

# ENGLISHMEN CRITICISE MUCH VAUNTED JUSTICE

## Condemn Secrecy, Mystery and Haste in Eastbourne Murder Case.

### DASH FOR WHITE SLAYERS

#### New Law Causes Many Engaged to Traffic to Flee to the Continent.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
 LONDON, Jan. 4.—It would not be fair to take one or two isolated instances of unusually open criticism and found therein a sweeping indictment of the administration of justice in this or any other country. But some Englishmen are themselves just now criticising several cases in which the highly vaunted British justice has been administered in a fashion which is reported as occurring in any other country would have been the subject for a scathing comment. British justice and its administration have often been generally praised by other countries, but the cases now referred to justify all the criticism they are getting.

In the first place there is what is known as the Eastbourne murder case. In this case a man has been arrested, tried, found guilty of murder and sentenced to death within an extremely brief time and after a most rapid trial. All this was done with the man's name as Williams. The police admitted that they knew that this was not the man's real name. They also admitted that they knew his real name but did not announce it. Outside of the police there were practically only three witnesses in the case, the murderer's young mistress, his brother, who admitted that he gave evidence under the assumed name of Williams, and another man who gave evidence under a false name. Both the men witnesses are now known to be of unsavory character. They were known to the police in such a manner that their evidence would be regarded as tainted if their records had been known.

There was no question about the condemned man shooting the policeman who was on the point of arresting him. It was also admitted that the condemned man was in the act of entering a house through a window when the officer attacked him, but the haste with which the case was rushed through the court, the secrecy allowed in regard to the names of witnesses of the prisoner and his brother and the other male witness caused much resentment, and the official mystery resulted in considerable scandal, which is only hinted at in the more irresponsible section of the press, while "talk" is going around to the effect that a British court of justice is charged with being made subservient to the hushing up of a scandal involving influential names.

"Williams," it is asserted, is no ordinary burglar, but the tool of a blackmailing gang, and when he was arrested was entering a house in order to get papers for blackmailing purposes. One weekly paper declares point blank that it has proofs that this gang has been systematically blackmailing a very wealthy member of the House of Commons on the strength of knowledge of his dearest life. Herein, it is suggested, may be found the reason for the secrecy, the mystery, the haste and the suppression of facts which, it is charged, have characterized all the proceedings of the police in the lower courts.

The Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna, has had further trouble with this case. A few days after "Williams" had been condemned to death his young mistress, who evidently was devoted to him, became a mother. From the time of his arrest until the day of the birth of the child she and "Williams" had begged the Home Secretary to be allowed to marry in order to legitimize the child, and the Home Secretary has been considerably criticised for his curt refusal.

It is widely charged now that this suppression of names in the lower court is a growing evil in England and is contrary, in most cases, to the true ends of justice.

A new and drastic law aimed at the suppression of the white slave traffic has just been put in force. Under the provisions of this law male procurers and men who benefit pecuniarily by women's life of shame are liable to the lash. The day the act came into force crowds of such men were warned out of England and fled to the Continent. The supporters of the act saw in this evidence of the efficiency of the act, but the first case under it before a London Magistrate raised an outcry because the names of the procurator, the prisoner, the victim and all the witnesses were suppressed. It is admitted that the feelings of the victim might deserve consideration, but in the case of the accused and the witnesses justice might have been handicapped by the secrecy either to the detriment of the accused or "the people," for publicity in such cases might bring to light evidence which would materially affect the defence or the prosecution.

# HEIRS TO THE FUTURE GREAT DUKEDOMS OF ENGLAND

# HEIRS TO DUKEDOMS GET SAME CARE AS PRINCES

## Only Twenty-two Men Holding Such Titles in England.

### THREE WED AMERICANS

#### All Have Immense Possessions—Divorcees Are Under Ban.

*Special Correspondence to The Sun.*  
 LONDON, Dec. 27.—The heirs to dukedoms in Great Britain are brought up as carefully as royal princes and are made to feel, even as small boys, the magnitude of the responsibility which will be theirs some day.

The glided youth of the peerage, earls, viscounts, lords and baronets, can choose where from the theatres and music halls should they feel so inclined. They lose caste somewhat, it is true, still they are rulers of their own matrimonial fates, whereas a duke is a mere pawn in the great game of heredity. Were his wandering matrimonial intentions to light upon a pretty dancer or singer the king himself would intervene to prevent the match.

