

at my little pauper uniform, which prodaimed so plainly that I was not as other children. I had no share in the games and anusements of my com-rades in the school. The moment school hours were over I was compelled to re-turn to the poorhouse, and I used to hear with envy how the others talked hear with envy how the others talked of excursions into the woods and fields and all sorts of boyish amusements en-iyyed in common. When the teachers arranged outings for the whole school avanged outings for the whole school I was the only one who did not go. You have no idea how these humilia-tions in childhood embittered my spirit and made me have the whole world al-most before I had begun life.

and made me hate the whole world al-most before I had begin life. SHOEMAKER'S APPRENTICE. "At the age of 14 the official in charge of the poorhouse summoned ine to line to discuss my future. He told me hat although I was a baron I had prospect of ever getting either, and that in these circumstances I should have to work to earn my living. He saked me if I had a taste for any par-ticular kind of work, but my recollec-tion is that I had, a distinct dislike of something in the way of a trade, and r something my technical education. Al-bay the received the same amount to teach me his trade as he would have despised me as a baynor and made received for any other apprentice, "he despised me as a pauper and made me" feel that he regarded me as belonging to a class of society immeasurably in-ferior to human

ferior to himself. "I sat in his little workshop from early morning till late at night ham-mering nails into shoes and dreaming of a far off time when I would regain the family wealth and be able to live in the style befitting a baron. At this period I cherished the personal ambi-tion of educating myself in such a way that when I resumed my proper posi-tion in the world as a nobleman I should be mentally equipped to fill the high position. With this end in view, I was very industrious in attending a high school and in reading all sorts of ..."In the course of time I

"In the course of time I learned how "In the course of time I learned how shoes are made and I manufactured hobsailed boots for the rustic field workers. After being an apprentice for four years I attained my freedom, as the phrase goes, at the age of 19, and the poorhouse which had hitherto supervised my upbringing and educa-tion now turned me adrift in the world to seek my own fortune. Summoning me to his august presence, the chief of-ficial of the poorhouse handed me the sum of \$25 and a certificate testifying that I was discharged from the institu-tion with a good character. He also save me a bundle of my family papers and explained to me how and where I could obtain other authentic copies if Could obtain other authentic copies if I needed them. The shoemakar to whom I had been

"Rebelling against my fate. I re-solved that I would do no more work and compel society to maintain me. I began to travel about the country, beg-ging enough money to provide for my maintenance. This mode of life has its disadvantages, but on the whole I find it preferable to doing work unsuited to my arlstocratic hands. I live a life of leisure and my journeys on foot lead me through some of the most beautiful districts of Germany. I do not live in luxury, but I receive sufficient to enable me to eat and drink and Sleep in com-fort.

fort. "Sometimes my mode of life brings "Sometimes my mode of life brings me into conflict with the police, but I have learned to put up with these in-conveniences with indifference and equanimity. I have become a philoso-pher and in this frame of mind I can assure you I derive a certain enjoy-ment out of life as a tramp. It affords me a certain satisfaction to know that I am out doing any more work than I

Special Correspondence.

ONDON, July 27 .- Labor leaders here were somewhat astonished when they learned that John Mit-

ed States had arrived in England. They had no warning of his approaching visit, although they were aware that he was to attend the Miners' International congress in August next at Paris. On his arrival Mr. Mitchell had no time to and arrival air, attendit and no time to make any official pronouncement re-garding the miners' agitation in the United States, as he was in a hurry to see for the first time his ancestors' home in Ireland. The British Mine-owners' associa-tion ylews Mitchell's appearance in

The British achieventies appearance in England with much alarm. They be-lieve that he has come over here to dis-cuss the question of international co-operation with the Miners' federation of Great Britain, and there is nothing of Great Britain, and there is nothing the owners dread more than such a compact. Mr. Miteffell will visit the compact. Mr. Mitchell will visit the leading centers of the mining industry of England and Scotland before he re-turns to the United States. The own-ers here believe, although they will not express the opinion publicly, that he has a mandate from the executive of his union in America to bring about co-operation if it is practicable. So much alive in fact are proprietors in this country to the dangers of the

so much any in fact are proprietors in this country to the dangers of the situation that they are likely to send a delegation to the United States almost immediately to discuss the subject with the owners' federation there.

