn which was found in his season's crop by a Pennsylvania farmer not long ago. This peculiar cob near its point



branches out into three distinct sections, and, as shown in the illustration, is of such a character that it can be stood upon one end.

DEBATE IN BASUTO PARLIAMENT



Here is a meeting of the most extraordinary parliament, perhaps, that ever came together to discuss state affairs. This congregation of ebony-skinned politicians is the Kaffir parliament of Basutoland, which lies to the northwest of Cape Colony, and is consequently intimately associated with the present African struggle. These Basutos number over 200,000, and occupy the finest grain and grass producing territory in South Africa. The

capital of the country is Maseru, with a population of 600, and it is here that the native parliament meets to discuss matters of state. Basutoland is really a British protectorate, but the imperial authorities interfere very little with the liberties and ways of the natives, the only white official being a resident commissioner, who levies a very small "hut tax" on the natives, in return for which they receive the protection of British troops along their frontier.

WHY WE GIVE THANKS

REASONS FOR OBSERVING THE NATION'S FEAST DAY.

The Exceptional Causes for Thanksgiving Set Forth by President McKinley in His Proclamation Appointing Thursday, Nov. 30, For That Purpose.

The president of the United States has issued his proclamation naming Thursday, Nov. 30, 1899, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer "to be observed as such by all our people on this continent and in our newly acquired islands, as well as by those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands." In his customary crisp phraseology, always admirable for its incisive directness and its freedom from verbiage, President McKinley points out the facts that support his statement that "Seldom has this nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving." Seldom indeed has this nation, and never has any other nation, had equal cause to give thanks. Here are some of the causes as set forth in the president's proclamation:

"No great pestilence has invaded our shores."

See national election returns 1896, 1898. The pestilence of free trade has ceased to affect us.

"Liberal employment waits upon labor."

See American Protective Tariff League's industrial census for March, 1899, showing an increase of 39.56 per cent in amount of labor employed, 54.09 per cent in amount of wages paid and 10.49 per cent in wage rate per capita.

"Abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman."

Also higher prices for these crops by reason of the larger employment and the greater consuming capacity of American work people.

"Increased comforts have come to the home."

The people of the United States were never before so well fed, so well clothed, or so well housed.

"The national finances have been strengthened and public credit has been sustained and made firmer."

Owing to a sound financial and economic policy which has increased individual and national wealth to a degree never before known.

"In all branches of industry and trade there has been an unequalled degree of prosperity, while there has been a steady gain in the moral and educational growth of our national character. Churches and schools have flourished."

The three things go together: prosperity, morality, intelligence. These are conspicuous in Republican policies and practices.

"American patriotism has been exalted."

It always was and always will be exalted by a thoroughly American government such as that which now directs affairs of state.

Such are the chief causes for thankfulness suggested by the president in his proclamation. They are splendid, extraordinary, exceptional causes which appeal to the pride and excite the gratification of every true American. Happy is the fortune of the president who can cite such an array of reasons for general thanksgiving. His predecessor in office could not do it four years ago.

PROOF OF PROSPERITY.

Notable Decrease in the Amount of Child Labor Employed.

The enormous amounts of work being done in the factories of Grand Rapids, and the increased number of men employed, clearly indicates that this city has not failed to get its share of prosperity. According to figures compiled by Deputy Factory Inspector Addison, of the Michigan Factory Inspection bureau, the number of employees in the factories in this city has been increased to a total of 13,193 since the first of May, the number on that date being 12,729, an increase of 464. There is also a noticeable decrease in the number of children and boys under 16, their places being taken by men and older boys. The companies have decided that they are better off with the older employees, and they do not care to take the chances of prosecution for violation of the law which prohibits the employment of boys under 16 years of age. Again, under more prosperous conditions the necessity for every member of a family to be earning something does not exist as it did once, and that fact has considerably thinned the ranks of child labor throughout the country as well as in this city. Increased trade and increased employment are sure signs of prosperity, and if Senator Jones of Nevada, who lately expressed his belief that there was no real prosperity in the country, will come to Grand Rapids he will be speedily convinced that present prosperity is something very real, after all.—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

There Are Others.

Will some one please name a great trust magnate who is not a Republican?—Eureka Union.

Well, there is Havemeyer, the sugar king, to start with. There are others, however.—Eureka (Kan.) Herald.

It Is to Laugh.

Prosperity has laid its hand on the Sunflower state, and a journal acknowledges it by saying, "Laugh, and the world will be likely to take you for a Kansas farmer."—Carlsbad (N. M.) Argus.

SOME OF THE CAUSES FOR THANKSGIVING.



LYING UNDER A MISTAKE.

Sheer Demagogism to Charge the Republican Party with Trusts.

Increased prices with no increased salaries or wages is a lop-sided prosperity that follows with peculiar propriety in the wake of the party that by restrictive tariff called trusts into existence.—So-called Democratic organ.

The opposition organs are filled with just that sort of political stuff. In the paragraph quoted there is one unimportant truth. A few articles have been advanced slightly in price, perhaps, but that has been much more than counterbalanced in the increased demand for labor, and the general advance in wages.

It is not true that there has been a "recent marked increase in the price of every day necessities," nor is it true that there have been "no increased salaries or wages." Wages have been generally increased, and in many cases largely increased.

As for trusts, so far it has not been a political question; individuals of all parties have been and are mixed up with them, so are free-trade countries. And it is sheer demagogism for the organs of that party to charge that trusts were organized by the Republican party or that that party is in any way responsible for them more than any other party. Such a charge would be at variance with the truth, and none know it better than those organs which are continually mouthing it over. In fact it is a part of their political stock in trade. That is only another way of politely saying to any one who ventures to make the charge: "You lie, sir—under a mistake."—Norwalk (Ohio) Reflector.

