

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

While many of the so-called international marriages result in matrimonial shipwreck, it is worthy of note that in almost every instance where recourse is had to the court of divorce, the decree is granted in favor of the wife. The exceptions to this rule are so few and far between that when they occur they naturally attract some attention. This is why the dissolution of the marriage of Sir Merrick and Lady Burrell last week in London has been found worthy of being called to this country.

Sir Merrick is a scion of one of the oldest houses in Europe. True, his baronetcy is of relatively modern creation, dating only from 1774. But the Burrells are an historic family, who claim descent from Burrell, a Goth, who flourished in Barcelona in the ninth century. John Burrell, a direct ancestor, is on record as having fitted out a ship and equipped a company of archers for his king in 1414. Randolph Burrell, another direct ancestor of Sir Merrick, married the only daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Wodeham, who bore the Black Prince's banner at the battle of Poitiers. The baronetcy was conferred, as stated above, in 1774, upon Merrick Burrell, who was governor of the Bank of England.

The present baronet served as an officer of the First Dragoons, went through the Boer campaign, and almost lost his life three years ago through the burning of Knapp Castle, his grand old place in Sussex, near Horsham. Knapp Castle was one of the great feudal fortresses built by the Braos family to defend the six "rapes" of Sussex, and was filled with art treasures, including a magnificent collection of pictures, and notably eight fine Holbeins, all of which were destroyed in the flames.

Sir Merrick, who is a good looking young fellow and universally popular, is so rich in his own right that financial considerations cannot have weighed heavily in his suit for the hand of Miss Wilhelmina Winans, and the allowance of \$15,000 a year, which was all that the young couple received from her father, Walter Winans, of Baltimore, is understood to have gone entirely in Lady Burrell's pin money. Sir Merrick's mother was a daughter of Sir Robert Loder, who left a fortune of some \$30,000,000, of which she received a large share, which has gone to her son. The co-respondent in the divorce case was one of Sir Merrick's brother officers, a Capt. King of his regiment.

Sir Merrick represents the senior branch of the Burrell family. A junior line holds the peerage of Gwydyr. Lord Gwydyr, however, does not convey the idea of anything young. For he has attained the patriarchal age of 97, was 5 years old at the time of the battle of Waterloo, and enjoys the distinction, probably unique, of being the only person now living who was actually present at the coronation of four English monarchs. When a boy of 10 years old he went from the gardens of Gwydyr House, Whitehall, to the speaker's steps at Westminster in his grandfather's state barge, manned by liveried oarsmen, and was present in the Westminster Abbey when the crown was placed on the head of King George IV, acting as first lord of honor to his grandfather, the first Lord Gwydyr. He witnessed on the occasion of the coronation banquet of George IV. in Westminster hall the last appearance of the royal champion, who, in accordance with the time honored tradition, rode into the great hall, arrayed from head to foot in steel armor, to fling his gauntlet on the floor before the table at which the king was seated, with a challenge of mortal combat to all who dared to dispute the king's right to the throne. This picturesque ceremony was omitted at the subsequent coronations of King William IV., of Queen Victoria, and of King Edward.

Sleepless?

NERVES ARE RACKED.
VITALITY IS LOWERED.
BRAIN IS CONGESTED.
HEALTH UNDERMINED.

Opium, Sedatives, Narcotics, Worse Than Usual. Produce No Permanent Good.

Worry, overwork, over-study and indigestion cause insomnia. Healthy, natural sleep can't be produced by drugs.

First, the blood circulation must be improved. Congestion of blood in the head must be removed. Irritation in the brain must be relieved.

It's because Ferrozone equalizes circulation, because it soothes the irritation, because it removes the congestion that it does cure insomnia. For building blood and nerve, for instilling force and life into overworked organs, for establishing strength and vitality, where can you find anything so sure as Ferrozone. Remember, sleep is just as important as food.

You must sleep, or break down. You can if you'll use Ferrozone and thereby remove the conditions which now keep you from sleep.

Ferrozone is not a narcotic, not a dope; it is a health-giving tonic that any child or delicate woman can use. Absolutely safe is Ferrozone.

Take it for a month, take it for a year—no harm, but immeasurable good will result. To sleep well, look well, feel well, to be free from depression, nervousness or blues—use Ferrozone. It's a food tonic, a healer to the weak and wretched, a boon to the sleepless—sold everywhere in 50c boxes.

at all of which the venerable Lord Gwydyr was present.

In spite of this great age he is still able to move about, to occasionally visit the House of Lords, of which he is the youngest member, and his mind and memory remain wonderfully clear.

King Leopold, of Belgium, is threatened with one of the funniest lawsuits that has ever fallen to the share of a crowned head of the world. He has been for some time in the habit of coolly ascribing to his double in Paris, M. Fouré, one of the managers of the great publishing house of Hachette, the various shortcomings laid at his own door. The likeness of the two men is so extraordinary that it is almost impossible to distinguish between them, and their similarity has led to the king being endowed with which he has been invested by the king. He is a man of unblemished character and with all that keen sense of the proprieties of life for which the haute bourgeoisie in France is so distinguished, and it is reported that he has now determined to institute legal proceedings against the king for slander, with the object of clearing his own character. If other doubles of royal personages follow suit, the world will be treated to an exceedingly entertaining exposure of the private lives of the anointed of the Lord.

