

There is a Season for All Advertising, But the Best and Most Successful is the One Which is Before the Public in Season and Out of Season.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

The Great Percentage of the Prosperous Farmers, Ranchers, Stockmen of the West See No Other Paper Than the Semi-Weekly News. Advertisers, Make a Note of It.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRINCESS WHO IS A PLUNGER.

Alexandra of Isenburg Married a Rich Husband and Had a Dot of \$5,000,000.

BUT WENT THROUGH ALL THAT.

At Least One Money Lender Has Committed Suicide on Her Account—Warrants for Debt.

Special Correspondence.
Berlin, Nov. 12.—Announcement that a warrant recently was issued for the arrest of Princess Alexandra of Isenburg makes it permissible to unveil this lady's remarkable career. Princess Alexandra comes of one of the oldest and proudest families of the higher German nobility, for the Isenburgs can trace their descent back to a valiant warrior of the tenth century, and they were loaded with riches, honors and titles 800 years ago.

At the age of 20 Princess Alexandra married her kinsman, Prince Adalbert of Isenburg, who belonged to another branch of the family, and it was thought that the young couple had every prospect of a life-long happiness. Princess Alexandra brought into the marriage a dowry of \$5,000,000. They were young, possessed nine magnificent homes and estates and had a brilliant social position.

Soon, however, things assumed a different aspect. Princess Alexandra grew cold toward her husband and fell in love with an officer named Pagenhardt in a regiment stationed at Stuttgart, where they lived. Lieut. Pagenhardt was of plebeian birth, penniless and not even good looking. Nevertheless, he was able to fascinate the princess, who deserted her husband to throw in her lot with him. Prince Adalbert fled an action for divorce, citing Lieut. Pagenhardt as co-respondent, and the decree was granted just two years after he had led Princess Alexandra to the altar. One year later Princess Alexandra married Lieut. Pagenhardt, who through her influence, was enabled to obtain the rank and title of baron. At the settlement of the divorce case Princess Alexandra had received back her dowry of \$5,000,000, so that she started her second period of wedded life with sufficient funds to live comfortably, though she was not so wealthy as she had been in her first marriage.

SPENT \$8,000,000 IN FIVE YEARS.

Baron Pagenhardt and Princess Alexandra began to live in magnificent style shortly after their marriage. They maintained a palace at Stuttgart (for they continued to reside in the palace, standing the presence in the town of the princess' first husband), they had a country house in Bavaria, a shooting lodge in the Tyrol, a villa in the Riviera, and a town residence in Berlin. At their various homes they kept several hundred horses and employed a regular army of several thousand domestics and servants of all kinds.

One winter they gave a banquet to 100 guests on 150 evenings in succession, and each one of these sumptuous feasts at which the rarest dishes and choicest wines were served, cost a fortune. Princess Alexandra never wore an evening dress costing less than \$500, and frequently appeared in theaters and places of public amusement with diamonds valued at \$250,000. They kept a yacht almost as large as an Atlantic liner, and never made a railway journey without their own special train, made up of the most luxurious sleeping, dining and saloon cars. Baron Pagenhardt never smoked a cigar costing less than \$1, nor did he ever offer a guest a less valuable brand than this one.

It would have been clear to any rational individual that even a princely fortune would not last long at this rate of expenditure, but Princess Alexandra and her husband were utterly without any real conception of the value of money until it was all gone.

Almost immediately after their expensive style of living was commenced it became evident to them they could not keep it up on the interest yielded by the princess' fortune, so without hesitation they began to draw freely on the capital, of course with disastrous results. Princess Alexandra



PREPARING THE NECK FOR STRETCHING.

came into three substantial legacies, amounting altogether to \$2,500,000, but these failed to save them from ruin. Counting capital and interest, the princess and her husband spent \$5,000,000 within five years, and when they had exhausted all their means, they began to borrow money from others. The style in which they had lived enabled them to do this with facility, for no one, not even the shrewdest of money lenders, had the least idea that they had come to the end of their resources. It was thought that some temporary financial difficulty had occurred, and funds for them were forthcoming in plenty at exorbitant rates of interest. This went on for about two years, until at last it came to be whispered about that the Princess and Baron Pagenhardt had lost their fortune. Immediately there was a panic among their creditors, who began to grow impatient in their demands for payment.

