SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAIL.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

GIVES UP WEALTH FOR PEASANT GIRL

Prince Readily Renounces His Inheritance to Marry Washerwoman's Daughter.

GERMANY'S GREAT CATCH.

Romantic Story Told to the Public in Print for the First Time-Love And Two Duels.

special Correspondence.

ERLIN, Dec. 20 .- That Count Francis Erbach, a young German nobleman of exalted rank, had created a sensation in this country by marrying a washerwoman's pretty daughter, American readers have already been told by a few lines in the eable dispatches. Hardly more than a suggestion, however, was thus given of what must be described as one of the most striking romances in the annals of German society. Some of the details here given in

connection with it have not even been published in Berlin, but with the accompanying photographs have been received from a reliable correspondent in the neighborhood of the count's ancestral estate in the German Grand Duchy of Hesse. I think it will be agreed that the story they tell of sacrifice for love's sake has had few parallels in either fact or fiction.

To begin with, it should be remembered that the German aristocracy is far more exclusive and far more jealous of its rights and privileges then the

of its rights and privileges than the aristocracy of England or France or Italy. German counts and barons with a line of ancestors extending back to the darkest early middle ages look down with contempt on the mushroom down with contempt on the mushroom families that have sprung up in England and other countries during the last three of four centuries. The Erbachs are not only a noble family, but they are a mediatized family, which means that they enjoy absolute equality of birth with all the royal families of Europe. The counts of Erbach trace their descent back to the noble warriors of the tenth century. Ever since that remote period every male and every present reigning yount of Erbach has been of noble birth. The children of those who contracted mes-aliances have been excluded from the succes-

HIS "SERENE" HIGHNESS."

Eight hundred years ago the counts of Erbach were the independent monarchs of a state situated in south Ger-many on the right bank of the Rhine, and they continued to rule over their dominions, which were then absorbed in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. After the loss of the actual suzerainty the counts of Erbach received the guaran-tee that their rank and that of their descendants should be considered equal that of all reigning houses forever and ever. At the same time the head of the family, who still is entitled to call himself the "Reigning Count," received the right of styling himself "Serene Highness." In common with the members of the various reigning families in Germany and counts of Erbach can never be arrested and are exempt from the necessity of appearing in any aw court either as defendant in a sivil action or as a witness to give evitence on oath. If their evidence should be necessary a special commissioner is required to walt upon them in their home and to take their evidence privately In such cases their simple assertions are considered as weighty as the evidence of ordinary mortals given an oath. A count of Erbach is thus absolutely equal in rank and birth to the German emperor or the czar of Russia, and his line of descent, from a genealogical point of view, is undoubtirch at present reigning in Euran s necessary to bear these circum-stances in mind in order to estimate the tnormity of the offense which Count Francis Erasmus Erbach has committed in marrying a plebelan peasant girl

RANK, BIRTH AND WEALTH. The counts of Erbach possess not on ly high rank and birth, but also largestates and great wealth. Their land states and great wealth. Their land-ed possessions are dotted about Hesse, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, as well as in the Austrian provinces of Helfemia and Salzburg. These estates cover an aggregate area of rather more than 10, 1900 acres and are a source of rich an-nual revenue to their owners. The reigning Count of Erbach possesses three stately castles, situated on his estates in Hesse, Wurtemberg and Salz-burg, as well as a magnificent palace in Berlin, a smaller palace in Munich and a third town residence in Vienna. A villa on the shores of Lake Con-stance, another villa at the fashionable outh German summer resort of Baden on their various estates, complete number of houses at the disposal of the Erbachs. The annual income of the reigning Count of Erbach is known to

exceed one million dollars.

THE ELDEST SON. Count Francis Erasmus Erbach is the tidest son of the reigning count, and was thus the heir to all the wealth and glory of the family. He was brought up in strict seclusion, and his tutors took especial pains to imbue him with the family pride and with respect for the family traditions. He was taught regard an Erbach as a superior be ing, who must not on any account con-laminate himself by contact with perons of plebian birth. He was taught o recite the names of his ancestors ack to the tenth century and to re-member that those who had married omen of lower birth than themselves and been expelled from the family in ived and grew up in this suffocating atmosphere reached the age of 18, when, like most other young German noblemen, he be-Sonn. Here for the first time he came into contact with the outside world.

