

THE AMAZING LIFE OF EUGENIE, EX-EMPRESS OF FRANCE

By Ex-Attache in Chicago Tribune.

Now that Princess Mathilde, whose obsequies take place at Paris early this week, has passed away, there remain but two survivors, imperial in rank, of the brilliant era of Napoleon III. during whose reign, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, Paris constituted the center of the political gravity of the world. One of them is Clothilde of Savoy, widow of Prince Jerome Napoleon, and sister-in-law, therefore, of the late princess, while the other is Empress Eugenie, and should they decide upon attending the funeral, the presence of these two pathetic figures at the ceremony cannot fail to evoke many memories. Some doubtless will recall the manner in which they quitted the French capital on the September day in 1870 that witnessed the downfall of the empire and the proclamation of the republic.

While Eugenie, abandoned by all save one of her ladies, fled before the howling mob that invaded the Tuilleries, and owed her safety to the timely arrival of the Austrian and Italian ambassadors, the contrary Paris, constituted any attention to convey the two frightened women to the house of the late Dr. Thomas Evans, when they ultimately escaped to the seacoast and to England. Princess Clothilde, on learning that the empire had come to an end, ordered her carriage, and accompanied by her children, drove in the open equipage all the way from the Palais Royal to the terminus of the Lyons railroad, through the most revolutionary and turbulent quarters of the city, without any attempt at concealment, greeted everywhere with a display of profound respect and regard by the public.

From that day until she returned a few weeks ago to nurse her dying sister-in-law Princess Clothilde never set foot in Paris, having made her home for the last six years at the castle of Malmaison, near Turin, the greater portion of which she converted into a hospital, where she leads the life of a sister of mercy, wearing, indeed, the habiliments of a nun.

Mystery of Eugenie's Birth.

There will be many who will be disposed to ascribe this contrast between the proud and brave bearing of Clothilde on September 4, 1870, with the terror-stricken flight of Eugenie to the fact that the former was the daughter of a royal house famed throughout hundreds of years for their valiance. Princess Clothilde, indeed, the daughter of the French irrespective of their political prejudices, whereas the empress knew perfectly well that, in 1870 at any rate, she was exalted. Moreover, it is by no means certain that Eugenie is without royal blood in her veins, and it is not to this day believed that she is in reality a daughter of the late Queen Christina of Spain and a half-sister thereof of Queen Isabella.

There is much in favor of this story. For, although the Almanach de Gotha gives the birth of Eugenie as May, 1825, and that of her elder sister, the late Duchess of Alba, as January, 1825, yet according to official Spanish records the Comte de Montijo, who is given as her father, died on October 30, 1823. The pages of the register of the parish of San Valero, which contains the statement of his death have been mutilated and removed, yet the official records of the courts of law at Madrid contain frequent mention of the date of his death in connection with several lawsuits brought by his brothers after his demise against his widow, the old Comtesse de Montijo.

Reputed Mother an American.

Now, the latter, a daughter of William Fitzpatrick, sometime resident of Philadelphia and long United States consul at Malaga, was the favorite lady in Spain, and confidante of Queen Christina, having been, in fact, one of the suite selected to attend her from Naples to Spain. Christina was well known to have given birth to a couple of little girls prior to her marriage to King Ferdinand. They were the offspring of an English and confident of whom the princess had been secretly and more or less organically united. It is claimed that Christina confided these two little girls to the Comtesse de Montijo, and that the latter brought them up as her daughters. Certain it is that, in the slightest traces of resemblance existed between the comtesse and her alleged daughters, Eugenie possesses all the characteristic and strongly marked features of the Bourbons. Indeed, there is more of the Bourbon in the face of the empress than in that of any member of the Orleans branch of the family.

Stranger Than Strangest Fiction.

How a girl, the legitimacy of whose birth was in question, and that it necessitated the doctoring of innumerable official records, and became the subject of much critical investigation and unfriendly discussion in print, should have succeeded in raising herself to the position of empress of the French, which she retained for twenty years, is a story which surpasses the most amazing and improbable romance the most sensational of novels that has ever been conceived by a writer's brain.