HER SECOND DIVORCE.

At the first signs of trouble violent quarrels commenced between Princess Alexandra and her husband, each reproaching the other as the cause of their common misfortunes. Seven years after her second marriage, when she was just 30 years old, the princess became for a second time a divorcee. That was eighteen years ago. Since then her life has been one long struggle against impending ruin and utter disgrace.

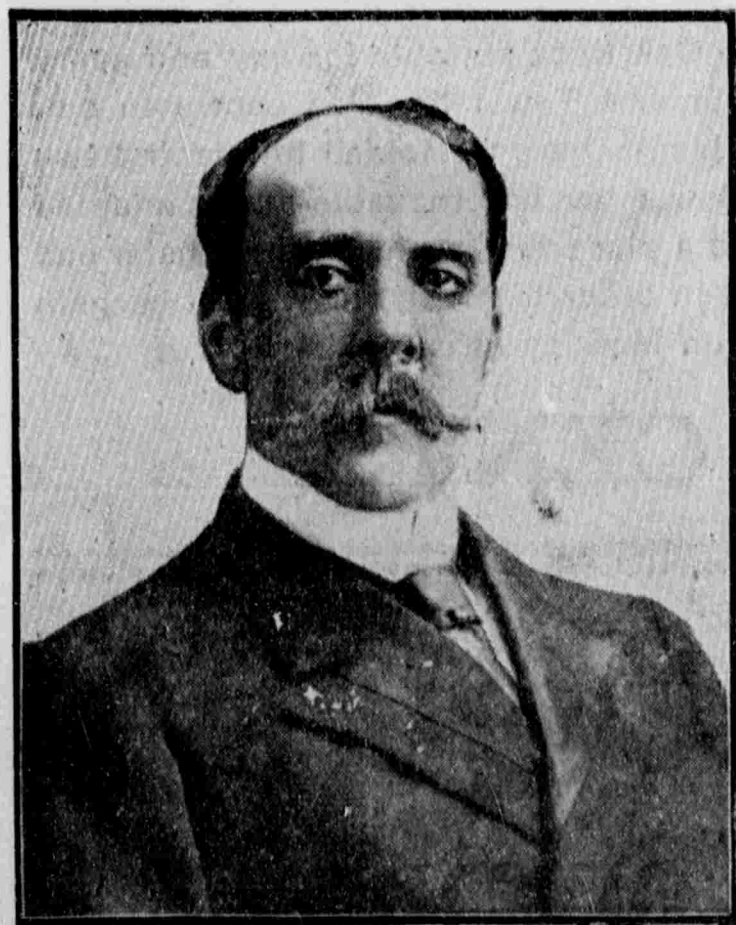
Princess Alexandra sold her possessions in Bavaria, in the Tyrol, as well as her residences in Berlin and on the Riviera, and embarked upon various financial speculations with the proceeds. She understood nothing of finance, so that her speculations were unsuccessful and dragged her still more into debt. Finding speculation unprofitable she went on the turf, and sought to restore her fortunes by bold gambling on all the fashionable racetracks of Europe. Betting, however, proved to be as disastrous as her other financial speculations, and more debts were added to the princess' already appalling accounts. After these failures, Princess Alexandra lived from hand to mouth for a couple of years, borrowing money in small sums of old acquaintances, and contriving to get along with the help of all kinds of queer shifts. Her creditors, meanwhile, were receiving neither interest nor capital in return, and some of them resolved to take an extreme step, which the German law renders possible.

STREET FIGHT WITH A BAILIFF.