annually. From investments held in trust for her she receives another \$40,000 a year which make her annual income just \$5,000 short of a round \$200,000. Nor

cial Correspondence,
ONDON, Dec. 20,—On her wild and
picturesque island kingdom of Arpicturesque island ki

Unique Celebration at Arran, in Scotland, of the Coming of Age of Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, Only Child of the Late Duke-Owns an Entire Island, and Has 5,000 Subjects.

distant kinsman, he could not allenate the tities, but he found a grim satis-

of the palace of Holyrood, and her 107,- | of the palace of Holyrood, and her 10.600 acres would have stretched to 150,000.
She was the only child of her parents
and they had been married 11 years
before she was born. Grievous was
their disappointment when they found
that instead of the long hoped for son
and heir the stork had brought them
a girl. Hor father and mother loved a girl. Her father and mother loved her none the less for that, though, and

e to a consecuencia de consec

LADY MARY HAMILTON.

s that the full measure of her wealth. I there was another man who felt deeply

faction in alienating as much of the land from them as the laws of entail permitted and settling it on Lady Mary. Art treasures, hermonis, the famous Hamilton black pearls—vorth anywhere between \$150,000 and \$200,000—and all else that the law old not compet him to leave for the lieutenant he bequeathed to his daugnter. And thus it has come to pass that she is now the richest heiress in Great Britain, while the many titled duke has only 43,000 acres of land and in Hamilton palace, the ducal home, are many bare rooms which were once sumptuously fur-nished. The absence of the duke and his wife from the festivities which commemorated Lady Mary's coming of age turnished significant proof that the partition of the inheritance has left be-hind it a legacy of ill-feeling on both

DID NOT MAR BRILLIANCY.

But that did not mar their brilliancy. Not long since the neighboring island of Bute celebrated the majority of it. young Marquis and Arran folk were determined to give their lady paramount a still finer show. A huge temporary building provided space for dancing, feasting and resting walle stabling was funished for 250 horses. There were two balls and they were both immense two balls and they were both immense successes. The decorations were appropriate; the colors of the Douglas, the cosm zance and arms of Hamilton, Angus, Selkirk and divers other great houses whose blood runs in Lady Mary's veins, were on every side—huge antiered stags' heads, with their forest of colors, the heavest of all shot by the of points—the biggest of all shot by the late duke, a beast almost a miracle for size and beauty—were flanked by many which had tallen to the rifles of the devager duchess and Lady Mary herself. And if the decorations were unique the company was no less so. There were keepers in velveteen, fisherfolk from Lamlash and Ranza; hillmen from Glen Sannox and Glen Rosa: and lassie sunnox and then Rosa; and assess whose manners were as pretty as their fresh sweet faces, but who evidently had never been so near the "quality" before in all their island lives.

DAINTY FOOT DANCERS.

This was no function of a London season where half-bored dandies tried to

be agreeable to ladies who scarcely attempted to disguise their utter weariness and where the air of a Landon street blew in over flowers wilted with heat and ingy with dust. The pipes skirled, the kills whirled, the intricate states of the scale were accurately and merrily over the heather, and huge bones blazed and crackled and pine-ughs were flung fragrant in the flames. Every family in the Island received two invitations. Lady Mary's health was pledged in true Highland style while retainers in kilts and plaids marched round the castle with flaming torches in honor of their mistress. of the families most famed in Scotch | of its youthful owner. On the opposite

broad acres. Very kindly, if inquisite, eyes watched every word that passed between the handsome young marquis and the island queen. Tis early days yet and Lady Mary can aim high, but friendly gossip has already linked their ------

to the idea of being succeeded by his distant Kinsinan, the could not allenate the titles, but he found a grim satisbaker's dozen of other titles, and 115,000

stabling accommodations for 50 horses. Lady Mary so far has been little seen in general society. She is devoted to sport, and riding, hunting, shooting, fishing and other country pursuits constitute her chief amusements. She is a superb horsewoman, and one of the women master of hounds the kingdom. She is an excellent shot, too, and has been known to humble the self-satisfaction of many a man who thought that to go deer-stalking with

a girl must needs mean rather poor a gra must needs mean rather poor sport and artificial "going." These qualities endear her to the islanders of Arran from whom she receives such homage and affection as a queen might



LIEUT. ALFRED DOUGLAS HAMILTON.

names together and undoubtedly the | expect. The men love her for her fearwould be immensely popular in Scot and

IS A GRAND PLACE.

