Secrets of Rulers Are Kept Closely Guarded

THERE is a sense in which monarchs have no secrets. In the nature of things they are compelled by the necessities of their position to take some one into their confidence with respect to almost every detail of their daily life. But for the most part these confidences are jealously guarded, and in a hundred and one ways the public curiosity has to satisfy itself with more or less plausible "guesses at truth," says Chisell's Saturday Journal.

To take an example, the last will and testament of Queen Victoria has never been disclosed, as the law of probate does not apply to the sovereign of the realm. For several years before her demise the society gossips used to profess an intimate knowledge of its contents; they knew how many follios it occupied, the exact number of codicils, the color of its binding and other irrelevant facts. But all their predictions have been falsified by events, and although it is sometimes declared that many persons about the court are familiar with its chief provisions, there are probably not a half dozen people besides her late majesty's own children who have any real knowledge about it, and they will never tell. Even to this day the public is entirely in the dark as to the provisions of the will of the prince consort, and it is purely a guess that the chief legatee was his august widow.

Take the case of King Edward's private investments. These are known to only three courtiers, and only one schedule of them, it may be said with confidence, is in existence. People profess to known of large mortgages of West End ground rent, of huge commitments in American railways, etc. For the most part, however, these securities are held in the names of trusty intermediaries who are themselves large investors, and an estimate of his majesty's personal estate has any value whatever. Many European sovereigns, especially in the more restless portions of the continent, are, said, with much reason, to keep the bulk of their private fortunes in the strong rooms of the Rothschilds and other financial houses in London and elsewhere, where their secrets are inviolable.

One veteran monarch, to the writer's knowledge, conducted his private business with his London agents through the medium of a young Englishman, whose duties were quite unsuspected even by his own relatives. Whenever he came across the channel he used to put up with a linen draper, whose acquaintance he formed in his boyhood, and by this means his movements were kept secret. If any one had inquired his business he would have produced a case of commercial samples and offered to open an account.

King Edward carries at one end of his gold albert a gold key which opens his private writing desk, and there is no duplicate. All state papers, however, are kept in dispatch boxes until transferred to the safes in the secretariat, and of these the keys are kept by Lord Knollys. When his majesty has quitted his personal apartment no servant is allowed to enter until an assistant secretary has destroyed the contents of the waste basket, the blotting pads and even the printed wrappers of newspapers received from every capital of Europe. It is an unwritten law that the private secretary shall not indulge in a gossipy diary after the manner of Samuel Pepys—he must, of necessity, keep a daily record of most facts—and certain courtiers, including the pages of honor, are required as a condition of their service to enter into an obligation of the same kind.

All royal telegrams pass through St. Mullin-le-grand, and are manipulated by a special operator who is reserved for this duty. Unless public messages, no duplicates are kept, and the original messages in certain instances has promptly returned to the palace, after a note has been made of the number of words for the purpose of the account. The cipher codes, which are used between the foreign office and the embassies abroad, are not employed for the personal messages of the king, nor is any system of cryptic writing usual between monarch and monarch.

The German emperor inclosses all his private letters in waterproof envelopes of a certain make. He is believed to make freer use of secret devices in correspondence with his ministers and others than any other European monarch, and there is no doubt that his private files contain a mass of secret intelligence, strategic memoranda made by his own hand, and other matters, which, in this country, are left to the departments responsible for such things. It is understood that he keeps no private diary, but the Emperor Augusta has been accustomed ever since her marriage to commit her thoughts on current affairs to writing, and each January the diary for the previous year is locked and preserved in her jewel case.

The czar of Russia has a heavy burden to bear by reason of the suspicion with which he is compelled to regard even his most intimate courtiers. He is known to keep a private record to which no one besides the empress has access, and there is no doubt that many things, which in happier surrounding would be freely discussed with his courtiers, are shared by the empress alone. His absolute control of the treasury enables him to conduct his personal finances in the greatest secrecy.—New York Tribune.

ANOTHER LEGAL FIGHT FOR MILLIONS.

Mrs. Dorothea Edgarita Crouse McVickar, who, before her marriage in May last to John Augustus McVickar, of New York, was widely known as "Dodo" Crouse, is to be the center of a legal battle to hold on estate valued at $4,000,000.

