POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

MONARCH OF 73 YEARS RENEWS HIS YOUTH

King Leopold of the Belgians Has Taken on a New Lease of Life Since He Quit Tobacco and Alcohol, and Works Harder Than Any Three Men in Belgium.

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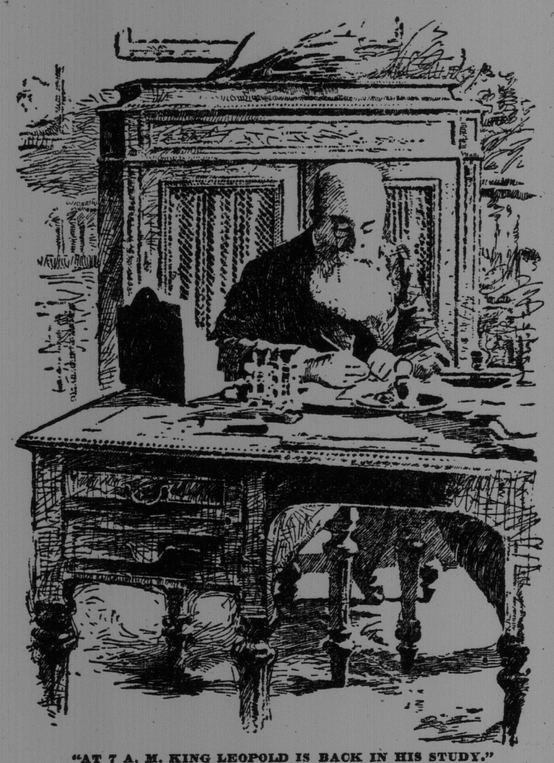
The writer of the following article is the author of "King Leopold II, His Rule in Belgium and in the Congo," and is a recognized authority on Belgian affairs and better able, perhaps, than any other writer to get intimate first-hand news of the king's doings. One interesting subject, on which for obvious reasons he is unable to touch, is what may be stated here as an absolute fact however often it may have been printed as a rumor and afterward denied, viz.: that the "household" to which Mr. MacDonnell refers consists, in addition to the usual officials, of the lady known as Baroness Vaughan and her children and that the baroness is undoubtedly the wedded, though morganatic, wife of the king.



"AT 7 A. M. KING LEOPOLD IS BACK IN HIS STUDY."

Brussels, Nov. 28—King Leopold has got a new lease of life from his doctors and he is determined to do all that man can do to retain it. He has set his house in order and all the world can see that his is the well-regulated life of a tranquil citizen. The king disdains to live in private. At this moment his is the central figure of the crowded pageant of Ostend. Subject and foreigner alike may gape from the digue at the Chalet Royal and see the king seated on its veranda, surrounded by his household, calmly examining dispatches and discharging the business of the state.

Nothing can be more grotesquely false than most of the stories told of King Leopold. His life is neither simple nor flat; nevertheless it is the life of an abstemious and hard-working man. Every Belgian works hard, but all admit the king is the hardest worker in Belgium. Quick in thought and act, King Leopold gets through more work in one day than an average man could do in three, and he does his work himself. He is not content to sit and direct while others labor. From morning to night he works with hardly a break and secretaries and aids de camp have to strain their wits and stretch their legs to keep pace with him and dispatch the orders he heaps upon them.

King Leopold was all his life a mighty pedestrian. Latterly a growing stiffness in his right leg made it difficult for him to walk, and it was the fear of a cripple's life which led him to place himself in the doctors' hands. All disquieting symptoms have disappeared. His health is robust and the stiffness has gone from his leg. He has flung off years from his age and is full of the joy of life. The doctors have interfered with his smoking of the strong cigars he loved—and his staff detested—but that is a small matter in his eyes, compared with the fact that he is able to stride out on his daily walks once again and even to mount on horseback, a thing his stiff knee prevented him from doing for many years.

King Leopold is proud of the life he leads. When I spoke of this wonderful energy which makes the efforts of young men seem futile, he explained that he owed his vigor to his simple life. "I am very old," he said (King Leopold is 73 years of age), "but I am strong and able to work because I lead a regular life. I get up early. I take a great deal of exercise out of doors—and I don't get drunk."

