

FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

William A. Bass, who has just paid \$150,000 for Sir Charles D. Rose's celebrated stallion, Cylene, sire of this year's Derby favorite, Cicero, and who already two years ago attracted attention by giving \$125,000 for R. S. Siever's Scepter, has been incorrectly described as the heir to his uncle, Lord Burton, the richest and most important of all the brewing peers of what Punch describes as the "Beorgage." The heir to Lord Burton's honors is his only child, the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, of Dochfour, who at his death will become a peeress in her own right as Lady Burton, and on whose demise in turn, her eldest boy, the now 11-year-old George Baillie, will become third Lord Burton, a title, popular, and at the time of her marriage to Jim Baillie, of Dochfour, was created with having received and rejected several offers for her hand than any other girl in society, among the unsuccessful suitors having been Prince Francis of Teck, brother of the Prince of Wales. That she should have been so much sought after is not at all surprising when it is explained that besides being an heiress, she will inherit at her father's death a fortune estimated at near \$50,000.

Lord Burton, who was an actor, created a peer by his name. When created by the true founder of the house, a humble bottle-washer in a small brewery, and carrier, in great-grandfather, instead of applying to the Royal College of Heralds in London for the device of a mythical lion and a crusader for bearer. He even made fun of the heraldic devices which as he was compelled to assume, and selected as his motto a punning allusion to the name of his firm, "Constance virtutem constantia."

His daughter shares his utter absence of affectation. On one occasion, at a dance given at her house at Holyrood Palace, at Edinburgh, one of the old-fashioned guests was a little of the decidedly lively style of dancing, which she indulged in. "Hardly the manners of a Vere de Vere," was the comment of an old general, who had been a peer in the mazes of a highland scottish house. "No," exclaimed Miss Bass, as she looked on, "they are the manners of a Vere de Vere."

On another occasion at a dance, Lord Burton, who was the Duke of Atholl, was introduced to her and asked for a dance.

"Dear me," she exclaimed, glancing at her name, which was on the list, "her dance programme, 'Is that really your name?' It is a very curious one and too long for every day use."

"Well," answered the Duke of Atholl, "it is a very curious one and too long for every day use."

"Never, I am afraid," he replied. "It is a name pretty well known in Scotland. Have you never heard of a goldsmith who fought at Culloden, who was a great-grandfather, who fell as Malplaquet?"

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Lord Burton's youthful appearance for his age has led to some funny expressions. Some time ago in conversation with a friend, he was asked to ride the elderly stranger.

"Look here, young fellow, you seem to know a good deal about riding, but I want an active and promising man to act as manager under me and to push the business. If you are not a partner, I am afraid, now, is that a good offer?"

"An excellent one," replied Lord Burton, "and I'm only sorry I can't do it. The fact is that my name is Bass, and I have a little brewery of my own down Burton, which I am anxious to give up, and I am afraid I cannot do it."

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discover the whereabouts of the heart of the most famous of all his ancestors, which, regarded as the talisman of his family, disappeared in France at the close of the last century. He is now 11 years old and is in the most extraordinary moment in some private collection of curios, relics, and bric-a-brac in the United States, still inclosed in that shielded bullet-proof case made of the wood of the great Montrose's coffin. The marquis of Montrose, it may be remembered, after fighting bravely for the forces of parliament, sent him to the gallows, and executed at Edinburgh in 1645. The body, after hanging three days, was buried in a coffin, and the head was placed in a separate coffin, while the limbs were dispersed in various parts of the kingdom, the arms being sent to Dundee and to Aberdeen, the legs to Glasgow, and the head to the principal city gates. The dismembered body was inclosed in a "little short king," or about a million and a half of acres. This, with his 30,000 acres in the county of Sutherland, and his landed property in other counties, renders him one of the three or four biggest land owners in Europe. The Duke of Sutherland, Knight of the Garter, who has been visiting in Canada and the United States, owns the Sutherland estates that embrace a fifth of the Scotch area of the north, and half of the county of Sutherland, and his landed property in other counties, renders him one of the three or four biggest land owners in Europe.

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erland and Marlborough, was selected to hold the canopy over Queen Alexandra at the coronation. The duke's mother, Caroline, Duchess of Montrose, was celebrated on the turf for her skill under the name of "Mr. Manton," and has been portrayed in a popular play under the name of "The Sporting Duchess." Her husband, the duke, was a handsome and popular figure, and his language did not prevent her being pious after a fashion at Newmarket for the parties of the jockeys and stable hands. Indeed, it was quite a family affair, before the duke's death, that he attempted to shirk divine service, into the church, holding them by the ear. She figures in the records above the altar in stone as St. Bridget. That is to say, she served as model for the saint to its sculptor.

