

## SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

The presence of King Alfonso, the infant Isabella, and of the entire royal family of Spain, excepting the two queens, at the great bull fight the other day at Madrid, at which the favorite torero, Francisco, made his final appearance in the ring, prior to his retirement into private life with a large fortune at the early age of 36—a fortune won by means of his calling—serves to recall the reason why at all bull fights in Portugal the cattle have their horns rendered harmless by a species of shield of wood and leather, so that there is no ripping up of the unfortunate horses, nor goring of the men, which contribute so much to the sickening character of Spanish bull fights.

This method in Portugal of depriving the bulls of the possibility of shedding blood dates back to the reign of Dom Jose I, until whose time the practice in the ring were identical with those which continue in Spain to this day.

The old Marquis Salvaterra, it seems, organized in honor of his sovereign a magnificent Corrida, at which almost the entire Portuguese aristocracy was present.

As is sometimes the case in Portugal and in Spain to this day, young scions of the nobility took the place of the professional toreros, espadas, and matadors, in order to display their prowess.

It may be remembered in this connection that the late King Carlos of Portugal, before his accession to the throne, was particularly fond of this form of sport, and frequently took an active part in bull fights.

Among the young amateur espadas on this particular occasion was the only son of the Marquis Mariava, an extremely popular officer, and a particular favorite of the king.

In some way his horse lost its footing, and before either it or its rider could arise from the ground, the bull was upon them, and had gored and stamped both in such a shocking fashion that the espada was killed on the spot.

Amidst the extraordinary tumult which followed, the aged and white-haired Marquis Mariava left his seat, and wrapping his capa or mantle around one arm, drew his sword, and entered the ring, determined to avenge the death of his only son, or share his fate.

The bull, with its horns still dripping with the blood of the young officer, made with lowered head for the old marquis, who stepping deftly on one side with an agility amazing in so old a man, ran his sword into the mortal spot just behind the shoulder of the bull, with all the skill of the most adept torero.

So shocked, however, was the king by the tragedy that on the same day he caused his prime minister, the Marquis of Pombal, to issue a decree prohibiting henceforth any bull fights unless the horns of the bulls were protected with shields of leather and wood in such a fashion as to prevent their going either their adversaries or the latter's horses.

This decree, which was issued in the middle of the eighteenth century, met with universal approval throughout the length and breadth of Portugal, where it has been in force ever since.

While Portuguese bull fights are in this way robbed of the sickening features that characterize those in Spain and in many of the formerly Spanish countries of Central and Southern America, they afford plenty of sport.

For, though unable to gore, the bulls are still able to toss, and lots of skill is needed to avoid this, especially in the case of the young officers.

that portion of the entertainment in which the moccos forcos appear.

They consist of about half a dozen men, arrayed in the old Portuguese peasant costume; and after having irritated and aggravated the bull in every conceivable fashion they wait until he charges upon them with lowered head.

As he approaches, the leader of the group takes a flying leap, which lands him on the neck and shoulders of the bull, to which he clutches, while his comrades at the same moment throw themselves on to the bull and the leader, by the horns and by the legs, endeavoring to prevent it from making a single movement, if necessary throwing it.

Unless their leader times his leap correctly, he is certain to come in for a pretty bad tossing, and even tramping by the hoofs of the enraged animal, and often these moccos torcos sustain severe injuries.

It is only fair to add that inasmuch as the bull, by having its horns rendered relatively harmless, is deprived of its power of goring to death its adversaries, its own life invariably is spared.

The sword plays no role in the ring in Portugal and the only injuries which the bull sustains are from the little barbed shafts with ribbon streamers which are stuck into his hide.

When he has furnished a sufficient amount of sport, a well-trained troop of about a dozen oxen enter, surround him, and hustle him out of the ring, the oxen volens, in a most amusing and clever fashion.

The great historic house of Koenigsmarck, in Germany, seems to be bent upon keeping alive its pre-eminence for the number of its divorces. For I

married Count Koenigsmarck, who married Clara Luckman, who achieved some fame in literature, under the pseudonym of "Count Salviak," is applying to the Berlin courts for a dissolution of his marriage.

The Koenigsmarcks have played a conspicuous role in the annals of Europe. It was the Countess Aurora Koenigsmarck, renowned for her beauty, who found favor in the eyes of King Augustus of Saxony, and became mother of that famous military leader, the Marshal de Saxe, who gave the English such a drubbing at the battle of Fontenoy.

It was another Countess Koenigsmarck who was the favorite of King George I. of England; while a Count Philip Koenigsmarck was assassinated by officers of the king as he was emerging one night from the apartments of the queen. He had been betrayed by one of her ladies, a Countess Platen, whose advances he had spurned, and who, when he lay on the floor of the palace expiring from his wounds, started up on his legs with her heel. The queen, it may be remembered, was placed under restraint and kept a close prisoner in the castle of Alden for 32 years.

The present head of the family, an elderly man, Count Charles, Hans Koenigsmarck, created a sensation some years ago by becoming the defendant in a suit for divorce brought against him by his wife, after 32 years of marriage. She is by birth a Princess Sayn-Wittgenstein. She has English blood in her veins, her mother having been the daughter of an English baronet, Sir George Pigott.