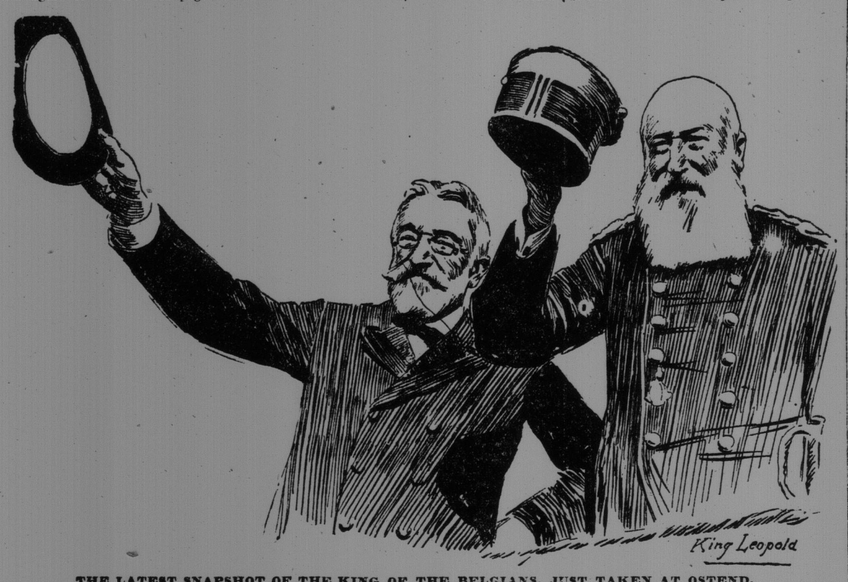
The king laughed as he said these last words; but if anything he understated the truth, for King Leopold is now a water drinker in a land where from infancy men quench their thirst in beer.

Early rising is an old custom of his. He is up every morning at 5 o'clock. By six he is dressed, has drunk his morning pint of cold water, and is ready to set out for his morning walk. This walk he takes alone, reading whatever the post has brought him overnight. At seven he is back in his study, has disposed of the papers he had in his hands and is ready to relieve the chief post of the day. The king's post bag is always heavy and the assistance of his private secretary and his aide de camp is necessary to deal with its contents. When the post is disposed of the king has earned his breakfast.

This is a light meal, such as is customary on the continent, but the king drinks tea at it instead of the customary coffee. While he is breakfasting his orders relating to the dispatches he has received are carried to the offices of his secretaries. Each order is written by the king on a small square piece of note paper. Orderlies mounted on horseback or on bicycles carry these orders to Brussels when the king is at Laeken, and when important matters are on foot, as many as a dozen of these leaves will be showered in on the king's secretary in the course of half an hour.

After breakfast the king, accompanied by his aid de camp, sets out for another walk. Recently, in all the delight of his perfect cure, he purchased four new saddle horses, and while he remained at Clergnon, in the Ardennes, he took his morning exercise on horseback alone. At Ostend the king walks on the long terrace which he has built from his chalet to the racecourse, above the public walk on the digue.

At Laeken King Leopold's walks on the public road are taken toward some spot where work is being carried out by his direction or to some place he plans to



THE LATEST SNAPSHOT OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, JUST TAKEN AT OSTEND.

open country, and obtained concessions for the construction of railways, and such like, which are worked by companies formed under his incentive. He founded the Congo in order that that colony should be an outlet for Belgian energy and a market for Belgian wares. The supply of materials for the great railways now under construction in the Congo will occupy Belgian foundries for years to come, and soon there will be a demand for materials for working the Congo mines, which the king intends Belgian manufacturers to supply.

In transferring the Congo sovereignty to Belgium King Leopold has only slightly loosened his controlling hand. His voice dominates the Belgian cabinet. He will continue to rule the great Congo companies, in which the state holds 60,000,000 francs worth of shares, which have for directors men accustomed to look to him for guidance.