The Duke's eldest son, the Marquis of Graham, is a remarkable young fellow, who, for the purpose of qualifying himself for personal experience for the execution of a sailing ship, made a voyage on board a sailing ship before the mast, doing duty as a common seaman and subsequently as a gunner. He is now a young man, and his land property in other counties, renders him one of the three or four biggest land owners in Europe.

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from the Leveons the magnificent estate of Trentham, of which Lord Beaconsfield presents such an elaborate picture in his novel "Lothair," crowded with old masters and superb statuary brought by the second duke from Italy and Greece, the billiard table being constructed of the wood of the Royal George, the historic ship which went down at Spithead with the admiral, and entire crew on board at the end of the eighteenth century, a trophy immortalized in Cowper's poem of "The Task." The second Lord Gower and married into the ducal house of Rutland. The second Lord Gower was raised to an earl and married in succession three wives, each better portioned than the last.

The second earl in the next generation did even better for himself, for he married the heiress of Scrope, first Duke of Bridgewater, and the great Duke of Devonshire, who was a great heiress of the century. His son married the Countess of Sutherland, in her own right, the intimate friend and confidante of Queen Maria Antoinette at Versailles. Lady Paramount over the best part of two Scottish counties. The present duke's father kept up the family record by marrying as his first wife the heiress to the broad lands of Cromartie, who was created a countess in her own right, with remainder to her second son, Lord Sutherland, who was created a duke, and his landed property in other counties, renders him one of the three or four biggest land owners in Europe.

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A GOOD COMPLEXION.

What the Famous "Beauty Doctors" Say To Do.

What woman does not crave a good complexion? And what woman, whose clear, soft, delicately hued skin is the envy of all her friends, does not regard it as her dearest possession? It is very easy to have faultless skin—but it takes time and some patience. Out-door exercise, regular bathing, washing only in tepid water, regular hours for sleep and meals, will assist materially. Blood poisoning from constipation is the great cause of a bad complexion. There is only one thing which will effectually cure constipation, and that is fruit. Fruit purifies the blood by acting on the skin, kidneys and liver. It causes the bowels to move, cures constipation and beautifies the complexion. An Ottawa physician has discovered a method of combining and concentrating the juices of oranges, apples, prunes and figs, and forcing in an additional atom of bitter from the orange peels—which thus makes a strong laxative. It makes a new fruit with the fruit action intensified. The laxative fruit extract is combined with tonics and then condensed into tablets and sold under the name of "Fruit-A-Tives" or "Fruit-Liver Tablets." These little tablets are pleasant to take, have the mild fruit action, and will cure Constipation, Headaches, Liver and Kidney Diseases and all blood impurities. Get the genuine "Fruit-A-Tives." Nothing else is "just as good," because "Fruit-A-Tives" are the only tablets made of pure, fruit juices. For sale at all Druggists, food boxes, 6 boxes for \$2.50 or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-A-Tives Limited, Ottawa.

more like a sister than even a friend, plumed a ribbon or two to her bonnet, fastened back here and there a stray curl, put these little deft touches to her visitor's toilette which make all the difference to the "tout ensemble," and then she led the way to the drawing-room. After the meeting was over the duchess, taking from her own arm a bracelet of massive links of gold, typical of the fetters of the slave, clasped it on the arm of the creator of "Uncle Tom," saying: "We trust it is the memorial of a chain soon to be broken."

This duchess was a wonderful woman. Her husband had married her after an unhappy and romantic passion for Queen Louise of Prussia, and she herself, the duchess after his death, and when Garibaldi visited London, convinced such a romantic admiration for the Italian national hero that she made up her mind to marry him, irrespective of her other matrimonial entanglements. Indeed, there is no doubt that she might have happened had not her son, the late duke, settled matters by proclaiming that it is to say the Crown, without any compromise on the part of his heirs, and there is no doubt that the palace will then be assigned to one of the members of the reigning family as a metropolitan residence.

With one lamentable exception, the ducal house of Sutherland has always been singularly fortunate in its marriages. In fact, it may be said to owe to the schoolroom at Boulogne, the marriage of the Leveons, who brought to the house a fortune of £100,000. His son, Sir William, inherited also

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who, then, would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

An effort to form an actors' union is being made in England. H. B. Irving and Seymour Hicks are at the head of the movement.

