

**NAPOLEON'S ORIGINAL PLAN TO INVADE ENGLAND.**



**NAPOLEON'S FLOATING FORTRESS.**

A German historian now comes forward with the remarkable statement that he has discovered Napoleon's original plans for the invasion of England in the year 1798. Just 100 years ago Napoleon decided to tow an army over to England on great floating forts, with large bodies of troops lined up in battle order. They were then to fight their way ashore and land on the coast without resort to lighters. The troops were to march ashore in the order of their regiments, preceded and backed up by artillery. This, the German historian says, Bonaparte hoped to accomplish in the summer season, when the water was calm and the attending circumstances favored by wind and weather.

It will be remembered that Napoleon has often declared that he would have been as great an admiral as he was a general with half a chance. "But," he added, "the French are useless as sailors. They are too fussy, too excitable. At sea one needs a calm mind, quick fortitude and energy." Bonaparte's ferries were built in Brest, Cherbourg and Boulogne, but when Napoleon inspected them in the spring of 1798 his faith in the new-fangled monsters wavered.

He abandoned the proposed invasion of England and instead started on the expedition to Egypt, from where he hoped to be able to rule the Mediterranean.

**QUEEN AGAINST HER WILL.**

**A Tragic Romance of the South Sea Islands.**

The schooner Ocean Spray, Capt. Luttrell commanding, recently arrived at San Francisco from an extended trading cruise in the Southern Pacific. The Captain bore the news of the death of the Queen of the Muna Islands. A stranger story never was told.

According to a special dispatch from San Francisco to the New York Herald, many years ago William Young, an English sailor on a little trading schooner that had sailed from an Australian port, was shipwrecked and cast ashore on one of the Muna Islands. Long struggling had swept away nearly all his clothing, but he managed to cling to a piece of timber until with it

edged on bended knees with their foreheads upon the ground and a partition shutting off the view of royalty. The rules governing sovereigns were inexorable. Nothing, even death itself, could change a law. It was to such a life as this the beautiful young Margaret was doomed. When she was sought to take her place as the sovereign of the people she protested and declined the office. But there was no getting rid of the responsibility. She was Queen by right, and she must be Queen in fact. They brought her against her will into the palace, the inaugural ceremonies were performed, and she was initiated into the seclusion of a palace that in reality was a prison. Although the first lady of the realm, she did not enjoy the privileges or freedom of the meanest slave.

It was about three years ago that she became Queen, and since that time one can only fancy the life of sorrow she must have lived. Only once was she outside the palace walls in those three years, and that was to attend the funeral of her father.

A bamboo box was made in which she was carried to the graveside. The sides of the cage were thickly thatched with palm leaves, preventing her from seeing anything that was going on outside. Near the top of the bamboo structure were ventilation openings, but these were so screened that she could not see out. At the grave she could hear the clods falling upon the coffin lid, but could see nothing. She could hear the moans and wails of the mourners, but received no real sympathy. When the grave was closed in she was carried back to her prison and her life of hopeless loneliness. That was about a year ago.

Some weeks ago the Ocean Spray was driven out of her course and stranded on the shores of Muna Island. The natives swarmed around and welcomed the whites. They told the captain of the illness of their Queen, and he, knowing something of the circumstances, secured permission for his wife to see the Queen. From his wife's report he concluded that the unfortunate royal prisoner was merely suffering from a cold. He prepared some medicine for her from his chest and gave it to the chiefs, saying that it was only a cold, and if they followed his directions and gave the medicine she would be all right.