No More Use for Populism.

Edgerton, S. D., September 30, 1899.—To the Editor: I have noticed of late several statements in the Journal relating to the deposit per capita of the country. I do not consider any of them, taking into account our handicap of no railroad towns, as good as Charles Mix County's. There are four banks in the old part of the county now having deposits of over \$20 per capita. There are no manufacturers, large ranchers, stock or grain buyers' deposits, and half of the merchants keep their accounts at their railroad shipping points, or use the "sock." Ninety per cent of the deposits belong to the farmers and the balance to a part of the merchants. This county went Populist last year, but it will never happen again as long as the present conditions of the country will last.

T. E. ANDREWS.

When prosperity comes in at the door Populism flies out at the window. That is the burden of a brief but significant communication from Charles Mix County, S. D. The statement that the farmers of that county have nearly \$20 per capita laid away in the banks before marketing this year's fine crops forms the basis of the prediction.—Sioux City (Ia.) Journal.

Bryan Applauded.

Mr. Bryan is reported to have applauded a speech of President McKinley at Canton, Ill. As the brief address was principally devoted to the martial triumphs of this country, and to the greater triumph of "overcoming the enemies of prosperity" and scattering their forces, Mr. Bryan was either sincere or has decided that prosperity is something more than a semblance. The former asserted that "this nation has been greatly blessed, and at this hour we are a united and prosperous people." Col. Bryan continues to harp upon the doleful theme of a suffering people, ground down by the money power, plutocrats and octopuses whose brains and money are actively engaged in the work of oppressing labor. Facts and conditions prove which of the two men is right.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

Would Be a Sad Revenge.

If the people want the predictions of Demo-Pops to come true, all they have to do is to vote for them, as was done a 1892, and they will see a repetition of history. The year 1899 has so far been the most prosperous the nation has ever known, and it would be a sad reverse to destroy it that Bryan and his supporters may hold office.—Ledford (Okla.) Patriot.

Keeps Him Hooting.

The show has caught up with the advance agent of prosperity, and it keeps the avant courier hustling to avoid being actually run over.—Benton (Ill.) Republican.

WE'RE PROSPEROUS; THAT IS ALL.

Fast! Known to Every Intelligent Man, but Worth Reading Just the Same.

A famous epitaph commemorates the virtues of a Roman woman who, in an age of frivolity, "staid at home and span her wool." She did not promenade abroad until her household was clothed in purple and fine linen of domestic manufacture. So, with but two intervals in the past generation, the United States has been engaged in providing for its own people enough food, enough clothing, enough manufactures of every sort to supply every reasonable American want by the proceeds of American industry. It has stayed at home and spun its wool with success, and now it is ready to go abroad in search of markets for the irrepressible surplus of its industry.

For a long time we were accustomed to speak of 1892 as "the McKinley year," as "the record-breaking year of exports." But the inevitable trend of Republican policy has carried us far and away beyond the figures of 1892. For example, during the whole fiscal year of 1892 our exports of copper and copper manufactures were worth \$7,226,392; during the first eight months of 1898 they were worth \$22,925,485; during the first eight months of this year they have amounted to \$25,197,056. Our exports of iron and steel, exclusive of iron ore, were worth \$28,800,930 during the twelve months of the fiscal year 1892. They were worth \$68,008,071 during the first eight months of 1899. Our exports of leather and its manufactures were worth \$12,084,781 in the whole of 1892, and \$17,413,458 during the first eight months of the present year.

We exported agricultural implements to the value of \$3,794,983 during the twelve months elapsing between June 30, 1891, and June 30, 1892, and to the value of \$11,495,450 between January and September, 1899.

A phenomenal increase of exports is noticeable in almost every branch and department of manufactures. Simultaneous with this there has been a vast extension of the production of goods for home use. Never have the demands of the home market been more pressing; never have William J. Bryan's "common people" been so well fed, so well clothed, so well housed, so well supplied with money to spend, as at present.

But there has been one decrease in exports. In 1892 our exports of provisions, exclusive of breadstuffs, were worth \$140,362,159; for the first eight months of this year they are worth \$121,651,442. We have now more money to spend on food, and we are eating more and better food. The time seems not far distant when the American people will be able to consume all of the choicest products of American farms.

All these are hard facts, known to every intelligent man, but it is worth while to gather them and read them occasionally as long as the voice of the Democrat is heard in our land.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Railway Prosperity.

The railways of the country are doing an unparalleled business at the present time. Not only are people traveling in greater numbers than in ordinary times, but there is an equally heavy amount of freight traffic. So much freight is to be transported that the railways are finding it difficult to provide enough cars to meet the demand for them. The situation is summed up by an Eastern railway official as follows: "With the enormous business in sight it will be a crime if, for the next six months at least, there is a single rate cut or an unemployed car east of Chicago. There is sufficient business to keep every road busy."

The great amount of business done by the railway companies is a sure indication of the great prosperity that prevails in all parts of the country. It reflects good times for all the people. The crops are large, causing unusually heavy shipments of grain and agricultural products, which means increased freight business for the railways, while the great amount of manufacturing and our large exports to foreign countries contribute to a great extent in giving the railways new business. Then the people are traveling more than usual, because they feel that they can afford it. The prosperity of the railways is an infallible test of the prosperity of the country. As they have never known a period when their receipts were greater, it may be assumed that the country is enjoying greater prosperity than ever before.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Chickamauga is to have a Confederate monument to cost \$50,000.