RALPH CONNOR

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The Story of the Man and His Books

In the Highland settlement of Glenarry, in the heart of a Canadian forest, Rev. Charles W. Gordon, better known to the reading world as Ralph Connor, was born in 1860. In his career, the markings of heredity and environment are more manifest than in most men, as some hands show the veins more strongly than others.

To the virility, intensity, individuality and friend-making genius of the primitive pioneer days of Canada's backwoods forty years ago, was fused in him the sympathy, mental keenness, literary temperament, spiritual insight and helpfulness that distinguished his mother.

In the woods through which he went to school, and where his early childhood days were spent, he grew into his very life, and where his communion with Nature that has become part of his close reverent love and communion through all his pages. At eleven, the removal of his family to another spot gave him better school advantages, and prepared him for his course; he was not a hard student, but passed his examinations seemingly by instinct. After a three years' course at Knox College, where prizes and scholarships dropped into his hands when he was not looking, he spent a year in Edinburgh and on the Continent to gain back his health.

On his return he went to Banff, the National Park of Canada, inhaling the pure, clear air of the mountains and the spiritual atmosphere that seemed nearer to God because nearer to unspoiled Nature. On Sundays he preached in the little Presbyterian Church to an audience of villagers and tourists, and it was while a home missionary in the Northwest that he grew discouraged over the small appropriation made for the work among the miners. His friend, the editor of "The Westminster" of Toronto, invited him to wage his war for funds through the pages of his paper, and, in to the hearts and purses of the people.

The story was "Black Rock," the virile, crisp series of pictures of life in the mining camps, that made their mark. Then came "The Sky Pilot," "The Man From Glenarry," "Beyond the Marches," and "The Prospector," all tingling with vitality—stories tender, humorous, picturesque, pathetic, strenuous in action and simple in thought.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1905, by W. C. Mack, at the Department of Agriculture.

RUSSIA--THE UNKNOWNABLE

BY I. P. O'CONNOR, M. P.

I have been reading a good deal about Russia lately, and the more one reads the more hopes one has about the future of that unfortunate country. It looks as if the autocracy were doomed, and at the same time it is hard to see what is going to take its place. I am told that we do not hear one-tenth of what is going on in Russia at this moment, especially of what is taking place in the rural districts.

The majority of the Russian, as of the Irish, nation consists of peasants, who have nothing but their small farms to support them, and that awful concentration of population in small patches of land, which in Ireland is confined to her western shores, and to some hundreds of thousands of people, in Russia extends to vast regions and to over twenty or twenty-five millions of people.

There is another of the characteristic features of Irish life produced in the life of Russia, and that is the migratory laborer. Every year some 10,000 small Irish farmers pass over to England and to Scotland to reap the harvests for the farmers in these countries, and then return to their small patches to fish or look after their little holdings in the west. But in Russia some millions are on tramp in search of work during the summer and autumn months; and often when the harvest is bad and wages low they have to beg their way back to their own farms again. This is one of the reasons why begging is so common and so tolerated in Russia, and why the tramp figures so largely in the works of Gorky and other Russian writers.

There is, in consequence, something of the same feeling towards the big landowner in Russia that there formerly was to the landlord in Ireland, and internal revolution, not against the Czar but against the landowner, is seething all through the rural districts. Believe a vast amount of pillage and murder has taken place of which we have never heard, and that, in fact, anarchy rather than settled government, is the condition of rural Russia at this moment.

However, I have been thinking lately of the more personal element in the tragedy of the empire than of the more general political condition. What a strange being the man must be who has the ambition to be a high official, a man official! It almost seems like signing one's own death warrant to accept a portfolio in present times. The governor of Baku has just been assassinated by a bomb, and apparently bomb throwing has become quite a usual occurrence. I was looking over in a newspaper a list of the high officials assassinated during the last few years. Here it is:

M. Bogdanoff, minister of education, by Karpovich, Feb. 17, 1904. M. Spigalin, minister of the interior, by Balmashoff, April 15, 1902. Gen. Bogdanovich, governor of Ufa, after a massacre of strikers, May 19, 1903.

Gen. Bobrikoff, governor of Finland, by Eugen Scherzer, June 17, 1904. Vice-Governor Eltschaboff, Transcaucasia, July 17, 1904. M. Plehve, minister of the interior, assassinated by means of a bomb as he was proceeding to have an audience with the Czar, July 28, 1904.

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