Two great colonial institutions, set up by King Leopold in Belgium, remain untouched by the transfer of the Congo. One of these is the tropical garden at Laeken, where everything that can be grown with profit in the tropics is cultivated, whence millions of cases of seeds and plants are distributed over the Congo every year. The other is King Leopold's colonial school. This school is intended to fit young men for a worldwide career. All that it can be useful for those to know who adventure into new countries is to be taught in it. The youth of all nations are to be admitted to its classes.

King Leopold is building an exquisite palace in the Park of Turvueren to house the colonial school and the Congo Museum. This is at once the crowning work of King Leopold's Congo sovereignty and the opening of the new era in the Congo. Many of King Leopold's thoughts are centred on his colonial school. It is safe to predict that his time will be given largely and his money spent freely to make it a success. King Leopold claims that his expenditure is all for the good of Belgium and of Belgium's colony. All can see that the king stops short at no expense to gain his ends. A great statesman, who has held office as prime minister under him, summed up his life when he said to me, "King Leopold wants much money and is determined to die poor."

JHN DE COURCY MACDONNELL.

This Steam Engine

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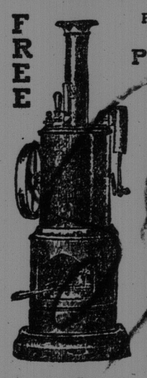

Boys, here is a stationary Engine with sheet iron box, polished brass boiler and cylinder, has safety valve and whistle, double work spirit burner and round base, the runs just like a big engine. It hisses puffs and whistles, while the fly wheel revolves at a great speed, all complete, for selling only $3.00 worth of Lovely Picture Post Cards. They just go like hot cakes. Send your name and address and we will mail you the Post Cards to sell at only 10 cents. Write to-day. A postcard will do.

THE RELIABLE PREMIUM CO.
Dept. C I Waterloo, Ont.
(References Molsons Bank)

DUE PROPORTION.

(Success.)

A little Scotch boy's grandmother was packing his lunch for him to take to school one morning. Looking up into the old woman's face, the boy asked:

"Grandmother, does yer specs magnify?"

"A little, my child," she answered.

"Aweel, then," said the boy, "I wad just like it if ye wad tak' them off when ye're packin' me loonch."

The Cause of CANCER

Those who study this subject agree that there is a peculiar condition of the blood which causes this disease.

Our Vegetable Constitutional treatment is pleasant to use. It is Nature's own remedy for overcoming this condition and some of the cures we have made are simply marvelous.

We want to introduce it everywhere and will send seven weeks treatment free to one in each locality.

Write for terms and send particulars of your trouble. B. Vitallia Remedies Co., Toronto.

B. VITALLIA REMEDIES CO., Toronto

A BOY'S STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

TWICE DELIVERED FROM DEATH

Mr. S. J. New of 154 Baldwin St., Toronto, says: "I can trace my son Harold's trouble to when he had the measles five years ago, from which he never really recovered. Some of the best physicians attended him, but with months of suffering he in turn contracted whooping cough, bronchitis, and then pneumonia."

"MY POOR BOY WAS REDUCED TO A SHADOW."

"Month after month went by that we shall not soon forget; months of sleepless nights, fearful coughs, weakening night sweats, left my boy a mere shadow. He had no appetite, and my heart ached to see how he was wasting away. He spent one whole summer at the Lakeside Home for sick children, and came home greatly improved, but the cold winds of October took him off his feet again. The doctor advised me to send him to Muskoka, but heavy doctor's bills had depleted my financial resources and such a step seemed out of the question. Scores of friends advised the use of PSYCHINE, but I was inclined to place PSYCHINE on a par with many advertised remedies and cheap nostrums. However, my friends proved such strong advocates of it that I at last consented to try it."

"HUMAN LIPS CANNOT DESCRIBE THE CHANGE."

"We tried PSYCHINE and human lips cannot describe the change that took place. No words can express the thankfulness of his mother and myself when we saw the crisis was over and realized that our boy was fighting his way back to life and health. PSYCHINE had mastered that which all the doctors' prescriptions had failed to check. Day by day Harold grew stronger and all through the winter of 1906 although continually out of doors he failed to take cold, and he put on flesh very quickly. By the spring my son was completely cured, and developed into a strong, sturdy lad."