Leopold Woelfling, the ex-Archduke of Austria, had become, almost wholly reconciled to his parents, the grand duke and grand duchess of Tuscany, at the moment when he first instituted proceedings for divorce against Mlle. Adamowicz, the Viennese soubrette whom he had married, after being divested of his rank and privileges as a member of the house of Hapsburg and of his Austrian citizenship. Woelfling had visited his parents seven times, and had been in their principal home in Salzburg, since he remains banished from Austria, but at their summer residence at Lindau, on the Bavarian shore of Lake Constance. They likewise helped him with money, and in addition to the amount he obtained from the house of Hapsburg by way of pecuniary compromise of any rights which he possessed to a share in the family property, he received every month an allowance of 3,000 crowns from the privy purse of the grand duke.

It will be interesting to see whether Princess Marie Bonaparte, after her marriage to Prince George of Greece, will keep faith with the papacy in connection with the solemn pledges which she has given to have her children brought up as members of the Roman Catholic Church in return for the dispensation which she has received from the Pope permitting her to wed a member of the Greek Orthodox faith. Many other scions of royalty belonging to the Roman Catholic Church have obtained similar dispensations in return for analogous promises, and in almost every instance the obligation has been ignored. Thus, when the Roman Catholic crown prince of Roumania, led to the altar the Protestant Princess Marie of Great Britain and of Coburg he bound himself solemnly to observe the papal dispensation, that his children should be brought up in the faith to which he belonged. But he has violated this promise. True, he has not been brought up as a Protestant, but as a member of the Greek faith, that is to say, of the national church of Roumania.

Henry Labouchere, whose picturesque home at Twickenham-on-the-Thames, known as Pope's villa, has just been placed on the market (it owes its name to the fact that the famous poet wrote his "Essay on Man" and all his principal works beneath its roof), belongs himself to a house of the British aristocracy—a fact which it is well to bear in mind in connection with his savage attacks on the House of Lords and the British nobility in general in the recent issues of his London newspaper, Truth. Indeed, Labouchere, who today professes radicalism of such an advanced order, and who insists that the majority of existing peerages are of the most unworthy origin, is reported to have at one time endeavored to prove his succession to a peerage and to have sought a seat as hereditary legislator in that House of Lords which he now so strongly condemns.

Labouchere is a nephew of the late Lord Taunton, whose elevation to the peerage in 1891 created a storm of indignation, and was described by the leading London newspapers as calculated to degrade the order. Indeed, it is said that the late Queen only yielded to the utmost difficulty to the request of her prime minister to bestow a peerage on that Henry Labouchere who became Lord Taunton.

It is not generally known that Labouchere of London Truth is a connection of the Barings. At the end of the eighteenth century Pierre Oeser de Labouchere, a member of the famous Huguenot family, which had emigrated to Holland, was a partner in the great house of Hope at Amsterdam. The firm moved to London in the revolutionary wars, and there Pierre married the daughter of Sir Francis Baring, who bore him two sons—namely: the late Lord Taunton and John, the father of Henry Labouchere. In 1801 Napoleon ordered his Minister Fouché to sound England with a view to peace, and accordingly Fouché invoked the services of Pierre de Labouchere (he is styled thus by Fouché in his monumental work "History of the Consulate and the Empire"). Labouchere, who was at the time in France, came to London, where through his brother-in-law, Baring, he entered into unofficial intercourse with Lord Wellington. Nothing came of the negotiation. But Napoleon found that it had been proposed to Labouchere before him. Labouchere satisfied the Emperor as to the correctness of his conduct, and the result was that Fouché was disgraced.

Pierre de Labouchere died in England. His eldest son, Henry, afterward Lord Taunton, married a Miss Baring's cousin, and was a ministerial colleague of Lord John Russell and of Lord Palmerston. The second son, John, entered the Anglo-American banking firm of Williams, Deacon & Co., married a Miss Dupre, and left two sons, Henry, the proprietor of London Truth, and Arthur, and six daughters, one of whom married the Bishop of Rochester. Finally Henry Labouchere of Truth, being descended from the French aristocracy and allied to about a score of families of the British nobility, and a nephew of a peer, whose honors and whose seat in the House of Lords he endeavored unsuccessfully to inherit, has now married his only child, a remarkably pretty woman, to an Italian count—namely: Carlo de Rudini, a son of the former Italian Prime Minister, the Marquis de Rudini. From this it will be seen that Labouchere is himself by birth, ancestry, and relationship a member of that patrician caste against which he is carrying on such savage war in his London weekly.

It would take columns to relate here the numerous adventures of Labouchere during his picturesque career. Much of the early portion of the latter was spent in America. For eighteen months his infatuation for a barabec rider led him to attach himself to a traveling circus, where he was often permitted to hold the reins for the object of his adoration to leap through. His travels in his train led him to Mexico, where he became mixed up in one of the theatrical revolutions, and remained until he discovered that preparations were being made to hang him as a spy, whereupon he effected his timely escape. Through the influence of his uncle, Lord Taunton, he was afterwards appointed attaché of the British legation at Washington, where his practical jokes and his pranks of one kind and another were a source of constant disturbance to his chief, the quiet-fellow Sir John Crampton. The latter being a bachelor, his main object in life was to secure the wives of the unmarried ladies at Washington, who one and all were wont to lay siege to him. Labouchere used to delight in promoting every means to this end. In his power, would encourage them to call at the legation in batches, and when Sir John endeavored to put a stop to this managed to cause the ladies to be given a letter of introduction to every woman who expressed a wish to become acquainted with the unhappy envoy. This practical joking had a strange sequel. One of these letters thus written by Henry Labouchere was given to Miss Victoria Balfe, the prima donna, and daughter of the composer of "The Bohemian Girl." She went, saw and conquered. She married Sir John and became Lady Crampton. 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