Brodick castle, the family residence on Arran and the center of the festiv-ities, though it lacks the impressive stateliness of Hamilton palace, is a manding a lovely view of sea and mountains. In the days of Bruce it was captured from the English by that heroic chieftain. In 1844 it was restored by Lady Mary's grandfather, William, eleventh duke of Hamilton, who mareleventh duke of Hamilton, who mar-ried Princess Mary of Baden. It is to-day a superb residence, and its roman-tic and picturesque surroundings ap-peal strongly to the sporting instincts

lessness, whether hunting, or fishing off the rocky coast; the women for the kind heart which prompts her to genrous actions daily.

Her mother, Mary Duchess of Hamilton, is herself a scion of a famous sporting family, having been born Lady Mary Montagu, daughter of the seventh Duke of Manchester. She marshe was 20 and consoled herself for his loss, a few years ago, by marrying a wealthy commoner, Cfanaby Foster, who is also an ardent devotee of out-door sports. The duchess was a beauty in her youth and is still a handsome woman, although she has—as one of Disraeli's dukes says of a fellow peer— "lived immensely in the open air and taken no care of her complexion." ELLIS ELLSEN

wage. The fascinating fairy tales that float about of how certain "winners" have made as much as \$50 for their owners in the course of a few singing contests lead most of these people into looking for similar feathered gold mines. Needless to say, however, the bird-owner who brings the average songster to the Sunday fair goes home a sadder, if not a wiser, man; only to come again the following Sunday with come again the following Sunday with

> REGULAR BIRD GAMBLING. As a matter of fact, this bird-gam-bling is one of the greatest of evils among the working classes of the lower Gambling in some form or other, together with drinking, are the two great evils of England. Much is said every year of the terrible sufferings of the unemployed; but it is recognized that if the gambling and drink evil were checked, these sufferings in many cases would not ex-ist; or, if they did, they would not be nearly so acute. During the week days, British laborers—not the men making from \$7 per week and upwards: but those earning less than \$5-spend a large portion of their wages in backing "tips" from various sporting papers on horse-racing; and, when Sunday comes, and there is no race, they go in for bird glambling, rabbit coursing, dog and cock-fighting, and other forms of

betting amusements.

The system of bird-gambling is run on almost as scientific a basis as that of horse-racing. Everybody who has a bird that can sing a few notes has a chance of winning something; de-pending, of course, on the nature of the contest he goes in for. The highest winnings are made with larks, and piping bullfinches. If a man has one of these birds that can sing fairly well, he takes it to the back room of a sa-loon, or "public house," as it is called in London, and the bird, with others, is placed in its cage on a shelf which, is placed in its cage on a shelf which, as a rule, extends entirely around the four sides of the room. This shelf will sometimes accommodate as many as a hundred cages. In other places, the cages are hung on one side of the room, from the celling to the floor. The gambling audience, consisting of owners of birds, seat themselves on benches in front of the cages or stand in rows, while the birds are encouraged by whistles to sing their best. Each bird-owner must deposit with the "publican," or saloonkeeper, before entering his bird, the sum of 12 cents

RUN ON SCIENTIFIC BASIS.

(in English, sixpence). As there are of-ten as many as one hundred entries, this means that a fund of \$6 is put up as the winning stake. THE LARK'S LONG SONG. Larks, as a rule, have very long songs; and sometimes the men will sit for over an hour in almost dead silence save for the songs of the birds. Each lark has in its cage a small square piece of grass-grown sod, to make the poor creature think of the green fields whence it came, and the bird sings and sings incessantly, each bird trying to outdo its neighbor. The bird singing the longest time, and showing the greatest range of notes, wine the "pot." Not infrequently, at the end of two or three hours, only two or three birds will remain singing, the rest having become tired out or slienced by the more brilliant work of their rivals.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

The excitement which gathers

and gained some practical knowledge of other classes of society.

Is that the full measure of her wealth.
Her father the twelfth duke of Hamilton, who died 10 years ago, left her a big fortune in cash which, during the nine years of her minority has swelled to \$1,-060,000. And the good fairles who presided at her birth added other precious gitts. She is good-looking, blessed with the wigners health and endowed with the

vigorous health and endowed with the temperament which lends itself most

to the enjoyment of life in the fullest

HAD SHE BEEN A BOY,

the fates dealt somewhat harshly with her when they decreed that she should

be a girl. Had she been a boy she would

now be two dukes two earls, three marquises and eight barons all merged into one exalted individual—Premier

Peer of Scotland and hereditary keeper | Scotland.

measure.

