

# RAFFINE of LOUISIANA

BY MARY DEVEREUX  
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CHAPTER XXVII—Continued.  
He had missed the picture from its place over his hearth at Barataria; but, knowing there were others like it, he had no thought that he was looking upon what had been his own.

Presently, with a sign indicating rest, Jackson handed the last paper to Claiborne, and leaning forward, with his elbows upon the arms of his chair, said, his voice showing more of content than anger, "Most edifying assortment of reading, to be sure, Capt. Latite. Are these all—these four papers, two of them addressed to you, Capt. Percy's instructions to his subordinates, and the proclamation to the people of this state?"

"These are all, general, and they contain all the information within my power to give you now," Latite replied.

Claiborne began to refold the papers, while the general turned to Latite. "It is a fine offer you have received—all you can possibly desire."

"I wish will take, nothing that England can ever have to offer me," Latite added, with sudden fierceness. "I hate the nation, and its ways! Nothing could induce me to accept, now or ever, any terms from the English."

The first unguarded evidence of anything like cordial liking now manifested itself in Jackson's face. Yet there was nothing of this in his voice as he said, "May I ask, then, Capt. Latite, if possibly some motive of personal revenge brought you here tonight with a renewal of your offer?"

Latite's face flushed through its swartheness; then it paled, and grew stern.

"I understood that you needed soldiers—most of all; artillerymen; that you also needed arms—cannon and munitions. I came to offer all I have left of men and resources, for your use, and that of Louisiana. I ask no pay for myself—only for my men, if

glancing at the clock on the mantel opposite him—"It is late, and I must return to headquarters. I shall look for you to report to me at nine in the morning, and I shall have matters in detail. I must know precisely as to the amount of assistance I am to count upon from you; and there are other things about which I wish to consult you. I understand that no man is so familiar as yourself with the country to the south and southwest of here. Is this true?"

"Yes, general, as I think I may say without egotism."

"So I supposed; and I shall have some questions to ask of you in regard to it. My knowledge of the country is not entirely complete, and I wish to obtain all possible information respecting the roads and waterways."

"I shall be happy to serve you, sir, to the best of my ability; and I thank you, gentlemen—both of you, for the favor you have shown me."

The sudden business of Latite's firm voice was the only indication of his pent-up feelings, as he added, "Tonight, Gen. Jackson, I thank you in words; but I hope to soon manifest my gratitude in a more substantial form—one that shall cause you no regret for the justice you have shown to Jean Latite of Barataria."

He left them his departure being as rapid and quiet as had been his appearance; and Jackson, turning to Claiborne, said, with a smile of grim satisfaction, "I believe that we can save New Orleans; and if we do, by the Eternal, a good share of the credit will belong to the men whom I called 'pirates and robbers,' and approved of your hangings!"

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

The December sunshine lying about La Tete des Deux gave a warmth and cheer to the winter day. It was the season of the year scarcely to be realized by one born to New England's ice and snow; and the cold breeze

"But how can such a thing be possible?" Lazalle began when Madame Rielet, having recovered herself, interrupted with: "Tell us all about it, Philip. How could he know Napoleon, and how did you hear such an improbable story?"

"From himself," was the laconic reply, accompanied by a look of great satisfaction.

The general was filled with exultation at his ability to give his sister—who had frequently expressed her dislike of his intimacy with Latite—a piece of information which he was quite aware would, with his whisper of the illustrious Corsican—place the Baratarian leader in a position second only to him whose acquaintance he could claim.

"I cannot credit such a thing," she declared.

"You could, and you would, had you been where I was, to hear what he said to Gen. Jackson. It came about in this way: A week or two ago, Latite rendered an important service of a private nature, to Claiborne, and the governor urged him to name something as a reward for his services. What Latite asked was a commission of Napoleon, which it seems was his own property, although he was not aware of it at the time. It had been looted by one of our men, during that September attack on Barataria, and Claiborne had rescued it, being about as hard on Napoleon as you, yourself, sister mine; and Latite had seen it hanging on the wall of the governor's study."

"The other day, at headquarters, I was present when Jackson and Latite were having a conference, during which the general spoke of the matter, and alluded to the sentimental price he had named for so valuable a service; he added that probably, like all Frenchmen, he made a sort of male Madonna out of Napoleon's study."

"I wish you could have seen Latite's face when he answered. I never him as the man I have known and loved since I was a young boy, and who has been my friend and adviser ever since a good Catholic could pray the Holy Mother to be." And I wish you could have seen Jackson's face as he heard.

Madame Rielet gasped, and the two girls exclaimed in amazement.

