SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

That Lord Kitchener's engagement is impending, may be gathered from the announcement that a marriage is about to take place between Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter and the widow of that second Lord Inverclyde, who succeeded his father to the presidency of the Cunard Steamship Company. Mary, Lady Inverclyde, was Miss Ferguson, and having no children by her first husband, inherited all his large fortune, the peerage and the baronetcy going to his younger brother, James, the present Lord Inverclyde. Sir Archie Hunter has always been regarded as a Kitchener man, par excellence, as his principal lieutenant and most devoted follower, who always insisted that he would never wed until his chief did. So that the announcement of his own marriage must be regarded as a prelude to that of the victor of Omdurman.

Archie Hunter, who may be said to have inaugurated his term of office as governor of Gibraltar by welcoming to the Rock the fugitive king of Portugal, with the two queens and the Duke of Oporto, is of middle height, about five feet eight, and distinguished by an appearance of hazel-eyed youth and an extraordinary faculty for pleasing everyone, beneath which somewhat deceptive exterior lie an iron firmness in all matters professional and deep-rooted opinions as to the necessity of the British being always victorious and always honest. He has been several times wounded; twice quite seriously. Indeed, when hit at Koshoh, in the Soudan, by a bullet after it has passed through a pair of field glasses and their holder's head, in front of him, the doctors wanted to amputate his arm. He refused the offer, and after several electricity weight exercise, his bridle tricity and weight exercise, his bridle arm is now about as useful as before.

With the possible exception of Kitchener himself, there is no Englishman who may be said to know so much about the desert Arabs of the Soudan, or the blacks of Central Africa, as Hunter, who was in turn governor of the Red Sea littoral and of the frontier district of Nubia, Dongola and Berber during the fifteen years that preceded the battle of Omdurman. He was a major-general before he was 40, thanks largely to the fact that he had been in the vanguard of all the fighting on the Nile. For fourteen years he was always on the frontier—fourteen years of bugle and bullet, by night and by day, always on the qui vive—the idol of every English officer of every English soldier and of every black man or Arab who has ever served under him.

Needless to say that when Lord Kitchener was transferred from the Soudan to South Africa, at the time of the Boer war, he took Hunter with him, where Archie did so well as to win promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general. And when Kitchener became generalissimo in India Hunter received the command of the southern army of that great oriental dependency.

He left India about the same time as his chief; and when General Sir Frederick Forestier Walker was overtaken by that illness which resulted in his death the other day, Archie Hunter, who from a financial point of view, was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, was appointed to succeed him as governor of Gibraltar, with a salary of $25,000 a year, a couple of very handsomely furnished residences and all sorts of allowances and prerogatives. It is acommand the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate. Hunter, who is 56, is now almost at the head of the list of full generals, the only one above him being Lord Methuen, at present commander in chief in South Africa. As to their rival claims to the baton of field marshal there can be no question. For whereas Archie Hunter has been universally successful in the field, Lord Methuen, although extremely popular, has been as invariably unfortunate.

Lord Grey may be congratulated quite as much as the Canadians, on his retention in office as governor-general of the Dominion until next October. For it will enable him to escape this year the dreadful infliction that is placed upon him whenever he has the misfortune to spend Christmas at Howick, his ancestral home in Northumberland. This infliction takes the form of the celebrated Howick Christmas pie, of which he is expected to partake liberally when he is present at the feast. The pie, which weighs near 200 pounds, is nine feet in circumference, and so huge, that it is fitted neatly into a wooden case, on four wheels, so that it can be wheeled around the table. An idea of the richness of the pie may be gathered from a list of some of the ingredients. According to the prescription, which dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century, that is to say, some 150 years, the pie is made up of several bushels of flour, 20 pounds of butter, four geese, four turkeys, two rabbits, six wild ducks, three woodcocks, six snipe, three brace of partridge, two neat's tongues, seven blackbirds, six pigeons and six curlews; the latter by way of flavor.

With the death of Count Rudolf Khovenhuller, Austrian ambassador to France, there disappeared from the scene a diplomat who was believed by some to be possessed of the "evil eye," who, in his younger days, was noted for his good looks, and for his fascinating manners; and whose entire career reads more like a romance than a plain statement of facts. A younger brother of the sixth Prince Khovenhuller-Metsch, of the mediatized and formerly petty sovereign house of that name, "Rudi" Khovenhuller first came to the fore at the time of the siege of Paris, in 1870. His chief, Prince Richard Matternich, had left the capital, along with the other foreign envoys, and young Count Rudolf Khovenhuller, then 26 years old, was left in charge of the Austrian embassy as charge d'affairs.