The comtesse de Montijo did not precisely shine as a duenna, nor was she the woman qualified to play the role of a careful mother to two beautiful, carefree young girls. Her affairs de coeur with Lord Larendon, Prosper Merimee, and other equally prominent men were a subject of worldwide notoriety, and, as going as is Queen Isabella of Spain, the day came when she declined to tolerate the countess at her court, deprived the two young girls, whose extravagant tastes were the talk of the town, of their positions of maids of honor, and sent the whole family to travel abroad. They became familiar figures at the various French and German watering places, were frequent visitors to England, and spent much of their time at Paris, the older of the two girls meanwhile becoming the wife of the Spanish duke of Alba.

Eugenie, who was more beautiful and fascinating than her sister, had many admirers, among the number being the late duke of Sesto, step-father of the present duke of Morony, and who was president of the Spanish commission at the world's fair at Chicago; the late duke of Ossuna, for a time Spanish ambassador at St. Petersburg; Senor Rosas, whose correspondence with her during the time of their flirtation was sold by public auction in Paris the other day, one of her letters containing the image of a heart traced with her pen, "instead of blowing him lots of kisses"; and last, but not least, Prince Jerome Napoleon, the brother of Princess Mathilde.

Attacks Character, Then Marries Her.

Napoleon III, at that time president of the French republic, became alarmed by his cousin's infatuation for Eugenie, and, fearing that a marriage between the two would damage his prospects for a restoration of the empire, wrote a remarkable letter to his uncle, old King Jerome Bonaparte of Westphalia, in which he warns him against his son's devotion to Mlle. Eugenie de Montijo, declaring that she was not the kind of a woman for a man to marry, the word "marry" being underlined. This was in 1859. This remarkable letter, which

was published in facsimile in France a few years ago by M. Paul Lengie, the intimate friend and biographer of Prince Jerome Napoleon, had the desired effect, and undoubtedly influenced the prince. When the comtesse de Teba suggested that his admiration should take the form of marriage, he scoffed at the idea in a manner that she never forgave nor forgot.

Three years later Eugenie, who had meantime become 29 years of age, and whose social position had become more difficult than ever, the late Duke of Alba being among those who objected to receive either her mother or herself, became the wife of Napoleon III. The latter had sought in vain the hand of Princess Carolina, now widow of the king of Saxony; of the Princess Adelaide, the Bohemian, mother of the emperor; of Princess Mary of Cambridge, who died as duchess of Teck; and of one of the princesses of the reigning house of Russia. After meeting with refusals on every hand, and hesitating about the Polish Princess Carolyńska, he finally decided, as Prince Jerome Napoleon remarked, in favor of Eugenie instead of the mazarinka and offered to share his throne with the countess de Teba, who had previously informed him that the only way to her heart was through the chapel.

I have before me a copy of the letter which she wrote on the occasion to Queen Isabella to announce to the latter her engagement. It is dated January 20, 1853, and couched in the most submissive language, implores Isabella to "deign to be assured" of her loyalty and devotion of the water to her Spanish majesty, and to advise that on the French throne she will have no other preoccupation than to render still closer the bonds between the two countries. The letter concludes by Eugenie placing herself "at the feet of your royal majesty." Isabella's letter is absolutely "marvelous in its hauteur." It begins: "Countess de Teba," without any endearing epithet, and speaks of the "singular destiny which providence has assigned" to Eugenie; speaks of the satisfaction with which she has received the comtesse's "profession of loyalty and devotion," and adds that "you have my entire consent to a marriage which is so inestimably fortunate for you." The pronoun "thou" is used throughout, and concludes with the phrase, "These are the sentiments of the queen, Isabella."

Spiders Married and Insnare.