They accepted the medicine with a great show of gratitude, went away, called a council of chiefs, and after long and careful deliberation decided that it would be dangerous to give her the white man's medicine. If she had a cold the proper remedy was an application of heat. The priests built a number of fires on the beach. The Queen was carried out in the bamboo cage,



**MARGARET OF MUNA.**

he was thrown up on shore in safety. It was night when he landed on the beach and realized that he was safe. Then he swooned away. The next thing he knew he was on a comfortable cot in a native's cabin, and around him were a number of dusky barbarians who, unaccustomed to seeing a man having a white skin, had taken him for a god and were entertaining him as best they could. In a few days he began to recover sufficiently to appreciate the situation, and it is needless to say that he enjoyed it. Favors of every description were bestowed upon him. By the decree of the King a palace was appointed for his habitation, and here he continued to receive the attention of the great chiefs of the islands. In a short time he learned the native language and invented many contrivances to gain and retain the homage of the people. He soon became a favorite on the islands and in time became strongly attached to a young sister of the King. Then followed the marriage of the god and the princess. The union was a happy one, and in the course of time a daughter was born and she was named Margaret. She was a beautiful child, and naturally was the idol of her father. He taught her to read and write English, and when she had attained years of understanding he sent her to a convent school at Samoa.

Margaret pursued her studies in the convent about four years, and during that time she fell in love with a handsome young Samoan, who, at the completion of her course, begged for an immediate marriage. The young lady was agreeable to the marriage, but asked the privilege of returning to her father at her old home before the ceremony should take place. The next trading vessel that sailed from Samoa carried her to her old home.

She had only been there a few weeks when the King was taken suddenly ill and shortly afterwards died. When the grief of the nation had subsided the wise men and councillors began to look around for a successor. There were several sons and daughters of the deceased monarch living, but according to a peculiar custom of the people the eldest nephew or niece of the late ruler succeeded to the throne. Margaret was the regular and legitimate successor according to this rule. She was well aware of this, and at the first report of the King's illness had made an effort to get away from the islands, but there was no vessel by which she could escape. She had promised her young Samoan chief that in six months she would return and become his wife. Now her prospects were blighted. She was a prisoner, although an heir to a crown. Although a queen, she knew her life would be a living death. The constitution of the islands consisted in a code of unwritten laws, one of the most stringent of which was that the Queen could never marry or even look upon the face of a man. The palace was so constructed that one could not see beyond its walls from within, and the royal attendants were all maidens. Every day the wise men and councillors sought the advice of their sov-

erns. The most ruinous practices in vogue by the farmer and his family. Impurities about the home bring disease by filling the air with microbes or disease germs. All impurities should be emptied in a keg or a barrel that doesn't leak, and wheeled away and poured on the grass, and not in the same place twice. The barrel or keg should be cleansed weekly with carbolic acid and lime. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. It is next to healthfulness, too. The premises about the house cannot be kept too clean and free of slops, etc. Vermin breed diseases very rapidly and with awful effect. Keep the home and all the appurtenances thereof clean and pure, and keep clean yourself.—Practical Farmer.

**AN HISTORIC HOUSE.**

**Building Where the Famous Boston Tea Party Met 125 Years Ago.**

The last private house that was directly connected with the episode of the Boston tea party in the great struggle for liberty has been torn down to make room for a business block. The old Bradlee house, for as such it is known, has stood at the corner of Tremont and Hollis streets for 127 years, and the land, which when the building was built was a part of a pasture, is today worth \$100,000.

The house was one of the most interesting historic landmarks in Boston. In



**OLD BRADLEE HOUSE IN BOSTON.**

its wide old kitchen the ringleaders of the Boston tea party disguised themselves as Indians on the evening of Dec. 16, 1773, before going to the wharf where the cargo of tea was thrown into the waters of the harbor. The Old South Church and Faneuil Hall are the only two buildings besides this house now left that sheltered the patriots on that eventful day.

Although built in 1771, the house was strong enough to stand together another 100 years, and it would doubtless have been left as a landmark were it not for the city's growth around it. The land comprised in its site and the yard have risen so much in value that a building productive of proportionate revenue must be put up to meet the increase in taxes.