"Dodo's" mother, by her fourth marriage, is the Countess Policka, of Poland, and the claim to the fortune for her daughter is based on her assertion that it was willed to "Dodo" by D. Edgar Crouse, of Syracuse, to whom the mother claims to have been married, thus making "Dodo" his next of kin. Crouse died in 1892 and the estate which he is said to have left "Dodo" is to become her's upon her twenty-first birthday, which occurs in a few weeks.

There are some 30 heirs who will fight the claims of "Dodo" Crouse.

PNEUMONIA FOLLOWS A COLD

but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar. It stops the cough heals and strengthens the lungs and prevents pneumonia. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co. "The Never Substituters."

THE "KICK RECEIVER."

Takes All the Call Downs and Transmits Them to Employes.

The "kick deceiver" is the latest job in connection with great mercantile establishments and offices. The job probably is the oddest held by any person in the world, and it is now held by three men in Chicago and perhaps more, says the Chicago Tribune.

The job was made necessary because the managers and heads of three firms realized about the same time that their time was too valuable to waste in kicking to their employes. They discovered that they didn't even have time to call up the heads of departments and roast them when things went wrong. Also they discovered that sometimes when they wanted to administer a severe dressing down to some careless or blundering employe the "roast" got cold in transmission through the head of the department.

Likewise they discovered that men "called on the carpet" and severely reproved or censured are apt to "get sore on the house," and they realized that when an employe is called to the office every one in that department knows it.

To escape these things, and, more important, to save time they hired "kick receivers"—and have found the experiment a good one.

The business of the "kick receiver" is to take all the kicks the boss has to hand out. Incidentally he is to take the culprits to one side, and transmit the kicks as vigorously as possible when they are deserved, to fire them if he thinks it expedient, or to tone down the reproof if he discovers mitigating circumstances. The idea has worked so well that it is probable that other big firms will take it up.

In the morning, after getting reports from the heads and reading the mail, dictating and trimming up the business for the day the boss sends for the "kick receiver." As soon as he comes in sight all the female stenographers retire to a safe position and the boss lets go.

All the stored up wrath, all the complaints and anger against offending employes are poured out upon the trembling head of the "kick receiver." He is so used to being kicked that he is callous and merely smiles as he notes some new jab or gibe or swear word invented by the "old man" to fit some case.

For perhaps ten minutes the boss rages and tears around, getting rid of all the poison and venom he has stored up—and then he quiets down, and dismisses the "kick receiver," who goes from department to department, calling the men aside and lashing them for their offenses. Often according to one of the "kick receivers," the boss calls them on the telephone, and says:

"Say, have you made that kick to Smith yet? No? Well maybe you'd better let him down a little easily. I was hot when I spoke. Don't fire him; tell him we'll overlook it this time, but if it happens again——"

The "kick receiver" is satisfied with his job. He never kicks. His business is being kicked.

INVALUABLE FOR RHEUMATISM.

I have been suffering for the past few years with a severe attack of rheumatism and found that Ballard's Snow Liniment was the only thing that gave me satisfaction and tended to alleviate my pains. March 24, '02. John C. Degnan, Klusman, Ills. 25c, 50c and $1. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main St. B

CHILDREN COST TOO MUCH.

Never were the drawbacks, the faults and failings of children so trumpeted as now, says The Delineator for November. The baby is under the social microscope. He is examined and weighed and tested. His cost is reckoned, his disposition analyzed, his capacities measured, his future value estimated, and he has to answer the great American question—Does it pay?

Most of the women who might have been "the joyful mothers of children," and are not, have simply been terrorized, so it would seem, by the crusade against the child. They have been frightened by the figures of the economist by the analyses of the sociologist, and by the landlord's forbidding frown.

"Children cost so much that we cannot afford them." "It is so hard to get a nice place to live, when one has a family." "I dare not undertake the responsibility of children, for one can never tell how they will turn out." Over and over these reasons are given, not by the "smart set" not the "fast set" nor by any kind of queer, selfish people, dead to natural instincts, but by good average Americans who are trying to do right just as nearly as they know how. So many things make it easier not to have children than to have them, that very often the lines of least resistance leads straight to the childless home.

MRS. STEVENSON CHALLENGES ROOSEVELT.

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, wife of the former vice president of the United States, comes out in an open refutation of President Roosevelt's race-suicide theories. Briefly, Mrs. Stevenson has expressed herself as follows:

"Every thoughtful woman in America has been startled by the appeal of President Roosevelt for larger families.