If I mention all these matters it is for the purpose of showing the degree to which Eugenie was handicapped when she became empress of the French. Her husband's family was intensely hostile to her, no more so than the late Duke of Alba, who was absolutely the role of first lady of the land, and done the honors for her cousin, the emperor. The entire French aristocracy were arrayed against her, and so, too, were the people at large, who saw in her merely a foreigner, whose position in France was not one to be envied. The various crowned heads of Europe resented the idea of being compelled to treat such a rank outsider as one of themselves, and many of the foreign rulers did not hesitate to subject her to the affront of leaving their wives at home, in which she undoubtedly influenced the emperor to take part, being used as an unconscious instrument in the matter by those unscrupulous people interested in the disposal of the so-called Jaekker bonds, and the French also, who declared that it is upon her shoulders that rest the blame of bringing about the war of 1870 with Germany before France was ready for the conflict.

Responsible for War of 1870.

Here again the French people are in a measure right. Prince Jerome Napoleon, if I may be allowed this bit of personal reminiscence, was a warm friend of my father, and when, after the battle of Sedan and the overthrow of the empire, he came to London, he would spend much of his time at our house sitting in the library and railing almost without interruption against the empress, whom he denounced as the cause of France's disasters. He claimed that with the knowledge obtained in 1858 and 1859 by long visits to Germany, he had warned his cousin, the emperor, of the vast superiority of Germany's military administration and preparedness to that of France. He added that the emperor was impressed with his views, but that at the council held at St. Cloud on July 14, 1870, at which Eugenie was present, the majority had agreed to vote against the declaration of war. The monarch, however, suffering at the time from the painful malady to which he eventually succumbed, was obliged to leave the room for three-quarters of an hour. When he returned still more broken in body and morale than before, he found

Her Every Act Criticized.

Certain it is that from the moment that Eugenie became empress of the French she never furnished the slightest pretext even for any breath of scandal against her, and, while there may be different opinions on the subject of her political activity, which was, it must be confessed, of an altogether blameless and that, too, under the most difficult and trying circumstances, it is curious, however, that although she managed to win the affection of a woman so critical as Queen Victoria, she should never have succeeded in securing the good will of the people of the land of her adoption, namely, France.

True, she submitted to her sway in the matter of feminine fashion, where her scepter was undisputed, although it is an axiom in France that no one but a Parisienne knows how to dress, and that of all foreigners, Spanish women are the most ignorant of everything relating to the laws of elegance. But in this alone the French people admitted her supremacy. Everything else that she did was criticized in the most ungenerous fashion, and even the visits she paid to the cholera-stricken patients at Amiens during the great epidemic of 1867, and to the smallpox wards of the hospitals at Paris during a particularly virulent outbreak of this so terribly

infectious malady, failed to arouse in France any of the admiration that this display of pluck excited abroad. The French held her responsible for the war in Mexico, in which she undoubtedly influenced the emperor to take part, being used as an unconscious instrument in the matter by those unscrupulous people interested in the disposal of the so-called Jaekker bonds, and the French also, who declared that it is upon her shoulders that rest the blame of bringing about the war of 1870 with Germany before France was ready for the conflict.

That magnanimous man, however, promptly gave his consent when applied to and the non-conformist basaar was declared open by Lord Hugh without more demur.

"Eternity," said the country exhorter, who wanted to make things shorter, "is forever and forever, and five or six everlasting on top of that. Why, brothers and sisters, after millions and billions of centuries have rolled away in eternity it would still be a hundred thousand years to breakfast time."

In discussing lawyers one day Disraeli wittily remarked: "Everybody knows the stages of a lawyer's career—he tries in turn to get on, to get honors, to get honest."

THE REWARD OF SERVICE.

The sweetest lives are those to duty
Who deeds both great and small,
Are close knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells;
The Book of Life the shining record tells.
Thy love shall chant its own beautitudes
After its own life working. A child's kiss
Set on thy singing lips shall make thee glad.
A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