There are twenty-two English dukedoms of ancient times and estates. Eight who are either royal or created dukes on marriage with royalty, two Irish and two Scottish dukes. All these have immense possessions and wealth. In fact, it is often stated that London is practically divided between three dukes—the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Portland, and that the rentals they receive from houses and stores constitute a large part of their enormous revenue.

A duke's marriage is arranged as carefully as that of royalty. It must be with some woman of aristocratic birth and breeding, or if wealth is needed to help keep up vast dual estates then with a rich commoner, but preferably the commoner is an American.

King Edward encouraged his dukes to marry Americans, not only because he admired American women, but because he wanted a little wealth from the United States brought into old England, so there are three Yankee duchesses—the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Duchess of Manchester.

Not only is a duke's marriage a matter of care for the king, but should it turn out badly he has not the privilege of divorcing or being divorced. Not by any written law is this maintained, but simply by tradition, which seems to be so strong that no duke will thus risk his sovereign's displeasure.

It is an open secret that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough would gladly be legally freed from each other, but royalty intervened, and even their taking any steps, so while they do not live together, do not even speak if they meet in public, the dual properties are preserved.

The same is true in regard to the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. London rings with scandal aimed both of them, but they do not break their legal bonds, however much they would like to do so.

The heirs to dukedoms are most of them still boys, and they happen to be a particularly healthy, handsome lot. Each heir takes his father's second title and is either a marquis or an earl. For instance the Duke of Norfolk's son is the Earl of Arundel, because his father, besides being a duke, is Earl of Arundel, Baron Maltravers, Earl of Surrey, Baron Chichele, Viscount of Rochford, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal and Chief Butler of England, all of which means that, though he is not the wealthiest duke he is first and foremost duke in the United Kingdom and is next to royalty in rank.

The heir to all this honor and glory, besides some 50,000 acres of land, three castles and a London house, is now just four years old, though his father is an elderly man. The son of this is that the first Duchess of Norfolk had no children.

At last, however, she died and the Duke speedily married again, a young and healthy woman. At first it seemed as if he were still to be disappointed, for two daughters were born, but finally the longed for heir arrived, Robert Earl of Arundel, and the whole company of Norfolk nobles had with joy.

The little earl is guarded and reared like a prince. He has a corps of servants, his own private apartments, a doctor in attendance, and every toy and game the heart of child could desire.

The Earl of Devonshire is the richest duke in Great Britain. Besides owning a generous portion of London, as has been stated, he has about 150,000 acres of land, including the beautiful Bolton Abbey, three other castles and a delightful place at Eastbourne, where his family spend much of their time. His heir, the Marquis of Hartington, is about 15 years old, a fine, well grown boy, by way of being a keen sportsman. He is a great chum of Prince Albert's, and as the Duchess of Devonshire has always been Queen Mary's most intimate friend the two boys are encouraged to see much of each other.

The Marquis of Blandford, who will be Duke of Marlborough some day, is a handsome youth. He is tall and slender and very like his mother, whom he adores. He openly declares that all his sympathies are with her, and he goes reluctantly to spend a part of his holidays with his father. The second son, however, Lord Ivor, is more his father's boy. He is rather delicate, and it is on his account that the Duchess goes to the Riviera and to Switzerland in the winter, and is constantly seeking health resorts in the summer.

The Duke of Manchester's heir is Viscount Mandeville, a round faced, merry boy of 11, who is being brought up in Kylesmore Castle in Ireland. He will inherit the title and some estates from his father, but his wealth will come from his mother, who was Miss Zimmerman of Cincinnati.

The Duke of Westminster lost his heir, a boy of 7, two years ago, and unless he has another son his brother, Lord Arthur Grosvenor, will inherit.

The Duke of Roxburghe is in much the same position, as the Duchess, to her great grief, has never had any children. She was Miss Goeck of New York, and her wealth has done much for the Roxburghe estates. Should the Duke remain heirless his brother, Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, will take his title and another American will be Duchess, for Lady Innes-Ker was Miss Anne Brodie of New York.



Heir to the Duke of Hamilton.

A Charming Portrait of the Duchess of Marlborough's Sons

Council in Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Vienna and other Continental cities a system of centrally situated lamps, lighted by electricity and high pressure gas with inverted burners was recognized as the best.