"It was in France, then, that Capt. Jean knew him?" Madame said wondrously.

"Naturally, Louise, as Napoleon has never been in this country." The general now consulted his watch, and added, "I must be off; and, by the way, let none of you mention the surprising fact either. I have just angled as it might not be pleasing to Capt. Jean. He said no more than I have repeated, and was unmistakably averse to enlarging upon the subject."

"He always seems to be talking of himself, or of his past life," Lazalle said, as if thinking aloud, while they rose from the table; and Madame Rielet remarked rather severely that it was perhaps because they had some disagree connected with his past, and that this it might be which had made him leave France.

The look of incredulity which this comportsible remark brought to Madame Rielet's face was softened somewhat when the general, laying a hand on either of his sisters' pale cheeks, said, as he kissed her forehead, "For one so naturally kind of heart as you are, Louise, it is curious what wrongful things you occasionally think in regard to other people."

After he was in the saddle, and the ladies were standing on the veranda to see him depart, he warned Lazalle that, for the present at least, she should content herself with a ride to the immediate vicinity of the plantation. Then, observing the perturbed expression his words had brought to Madame Rielet's face, he added that they were perhaps about the English, as the latter were not at all likely to appear in the neighborhood of Lake Borgne.

(To be continued.)

Conductor Has Reward Coming. The combination of strike, rain and crowded surface cars has been heard on women and children who must travel up and down the aisle of a girl stood in the rain at Thirty-third street and Broadway for more than an hour on Wednesday night, trying to get a car up town. Finally a blockade caused a car to stop near her. The conductor was on the rear platform, so hemmed in that he had not collected a fare for twenty minutes.

"Mistake Conductor," said the child, crying, "I'll give you a dollar if you'll let me on."

The conductor grasped the roof of the car, pulled himself up, and standing on the dashboard, lifted the weeping little one into the place he had made vacant. Then he transferred a nickel from his trousers pocket to the coat pocket where he kept the company's money.

"I was a number," said the girl. "I won't ever forget you, and I'll remember you something nice."—New York Sun.

A Natural Inquiry. The simplicity of some former inaugural happenings is illustrated by an odd story which has been revived and is going the rounds at Washington. It was originally told by Frederick Douglas in his lecture on John Brown. Just after his first inaugural President Lincoln was one day blacking his boots in democratic fashion when a servant, who had been called and caught him in the act. One of them remarked, sneeringly: "Mr. President, do not black their chief's feet." "Indeed," said Mr. Lincoln, "with evident curiosity, 'whose boots do they black?'"

## THINK COURT LACKS POMP.

London Tradesmen Make Complaint of Their King. King Edward's reign has by no means brought joy to the hearts of London tradesmen. It states that a great paper laments the fact that a great portion of the trousseau of Princess Margaret of Connaught has been prepared in France. It states that she will be the first bride of the reigning house to wear any but a British-made wedding dress. The same paper, referring to the evening coats now being held by the king and queen, declares that they are not so good for business as the late queen Victoria's afternoon drawings-rooms, because in the latter the dresses of all who attended were seen, whereas now the debutantes and those presenting them are the only ladies who pass the throne. The majority, therefore, do not trouble themselves about new dresses, as they are not in evidence.

## CHAFFEE GOING TO FRANCE.

General Will Witness Manuevers of That Country's Soldiers. Lieut. Gen. Chaffee has given up his contemplated trip of inspection to Alaska, upon which he was to start next month, according to a plan he had formed to return from his trip to Alaska to the southwestern section of the country. He will accept the invitation of the French government and will attend the army maneuvers this year. This is his first trip which is of great interest to Gen. Chaffee and the French authorities have expressed much pleasure over the decision of the chief of staff of the United States army to witness the operations of the French army. Gen. Chaffee will be accompanied by Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army, and Gen. J. Franklin Bell, the head of the staff corps at Fort Leavenworth, and three aids.

## NOTED WASHINGTON DIPLOMAT.



A Mayor is Tired of His Job.

Edgar A. Snodgrass, a politician called upon Mayor William B. Hayes of Pittsburg and sounded him as to his willingness to be a candidate again. "Not for me," was the decided reply. "I wouldn't accept this job for another three years if the salary were raised to \$50,000 a year." Before he became mayor Mr. Hayes was in the lumber business and he says that it was the business enough for him. When he was elected mayor he appointed a number of his friends to good positions. It seems that about nine-tenths of them have "let down" on him. "I would have caused his brown locks to turn white. The mayor is going back to the lumber business just as so-and-so as he can get out."