On the day before the egress from the capital was finally blocked by the German besieging army, the multimillionaire Duchess of Galliera, at whose house he had often dined, came to see him, and begged him to take charge of a small box of valuables, on the ground that she was afraid she would be robbed of them if she attempted to carry them out of the city, and that they would be equally in danger if they remained in her Parisian mansion; in one word, they would be safer in his care at the Austrian embassy than anywhere else that she could think of.

The count readily acceded to her wish, and the box in question was brought to him that same afternoon by a confidential servant of the duchess. For the sake of safety, Khovenuller placed it under his bed, so that in the event of anything happening, such as his being forced by night to leave the building in consequence of its being struck by a German shell, or fired by the Parisian mob, he might have it within his reach. He kept it there throughout the entire siege, and the sanguinary commune insurrection, which resulted in the destruction of so much life and property in Paris. When everything quieted down, the count restored the box to the duchess, who thereupon remarked: "Do you know, my dear count, what that box contains?" and on expressing his ignorance, he was informed by her that its contents consisted of stocks and bonds to the tune of $40,000,000, representing almost the whole of the immense fortune accumulated by her husband, the great Italian railroad contractor and creator of modern Genoa. The count always declared that he was grateful to her for having kept him in ignorance as to the value of this treasure until he restored it to her, as his repose would have been sadly disturbed throughout the siege and the commune, if he had known that he was sleeping on a fortune of $40,000,000.

The duchess never made much fuss about the matter, nor did the count. But when she died, it was found that she had bequeathed her superb mansion in the Rue de Verennez, with its vast grounds, shaded by magnificent trees, to the Emperor of Austria personally, with a view to its use as embassy on the banks of the Seine. It is there that this same Count "Rudi" Khovenhuller has now died, after occupying it for some seven years or more as ambassador.

One of the most extraordinary episodes of his career occurred when he was Austrian minister plenipotentiary at Belgrade, in the early eighties. He was accounted one of the most ardent admirers of Queen Natalie, then in the heydey of her beauty, and the romantic attachment between the queen and the envoy was a matter of common talk, not only in Belgrade itself, but also in foreign capitals; nor was it discountenanced for a time by his own government, which relied on it to keep in check the pronounced Russian leanings of Natalie.

Matters came to a climax during the war of Servia and Bulgaria in 1885. Prince Alexander, after ignominiously routing King Milan at the battle of Slivinitza, was marching his victorious army on to Belgrade, when Queen Natalie, realizing that her husband's crown and her own, as well as the succession of her son to the Servian throne, were at stake, induced Count Khovenhuller to hasten from Belgrade to the headquarters of Prince Alexander, and to inform him that he must not advance another step in the direction of Belgrade, but withdraw his army at once, conveying the impression that any failure to comply with this behest would entail war with Austria. Alexander and his army were obliged to yield, and to withdraw from Servia, and only too late did they discover that Count Khovenhuller had acted in the matter on his own responsibility, and without instructions from Vienna, where the Bulgarian military successes were viewed with satisfaction. Indeed, some weeks later the count was recalled, and placed on the retired list for a number of years.

But just before the count was recalled, a most peculiar fire took place at the Austrian legation at Belgrade. The flames—no one knew how they originated—were confined to one room ,and the damage was restricted to some curtains, which were destroyed, to a carpet, which was damaged, and to a small buhl cabinet standing between the windows, which was smashed by the firemen, and the Servian police authorities, in their anxiety to extinguish the flames. Without beating about the bush, I may say that the buhl cabinet in question contained a couple of dozen letters addressed by Queen Natalie to the count, and that on the following day they were in the hands of King Milan. The count was not at Belgrade at the time.

The latter continued as amiable as ever until the count's recall. It was only some time afterwards that King Milan, when assailed by Queen Natalie with a torrent of reproach, for his insistence on the presence of his favorite, Mme. Artomesia Cristles, at court, suddenly announced to her that he had in his possession the letters which she had written to Count Khovenhuller. Within twelve hours after making this discovery, she left Belgrade, taking her son with her.