Being an intelligent, good-natured and amiable youth, the young nobleman rapidly became a favorite among portunity of participating in all the riotous pleasures which characterize life at a German university. He learned to be a sword-man and to be an ex-pert shot with a revolver in order to fight the duels which fall to the lot of every well-born German student. rough and tumble life at Bonn knocked a good deal of the hereditary nonsense out of his head and caused him mentally to revise many of the principles which his tutors had endeavored to impress upon his memory. About a year after he began his studies at Bonn he was riding one day in the forests of the ancestral estate at Erbach in Hesse when he saw for the first time the gir who has now become his wife. The young count, who made a striking figure on his spirited steed, accosted the peasant girl on the pretext of asking her which road he ought to follow, and contrived to enter into conversation with her. He found that she was as intelligent in conversation as she was attractive in appearance. Henceforth the youthful aristocrat courted the peasant girl with unremitting patience not with standing all the obst discovery that she was the daughter of the village washerwoman, Frau Schulz, did not dampen his ardor. The meet-ings of the couple had to be clandestine, for the count recognized the impossibility of courting the washer-woman's daughter in public. Consequently they met in secluded paths of the surrounding forests and wandered arm in arm along unfrequented ways, where they were comparatively safe

from observation. LOVED PEASANT GIRL.

It was impossible, however, that oung man of such distinguished appearance and so well known throughout the neighborhood as the young count should walk abroad with a pretty peasant girl without sooner or later attracting attention. The first opposition came from the relatives of the girl, where the country that she whose father heard the rumor that she was keeping company with the young nobleman. Happening to meet the count on a country road soon afterward the sturdy peasant accosted him and said: "My neighbor tells me that your serene highness haunts the your serene highness haunts the neighborhood of my cottage when I am away from home in order to pay attentions to my daughter Anna. I do not want any fine gentleman pursuing my daughter, who is a good girl and will marry a man in her own station of life. I must, therefore, beg your serenhighness to be good enough to cease highness to be good enough to cease your attentions to my daughter, and not to turn her head by flatteries, but to leave her in peace."

WAS DEEPLY IN LOVE.

Count Francis Erasmus who was con-Count Francis Erasmus, who was con-siderably disconcerted by this unex-pected attack, replied that he was deep-ly in love with the girl and that he saw no reason why he should not continue to see her. A scene occurred, in the midst of which Anna's brother appeared to back up his father. More words en-

sued, and finally the two sturdy peasants seized the young aristocrat, dragged him into an adjoining shrub-bery, and there administered to him the boundest thrashing which their muscular arms were capable of indicting. Undaunted by this chastisement, however, Count Francis Erasmus con-tinued to woo the peasant girl, and Anna Schulz, who was very much in love with her handsome and high-born admirer, repudiated all responsibility for her relatives' violence and contin-ued to meet her lover in the forest. After that time, however, they took more care to keep their meetings secret. Matters continued thus for nearly two years, the count meeting the peasant girl as often as he came from the university to spend his vacations at home, and as months went by the people of the neighborhood began to gossip more and more about his romantic attach-

and profoundly grateful to her for it-the man who has gained what she has

lost through the laws of succession because she was a girl. At the time of her birth he was plain Lieut. Affred Douglas Hamilton (without the aristocratic hyphen) of the British navy. When he

was born it seemed that he hardly stood the ghost of a chance of becoming Duke

of Hamilton. He figured in the running

as the rankest sort of outsider. His nearest ducal ancestor lived in the time

of Cromwell. He was only a fourth cousin of the reigning duke and between

him and the latter's long string of titles several relatives intervened. But death

the reaper, gathered them all in gradu-

ally and soon after Lady Mary was bern the plain lieutemant was heir

presumptive to the proudest peerage in

DETERMINED TO MARRY.

and brother also began to be whispered about and lost nothing in repetition. The result was that Count Francis Erasmus' father, the reigning count, heard of the affair and demanded explanations from his son. A violet quar-rel ensued in the course of which Count Francis Erasmus informed his infuriated parent that he was fully determined to marry the washerwoman's daugh-ter as soon as he came of age. On this occasion Count Francis Erasmus, who was then within a few weeks of his twenty-first birthday, received his second thrashing in connection with his romantic love affair. His father lost control of his temper to such an extent that he seized the nearest horsewhip and belabored the obstinate son with the butt end.