The illumination will be increased by 600,000 candle power, but nevertheless the annual saving will be \$34,000.

## AMERICAN DUCHESSES ARE ENJOYING COUNTRY LIFE

### House and Hunt Balls Keep London Elite Away From Town Functions.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
 LONDON, Jan. 4.—Country houses and hunt balls, which are perhaps the gayest feature of English social life, are still keeping the greater part of society out of London and the Riviera.

The Duchess of Marlborough is still at Cannes, probably for a short stay before she returns to Paris and London.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe are prolonging their stay at Floors Castle. The Duke hunts almost every day with the Duke of Boreghol with the hounds. The Dowager Duchess after spending Christmas at Floors Castle sailed for Egypt on Thursday.

The Earl and Countess of Essex are at Cassbury Park, Watford, for a few weeks. The Countess, formerly Adele Grant of New York, who was recently in America, was very much agitated over the high buildings. She expects to entertain considerably during the coming season in London. The entertainments at her London residence, Bowdon House, will be for her elder daughter, Lady Iris, who will be presented at one of the early courts. Lady Iris is just 18 this year. She is handsome, clever and very popular in the younger set of society.

The Countess herself spent Christmas with Lord and Lady Wolverton at Ditton Park, where there was a large house party, including sixteen children. She will spend the week end at Taplow Court with Lord and Lady Desborough.

The Duchess of Westminster is giving a series of amateur theatricals at Eaton Hall in behalf of charity. She is charging higher prices than those at the London theatres, but nevertheless her house is crowded with many prominent people, including her sister, Mrs. George Cornwallis-West.

The Duchess made a great hit as a maid servant last night at the Princess of Pleiss was greatly applauded for a coon song.

Political parties seem to have gone out of fashion for the past few years. Formerly there were at least half a dozen hostesses whose houses were regarded as political strongholds. It is believed to be certain, however, that Lady Grey, who was formerly Cornelia Martin of New York, will entertain extensively for the Government during the coming season at her residence in Chesterfield Gardens.

## FLORENCE CARNIVAL SEASON.

### Many of Hostesses Americans Who Married Italian Nobles.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
 FLORENCE, Jan. 4.—The carnival season opened here with the new year. Many of the hostesses were Americans, who have married into the Italian nobility, such as the Contesse Cornelia Scotti Fabbricotti, who with her husband is occupying the noted Fabbricotti villa. They were present at the opening of the pergola last night. There was also present the Contesse Edith Bronson Russell, who with Miss Phyllis de Kay of New York is at the great Nicolini.

There was a reception this week by Charles Looser of Brooklyn, who with his bride came from London to Florence and opened their new home. The bride is a talented pianist.

American musicians have been a feature of the Florence season, notably Mrs. Norman Scott of Chicago, Looma Jackson and Clarence Bird, other noted musical hostesses are Mrs. Owen Johnston, wife of the writer, and Mrs. Martin Rehfsan, Jr., of Indianapolis. Others are Martin Richardson of New York, Miss Cole and Jack Sample of Louisville.

for a dinner by Gen. Winslow on January 9. Mr. and Mrs. John Rose Chadwick will give a dinner on the same date.

The Baroness d'Estes, who spent Christmas at Montreux, has as her guest her father, George Vingt. She has returned to her villa at Rambouillet. Mrs. Seth Barton French gave a dinner

## SOCIETY LEAVING PARIS.

### Many Going to Riviera—Few Receptions or Other Functions.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
 PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Countess Renee de Castellon will give a large reception on January 19, and invitations are out

## FAME BUT NOT FORTUNE FOR ARTISTS



Forain in the Paris Figaro.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The sale of a picture by a living painter for \$87,000, or rather, with the additional 10 per cent. payment for \$95,700, has revived discussion of the proposed law to give artists, painters, engravers, decorators or sculptors an author's right, comparable to that which protects the work of a literary, music or dramatic writer.

Not that the position of Dezas, the painter of this work, is such as to give special emphasis to this proposal, for Dezas is not in want, unlike Lepine, who died in misery and left those dependent upon him in want, while his works now command steadily improving prices, although they have not yet reached sensational figures.