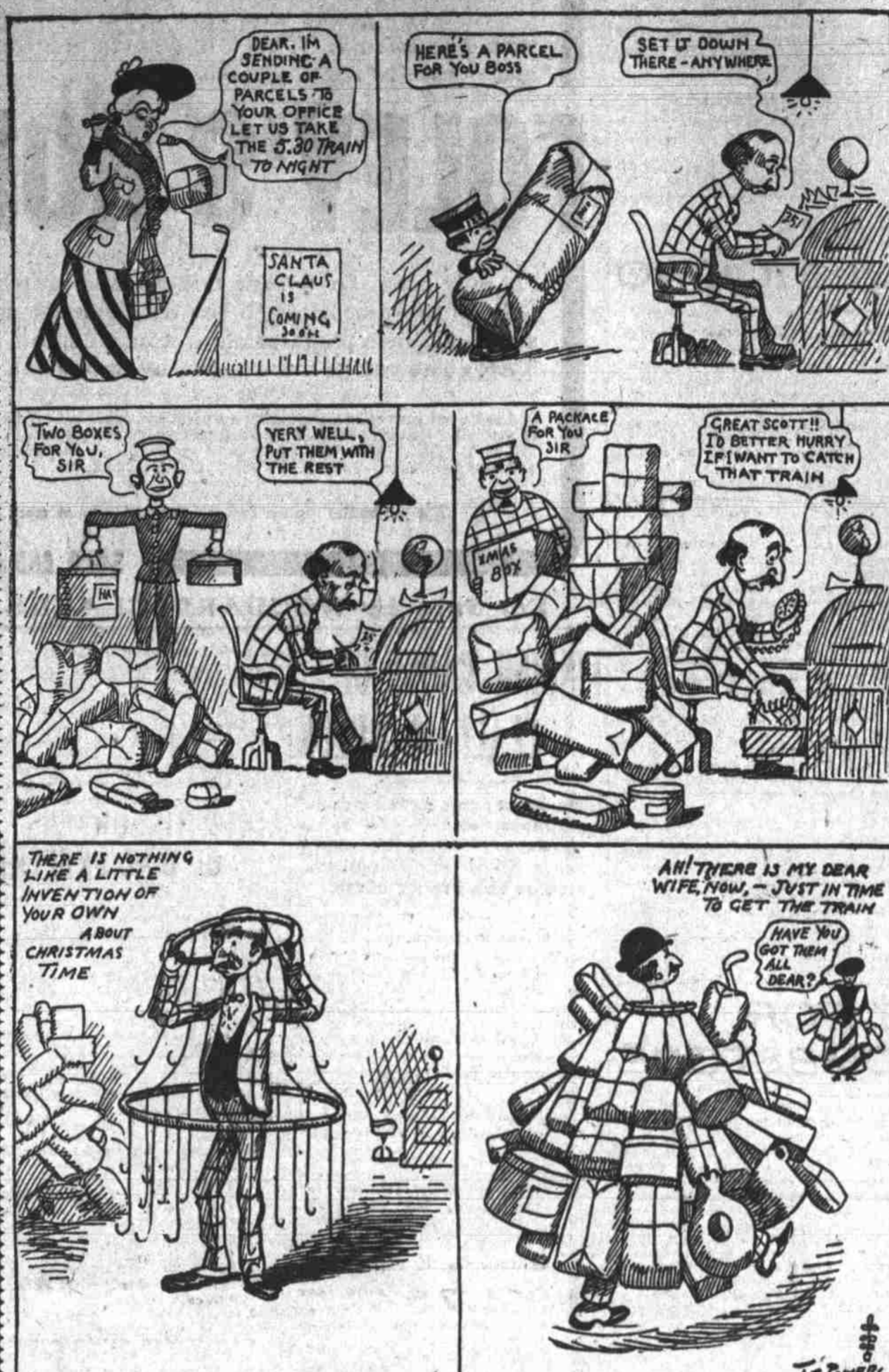
QUAINT BITS.

From the New York Journal.
Lord Hugh Cecil, son of the late Lord Salisbury, is celebrated for his rigor as a churchman. One day he was asked to open a basaar in Greenwich, which he represents in parliament, and consented to do so without understanding that the affair was under the patronage of the Presbyterian and not the established church. He did not find this out until the opening day arrived and when there seemed to be every possibility of an awkward scene arising; for Lord Hugh declined to proceed without the express permission of the local vicar.