WORKED IN LAUNDRY During the whole period of her at-

tachment to the young count, Anna Schulz continued to work in her moth-The story of the thrashing adminis- | er's little village laundry, and could be



THE AMERICAN CONSULATE WHICH WAS STONED BY HOODLUMS

Alarming reports are continually being received from Riga. One of the dispatches said that troops at Riga joined the revolutionary party and that the town was being shelled and burned. It was further stated in the dispatch that the flames could be seen from St. Petersburg. The latter part of the dispatch later proved to be untrue. At one time while the mob was on the way to the Hebrew quarter where they set fire to several houses, some hoodlums stoned the American Consulate. The police arrested the stone throwers amid the plaudits of the mob.

The German and Swedish Consulates requested their governments to send warships to Riga to protect foreigners.

seen standing before the washtub, man- ! bling or ironing the linen, or hanging the clothes on a line in the garden, from early morning till evening. She was a hard-working, honest girl and nothing could be said against her except that she loved a man far above her in rank and station, a circumstance which excited both the suspicion and envy of her fellow villagers as well as the anger and resentment of her own

Count Francis Erasmus had to face many other obstacles to his mesalli-ance. All the members of the Erbach family agreed among themselves not to speak to him or to recognize him as a relative until he gave a solemn pledge to abandon his matrimonial project. He was boycotted not only by his own relatives, but by the members of the other aristocratic families in the neighborhood. On two occasions this social boycott involved the self-willed young nobleman in duels with other young aristocrats whose neglect to treat him with the ordinary marks of respect irritated him to such an extent that he challenged them to comfat. One duel was fought with a certain Baron Gablenz and the other with a Count Buch-

HIS FIRST DUEL.

The first duel was fought with swords, and Count Francis Erasmus. who had become most proficient in the his antagonist by a wound on the right arm. The other duel, with Count Buch-waldt, was fought under the most se-vere conditions. The combatants took up their stand opposite one another, at a distance of 15 paces, and it was agreed that they should exchange shots with pistols until one of them was disabled. In this case again Count Fran-cis Erasmus emerged from the encounter as victor, having disabled his oplodged in the right shoulder. The social boycott, however, which continually extended, caused him much inconvenience and annoyance, and at times made life almost unbearable, but never for one moment did he waver in his devotion to the washerwoman's pretty

daughter. As soon as he had attained his ma-jority last December Count Francis Erasmus began to consider definite plans for marrying Anna Schulz. In his own neighborhood he found the obsta-cles to be insurmountable. In Germany a multitude of documents are necessary before a marriage can be solem-nized, and the young count was unable to obtain the necessary papers. He was also unable to find a clergyman who was willing to marry him to the wash erwoman's daughter. He soon decided that the marriage could be arranged in England with less difficulties than elsewhere. A few weeks ago he walked out of the ancestral castle early one morning and announced that he was going on a hunting expedition, so that he on a hunting expedition, so that he would not return home until late at night. An hour later he met Anna Schulz at an appointed place in the forest and proceeded with her to a village a few miles away, where a motor car was avaiting the further. was awaiting the fugitives.

OFF FOR THE FRONTIER.

Mounting the automobile they sped off in the direction of the French fron-tier, which was only some 150 miles dis-

this method of secret flight because he feared that if his design were prematurely discovered the powerful influence of his father might cause forcible measures to be taken for his detention. measures to be token for his detention. Before sunset the lovers had crossed the French frontier and proceeded by train to Paris, whence they crossed to London. After a residence in London of three weeks they were able to be married by special license. As soon as he reached London the count informed his father of his intention, and in the intervening three weeks he was submitted to great pressure to abandon his design. A special emissary of the his design. A special emissary of the Erbach family came across to London and sought to dissuade him by all pos-sible means from his intention of mar-rying the plebian peasant girl. This emissary was present at the wedding and telegraphed the news of the family disaster to the reigning count.

The "house laws" of the Erbach famly, which have been in force for the last 500 years, provide that the head of the house may disinherit any male Erbach who marries a woman not of royal rank. The reigning count, on re-ceiving the news of the mesalliance contracted in London, called a family council to consider the question of the family succession. Without any ado whatever this family council resolved that Count Francis Erasmus must be disinherited and regarded as a social outlaw. The council then proceeded to decide who should be nominated successor to the family title and estates in his place, and this question presented some difficulties.