## Gunnery in the American Navy.

A gunner on the United States battleship Kentucky, operating a five-inch gun, has hit a target 1316 feet in range at a distance of nearly a mile, thirteen times in one minute, missing only one of his fourteen shots. "If the squadron had been firing at an enemy there would have been no end to it," he said. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans in praise of this fine work. Three other gunners did equally well. It cost Uncle Sam a good deal of money to enable its gunners to do this kind of a thing, but it is also necessary to produce men who are capable of such work as is done in this country and Japan would be at any other else in the world at the present time.—Hartford, Conn. Times.

## Russians Honor the Fourth.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles says that no incident in his travels impressed him more than the one which befell while he was in Siberia. "It was on the Fourth of July," said the general, "that our party chanced to be in northern Siberia. The civil life was very interesting. Little did we think that these arctic ken of the holiday of our great republic. As we passed along the cells of the prisoners the men were decorated, as much as in the States, with red, white and blue ribbons. We asked them if they were acquainted with the history of the United States of America, and several of them nodded, as much as to say: 'We know where our reign and what would we were there to enjoy its blessed privileges.'"

Making the Best of It. "But, father, I'm quite old enough to marry."

"You're not! You are a mere child."

"Why, father, you married when you were two years younger than I am."

"We know where your reign and what would we were there to enjoy its blessed privileges."

Cartoonist Retires. Sir John Tenniel, the famous cartoonist of London Punch, has just passed his eighty-fifth birthday. After drawing for Punch for half a century, with rare and few interruptions, Sir John retired in the unobtrusive manner which is characteristic of the man, and the cartoon has no longer the familiar monogram, "J. T."

## WHY EYESIGHT FAILS

INFERIOR ARTIFICIAL LIGHT FREQUENTLY THE CAUSE.

Illuminants of the Past, One and All, Have Serious Defects—Acetylene Gas, with Its Clear, Unwavering, Yet Soft Flame Cannot Hurt the Eyes.

Chicago, June 20.—No one can go into our school or meet a group of children on the street without noticing how large a number of them wear spectacles. The proportion seems to increase yearly, and there are many more who could do so without glasses. The experience of one teacher might be duplicated by the score. She knew Alice was lastingly and she thought she was unusually stupid. She said so to the principal and sent a note to the mother, requesting that the child be helped at home if she wished her to keep up with her class. One day after a blunder explanation, the teacher called upon the child and found that she had not seen what had been written. She was kept at school and by dint of much sympathetic questioning Miss C. found that Alice had never been able to see what was put on the board and that her head had ached so often and so hard that she frequently failed to hear what was said.

Such a condition may be caused by lack of proper food, but in our American homes it is usually due to the poor quality of the artificial light. The incandescent light and the kerosene lamp, with its smoky chimney, is about as bad for the eyes as can be imagined. The flickering light from a coal gas jet is but little better, and the electric light, brilliant as it usually is, has an unsteadiness due to variations in power, and a glare peculiarly trying to the delicate nerves of a comparatively new illuminant acetylene gas produces as nearly perfect an artificial light as has yet been found. It gives a soft, white, unwavering light, very brilliant yet not glaring, and so nearly like the rays of the sun that even colors appear as in daylight.

Fortunately, acetylene is very easily and cheaply produced, and the simple apparatus necessary for its purchase and installation in any home at a very moderate cost, and the acetylene can be piped to convenient points in the house where a light is needed. It is then lighted and adjusted and used exactly like common city gas.

Acetylene is rapidly coming into common use in homes, churches, schools and institutions of all kinds, and it is reasonable to expect that as its use becomes more general, there will be fewer defective eyes, particularly among children. Poor eyesight and the many ills resulting therefrom will be much reduced by the use of this new illuminant.

## RAILWAY RATE LEGISLATION.

At the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Conductors recently held at Portland, Oregon, resolutions were unanimously adopted regarding their sentiments as to the effect of proposed railway rate legislation on the 1,300,000 railroad employes, whom they in part represented. These resolutions, "indefinite in their terms, President Roosevelt in condemning secret rebates and other illegalities, and commend the attitude of the head of American Railways, who, with practical foresight, has adopted with the president of this question." They then respectfully point out to Congress the "inadvisability of legislation vesting in the hands of a legislative power over railroad rates, now lower by far in the United States than in any other country," because such regulation would "result in a state of confusion and instability in the rates, irrespective of the question of the ability of the railroads to stand the reduction, especially in view of the high cost of their supplies and material."

The conductors base their demand for only such legislation if any, as would "secure and insure justice and equality and preserve equal rights to all parties concerned," on the ground that the low cost of transportation "is the result of the efficiency of American railway management and operation which is contrasted with foreign countries where high freight rates and lowest wages to employes obtain."