HAROLD AGAIN FALLS A VICTIM TO DISEASE.

"About last Christmas he was again attacked, this time with diphtheria; and had this dreadful disease very badly. After spending some time in the Isolation Hospital he returned home cured of his illness, but oh! in such a pitiable state of emaciation. The last struggle with the grim monster death had reduced him to a skeleton almost, and the boy could scarcely stand, he was so weak."

PSYCHINE AGAIN GIVES GOOD SERVICE.

"Again we began to give him PSYCHINE and before one bottle had been used he showed a marked improvement. We continued the treatment, and in a very short time Harold was as strong as ever and able to go to school. We haven't any need for a doctor in our home since we started using PSYCHINE. It is certainly a wonderful remedy. Can you wonder that I am never tired of proclaiming its merits?"

"Though not to such a marked degree, I may say that my other children have been greatly benefited by this medicine. It saved my boy Harold's life without doubt, and no sufferers should despair until they have given PSYCHINE a trial."

WHAT PRINCIPAL GROVES OF RYERSON, SCHOOL, TORONTO, SAYS:

Principal Groves of Ryerson School says: "He is an exceedingly well-conducted boy, and has not been reported to me for ill-behavior at any time. His teacher, Miss Finlayson, reports that during the whole time the boy has been in her class (Senior 3rd) he has shown marked ability. Is a sharp, intelligent lad, and displays great ambition and perseverance in the preparation of his studies. Has been most punctual and regular in attendance, seems to enjoy the best of health."

HAROLD NEW, TORONTO.
From a photo by C. L. Rosevear, Toronto.

PSYCHINE is the greatest strength restorer and system builder known to medical science. PSYCHINE regulates and tones up all the vital organs. It cures stomach troubles, aids digestion, destroys disease germs in the system. The greatest of tonics, it makes the blood pure, rich and healthy, giving renewed vigor and energy to those who are weak and tired and run down. It revitalizes every part of the system, and cures when all else fails. At all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, LIMITED, Slocum Building, Spadina Avenue, Toronto. **Use PSYCHINE for Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs and Throat Troubles.**

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Send this coupon with name and address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto, and a TRIAL BOTTLE of PSYCHINE will be mailed you FREE.

PSYCHINE PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

THE GREATEST OF TONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY

THE LETTERS OF "QUEEN VICTORIA" TO BE SOLD HERE AT POPULAR PRICE

The Telegraph Will Handle a Limited Supply of the Striking Work—Something About the Books.

Announcement is made in our advertising columns this morning that through arrangement with the London Times The Letters of Queen Victoria will be sold here at popular prices, and that The Telegraph will supply the books to customers desiring them. Following are some interesting facts about the "Letters," other particulars being supplied in the advertisement in another column:

As is remarked in the preface to The Letters of Queen Victoria, it is inevitable that a reading of the documents which the three volumes contain should reveal the inner working of the constitution of the country, and some of the unrealized checks and balances that determine the poise of executive machinery. To many it is this feature of the work that is most instructive alike to British subjects and foreigners who wish to understand something of that great, mysterious mechanism called the British constitution. Of especial human interest are the documents that show the character of the Queen when she came to the throne as a girl in her 'teens. They show her more vividly as the girl than as the queen at first, and yet it is astonishing to find how rapidly she adjusted herself and her thoughts to the change that came over her situation after the death of King William.

Most Pleasing Letters.

Pages might be written of King Leopold of the Belgians in his relation to his little niece as princess and queen, but some of the most pleasing letters in the collection are those that passed between Victoria and her first prime minister, Lord Melbourne. The first communication was Melbourne's letter notifying the new queen of the council meeting the next morning. Then we have one from Victoria in reference to the horses in the royal stable, which had become hers, even those that had been used by the Queen Dowager. Victoria proposed that she should give her aunt the choice of two or three of the horses for her own use, but she says, "The queen would wish Lord Melbourne to give his opinion on this subject." There is then an interesting and amusing letter from Viscount Palmerston, the foreign secretary, in reference to Count Orloff, the Russian ambassador, who was about to present himself to the queen before returning home. This letter is extremely illuminating as showing the caution of Palmerston.