All sorts of obstacles were raised to Miss Pigott's marriage, on the score of inequality of birth. But matters were eventually settled on its being shown that she comprised among her ancestors a number of the former kings of Ireland. I commend her ex-

ample to American girls marrying continental nobles.

Jonkheer R. de Marees Van Swinderen, who during his long sojourn in the United States as Dutch envoy, married Miss Elizabeth Glover, of Washington, and is now minister of foreign affairs at The Hague, enjoys in a special degree the favor and confidence of his sovereign.

It is a fact, which it is well to bear in mind in connection with the announcement that the new Heemskerck cabinet, of which he is one of the most influential members, has abandoned the project for the revision of that portion of the constitution which deals with the succession to the throne.

In October, 1905, the young queen, sorely against her wishes, had this project of the revision of the constitution forced upon her by the ministers then in power, who caused her to issue, with manifest reluctance, a royal decree appointing a commission to study and draw up a report upon the matter. In September of last year the queen in her speech, which, though delivered from the throne, was the opening of Parliament, represents as in England and in other constitutional monarchies, the views of the administration rather than those of the sovereign, announced that the commission had completed its labors, the inference being that its report and its project of law in favor of the revision of that part of the constitution dealing with the succession to the throne was about to be submitted by the Government to the Legislature and introduced as one of the measures.

The matter became an all absorbing topic of discussion in political circles, in the press, etc., and then, early in January, the cabinet suddenly, and unexpectedly, went out of office, and was replaced by M. Heemskerck, M. Van Swinderen, and their other conservative colleagues, who now announce that they abandon all consideration and action in regard to the report and the constitutional revision commission, and will oppose any consideration thereof at any rate until after the next general election, which does not take place until the end of 1909, that is to say, eighteen months hence, when the people will have the opportunity of intimating at the polls whether or not they are anxious to take up the matter again.

It is no secret, either at The Hague or at the other courts of Europe, that the queen has been distressed by the action of the previous administrations in urging upon the crown, the Legislature, and the nation the question of revision of the constitution in connection with the succession to the throne. She has looked upon the course of the former cabinet in this affair as premature and ill timed. Moreover, there is a well-founded impression that the young queen regards the projected change as not only calculated to bring her ill luck but also to hoodwink in a way, her prospects of becoming a mother. And if this were so, who could blame a young and happily married wife, yearning for children, and three times disappointed in her expectations of motherhood by misfortune, which could have been avoided, for being impressionable and sensitive in this respect?

It is not thoroughly understood that the projected revision of the constitution relating to the succession to the crown is based on the inference that her marriage will remain without issue. Now such an assumption is a very queer one. Queen Wilhelmina is still a young woman, on the sunny side of 28, married to a husband, and made a vow that if she married anyone else he would certainly kill her husband.

While he was traveling on the continent Mary accorded her heart and hand to a young schoolmaster of the name of Henry Stenhouse, of Inverkeithing, and duly married him. The marriage removed all old Lord Balfour of Burleigh's fears of his son entering on any mesalliance, and thinking that all was safe now, he summoned Robert home.

On the master of Burleigh's return, and on learning that Mary had married Stenhouse, he proceeded to Inverkeithing, and after calling on his wife, he proceeded to defend himself, shot him dead. Pursued, arrested and convicted at Edinburgh of the crime of murder, he was condemned to be hanged by the "noose," the Scotch equivalent and prototype of the guillotine, at the Cross in Edinburgh.

But with the assistance of his sister Margaret, to whom he bore the most striking resemblance, and was devoted to him, he managed to escape from prison on the evening before the day for his execution by donning her clothes and she his. This was in 1710.

The legend states that Margaret Balfour was unable to accomplish this by having caused the jailer to fall in love with her. At any rate, she seems to have been a remarkable woman, and it was largely through her efforts that, to the amazement of everyone, the master of Burleigh received a pardon from the crown before the year was out. Instead of showing any gratitude for this, he joined the Jacobite insurrection, became one of the Pretender's principal adherents, and in consequence thereof, and having, meanwhile, succeeded to his father's barony, was attainted by act of parliament in 1744 as a traitor.

If I lay stress on this fact it is because a very widespread impression prevails, even in England, to the effect that the barony of Balfour of Burleigh was attained on the return of the fifth baron's murder of Schoolmaster Stenhouse, whereas the forfeiture of his peerage was due to his participation in the Jacobite rebellion.

He never married, and his elder sister, Margaret, to whom he had owed his escape from the death of a criminal, likewise, remained unmarried, the unmarried sister, Mary, becoming the wife of Gen. Bruce, of Kennet. Her great-grandson was the late Robert Bruce, of Kennet, minister of parliament for County Clackmannan, and it was his only son, Alexander Bruce, who in 1868 obtained a reversal of the attainder, and the recognition of the barony of Burleigh to the House of Lords and of the crown, to the rights as the principal heir of the fifth Lord Balfour of Burleigh's younger sister.