that dainty little woman who in her younger years was known as the "pocket Venus" and who at the time of her marriage to Sir George was the widow of the last marquis of Hastings. Lillian Chetwynd Inherited her moth-er's beauty and from the smart and rapid set in which she moved she acquired the notion that cupid was play-ed out, and that the right and proper thing to do with a pretty face like hers was to marry wealth and title, inde-pendent of other considerations, and

make a brilliant match. That is what society called it when her engagement to the future marquis of Anglesey was to the future marquis of Anglesey was announced. On her side at least there was scant prichce of love about it. To her friends she frankly admitted that she regarded her flance as some-what of a booby, but as he offered her the best chance of realizing her ambi-tion she considered that she would have here a fool not it have here a tion she considered that she would have been a fool not io have jumped at it. And her friends and society generally agreed with her. The fact that the bride and bridegroom were cousins (the marchioness of Hastings was the daughter of the second mar-quis of Anglesey and the present mar-quis is the son of the fourth) was re-Earded as a point in favor of their garded as a point in favor of their union. The marriage was quite the fashionable matrimonial event of the

fashionable matrimonial event of the season. It was known as the "emerald wedding," because these gems figured so conspicuously and profusely among the wedding gifts. They were chosen for the reason that the marchioness, who, like her husband, is exceedingly fond of precious stones, is particularly partial to those green-hued gems.

FAILURE FROM THE START.

chell of the Miners' union of the Unit-

Both found the matrimonial fetters ink-some. Although the marquis was proud of his wife's beauty, it did not render him indifferent to the charms of other women. And the marchioness did not find her husband sufficiently diverting to make her forego the pleas-

women she chose as her bosom friend Princess Hoenlohe, the daughter of Count Hatzledt, who is still known as "Baby Hatzfeldt," though there has long ceased to be anything infantile in her composition. Together she and the marchioness have furnished society with many sensations. At one time Paris professed to be shocked because they went to the various theaters of the gay capital unattended and in full evening dress, a tollette that is there considered by no means comme il faut for such occasions.

FAMOUS EMERALD WEDDING. About two years after the famous "emerald wedding,' society learned with astonishment that the marchioness had asionishment that the marchioness had applied to the courts to have her mar-riage with the marquis annulled. On what grounds was never revealed for the evidence was all heard "in camera," but she was granted the relief she

ale statisticialisticialisticialisticialisticialisticialisticialisticialisticialisticialisticialisticialisticia THE MARCHIONESS OF ANGLESEY.

brilliant match if she wished. However, instead of this expected denoument, soelety received another surprise when few months later it became known that the marchioness had again applied to the courts, and this time to have the annulment of her marriage squashed Again English law proved compliant; the order was rescinded and the matri-monial noose was once more around their necks. What caused the mat-chioness to change her mind, or what were her motives in so speedily resum-ing a bondage after she had got rid of it, remain a mystery, for as before the proceedings were secret, but it has been maliciously suggested that it was done to spite the marquis, who too openly rejoiced in his deliverance from the encumbrance of a wife.

SUPERSTITIOUS THIRTEEN.

Those who are superstitious about the number thirteen will probably discover something ominous in the date of the marguls' accession to his title and inheritance-October 13. The year was 1898, but that of course has no signifi-cance. On the same fateful day o the month, and just one month later, executed his first mortgage for a triffe The marriage was a failure almost from the start. "The Ideal Husband" was one of the plays staged later on of \$500,000. He was then twenty-three years old. Deducting what he settled on his wife, his income from his estate by the marquis at Anglesey castle and the title role he regarded as one of his greatest histrionic triumphs, but in real which covered some 30,000 a amounted to about \$500,000 a year. which covered some 30,000 acres, amounted to about \$500,000 a year. It was a princely heritage, but it fell far short of being enough to gratify his mania for collecting costly jewelry, nick-nacks and raiment, producing su-perbly staged plays and pantomimes in his own private theater, and indulging in various other expensive diversions. His annual expenditures averaged about \$1,000,000, so that in a little over five years he accumulated liabilities amounting to \$2,700,000. The trustees, to whom he has assigned all his proper-ty for the benefit of his creditors, have figured it out that allowing him \$10,000 a year meanwhile, they will be paid off by 1911-provided he lives, for on his death his interest in the estate ceases. So, wherever he goes the prayers of those to whom he owes money, that he may be spared until his debts are wiped out, accom-pany him. Never before has his life been the object of so much plous solic-itude. life he fell far short of realizing it. Be-fore the honeymoon had waned, an een the object of so much plous solicitude