Married Life as Seen from the Inside.

BY T. E. POWERS.

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MORAL:

An ounce of invention is worth a pound of cure—if you don't get mixed up in the Bridge crush.

JUST KIDS—By T. S. Allen.



WHAT JACKSON'S NAME MEANS TO THE DEMOCRACY

Address Sent in Reply to Various Invitations to Attend Jackson Day Celebrations by William Randolph Hearst

The name of Andrew Jackson will always stand for fundamental, fearless and victorious Democracy.

His name is inspiring, especially among the young, at a time when the people again encounter an attempt by unscrupulous wealth to control the government of the country.

Today's situation resembles, in a greatly exaggerated form, that with which Andrew Jackson dealt when our republic was young.

To realize the work that Jackson did we must remember that he not only attacked and destroyed a national danger in his own time, but put off for many years that growth in the power of unscrupulous wealth which threatens the country now. This nation's development of individuality, liberty and popular government we owe to the genius with which Jefferson met the questions of his day, to the courage and fighting quality with which Jackson attacked and destroyed the public enemy of his day.

Never in the history of this country has arrogant, overpowering predatory wealth been as menacing as it is now, never through the wide exposure of its methods has it been as thoroughly defeated as it is now. The criminal trust issue is the dominating issue in the minds of the whole American people.

To deal with the criminal trusts radically, making of them its great issue, is the duty of the Democracy. Moral duty demands that the Democratic party attack and destroy misgovernment by trusts. And political wisdom (the duty of leaders of their party) demands that the trust question shall dominate in all political agitation until the end of the next campaign.

Jackson day reminds us that the accidental election of a Democrat on some trifling basis of expediency is no wise or worthy aim for Democrats.

Permanency in useful, effective work should be the aim of the Democratic party. It should have constantly in mind the fact that Jefferson and Jackson, elected on fundamental Democratic principles, which insured to the country genuine popular government, kept the Democracy in power during the generation that followed them.

Contrast the characters and careers of Jefferson and Jackson, their vital influence on their party, with the character and influence of any Democrat elected regardless of fundamental principle, living out his few years of office—to leave the party stranded and worse off than before.

The courage of a Jackson is needed in a party bound to uphold the rights of the majority against the insidious scheming of lawlessness and corruption. Greater than ever is the need of such qualities as Jackson possessed, now that money has put itself above the law more than ever before, menacing the people's rights.

Great issues are never invented or created by political leaders. Real issues make themselves, and the trusts, by their growing extortions and defiance of law, have made themselves the great issue in American political life today.

In every American mind the character of the law-defying trusts stands out clear. In every American home the wife, even the children, know well by name the beef trust and the coal trust. Dealing in life's necessities, without sympathy for humanity or fear of the law, such extortionate trusts as these have made themselves a danger to every home.

And every frugal man, anxious for the future of those dependent upon him, knows well—many a one to his cost—the character of the speculative trust, with its enormous inflation and over-capitalization, its remorseless robbing of the public, its cold-blooded get-rich-quick schemes and the character of its promoters.

It is known by its works, by its stealing of the accumulations of husband and wife, its despoiling of the children's future, using as bait the names of criminal "respectables."

The duty before the Democracy today is to fight the criminal trusts, to down and root out the evil power of that predatory wealth that seeks to supplant government of the people by government of the pocketbook and the lobby.

The criminal trusts must be destroyed because they menace prosperity. They menace real prosperity, the prosperity of all the people, the prosperous growth of the nation under popular government.

No man needs to be told how firmly the trusts have entrenched themselves in government. These trusts are absorbing more and more the power that should be the people's.

Jackson found himself face to face with the great bank reaching out for national power. He was told that this bank claimed frankly the right to a certain number of representatives and to a certain number of senators in the American congress. He answered, with his own peculiar emphasis, that if there existed in the country such a governing power, outside the government, he would destroy it.

And he did destroy it.

How puny was the power, how puny the representation in congress of that bank which aroused Jackson's deep and fatal indignation.