One afternoon as the princess was walking down one of the streets of Stuttgart, she was halted by the public bailiff, who produced a warrant authorizing him to seize for the benefit of creditors any portable property which she was carrying on her person. Accordingly, the princess was "held up" in the street while the bailiff and his assistants searched her pockets and person, taking possession of her watch, of several articles of jewelry, of her purse containing \$8, and of several smaller articles. She resisted, with the result that there was a row in the street, ending in something like a free fight between the princess and the bailiff.

This affair caused such a scandal that Princess Alexandra's relatives, who previously had washed their hands of her, felt bound to interfere to prevent further disgrace.

OUR NEW AMBASSADOR.



Sir Mortimer Durand, who has been the ambassador to Spain from England, has been appointed by King Edward our representative here and assumes office at once.

WOMEN NOW MADE TALLER TO ORDER.

British Bone Expert Makes Discovery That is Hailed With Joy by Short People.

KING SOLOMON WAS ALL WRONG.

In Supposing That a Man Could Not Add One Cubit to His Stature If Necessary.

Special Correspondence.
London, Nov. 10.—Solomon in his wisdom said: "None of you by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature"—which was doubtless true in Solomon's day, but cannot be considered applicable to this year of grace in which a large number of once-short English folk are strutting about with a stature artificially increased at so much per cubit. This doesn't mean high heels and deceptive garments; it means an actual permanent stretching of the body, for the sake of cutting a better figure, or for the sake of getting into the army.

Figures quoted recently in the house of lords by the Earl of Meath proved conclusively that the British race is losing stature, and a commission was forthwith appointed to inquire into this physical degeneracy, which mostly affects the working class, the chief source of recruits for King Edward's army.



THICKENING THE KNEE JOINT.

ing places, spending the winters in Italy.

This semi-respectable life proved too tedious for the gay princess, who broke out into her old ways about 1890. Having contrived to obtain a substantial loan—it is not difficult for princesses to borrow money in Europe—she went back to the same life of dissipation and gambling in the most reckless style. Losing money in this way, she tried financial speculations again, and once more she lost. At the end of the year she was in a bigger debt in addition. Her next move was to Monte Carlo, where her losses continued.

By this time her relatives, hearing that she had resumed her old practices, cut off her allowance, reducing her to destitution. At the beginning of this year Princess Alexandra tried to get up at Stuttgart in shabby attire and persuaded a member of the Isenburg family to lend her enough money to start a hotel on the banks of Lake Constance. The hotel was opened on April 15, and the fact that the manageress was a princess was advertised extensively.

On Aug. 15 it was announced by the courts of Stuttgart that the debts of the Princess Alexandra of Isenburg amounted to \$1,000,000. That, so far as the creditors could ascertain, there was absolutely no seizable property to compensate them for their heavy losses. It was alleged that the princess had committed suicide when he had discovered that he had lent money to her, and that she had been found dead in a room at the hotel. The princess' relatives, who previously had washed their hands of her, felt bound to interfere to prevent further disgrace.

Princess Alexandra, descendant of the famous knight of the tenth century, is now reduced to keeping a lodging house at a continental watering place. She is endeavoring to earn a living by honest means and hopes to be able to reform her ways. She does much of the housework herself, and spares no effort to make the establishment a success.

Although his rank is not so high as that of the princess, there are striking points of resemblance to her story in the career of Baron Franz Josef von Lerchenfeld, who was sentenced in Vienna a few days ago to 15 months' imprisonment and loss of his title for contracting debts which he knew he couldn't pay. There is no doubt about the man's pedigree. "He comes from one of the proudest of old Bavarian families; he is a grandson of Emperor Francis Joseph, and his mother was a playmate of the murdered Empress Elizabeth. He inherited a goodly fortune, and lived for a time in the palace of the Archduke Ludwig Victor, trying to keep the pace set by the average Austrian archduke—the swiftest pace in all Europe. After wasting all of his fortune and throwing all that his aristocratic friends would lend, and scrounging all he could out of the money-lenders, he reached the point where he was willing to fraternize with a hotel porter for the sake of a dollar loan. It was stated at his trial that he had inveigled \$10,000 out of poor folk on the strength of his title."

GEORGE WEISS.



