

THE KAISER'S JOB IS NO SINECURE

Royalty in His Case Not a Flowery Bed of Ease.

HARD WORK AND PLENTY OF IT

Graphic Picture of His Extraordinary Labors and Burdens—An Accomplished Linguist and Scholar—A Soldier, a Sailor, and a Statesman.

The Kaiser gives in the following condensed form the most interesting chapter of a highly colored picture published in Paris, entitled "Glaumes II. Intime" by Maurice Leudet, which is bound, it says, to have a brilliant success de curiosite.

The activity of the German emperor is proverbial. He is never at rest. He has it horror to idleness, and his endurance is prodigious. In his immediate surroundings it is feared that his health may one day suffer from his constant efforts to examine personally into all the affairs of the empire.

The emperor arises at 5 o'clock in the morning. The moment he gets out of bed he takes a cold bath. His mother, who is the daughter of Queen Victoria, and consequently English by origin, taught him from his childhood to love cold water. After the bath he dresses rapidly, and at half past 6 he takes breakfast.

Immediately after breakfast the emperor goes to his official quarters, where heaps of letters and documents await him. The emperor, who attends himself to all these affairs, has so much to do in the line of reading documents and examining everything in detail that he has hardly an instant's rest. He rarely puts off the examination of any matter, attending to everything on the spot, even when to do so it is necessary to take two or three hours from his sleeping time.

The adjutants on duty are at their posts at half past 6. The emperor discusses with them the movements of that day, and then he goes to see his children.

SCRUTINIZING ACCOUNTS.

After that he goes to his own apartments, where he receives the reports of officials and confers with the functionaries of the grand master of the palace. He looks after all entertainments and solemnities, the programme and the opportunity of outings, the expense to be incurred, etc. In the same way during the morning he sees to the affairs of the imperial household, sends the orders, and authorizes the orders given by the grand marshal; in a word, looks into the matters of the domestic life of the castle.

In important cases he receives at 8 o'clock his ministers and counsellors, the prefect of police, the generals and high officials. All these personages give orally briefs of the reports which they present to him for his signature. He has made it a habit to wade through all the reports which come in during the day and to examine them thoroughly. He often says to the officials working with him: "I know very well that I am giving you a great deal of trouble, but I cannot help it. I am imposing a burden upon myself, for my conscience will never allow me to come to a decision precipitately."

It often happens that the heads of departments present him with twenty documents for his signature. Each one of them is examined carefully, and out of the twenty papers it rarely happens that he signs more than three or four. As for the others, he wants additional details.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the emperor has already accomplished a heavy piece of work. The weather and season permitting, he takes a ride in a carriage, which is followed by a long promenade on foot. If the weather is not suitable for that exercise, he goes horseback riding for three-quarters of an hour.

The emperor is a good sportsman, a good horseman and an excellent hunter. When on horseback he likes to encounter difficulties. He jumps not only hedges and ditches, but also hurdles with the greatest facility.

On the days of inspections, when he is obliged to be in the saddle for a considerable time, he omits the carriage ride. He often remains in the saddle five or six hours continuously.

AGAIN AT WORK.

At 11 o'clock the conferences and reports are again taken up. This is also the time for audiences. The officers of high rank and also the functionaries who have just been promoted are announced. He receives also the envoys and representatives of other states, princes and grand seigneurs. William II. chats with each of them for a few moments. At these receptions the emperor displays toward his guests attentions that are quite original. For example, he changes his uniform six or seven times. If the son of an artillery general comes to announce the death of his father the emperor never fails to don the uniform of an artillery general in order to pay respect to the officer who died in his service. He appears in the uniform of an artillery general, or even in the uniform of an admiral, according to the rank of the person whom he receives.

If the emperor receives representatives of military attaches of foreign countries, he wears the uniform of the foreigner that he receives, or at least the decorations of the country of that foreigner.

All this tiresome ceremony lasts until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The emperor then goes back to see his children, who are already at table, and he takes lunch with them. Then he sees the high officials, the generals and ministers, and discusses with them the

affairs of state. He visits the artists and poses for a portrait of a bust. He inspects the barracks and the offices of the public administration, and, if the weather permits, he closes the day with a long carriage ride.

At half past 6 he receives again the people who have any communications to make or who come to consult him in regard to military or political affairs. He takes up the detailed reports and papers that were presented to him in the morning, and, after having read them carefully, signs them. Then, at 7 o'clock he dines with his family.

FAMILY LIFE.

When he rises from table the emperor passes a certain time with his children, who have devoted their day to studies or to bodily exercises. Then he returns to work. In the evening the emperor dines. Then, at about 10 o'clock, he receives a light repast and retires to his bedchamber. A little after 10 o'clock he calls his servant, who assists him to undress. On a table placed beside his bed there are always pencils and paper, so that the sovereign may be able to write the ideas that come to him before going to sleep.