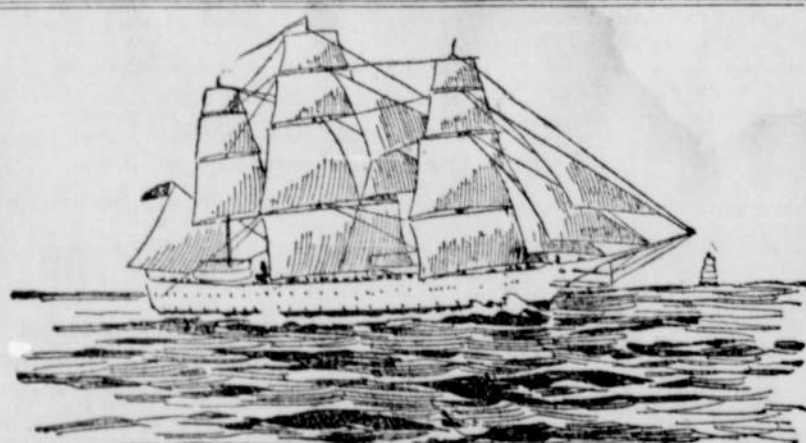
**NEW TRAINING VESSEL.**

**Practice Ship Chesapeake Will Cost to Build \$125,000.**

A fine new training vessel or practice ship for the United States navy is under way. She will be called the Chesapeake and will cost to build \$125,000. It will be propelled by steam and sail and will accommodate at once 180 cadets of the naval academy.

The Chesapeake is to be fitted with all the modern appliances for service and comfort and will be constructed entirely of steel, the bottom will be sheathed with yellow pine four inches in thickness, from keel to two feet two inches above the water line, and coppered. The main battery, six four-inch rapid-fire rifles, will be on the covered gun deck; four six-pounders rapid fire and two one-pounders will be mounted on the rail and worked from the flush spar deck.

A full ship rig will be provided, the lower masts and lower yards to be of steel, the balance of the spars to be of spruce or yellow pine. The bulwark



**NEW PRACTICE SHIP CHESAPEAKE.**

and amid the loud wails of the priests and cries of the assembled people it was placed in the center of the circle of fires. Fresh fuel was piled on and the heat became more intense. The poor Queen cried for help, but no help came. All one night and during the greater part of the next day the cold-curing ceremony was kept up, and then all was still within the cage. Calls to the Queen brought no answer, and the chiefs and priests knew that the cure had been a success. Amid shouts of jubilation the box was carried to the palace gate, delivered to the attendants and dragged into the secluded interior. Soon a piercing shriek came from the Queen's apartments, and almost immediately two attendants ran out screaming, "The Queen is dead! She is dead!" Instantly all was confusion. The priests chanted themselves hoarse and the people gave vent to their sorrow in long, loud sob and wails. Several old women were sent in to investigate. They came out shortly bearing the lifeless body that all might see. The intense heat and choking smoke had suffocated the unfortunate woman as she lay in the closed box.

**Impurities About the Home.**  
The careless disposal of the slops and debris about the home is one of

plating in connection with the stem is carried out to form the bowsprit. The total sail area is 19,975 square feet, the vessel depending wholly upon the sails for propulsion.

The principal dimensions of the vessel are: Length on load water line, 175 feet; breadth on load water line, thirty-seven feet; draft, mean, 16 feet 6 inches; displacement, 1,175 tons.

**A Very Old Pear Tree.**  
There is in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, near the city of Cambridge, a very old pear tree that is believed to have stood more than 250 years. Its trunk is nine feet in circumference near the ground, but has for years been hollow, and to protect it from storms a great mass of cement has been put in the hollow to give it weight. The tree continues thrifty, and each year produces a crop of pears. Last year's crop was a light one. This year's is much better.

**Salt and Health.**  
G. Godfrey Gumel, the scientist, is about to publish a book upon the effects of salt in the human body. Twenty years' study has led him to believe that diphtheria, apoplexy and other diseases are due to a deficiency of salt.

A very old man is never satisfied until he drives a skittish colt.