FOLLY AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Marquis of Anglesey's folly and extravagance have furnished a theme for much unction moralizing and all manner of condemnation and denunci-ation have been heaped upon him. But really he is as much the victim of soriage with the marquis annulled. On what grounds was never revealed for the evidence was all heard "in camera," but she was granted the relief she sought, and was once more free with

her youth and beauty to make another | of his position and teach him something of the value of money. An only child, he was indulged in every whim or fancy that money could gratify. Of healthy home-training he had hardly any. Re-ligious influences were equally lacking in his early life. His father was thrice married, and he was a son of the sec-ond marchioness. Before her marriage ond marchioness. Before her marriage she was a Miss Boyd, a daughter of Curwen Boyd of Merton hall, Wig-townshire and the head of a well-known Jacobite family. She was an exemplary woman, and had she lived, things might have turned out very dif-ferently with the present marguis. But things might have turned out very dif-ferently with the present marquis. But she died when he was a mere child and his father soon after married again, taking for his third wife a pretty American woman, the daughter of J. P. King of Sandhills, Ga., and at that time the widow of the Hon. Henry Wood-house, a member of Lord Kimberley's family. It was another instance of a brilliant match that proved a failure. Incompatibility of tastes and tempera-Incompatibility of tastes and tempera-ment were made manifest from the start, and both being of high temper start, and both being of high temper they quarrelled continuously. In this atmposphere of domestic strife and contention the heir was brought up. His mother's sister married the young-er of the Coquelin brothers, the famous French actor, and it has been suggest-ed that it was from this connection that the marging sequenced his inculation the marquis acquired his predilection for the stage. For this assumption there is no foundation. The influence this aunt exercised over him was the best that came into his young life.

SENT TO ETON.

tle of her grand relations.

there was not much of it, for, after marrying the French actor she saw lit-

When the boy became old enough he was sent to Eton, one of the much vaunted English public schools that has become notorious in recent years for turning out ignorant and incompetent young aristocrats whose infinite capacity for blundering cost the British army so dear in South Africa. To this sort of education the finishing touches were put by a brief period as a subaltern in one of the regiments in which scions of the nobility acquire the art of going the pace and going it blind. Taking all these things into con-sideration it is little to be wondered at that when the young marquis entered into his inheritance he adopted as his motto, "Hang the expense," and lived up to it just as long as his creditors would let him.

 $I_{\rm I}$ was his craze for jewelry which has been chiefly responsible for his financial smash. As regards them he is

bridge, stands the monument of the gar-lant Uxbridge, first Marquis of Angle-sey, who, leading Wellington's cavalry, lost a leg and won undying fame on the bloodstained field of Waterloo. Across the straits the wooded hills sweep up until they are lost in the mist wreathed spurs of the Snowdon mist wreathed spurs of the showing range. It was among the park oaks that the Druids gathered for their strange rites, and down by the private quarries the bones of the invading Ro-mans are still found. Of the island from which his title comes there is lit-be that is not his while across the the that is not his, while across the Weish hills he has broad estates in Stafford and Cheshire and other coun-tles besides.

He will be only 36 when, in 1911, with his debts repaid, he can again take pos-session of his ancestral property. He is not a bad man-only a vain and fool-ish one. In his retirement he may learn to overcome his besetting sins-love of luxary and display—and return to re-deem the years he has wasted. E. LISLE SNELL,

crazy wretch who implored the visitors' help. A carpenter of Southampton, England, who went to work at Kimberley, contracted leprosy in a mild form, and promptly was dragged off to the leper island. This was three months ago. He now has lost all traces of the ago. He now has loss taile traces of the disease, but is as much a prisoner as if he were doing a life term of penal servitude. Meantime he is the more anxious to return to his family, at Kimberley, whom he has not seen since his confinement, as they are dependent upon what his son, who is only fifteeen, can eærn. Life on the island, he de-scribed as most horrible. There are few books for the use of lepers, and they pass the dreary days in musing on the terrible fate that has sent them there. This victim adds that the food supplied to the lepers is indifferent and the mode of serving it bad. The man's statements now have been incorporated in a government blue-book, and his rein a government blue-book, and his re-lease is likely as well as an official investigation into the conditions pre-I vailing on the leper island.



DASHING RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

VICE ADMIRAL BEZOBRAZOFF

Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff, in his operation of the Vladivostok flying squadron, has proven himself a clever and da shing sailor. While he has no great vic. tories to his credit, he has been successful in keeping the Japanese shipping in a state of uncertainty that has undoub tedly proved of benefit to the Russian cause,