Such is the day's work of the emperor in ordinary circumstances. In extraordinary circumstances William II. undertakes a still heavier task. One may easily imagine the additional labor that is imposed upon the emperor by the visit of a king or a prince.

All the current affairs are attended to by himself, even when the visit of some great personage compels him to spend half a day in feasts, promenades and ceremonies. His time is so measured in such cases that it is only at 11 o'clock in the morning that he is able to go into his study, to glance at the journals or read some of the scientific, political or literary character. He never can sleep before 10 o'clock p. m. Nevertheless, he often rises at 4 o'clock in the morning to recommence his work in expediting affairs of state. Moreover, visits, manoeuvres of troops and military inspections outside of Berlin absorb a great portion of the sovereign's time. During the travelling time he never remains an instant unemployed. He examines reports, signs documents, etc. When evening comes, after all the solemnities at which he is obliged to be present, after the banquets and the toasts that he must listen to and to which it is necessary for him to reply, one would fancy that he ought to be worn out by fatigue; but as soon as he reaches his room after midnight he begins again to examine papers and to sign them. When absent from Berlin, the seat of all the great administration, he is obliged to deal with affairs more promptly and with more than ordinary despatch.

During the manoeuvres and inspections the emperor is in the saddle from half past 5 in the morning, and he remains in the saddle until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He has hardly time to eat, and after a hasty meal he comes again to study the affairs of the government. He holds a reception in the afternoon and is present at more ceremonies. He never manifests the least fatigue. He excels in the art of saying pleasant things to each one of his visitors. In these circumstances the emperor has rarely more than three hours for rest; but the next day he is in the saddle at the regular hour.

He is passionately fond of the sea, and admires the natural beauties of the coast of Norway. Even on his pleasure trips he devotes a great portion of his time to labor. Wherever he stops he always finds despatches, letters and documents addressed to him, and even on board his yacht his active mind is always investigating and reading. No doubt he goes upon voyages of some length, especially during the summer months, when the administrations have their vacations, and the government machine never stops, and William II. always attends to business of an urgent nature.

Notwithstanding all the work that the emperor has imposed upon himself, he still finds time to read the greater portion of the important books that appear in Europe on history, scientific, religious, and philosophical subjects. A distinguished linguist, possessing thoroughly and admirably the French and English languages, he reads all these books not in the translation, but in the original text. In this way he is rarely taken at a disadvantage in a conversation which some new question or new book is discussed.

To accomplish all this work William II. follows the idea that nothing but the most absolute regularity in the employment of his time can permit him to solve the problem, in appearance impossible, of acquiring a clear light upon everything that tempts human observation. He was prepared for this work by a severe education. He was raised in a hard school, in which he seldom had more than half an hour to satisfy his tastes. Knowing the value of time, he rarely postpones any serious affair. Somewhat theatrical in his habits, indeed, we might almost say cabotin-like, he nevertheless convinced that the head of a state should be not only the representative of authority, but also the most active collaborator in the life of the country over which he rules. His mystic ideas have brought him to the point of believing that his authority comes from divinity itself. He is one of the last believers in the divine right of kings, as the Comte de Chambord was the last representative in France.

NO BEATING ABOUT THE BUSH. "I see, according to recent statistics, that marriages are decreasing rapidly in number," he said, as he looked at her thoughtfully.

"Are they?" she asked, without much show of interest.

"They are, according to the statistics," he replied. "I think there must be something wrong with the present moral conditions, don't you?"

"I don't know. I haven't given it any thought," she returned.

"Of course, it may be the effect of the new woman," he continued, "but I wouldn't care to say so positively. Still, I think it's very much to be regretted, don't you suppose so?"

"It doesn't seem just right to me. It works as if the world was sort of going wrong. The population is increasing, but marriages are decreasing. That is a state of affairs that threatens grave danger, and I think it is the duty of every true-hearted individual to do what he or she can to change such conditions, don't you?"

She had become interested by this time, and she straightened up and looked at him sharply.

"What are you driving at?" she exclaimed. "What are you talking about, anyway?"

"Why, I— I—" he stammered. "If you want to promote," she interrupted, "speak up like a man and do it, and don't go beating around the bush and talking about tendencies of humanity and all that. I'm a new woman, with a business training, and I believe in coming straight to the point. Are you after me?"

"Why, I— yes. I was just about to—" "Well, then, I'm yours, and the matter is settled. Now, never try any of your foolishness again and we'll get along all right. All those old-fogy, round-about methods are out of date. I'll name the day after I have discussed the matter with my blower-maker."