"While this appeal has been most urgent, I do not recall that there has been one word in reference to the health or life of the mother, nor has the ability of the mother, physically, mentally, morally, spiritually or financially, to rear children been touched upon.

"The question should not be how many children, but what will be their condition and what kind of citizens will they make."

College Training for Writers

SCHOOLS for authors, in which those who incline toward literature as a profession may become real poets or novelists, is the new proposal of Walter H. Page, editor of the World's Work, for the uplift of literature in America. He believes the colleges should add to their departments post-graduate courses in the art of writing to stem the tide of poor composition.

Make the students write 1,000 words a day and insist on the professor doing likewise, Mr. Page advises. The professors need the training as badly as the embryo litterateurs, he believes. Let the students keep up the daily tail for three or four years, by which time they will have written from 12 to 18 volumes, and then, if they are good, admit them to the profession.

Mr. Page's views were expressed at the University of Chicago. The subject of his talk was "The Writer and the University," and he took occasion to attack both the present day writer and the university, especially the professional novelists.

Writing, he pointed out, has come to be one of the regular professions, ranking closely behind the law, medicine, and teaching. Therefore, like the physician and the lawyer, the writer should be trained in all the arts and crafts of composition and for that purpose the colleges of the country should institute special schools of writing.

"Up to this time," said Mr. Page, "writing has been a haruspicium, rough-and-tumble business, with lots of superstition and little training or experience. But we must follow the example of the other crafts. Let us have professional post-graduate schools to teach men and women how to write.

"Admit only those who have an A. B. or equivalent degree—such young men and women as mean to make a career by writing, who have an aptitude for the art, to whom the right usage of words gives a keen joy. Let us have one teacher for every six or eight students. Let the qualifications for teacher be scholarship in literature, wide reading and a fine and thorough literary training, emphasizing that he must be a practical writer and not a mere student.

"No man can write well unless he has written a great deal. It is a prejudiced conviction of mine that we will lose the writing soul if we ever expect to save it by scholarship alone. The test of good ability is that somebody reads it with pleasure. The main thing in this college is not to acquire information, but skill, to write every day and to practise all the living forms of composition.

"Start in probably with narrative. Write 1,000 words a day and make the teacher do the same. Study not only the choice of words, construction and elementary things, but the whole place of work and style. Also have practise in verse. For those poetically inclined make them write a sonnet every day for a term. Also have a definite, well-planned course in literature and the languages.

"The ordinary novel is 100,000 words long. If the student writes 1,000 words a day, including sermons or hymns on Sunday, every year he would produce enough for four books. In three years he would produce 12 books and in four years 16 books. In four years he would have written enough in sheer practise to know whether or not the writing career was attractive. The writer is the happiest of mortals, with the exception of parents of children.

"Neglect of the art of expression is general. There seems to be a contempt for it, generally. This is particularly true among professors. When they try to write plainly and clearly so that the ordinary person may follow them they are accused of popularizing—of playing to the gallery. But Huxley was not such a writer.

"Today it is not considered good form to write well. It is considered a mark of weakness. Investigation monopolizes the academic life to the exclusion of good writing. We are not giving to the people the knowledge gained by science, in spite of the great number of universities, of the great spread of education.

"There is no other land where there is so much to write about. Nowhere is there greater need that it be written. American literature. There must not only be clear thinking but skilful use of our whole speech to enable us to use thought."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BE CHARITABLE

to your horses as well as to yourself. You need not suffer from pains of any sort—your horses need not suffer. Try a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It cures all pains. J. M. Roberts, Bakersfield, Mo, writes: "I have used your Liniment for 10 years and find it to be the best I have ever used for man or beast." Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main St. B

HOW TO SPEAK CORRECTLY.

Many people, for example, fairly well educated people, too, don't know how to pronounce the letter that follows g. And as for spelling the palms of after some of these people would be astonishing to hear that the letter had a name. The letter that follows v is frequently pronounced as if it were double-ver, instead of double-u. A fault, often noticed among singers and actors, is the giving of a fulllness value to the letter l, which makes it sound very like the Italian liquid double-l.