PULLING OUT HIS SPINAL COLUMN.

nized by a good many of the medical profession. He is a fellow of the Royal Veterinary college, and is an authority on wrestling. He it was who, after curing the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, who had suffered mightily from stiff joints, was called in to attend the king, then Prince of Wales, when he had sprained his knee from a fall down the steps of Lord Rothschild's house some five or six years ago.

THE TREATMENT.

A friend who became a convert to the system and was permitted to take some

high society of Madrid. In the course of the three years of his sojourn here, he has given several brilliant fetes at the embassy palace, aided by Lady Durand and her pretty seventeen-year-old daughter, who recently made her first appearance in society. Sir Mortimer presented also at one of these fetes his son, a cavalry officer, who had come to recover in Madrid from the injuries he received in the Boer war.

Sir Mortimer, who is 53 years old, leads a youthfully active life. Generally, he turns out betimes; takes a long ride on horseback, and after breakfast devotes himself to his work for the rest of the day.

"I think," he said to the writer to-day, "that my new work in Washington will be most agreeable. Between America and England there is no question pending. Moreover, I am sure that England will always endeavor to maintain excellent relations with the United States, and to avoid all disagreement."

That is proved, for instance, by the manner in which the contest between Canada and the United States, concerning Alaska, has been settled. In these conditions, my mission perhaps will be more "mundane" than diplomatic. One question should arise. I fully believe that it would be arranged promptly and satisfactorily, owing to the sentiments of both powers.

"I have never been in America; but that nation is very sympathetic to me, and I am delighted to go to Washington."

There has been a great revolution of feeling in Spain toward the British since Sir Mortimer's stay here, and it is not too much to say that his quiet dignity and tact have been largely responsible for it. The British ambassador in the United States in the Spanish-American conflict gave the ambassador a hard row to hoe when he came here, and it speaks volumes for his ability that there is now a popular cry for a closer alliance with England. I think it would be permissible to say, also, that Sir Mortimer is smoothing the path of the American minister, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, the British diplomat's old colleague in Peru.

IN RICHEST IDAHO.

Senator Dillingham of Vermont, the successor of the lamented Morrill, recently returned from an extended trip through the west and up to Alaska.

The senator says that while he was in Idaho he was much struck by the strength of character and the manliness so characteristic of the men of that state. The party with which the senator was traveling put up for several days with a rich miner, whose manner of thought and action acquired in the rough days of prospecting and poverty has in no way been changed by the acquisition of enormous wealth.

When the time came for the senator to say good-bye to the miner the latter shook the statesman's hand with great fervor, saying as he did so:

"Senator, we like you here. You're an easterner and a successful man, but you're no d-d aristocrat! We like you, because you're free and easy, and a gentleman. In fact, you're just like us!"—New York Tribune.

POSSIBLE CZARINA.



The Princess Victoria of Coburg, who is now the pledged wife of the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia. The duke is the eldest son of the Grand Duke Vladimir, between whom and the czar there is a feud.

ELONGATED EARL.

Numerous titled people are indebted to Prof. Atkinson for their height and figure. The son and heir of the Earl of Meath, it is noteworthy, had six inches added to his stature in the space of four months. And while the craze for tall women lasted the professor was rushed to the point of exhaustion by society girls whose inches were not up to the standard required by the marrying man. The average number of society women who subjected themselves to the stretching process was about six in a month.

Unfortunately, however, a reaction has set in and tall society women are going out of fashion in the matrimonial world, and short petite brides are the rage. A great opportunity exists for a scientist who will discover a method of making the tall short. The Japanese do this successfully with oaks, firs and other forest trees, which they are able to dwarf to the dimensions of a small geranium. Why should not the twentieth century science, now it is able to make the short tall, be able to converse its methods and make the tall short?

GLAD TO COME TO U. S.

Talk With Sir M. Durand, Who Is to be British Ambassador.

Special Correspondence.
Madrid, Nov. 4.—Sir Mortimer Durand, who is to be British ambassador at Washington, is a man of the world who has won the warm approval of the