In presenting their claim against legislative action, the conductors point out the fact that the freight rates of this country average only two per cent of the cost of articles to the consumer, thus making the freight rate a insignificant factor in the selling price that numerous standard articles are sold at the same price in all parts of the country."

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TALKS TO VASSAR STUDENTS. President Taylor Makes Vigorous Attack on Evil.

In his baccalaureate sermon to Vassar students President James M. Taylor deplored the popularity of literature which militates against the marriage law, upholds divorce and even favors too free a notion of morals as one of the dangers of the age. Another subject on which he expressed himself vigorously was the action of congress in voting money for sectarian schools among the Indians. He declared that the state must not be allowed to recognize any church as such. The graduates were advised by Dr. Taylor to set themselves against such union of any kind between church and state. At the same time he maintained that education without a spiritual side and fixed moral teaching is a failure and absence of religious teaching in the public schools a danger. Ethics and morals, he said, could be taught without introducing religious discussion.

Memento of Mother-in-Law. A question of identity yesterday in the Children's Court brought out a peculiar bit of evidence. The witness, a middle-aged man, produced from an inside pocket the silver nametag of a coffin. The evidence was accepted as conclusive.

"But why do you carry that thing?" asked the Justice.

"Well," said the witness, "you see, she was my mother-in-law. She committed suicide and her cremated remains after her friends saw her in the coffin."

—New York Sun.

## ROYAL WEDDING IN ENGLAND.

Ceremony Unites Dynasties of Sweden and Britain.

Princess Margaret of Connaught, eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, was married June 15 to Prince Gustaf Adolphus, eldest son of Crown Prince Gustavus of Sweden.



Princess Margaret.

All the arrangements were made under the personal direction of King Edward.

The scene in St. George's chapel was brilliant. Shortly after the guests were seated the bridegroom made his appearance, accompanied by his supporters, Princess Eugenie and William of Sweden. The bridegroom was followed by the royal party, including King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, the duchess of Connaught, and the prince of Wales.

The bride, on the arm of her father, was met at the entrance by the lord chamberlain, and the bridesmaids, Princess Patricia of Connaught, her sister, Princess Victoria of Batavia, Princess Mary of Wales, and Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg. The archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishop of Oxford, read the service of the Church of England.

The wedding dress was a cloud of pure white Irish point lace, poised over white satin and strewn with garlands of orange blossoms and myrtle. The sash was cut low, and there was the regulation court train.

After the ceremony the members of the royal families returned to the castle where luncheon was served.

The bride and groom left Windsor for Cheshire. They will spend the first



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—New York Sun.



Extended both hands, which Latite grasped cordially.

you will; if not, then I will try to take care of that, and they are yours without pay. The one thing I demand is that I have stated already—a full pardon for my men and myself—a pardon for all offenses or alleged offenses against the laws of this state or of the United States."

"Assuming," said Claiborne, "that everything in your say, and that your proposition is accepted, what security have I, as governor of this state, and responsible, not only to its people, but to the President, that you will fulfill your agreement?"

Jackson, with an impatient glance at Claiborne, started to speak; but he checked himself as Latite answered coolly, "My personal manhood and honor. Ask any merchant of New Orleans with whom I have had dealings if ever I failed to fulfill my contracts. Ask any banker in New Orleans if my paper has ever been dishonored. We men, women or child, white or black, who know my name, but will tell you that I always keep my promise."

"Well—yes. In September they were 'traitors,' and 'hellish banditti'; but I remember they are privateers, and their leaders, are gentlemen. Yet I can assure you that they are brave fellows and tremendous fighters, and the just men needed now to help save New Orleans."

"That this is folding his sails, the general said animatedly. "How could I have forgotten to tell you that most surprising piece of news about Capt. Jean? That young man is a puzzle to me."

"What now?" asked Lazalle with marked interest, as La Roche pushed back his chair and looked at his watch.

"Just this," answered La Roche, smiling at her, and then glancing at the others in a way to show that he was about to startle them: "It appears that Capt. Jean has the honor of a personal acquaintance with Napoleon. La Roche nodded.

"What!" chorused the three amazed hearers; and Madame Rielet murmured in an awestricken tone, "Capt. Jean knows the French emperor?"

"But he is emperor no longer, my dear, nor was he such when Latite knew him."

Jackson, evidently determined not to accept the governor's attitude as a criterion for his own, said, with increased friendliness: "Capt. Latite, shall I commend you to the President, by the next post, and furnish him with a full statement of this matter. But"