**SHE IS A CLEVER WING SHOT.**

**Twelve-Year-Old Girl Who Has Defeated Good Marksmen.**

North Tarrytown, N. Y., includes among its residents a girl who is probably the best wing shot of her age in the world. Her name is Mamie Esther Hyland, she is just 12 years old, and even now she is the proud possessor of a record of which many experienced shots would feel proud. She began



**ESTHER HYLAND TAKING AIM.**

practice with the shotgun when but 16 years old, the weapon she used then being a double-barreled 44-caliber weighing five pounds. With this weapon she roamed through the woods in search of small game, until one day her father and some friends were shooting at clay birds thrown from traps. Mamie induced Mr. Hyland to let her have a trial, when, much to the surprise of everybody, she broke three out of the five she shot at. From that time she devoted a great deal of attention to trap shooting. In her first attempt she killed seven out of nine live birds. The shotgun she now uses weighs but six pounds and she uses a very light load, otherwise the recoil would bruise her. As a consequence some of the birds she hits are able to get out of bounds or away entirely.

Mr. Hyland has taught his clever daughter many trick shots with the rifle, such as breaking swinging balls, shooting in usual manner, also holding the rifle upside down on top of her head, shooting from right or left shoulder, breaking balls tossed in the air, breaking balls by sighting rifle with aid of mirror, splitting a cord, snuffing a candle, holding rifle in various positions and several other difficult shots. On one occasion she broke twenty-three out of twenty-five glass balls.

**WILL WED WILHELMINA.**

**Of All Her Suitors the Prince of Wied Is the Favorite.**

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is to marry her cousin, Prince William of Wied. It is a love match, and, while it does not particularly please the courtiers and royal match-makers, who wanted the young Queen to wed some monarch or heir apparent, the gentle Wilhelmina is happy.

Prince William of Wied is the second son of Prince William Adolphus Maximilian Charles, whose family domains are at Neuwied, Rhenish Prussia. He was born March 26, 1876, and is therefore in his twenty-third year. As Prince of Wied he would have attracted little



**WILLIAM OF WIED.**

attention in European court circles; as the consort of Queen Wilhelmina he will be the first gentleman in the kingdom of Holland. Only the Queen herself will take precedence of him, and his place will be beside her at all court and other official ceremonies. He will share her income, and his children will inherit her throne. In a word, he will occupy in Holland the same position that Prince Albert occupied in England as consort of Queen Victoria.

Queen Wilhelmina has had many suitors. Among them were Prince Louis Napoleon, Prince Bernhard Henry of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, whose suit was pressed by Emperor William; Prince Frederick Henry of Prussia; Prince Harold of Denmark; Prince Nicholas of Greece, and Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who is a grandson of Queen Victoria. But she dismissed them all in favor of young William of Wied.