Two of the reigning count's younger brothers contracted morganatic marriages, so that their sons were excluded from the succession. His third brother is only five years younger than himself and is married to a Princess of Bentheim-Tecklenburg. Their eld-est son, Count Conrad, aged 24, has already contracted a morganatic mar-riage, so that he, too, was excluded from the succession. Consequently the holce of the family council fell on the reigning count's nephew, Count Eberreigning count's nephew, Count Eberhard, ased 19, who will thus on the death of the present reigning count succeed to that position. Count Francis Erasmus, the husband of the washerwoman's daughter, has been reduced to an annual allowance of \$1,000. By his marriage he has sacrificed not only one of the forement resistance. one of the foremost positions of Europe but also an annual income estimated at \$1,000,000. Questioned, on his return \$1,000,000. Questioned, on his return from London, by a newspaper inter-viewer, Count Francis Erasmus said: viewer, Count Francis Erasmus said:
"My relatives have offered me an allowance of 4,000 marks a year, but only on condition that I renounce my princely rank and abandon the name of Erbach. I have no intention of accepting their offer on this condition. I intend to remain a Count Erbach and to reject their money. They can disinherit me so far as the property is concerned, but they cannot rob me of my own name. I do not for a moment regret the but they cannot rob me of my own name. I do not for a moment regret the step I have taken; on the contrary we are perfectly happy. I intend to work for my living, and I have already taken steps to find employment. I am not sure yet what form of work I shall obtain, but I believe I shall choose the newspaper field. After undergoing a course of training in a newspaper office in Germany I believe I shall go to Paris or London as the correspondent of a is or London as the correspondent of a leading German newspaper."
H. ELPHBERG.

LONDON HOOLIGANS Hold a Bird Fair Every Sunday

In the Unsavory White-

chapel District.

UNIQUE SINGING CONTESTS.

They Are Held in the Back Rooms of

Saloons and Fights and Brawls

Frequently Occur.

ONDON, Dec. 20 .- One of Lon-

don's least known, but most curi-

ous sights, is the remarkable

"Bird Fair" held every Sunday

morning in the famous Whitechapel

district. As early as 7 o'clock, mem-

bers of the "Hooligan" hordes that in-

fest this district begin to assemble in

Sclater street, not far from the White-

chapel road. Each man carries a small

square parcel, wrapped about with a

black cloth. All the little black parcels contain birds-larks, linnets, black-birds, canaries, and bullfinches. Even

sparrows are brought to this strange assembly; but, they are more or less disguised—many of them being actual-ly painted to represent canaries, lin-nets, and other birds.

A SINGULAR SIGHT.

It is a singular thing to see London

Hooligans playing the role of bird-fanciers, and yet, on Sundays, bird-life seems to occupy their whole atten-tion. Salvation Army officers have made repeated efforts to break up these assemblies, and persuade the bird-

assemblies, and persuade the bird-gamblers-for such they are-to aban-

don their Sunday morning trade, and even the police have attempted to stop it. But the "Bird Fair" has held its

own despite all interference from out-siders. There is no specific act of par-liament against dealing with birds on Sunday morning in London, and, until such an act is passed, the bird fair is

FIFTEEN CENTS EACH.

The peculiar attraction of the bird fair to the Hooligan consists in the fact

that one may buy a singing bird for about 15 cents and, before the day is out, make anywhere from \$2.50 to \$19

out of him in various singing contests

certain saloons in the neighborhood. As the average weekly wage of most of

these men does not amount to more

than \$3 to \$4, the making of \$10 on Sun-

day morning is something worth striv-ing for. The people who engage in the bird fair-or, as it should be called, the "Bird Monte Carlo"-do not seem to look on the reverse side of the picture, and consider what a big hole the loss of

a dollar or so makes in a small weekly wage. The fascinating fairy tales that

likely to continue.

Special Correspondence.

combined rent rolls amount to \$135,000 annually. From investments held in

est heiress in the United Kingdom, has just celebrated her coming of age. Arran, which is 60 miles in circumference, and contains 5,000 inhabitants, all of whom are her tenants, yields her in rent \$95,000 a year. She has another large estate in Suffolk, England, which brings her in \$40,000 a year. The two properties cover 107,000 acres and their