Any one of a dozen big trusts today exceeds in power the boasted influence of that bank. The sugar trust, the beef trust, the coal trust—any of the trusts that need to create legislation or to defeat legislation for the convent road.

The bank of Jackson's day timidly claimed the right to a small share in government—and Jackson killed it for its temerity.

What would he say to the swarm of trusts today, whose individual and combined influence, whose paid or terrorized servants, in or out of office, constitute the governing power in the national administration?

If Jackson was needed in his day, how much more is he needed now, with the fearlessness that made him do his duty, as he saw it!

Needless to say, the Democratic party of America is not a party open to all American citizens, obedient to the laws and faithful to the constitution—no matter how poor or no matter how rich they be.

No Democrat need be reminded that the ability of those men who possess essentially acquired riches is essential to the nation's welfare.

Those who attack indiscriminately or jealously the rights of the prosperous manufacturer, merchant, inventor, banker or other legitimately successful men are not Democrats. They are as stupid and stupid in their way as those of another class who in down and attack the rights of the union man who works with his hands.

The Democratic party, more willingly than any other recognizes that the men who develop the resources of the country, the men who create the wealth, the men who through their executive and constructive ability, provide opportunity for effort, employ labor, distribute wages and confer benefits upon the whole community, are those entitled to large rewards, since those who direct great and legitimate business undertakings are essential to the prosperity of the nation.

The promoters of extortionate and speculative trusts do not develop the resources of the country, but hinder and restrict development. They do not create wealth, but appropriate the wealth already created. They check prosperity by concentrating wealth in the hands of the few out of the savings of the many. They limit production, they limit opportunity, they limit the employment, while they increase the cost of living. They confer no benefits on the community. The wealth they possess is stolen money and the laws of the country should hold them as public criminals.

Managers of get-rich-quick trusts, managers of fraudulent trusts—that great tribe of public robbers—are not confounded in any Democratic platform. These men whose superior ability, industry, patience or intellect has brought them legitimate wealth.

The growth and prosperity of the United States have merely begun. The nation needs the ablest minds, capable of wide plans and accomplishment. These will continue to be bred and encouraged by all good citizens. Every Democrat will agree that the laborer is worthy of his hire, whether he work for day wages or for great wealth, so long as he works honestly and legitimately.

The Democratic party is the party of all honest working Americans; it is the party that will promote the welfare of all those contented to live within the laws.

The Democratic party is the party of prosperity—the prosperity of the many, not of the few who get rich by law.

The coming battle of the Democracy against special privilege is already clearly outlined in the minds of intelligent voters. This nation was established for the benefit of all, for the purpose of giving equal rights to all. The coming battle of the Democracy is to preserve the essential character of our American system, and is to be against the criminal element which seeks to change the nation's character.

It is the duty of the Democratic party to release the country from the grip of extortionate trusts, which, like the coal trust and the beef trust, control the necessities of life, increasing the cost of living and destroying the purchasing power of money earned.

It is the duty of the Democratic party to eliminate the opportunities of speculative trusts, like the steel trust and the shipyard trust, that deceive the public and take the people's savings in exchange for worthless watered stocks.

It is the duty of the Democratic party to prevent the recurrence of the present national situation, in which we see the wages of thousands of workers in one single trust reduced in order to swell the profits of manipulators and stock jobbers.

It is the duty of the Democratic party to ally itself with the legitimate business interests of the country, and, with their aid, to overthrow the criminal party, which has sold itself to the criminal trusts.

None will welcome Democratic success more gladly than the legitimate business man, who finds it more and more difficult to exist under the throttling influence of the trusts and their growing control of legislation, money and opportunity.

To the commercial traveler, the business man, the mechanic whose wages are cut, the local banker in constant danger, to every family that has had its living expenses increased or its savings absorbed by the criminal trusts, I would recommend a study of the character of Andrew Jackson and his political methods.

To all Democrats and Democratic leaders Andrew Jackson stands a proof of the value of principle in the winning of victory.