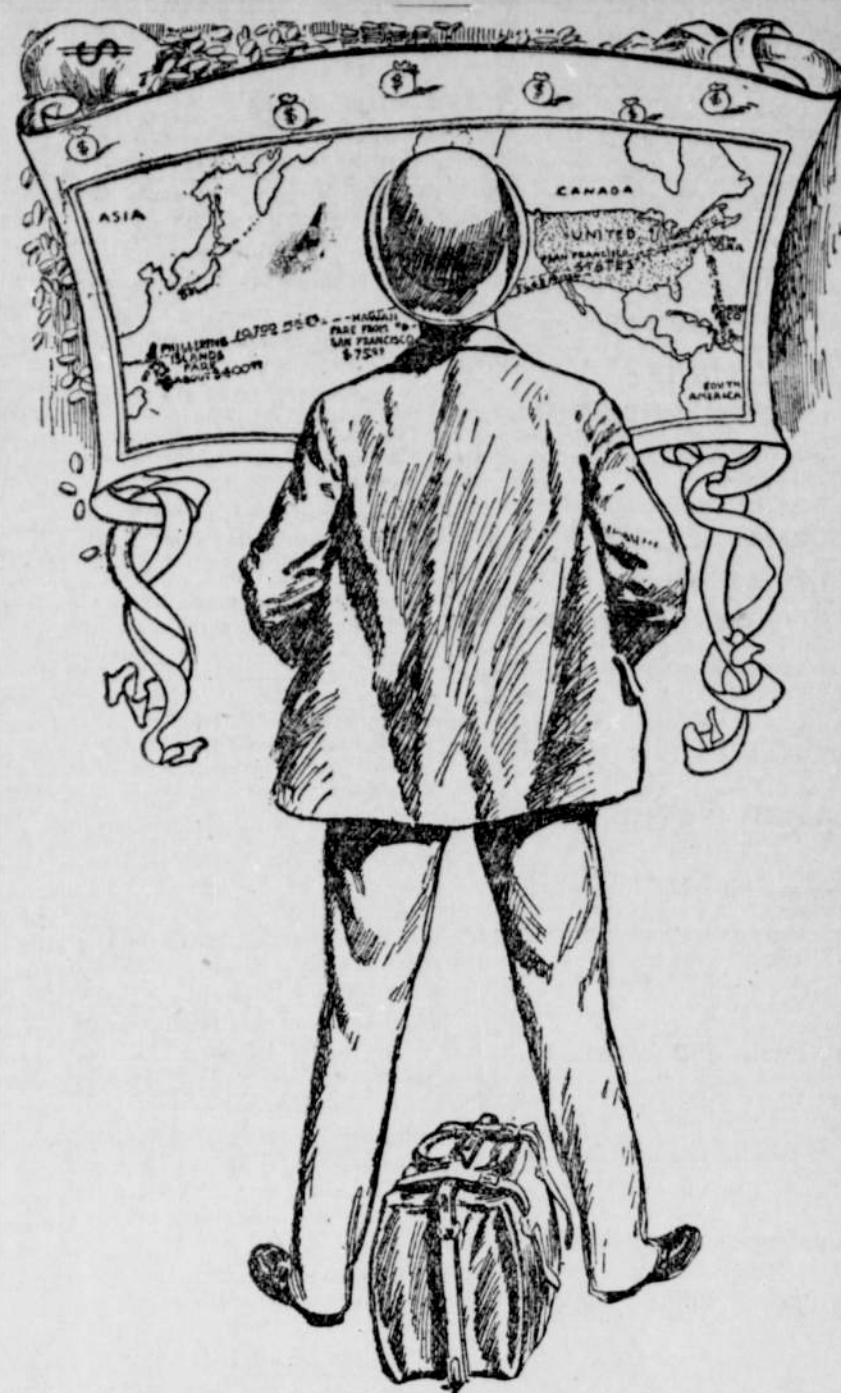
**Suicide.**

According to statistical returns the suicide rates per annum a million of population have risen during the past 30 years from 67 to 86 in England and 40 to 54 in Scotland. It is asserted, however, that the tendency to conceal the occurrence of death by suicide has diminished since insanity has become more widely recognized as a disease, and this leads to the belief that suicides, on the whole, are not increasing.

Brown—That's a handsome umbrella you've got there, Robinson. "Yes, Brown." "About what does it cost to carry an umbrella like that?" Robinson—Eternal vigilance.

Whatever prevails is called truth—if the rule of the majority counts for anything.

**MAKING YOUR FORTUNE IN OUR NEW COLONIES.**



THE industrial prospects of new territory which recent events have brought in close relation with the United States—such as Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines—are attracting great attention in this country at the present time. Energetic and enterprising young American clerks, as well as those poorly employed or not employed at all, are scanning the outlook with considerable practical anticipation. The field is worth studying.

Porto Rico leads foremost on the list as opening the greatest inducements, because the inhabitants of that beautiful island desire to become Americanized as soon as possible. The extinction of Spanish rule means the rapid encouragement of American institutions and the general use of the English language. Outside of the few hundred French and Spaniards who control the plantations of the island, every one of the million inhabitants is eager to learn the English language, and when he catches a word or phrase he memorizes it and repeats it promptly to a circle of admiring friends.

The result is that the principal stores, hotels and business houses now have a sign reading, "English spoken here," and interpreters are employed at a high salary. In fact, business men have been willing to pay almost any price for an American clerk or salesman. The demand is so abnormal, however, that a reaction is certain to come. The prospective clerk, therefore, should study and analyze the situation before he makes a move.