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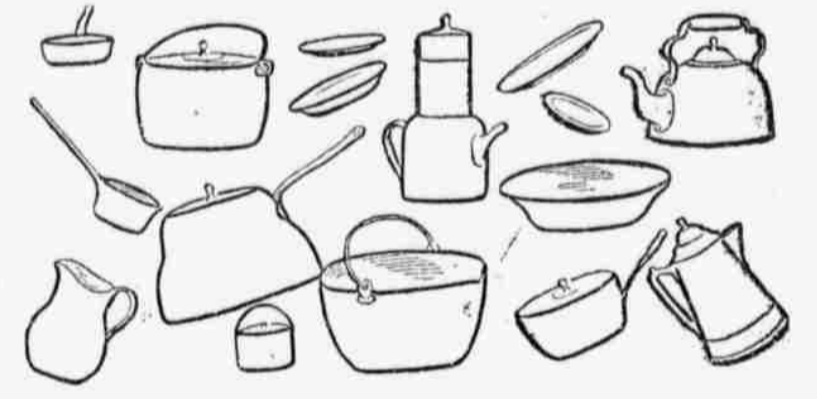
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Remember, This Great Sale Is for Two Days Only—Thursday and Friday.



Enamelled Ware.

- Rice Boilers: One quart, value 59c...At 25c; Three pint, value 69c...At 39c; Two quart, value 89c...At 49c

- Dippers: Quart Dippers, value 17c...At 8c

- Tea and Coffee Pots: Three pint, value 30c...At 17c; Two quarts, value 35c...At 19c; Five pints, value 45c...At 22c

- Tea Kettles: Two sizes, value 55c and 65c...Choice at 35c

- Drinking Cups: Large size, value 17c...At 8c

- Frying Pans: Three large sizes, value from 29c to 50c...Choice at 15c

- Dish Pans: Fourteen quart size, value 45c...At 22c

- Wash Basins: Large size, value 17c...At 8c

- Lipped Sauce Pans: Three pints, value 15c...At 7c; Two quarts, value 19c...At 9c

All other preserve kettles and sauce pans at prices in proportion to above.

- Coffee Mills: Just one gross of them for this sale, worth 35c...At 14c

- Pillow Sham Holders: "Widman" Holders, worth 15c...At 9c

- Table Tumblers: 6,000 Tumblers, fancy patterns, worth 5 cents each. For this sale...6 for 9c; 4,000 best quality thin blown Table Tumblers, regularly sold at 60c dozen. For this sale...6 for 15c

- Cups and Saucers: Best White Cups and Saucers, per pair...4c

- Wash Bowl and Pitcher: Best quality, per pair...45c

Toilet Sets

Last week one day we cleaned out an entire lot of Toilet Sets. They were great value, and the people knew it. How about this lot?

Full size decorated sets, containing Wash Bowl and Pitcher, Soap Dish, Tooth Brush Mug, Chamber and cover, very handsome and sold regularly everywhere at \$1.89. Here for today and tomorrow only, at 95c Set

Tea Sets

Beautiful English Printed Tea Sets, containing 56 pieces; three colors to choose from. Worth at the least \$4.95, at \$2.39 Set

Dinner Sets

Extra quality English Printed Dinner Sets, each set containing 112 pieces. Assortment of colors and patterns to choose from. Worth \$10. For this sale at \$5.95 Set

Why Not Dine Here?

When you are through choosing from these great bargains, try the Cafe for your dinner or luncheon; or, if you like, a cup of coffee or tea or cocoa.

Regular dinner from 11.30 to 2.30.

Forty Cents



Standard Granulated Sugar

21 pounds for \$1.00

Canned Goods

- Tomatoes, hand packed, 8c; Corn, N. Y. State, 7c; Corn, fancy Maine, 11c; Peas, early June, 9c; Peas, extra sifted, 15c; Lima Beans, 8c; String Beans, 8c; Succotash, 11c

Canned Fruits

- Cal. Egg Plums, can...12c; Cal. Green Gages, can...12c; Cal. Bartlett Pears, can...12c; Lemon Cling Peaches, can...17c; White Cherries, can...12c; Wayne Co. Apples, galon...26c; Sliced Pineapples, can...17c; Orange Quinces, can...16c

Crackers

- Soda, 6 lbs. for...25c; Milk, 4 lbs. for...25c; Oyster, 6 lbs. for...25c; Lemon, 4 lbs. for...25c

HAMS

- Sugar Cured, per lb...8 1/2c; California, per lb...6 1/2c

Butter

- Fancy Creamery, per lb...21c

Lard

- Fancy, 10-lb pails...69c

Soap

- White Chief, 6 for...25c; Imperial Borax, 7 for...25c; Long Branch, 12 for...25c

Ammonia

- Per bottle...6c

Washing Powder

- "Gold Dust," per p'k'g...18c

Salt Mackerel

- Extra fine, in 10-lb kits...\$1.19

Maple Syrup

- Pure Vermont Sap Syrup very fine, gal...\$1.09

Molasses

- Best New Orleans, gal...35c

Vinegar

- Pure Cider Vinegar, gal...16c

Lincemeat

- Home-made, very fine, 5 lb. pails...49c

Royal Baking Powder

- lb...39c; Davis Baking Powder, lb...18c

Tomato Catsup

- bottle...9c

Strained Honey

- glass...8c

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