He is now, therefore, the sixth peer in his line, and occupies his seat in the House of Lords by virtue of his election as one of the representative peers of Scotland. He is married to a sister of Lord Aberdeen; has several children, including a couple of sons, the elder of whom bears the title of Master of Bur-

leigh, and served with distinction with the Sutherland Highlanders throughout the South African war. He has always stood particularly high in the good graces of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and under the circumstances it is only natural that the heir apparent should have appointed him to the highest office in his gift, that is to say, of lord warden of the Stannaries.

The Stannaries were formerly courts of law in Cornwall and Devonshire in the olden times, and until the close of the reign of Queen Victoria, the tin miners of Cornwall and Devonshire enjoyed a sort of autonomous administration of justice, and instead of being amenable to the ordinary tribunals, had courts of their own, dating back to the reign of King Alfred, and which were known as the Stannaries, the name being derived from "stannaria," which is the Latin for tin mines.

When in the twelfth century the heir apparent to the throne of England became Duke of Cornwall, the defunct vested forever in the eldest son of the sovereign, the presidency of all Stannaries within the boundaries of the duchy, and also in Devonshire, were placed in his hands, and he was endowed with the title of grand justiciar. From that time forth each Prince of Wales, in his capacity of Duke of Cornwall, and grand justiciar, has dedicated the executive presidency of the Stannaries to some peer of the realm, who bears the title of lord warden of the Stannaries, and who figures as such as the chief dignitary of the heir apparent's household.

During the last few decades, however, the mining industry of Cornwall has rapidly waned, and inasmuch as the Stannary courts were closely associated therewith, they, too, fell into such desuetude that just before the death of Queen Victoria they were abolished. But the title of grand justiciar of Cornwall remains, and also that of lord warden of the Stannaries is perpetuated by the appointment of Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Queen and prince share all one another's tastes, occupations, interests and amusements in the same way as did Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort of England. Like Prince Albert, he acts as the chief confidant and principal adviser of his wife in public as well as in unofficial matters; and so completely has his popularity changed towards him that the Dutch view this no longer with suspicion, but with satisfaction. For by means of a patience and of a tact of which few believed him capable to the time of his marriage, he has managed to completely allay all Dutch fears as to his pro-German proclivities, and to convince the Dutch people of his complete devotion to her interests and to theirs.

In fact, he is no longer looked upon by them as a German, but with the utmost good-will and favor as a Dutchman, any lingering doubt on the subject that may have remained on their minds having been set at rest by the splendid gallantry which he displayed last year in the rescue at the peril of his own life of the survivors of the terrible wreck of the Harwich-Rotterdam passenger steamer Berlin off the Hook of Holland.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who has just been appointed lord warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon, and master of the forest of Dartmoor, in the place of the venerable Earl of Devon, is a relation of Arthur Balfour, though he was formerly secretary for Scotland in a Salisbury administration—that is to say, a member of the same cabinet as Arthur Balfour.

I may add that his patronymic is not Balfour, but Bruce, and that his Scottish peerage, which dates from 1671, and is a creation of James I., comes to him through the staff side of the house, namely, through the marriage of Mary, daughter of the fourth Lord Balfour of Burleigh, to Gen. Alexander Bruce, a cadet of the house of Bruce of which King Robert Bruce was a member, and of which the Earl of Elgin is the present chief.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh is a man of unusually striking physique, being extremely tall, and broad-shouldered in proportion, towering head and shoulders among most people, and presenting a very impressive appearance. He over 6 feet high, which is a Scotch one, to the fact that it was revived in his favor by the late Queen Victoria, after the passage of an act of parliament in March, 1884, to remove the attainder to which it had been subject for the previous fifteen years.

The fifth Lord Balfour of Burleigh, prior to the death of his father, and while still master of Burleigh, had formed an attachment with Mary Gray, the daughter of a schoolmaster. His father, in order to cure him of his infatuation, sent him on a grand tour of Europe. The master of Burleigh left Scotland, but before taking his departure he paid a farewell visit to his ladylove, bound her to most solemn oaths to give her heart to no other man, and made a vow that if she married anyone else he would certainly kill her husband.

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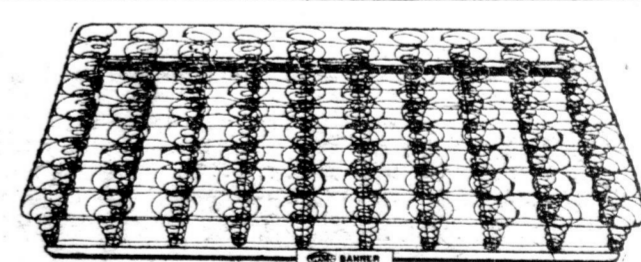
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In the spring the very air is filled with germs, which lurk in myriads wherever winter refuse has been left to thaw and ferment, and the only resistance against disease germs is good, red blood.

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

is, above all else, a builder of good, red blood, and hence a restorative of the very highest class. Gradually and certainly it forms new, firm flesh and tissue, puts new vigor and energy into the nervous system, improves digestion and restores health and strength. Note your increase in weight while using this great food cure.