Say the alphabet aloud, and when you have finished, ask yourself if every letter would be perfectly distinct and intelligible to any one who might be listening. Here lies the fundamental principle of all speaking; every element of every spoken word should be distinct and intelligible. In repeating the alphabet each letter ought to make a perfect escape from the lips of the speaker. Does it make such an escape when you say it? Do you vend it out vigorously? Satisfy yourself of you speak each letter and see what happens to it. If it gives you the sense of hanging about your lips, or if it does not seem absolutely to separate itself from you as it does into your throat, say it again, and let it go boldly out. Try letters of it as being outside yourself, as a thing apart. When you succeed in thinking of it in this way, if you don't care for words, or if you have never thought about them, you will have taken the first step toward the mastery of good speech. To speak well, you must love words and their elements. You must love individual letters.—John Hayes, in Harper's.

THE NEW PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW.

We are pleased to announce that Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung troubles is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug law as it contains no morphine or other narcotic drugs and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Substituters."

No Shopper

Knows for values, and the latest nobbiest styles, can afford to pass looking in a fall. Stokes, the Furrier, Kenyon Hotel.

All furs reduced one-third

Walker's

CORNER 3RD SO. AND MAIN

All furs reduced one-third

Phones: Indep. student, 327 Bell—EXCHANGE 22. Call all departments.

Our mammoth stock of furs at 33⅓ per cent discount—Monday and week.

Every piece, aggregating the largest and best selected line of furs in the city—Not one reserved—a drastic clearance.

A backward season—too much warm weather—too many furs—this sensational reduction a positive necessity.

There are all kinds in every grade and every style.

Neck pieces in Annis throw, Princess, Waldorf, Animal, Packard, Winton, Goodale, Pelerine and four-in-hand styles.

Muffs in Malden, Pillow, Medford; Aetna, and Berlin styles.

Coats in Russian blouse, semi-fitted and tight fitting styles, 22, 24 and 26 inch lengths.

In this rare collection you see natural eastern mink, Jap mink, blended and natural squirrel, silver squirrel, Persian lamb, Russian pony, Near seal, River mink, Cooney, White Iceland fox, Sable fox, Jap mink, Caracal, Black lynx, Blue lynx, Ermine, Blue fox, White fox, etc.

The finest assortment you have had the pleasure of examining.

Five examples of how the coats will go.

$675.00 Eastern mink coat-Pony style-24 inch length Reduced to $450.00

$275.00 Jap mink coat-half fitted style 24 inch length Reduced to $183.34

$125.00 Squirrel coat-box style, 28 inch length, Reduced to $83.34

$65.00 Russian pony skin coat-Pony style 22 inch length Reduced to $43.34

$32.00 Blended cooney coat Half fitted style-Reduced to $21.67

Monday it starts—be here early.

Neck pieces—a few examples, given here—

$135.00 Mink Pelerine piece—Extra long—two stripes, 4 heads and six tails—Sable Paws and ears $90.00

$98.00 Mink fancy scarf—Tails and paws, head on back. Reduced to $65.34

$70.00 Mink cape—very wide—six heads and tails. Reduced to $46.67

$65.00 Mink—fancy cape, trimmed with heads and tails. Reduced to $43.34

$56.50 Mink neck piece — Salome model—very new. Reduced to $38.34

$37.50 Blue lynx scarf—fifty inches in length. Reduced to $25.00

$22.50 Siberian squirrel—Full fifty inches long Reduced to $15.00

$10.75 Blended squirrel neck piece — four-in-hand style. Reduced to $7.17

$8.50 Jap mink tie—Very neat. Reduced to $5.17

$3.75 Blended coney four-in-hand neck piece. Reduced to $2.50

Muffs reduced like this---many others:

$60.00 Mink muff —Malden style—Five stripes, 5 heads and 5 tails. Reduced to $40.00

$65.00 Mink muff—Waldorf style—Five stripes, two heads, six tails. Renuced to $43.34

$58.75 Ermine muff—Pillow style. Reduced to $38.17

$52.50 Natural Mink muff-Waldorf style-Five stripes-Reduced to $34.00

$45.00 Black lynx muff-Berlin style-Whole skin-Reduced to $30.00

$40.00 Blue lynx muff-Pillow style-Reduced to $26.67

$25.00 Isabella fox muff-Pillow style-Four stripes Reduced to $16.67

$10.75 Squirrel muff-Pillow style-Reduced to $7.17

$9.00 Fox muff-Pillow style One head-Reduced to $6.00

$6.75 Imitation chinchilla muff-Pillow styles-Four stripes-Reduced to $4.50