It is estimated that \$150 would be ample for a young man of modest tastes to give his talents a fair show in Porto Rico, leaving enough money for the return trip, in case he found Ponce or Mayaguez not to his liking. The rates to San Juan and those towns are \$65 first class, \$35 second class. The consuls are obliging; board relatively cheap; a room costs \$10 a month and board about 40 cents per day. American money doubles the minute the visitor arrives in Porto Rico; that is, the rate of exchange gives \$2 Porto Rican money for every American dollar. With a basic knowledge of Latin, an observant American can soon pick up Spanish. The natural wealth is there, and the Americans seem the chosen ones to realize on it. The "get-rich-quick" idea will vanish after a few weeks behind a counter in Porto Rico, however. It is work, patience and economy that will win the palm there as everywhere else.

As to the Philippines, it has been stated that Manila is hotter than the Klondike. Getting there is more comfortable, and health is offered to the man without health in addition. If a young man starts out with an appointment from a house ready to do business in the far East, or even with a simple proper indorsement, he can do well. New York traders, especially those doing business in hemp, tobacco and sugar, are looking for a tremendous development of trade with the Philippines, and say that the opportunity of a lifetime is now presenting itself to young men of integrity and push. There will now be many opportunities in industries that Spain has always frowned upon.

The main thing for the prospective tourist to consider is the initial expense. It costs about \$400 to reach Manila. The best route is from San Francisco to Hong Kong via Yokohama. The average hotel tariff at Manila is \$2 a day.

Hawaii can be reached in twelve days from New York, the trip from San Francisco costing \$75 on steamers, half as much on sailing vessels. Clerks at Honolulu earn as high as \$125 per month, bookkeepers \$150, mechanics up

to \$4 per day. Engineers list at \$100, conductors \$90, laborers \$1 per day. Agriculturist are, however, most in demand. The market for ordinary labor is overstocked, but men with experience in managing plantations earn as high as \$3,000 a year, while overseers get up to \$75 per month. The small farmer is offered superior inducements. Coffee is now the most promising crop, and from a seventy-five acre plantation—after the fourth year—a return of \$10,000 may be counted on. It is useless, however, to enter into this coffee planting without enough funds to carry the planter till the land yields development.

Applicants for land must be citizens by birth or naturalization, and pay a fee of \$2 on application, and \$5 on the issuance of a lease. They can take up from eight to sixty acres of land, must build a dwelling house, and receive a lease for 999 years, or on appraised value can purchase the freehold.

The soil is loose and porous, the climate ideal. All kinds of vegetation can be raised, besides berries, which grow the whole year around. Rice, limes, oranges and pineapples grow freely. The banana trade is a paying feature. In fact, the enterprising, painstaking agriculturist can hardly miss it in Hawaii.

**WELL-BRED INDIAN MAIDENS.**

**Two Cherokee Girls Who Would Be at Home in Society.**

The average man's impression of an Indian woman is that she is unkempt, of coarse appearance, entirely lacking in all that partakes of refinement and generally tending toward still deeper degradation. It is unfortunately too true that the picture will fit too many females of the red-skinned race, but not all by any means. Notable as exceptions are the Cherokee women, two fair specimens of whom are pictured. They are Jennie Thomas and Ellen Thomas of Chelsea, I. T. In the Cherokee language their names are respectively Wish-na-wa-ga and Lak-no-va-la, daughters of two well-to-do members of the prosperous Cherokee tribe. Both the girls are well educated, of more than average good looks, vivacious and generally well-fitted to take



**CHEROKEE GIRLS.**

their places in polite society. This they are in no mood to do, preferring to freedom and unconventionality of life as they find it in the place of their nativity. The women of their tribe are almost always of fine figure and graceful carriage, the only particularly noticeable feature that perhaps detracts in a measure from their good looks being the high cheek bones that are apparent in even the sixteenth-blood Indians. The voice of the Indian girl is never hoarse or coarse, but low and musical.