A Lesson in Diplomacy.

Here is Palmerston's note, giving the queen instructions about the interview:

"Your majesty will probably renew to him on taking leave the assurance that your majesty has already given of your desire to cement and maintain the friendly alliance which subsists between the two crowns. * * * It might perhaps be as well to avoid any allusion to your majesty not being personally acquainted with the emperor, or anything that might be construed into an invitation to that sovereign to come to England, because Viscount Palmerston has reason to be such a visit does not, under all circumstances, seem to be a thing particularly to be desired."

There is another glimpse in a letter from Melbourne, notifying the queen that Lord Amelius Beauclerck, the first naval aide-de-camp, intended asking an audience to request that he and the other aides might wear sashes. "This was always refused by the late king as being absurd and ridiculous—as it is particularly considering Lord Amelius' figure—and your majesty had perhaps better say that you can make no change."

Affection for Melbourne.

Apart from her own immediate family no one had so warm a place in the affections of the young queen as her prime minister. She speaks often of her "dear, kind Lord Melbourne," and if she knew him to have been out late the night before, she always sent round a note to enquire how he felt in the morning. She speaks, too, of the fatherly light in his eyes when he looked at her in the Coronation. Her diary says that "when my good Lord Melbourne knelt down and kissed my hand, he pressed my hand and I grasped his with all my might." Within two years of coming to the throne the queen had her first political trouble, in which her affection for Melbourne added to her ignorance of the constitution caused her to violate it, and to show in a most unconstitutional manner her preference for the Whigs. She did not hesitate to tell Melbourne that she was heartily of his view in the political quarrel that arose, and when Peel, who had been called to form a ministry, failed to settle the trouble, she wrote in a jubilant note to Melbourne, bidding him hold himself ready, as he might soon be wanted.

The Bedchamber Plot.

An account of this political crisis, known as the "Bedchamber Plot," should be interesting. It began in the waning strength of the Whigs, under Melbourne, and though not beaten in the house on a question of policy, their majority was so reduced that Melbourne recommended the queen to call upon the Duke of Wellington, representing the Conservatives, to form another administration. But Wellington declined, on the ground that he had no following in the house, and suggested Peel, to which Melbourne agreed. So Sir Robert was called, and made a lamentable impression on the queen, contrasted with the paternal kindliness of Melbourne's manner. It was decided that Wellington should enter the cabinet to oblige the queen, for by this time the old soldier had lost all taste for political life. So Peel formed a government, although it was not plain that he, any more than Melbourne, could command a working majority in the house. Whether he could have gone on will never be known, because of his difference with the queen at the beginning.

The Spoils System.

Peel wanted her to permit him to replace the ladies of the bedchamber, who, being Melbourne's appointees, were all the wives of great Whig noblemen, with his own friends, in order to show the country that the new government had her utmost confidence. The queen refused to have her friends removed. The unconstitutional part of the proceedings was that she took the advice of Melbourne and the Whigs on this point, although they were no longer her constitutional advisers. Speaking of the incident half a century later, and in an eulogy of Peel, the queen remarked that she was very young then, and had she it to do over might act very differently. However, she scored her point, and Melbourne came back, to the great and undisguised satisfaction of Victoria.

THE FINISHED ARTICLE.

(Washington Star.)

A New Yorker, a big game hunter of many years' experience, was lion-shooting in Uganda. He had excellent luck. Nearly every day he posed in a complacent attitude beside a freshly-killed lion and his photographer snapped him for the magazines.

One afternoon the photographer, who was taking a nap in the hut, was awakened by a loud noise. He rose and looked out. Sprinting toward him from the jungle, hat gone and coat tails flying came his chief, and with terrible roars and growls a huge lion bounded at his heels.

The photographer gazed spellbound at the strange and exciting picture. His chief perceiving him, shouted:

"Quick, quick! Open the door, George! I'm bringing him home alive!"

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, dizziness, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all woman's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

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