The Archbishop of York On the Church's Duty

The church is to give light to the city, and every city surely needs this light. There is always within it, quite inevitably, the strong pressure of material ideals and aims. The struggle of competition causes men to think mainly of making money or securing wages, and in either case—the case of the wealthy and even of the poor—there is always the tendency to lower the ideal. "Let us eat and drink for tomorrow we die." There is always the pressure to make us exchange our birthright as spiritual beings for a mess of pottage, and there is always reluctance on the part of the community to take thought and make common sacrifice for those who are driven by the pressure of competition into dark places and dreary streets. The church has ever to keep burning the light of a spiritual ideal and the flame of public compassion.

Let us think, the archbishop proceeded, of some of the ways in which the church is to enlighten and consecrate the life of a great city. In the world of business it must steadily witness to the truth that wealth is a means to a noble life—not an end in itself; that it is not a possession to be used for personal pleasure, but a trust to be discharged for the common good. In the world of labor the church must insist upon the honor of toil. It must be ready to remind every workman that he has a place of honorable responsibility to God in the life of the community, and that his primary business is to see that all his work is done with thoroughness and honesty and as well as it can be done. And the church will remind the community that the workman is worthy of his hire, and that there is something wrong when any section of workpeople receive a hire which makes it almost impossible for them to live an honorable human life. In the world of municipal politics the church will try to see that every citizen who aspires to share in the making of his city shall himself be one whose ideals are drawn from that city whose builder and maker is God, and it will fearlessly turn its searchlights upon all tampering with public office or public opportunity for selfish advantage or private gain. The world of education, happily now part of the city's life, is one which the church will watch with eager sympathy. It will support with enthusiasm the building up of the great fabric in which primary school, secondary school, technical school and university have each their place. It will be eager to show that it cares not only—though that is a great care—that its own children shall be brought up in its faith, but that all shall have an opportunity of acquiring the skill of the craftsman, the brain of the business man, and, most of all, be fitted for the life of a high-minded and honorable citizen. The church will be the foremost to teach its people how to use the libraries with which the city is endowed, and it will encourage the arts of architecture, design, painting, and music, and not least by refusing to have anything in its own buildings or worship that is shoddy, sentimental, or vulgar. It will try to show that art still reaches its highest expression when it is consecrated to the worship of God.

Personal Service.

Above all, the special duty of the church will be to keep the light shining upon the dark places of the city's life—its poverty, its squalor, its misery, its sin. It will see to it that those dark places are imprinted upon the conscience and heart of the community. Beyond this the church will send out its members, lay as well as clerical, to give to the poor and needy the one service which really avails—the service of personal, neighborly help. Behind all the efforts for social service, multitudinous as they must be, the church will stand as a great bulwark of patience, persistence, and hope.

How was this mission to be fulfilled By the church maintaining its independence. The church was set in the midst of the common life, but it remained spiritual. It was in the world; it was for the world to serve it in Christ's name, but it was not of the world. It must never seek to advance its cause by bartering its spiritual character for popularity. It must never try to win the city, or any section of it, by the world's methods of advertising or mere pandering to popular curiosity. It must never identify itself with social class or vested interests or political party. They were often told that great sections of the people would support the church just as long as the church was willing to support their policy or plans, but resented it when the church spoke in the language of rebuke and reminded them of the necessity of sacrifice. It was not the business of the church to lend its support to any worldly devices or plans, however admirable they might be, because its origin and its message were from God.

Is there, then, one among you, the archbishop proceeded, who does not with all his heart say, "Why then is the church of Christ not united for this great work and witness?" Just for a moment think what its place might be in the life of a city or a nation if it represented one great spiritual society in which all the disciples of Christ were brothers one of another. Let us not cease to labor and to pray that this blessed consummation may be achieved.

FLOATING ISLAND.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The crew of the bark Atlas, which arrived in Seattle recently after rounding the Horn from Philadelphia, reports a queer discovery for one day of the 138 of her voyage. She had been out many days without seeing anything—only three ships were seen on the entire trip—when one morning in the Pacific the lookout reported that he had sighted land off the port bow where no land was supposed to be. Nor could any be found on the chart.

It seemed low in the water, but too much like the real thing to be a mirage, so the captain ran toward it. It proved to be land, right enough; an island covered with trees and thick low underbrush. Birds and a few monkeys were seen upon it, but no other signs of life. These precluded the possibility of the island being of volcanic origin, and leads the captain to claim it as a floating island. He believes that it was washed out to sea from the delta of the Rio de la Plata or the Negro, and that the undergrowth was so thick that its roots held the whole together.