If it were possible in the coming campaign to choose our candidates in the history of the past, I should not advocate the choice of some so-called "conservative" nonentity, without motive or inspiration save desire for office; I should urge the nomination of Andrew Jackson because he was not afraid of money illegally intruded, because he knew how to fight and how to win.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

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Needless to say, the Democratic party of America is not a party open to all American citizens, obedient to the laws and faithful to the constitution—no matter how poor or no matter how rich they be.

No Democrat need be reminded that the ability of those men who possess essentially acquired riches is essential to the nation's welfare.

Those who attack indiscriminately or jealously the rights of the prosperous manufacturer, merchant, inventor, banker or other legitimately successful men are not Democrats. They are as stupid and stupid in their way as those of another class who in down and attack the rights of the union man who works with his hands.

The Democratic party, more willingly than any other recognizes that the men who develop the resources of the country, the men who create the wealth, the men who through their executive and constructive ability, provide opportunity for effort, employ labor, distribute wages and confer benefits upon the whole community, are those entitled to large rewards, since those who direct great and legitimate business undertakings are essential to the prosperity of the nation.

The promoters of extortionate and speculative trusts do not develop the resources of the country, but hinder and restrict development. They do not create wealth, but appropriate the wealth already created. They check prosperity by concentrating wealth in the hands of the few out of the savings of the many. They limit production, they limit opportunity, they limit the employment, while they increase the cost of living. They confer no benefits on the community. The wealth they possess is stolen money and the laws of the country should hold them as public criminals.

Managers of get-rich-quick trusts, managers of fraudulent trusts—that great tribe of public robbers—are not confounded in any Democratic platform. These men whose superior ability, industry, patience or intellect has brought them legitimate wealth.

The growth and prosperity of the United States have merely begun. The nation needs the ablest minds, capable of wide plans and accomplishment. These will continue to be bred and encouraged by all good citizens. Every Democrat will agree that the laborer is worthy of his hire, whether he work for day wages or for great wealth, so long as he works honestly and legitimately.

The Democratic party is the party of all honest working Americans; it is the party that will promote the welfare of all those contented to live within the laws.

The Democratic party is the party of prosperity—the prosperity of the many, not of the few who get rich by law.

The coming battle of the Democracy against special privilege is already clearly outlined in the minds of intelligent voters. This nation was established for the benefit of all, for the purpose of giving equal rights to all. The coming battle of the Democracy is to preserve the essential character of our American system, and is to be against the criminal element which seeks to change the nation's character.

It is the duty of the Democratic party to release the country from the grip of extortionate trusts, which, like the coal trust and the beef trust, control the necessities of life, increasing the cost of living and destroying the purchasing power of money earned.

It is the duty of the Democratic party to eliminate the opportunities of speculative trusts, like the steel trust and the shipyard trust, that deceive the public and take the people's savings in exchange for worthless watered stocks.

It is the duty of the Democratic party to prevent the recurrence of the present national situation, in which we see the wages of thousands of workers in one single trust reduced in order to swell the profits of manipulators and stock jobbers.

It is the duty of the Democratic party to ally itself with the legitimate business interests of the country, and, with their aid, to overthrow the criminal party, which has sold itself to the criminal trusts.

None will welcome Democratic success more gladly than the legitimate business man, who finds it more and more difficult to exist under the throttling influence of the trusts and their growing control of legislation, money and opportunity.

To the commercial traveler, the business man, the mechanic whose wages are cut, the local banker in constant danger, to every family that has had its living expenses increased or its savings absorbed by the criminal trusts, I would recommend a study of the character of Andrew Jackson and his political methods.

To all Democrats and Democratic leaders Andrew Jackson stands a proof of the value of principle in the winning of victory.

If it were possible in the coming campaign to choose our candidates in the history of the past, I should not advocate the choice of some so-called "conservative" nonentity, without motive or inspiration save desire for office; I should urge the nomination of Andrew Jackson because he was not afraid of money illegally intruded, because he knew how to fight and how to win.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

of the public have their tame man, their hired attorneys, in office.

The bank of Jackson's day timidly claimed the right to a small share in government—and Jackson killed it for its temerity.

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