As he saw two trees tumble into the water from the island's edge before he sailed away his theory appears to be somewhat substantiated.

LONDON'S BEAUTY

Continued From Page Thirteen.

reach. The great mass of mankind, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, had to be thought of. Those responsible must see that the laborer was provided with infinitely better housing and street accommodation than he now secured. The great town-planning movement must not end with a few cities getting most of the money and the best of the improvements. The East End wanted "West-ending" in its reconstruction. For reasons industrial, social, commercial, and imperial town-planning must go hand in hand with better housing, wide roads, higher wages, and increased sobriety. (Applause.) After referring to his town-planning bill he said he was agreeably surprised at its reception, and if it could be improved and amended it should be. What was its object? A modest object—comfort in the home, health in the home, dignity in the streets, space in the roads, and less of the smoke, noise, advertisements, and nuisances that accompanied a city without a plan, because of their rulers or governors without ideas and citizens without outlook and imagination. (Applause).

Referring to the country, Mr. Burns remarked that every fifteen years 500,000 acres were abstracted from the rural domain in agricultural England, for new houses, railways, factories, and workshops—an acreage which represented the county of Buckingham. No wonder that the municipal corporations at their last annual gathering said that they estimated that in the same 30 years £14,000,000 to £15,000,000 had been spent in undoing mistakes that never should have been made. He contended that in a country of limited size like England they had no right to have this enormous tract of land and houses added to their cities and abstracted from the rural domain unless they had more organization than they now had. (Hear, hear.) Twenty-six local authorities were now preparing schemes, and many other authorities were considering the application of the town-planning act to their problems.

A German View.

The sitting ended with a striking address by Professor Rudolph Eberstadt, of Berlin, on the schemes for the development of Greater Berlin produced by the recent competition. He was a little scornful of the attitude of English visitors towards German methods of city building. They were in the habit, he said, of applying to the municipal authorities, were shown broad thoroughfares, and the outside of the block dwellings, and as a consequence were led to express their admiration in unstinted terms. Such admiration came too late; the fashion was over. Germany was now aiming at the English cottage, the English individual home. It was a mistake for English people to admire things German without discrimination. Germany was great enough to have her institutions examined critically. The block dwelling was destructive of the people's life. It had forced up the price of land to an unheard of level. In Berlin working-class districts land was valued at from £12,000 to £16,000 an acre. The accepted continental city plan was the ring. This was destined to give place to the radial plan, which made it possible for green spaces to be driven wedge-like into the centre.

Mr. T. Horsfall, Macclesfield, said he would like them to realize how urgent was the need for our children to have open spaces. They were all clamoring for Dreadnoughts, but where were they going to get men for the Dreadnoughts from in the future? What had happened in Sweden was very encouraging. The Swedes used to be physically among the poorest races in Europe, but now they were unquestionably among the finest, owing to three changes—town-planning, temperance, and the good physical training of young people. The urban Swedes were a finer race than the country Swedes because, despite the pure air of the country, they could give better physical training in the town.

THE ROMANCE

(Continued From Page Thirteen)

the bushel. Not bad, eh? for an old Cockney, who, until he came out here, had never done any farming? But those early days! You cannot imagine what we went through. If only we could have got out of it, how gladly would we have done so! But all our little savings had gone. We were penniless, and had to hold on. And now," he laughed, "how profoundly thankful we all are that we did so. Mind! It has meant work, work, work. But the reward is abundant." And, indeed, taking improved land at its lowest local value, the Hill estate is worth £3,200, a sum that takes no account of Mr. Hill's herds and houses and machinery. But since his annual revenue from grain alone is well over £1,000, he would not dream of selling out.

And Mr. Hill is but one of the numerous Barr colonists prospering on the land in the district. One was a costermonger in the old country; two of his neighbors are university graduates, Lloydminster men have taken twenty-seven prizes for grain at the Regina, Edmonton, and Calgary fairs during the past six months. Last year the Lloyminster men bought agricultural machinery to the value of $155,000, or approximately £31,000.

Thus we see that Canada pours forth her immeasurable wealth to those who will till and toil. Englishmen who come to "town jobs" in this country are on a footing remote from that factor. Ere I write about them, I wish—for the greater accuracy in handling an important subject—to focus facts I am collecting on a town extending by alternative routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back. Meanwhile it remains to be said that the desire of Lloydminster is for more people to come out and work on the land, and thereby help to populate the district, and swell the general volume of prosperity. And I have heard the same thing said in every district I have visited.

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