A dozen of them were sold at the Rouart sale and averaged more than \$600 each, the highest reaching \$1,200. Millet, whose "Angelus" brought him a few hundred francs and afterward sold for nearly a million, left a daughter, who a few years ago earned her living by selling programmes in a music hall. Cozanne, Sisley, Toulouse-Lautrec and Van Gogh sold works for trifling sums which now bring good prices.

M. Rene Bozet writes, for instance, that he has himself bought canvases from Van Gogh's brother for \$6, \$7 or \$8 which were sold last year for \$600 to \$1,000. This painter's "City Hall at Antwerp on July 14" was bought for \$5,000 at the Cologne Museum. Sisley in 1888 sold a picture in a frame

in honor of the Leishmans, who were here from Berlin. The guests included Robert Bliss, Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. Frederic Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Goodwin have given up their apartments in Paris and will soon start on a long motoring tour. Mme. De Weerth will start for Egypt in a few days.

Mrs. Charles Wall and Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall will remain at Nice until the spring.

Joe, Harvey and Elsie Lodew and Anne Wall and Hilda Holmes have started on their round the world tour. They left here to go on board the yacht which is awaiting them at Naples.

Mrs. Frederic Jennings Parsons has resumed her Sunday receptions. Robert Graves will start for Egypt in a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Westervelt have returned from Monte Carlo.

Maud Butler will start for St. Petersburg in the third week in January.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt has gone to Nice. Miss Bortha Lucas of Baltimore is also there and probably will remain on the Riviera for two months. Miss Clifford Barney is at St. Moritz.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Cartier are among the passengers who sailed for New York today on the steamer La Provence.

## ST. SOFIA MOSQUE NO LONGER A PESTHOUSE

### It Gets Thorough Cleaning After Serving as a Cholera Hospital.

## FIND HERMIT IN SACRISTY

### He Had Not Stirred Out of Former Basilica in Last Thirty Years.

*By FRANCIS McULLAGH.*  
 CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.—The Mosque of St. Sofia is now free from the crowd of cholera patients, real or suspected, who were driven into it about a month ago to die there together. The state of filth in which they were wretchedly and indescribably and there was no escape for them, as the building was surrounded by soldiers. The only outsider who succeeded in entering the mosque while it was still so used as a "hospital" was a German military doctor, who afterward confessed that he was appalled by the scenes which he witnessed.

In one way, however, the thorough pollution of the ancient basilica did good; it compelled the Turks to cleanse the floor thoroughly. So less than three layers of matting were discovered on the floor, each layer having been laid down after a great cholera epidemic and the crowding of the building with cholera patients. All this matting had now been removed, with the result that for the first time in this generation the noble marble pavements originally placed there by the Byzantine Emperors are entirely laid bare.

Another, but less interesting, discovery is an old Mohammedan hermit, who was found living inside a little wooden booth in a neglected sacristy used for generations as a lumber room. He had not been outside the ex-basilica once in the last thirty years and although some irreverent persons suggested that a Turkish bath would do him no harm he has not asked to leave the building during the present cleaning operations. The sanitary officials confined themselves to washing with disinfectants the wooden box in which he has passed such a considerable period of his life. He must have been in Saint Sophia while it was filled with cholera patients and he probably subsisted on the bread that was thrown to them. The attendants probably thought that he also was a patient who had been brought there in the ordinary way, but he seems to have escaped the disease.

There are other instances of Mohammedan hermits attaching themselves in this way to great religious edifices, the size and grandeur of which overpowered their imagination, but of course Christian hermits are more frequently met with in history. We all remember the hunchback of Notre Dame, and those who have visited the celebrated monastery of Mount Athos are aware that many genuine hermits live at the present in and about that holy spot. One resides in a cleft of an inaccessible rock close to the sea and is fed by fishermen or visitors who throw him food from passing boats.

**CONDEMNED DEPUTY REELECTED**  
**Nasi, Sentenced to Prison, Returned by Italian Constituents.**  
*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
 ROME, Jan. 4.—Nasi, the notorious politician whom the Senate condemned three years imprisonment for defalcations while he was Minister of Instruction, has been reelected a Deputy by his faithful followers of Trapani, who have stuck to him throughout the scandal.

Parliament recently passed a law declaring ineligible for office any one guilty like Nasi, but this law does not come into force until the next general election.

fully worth \$40 for \$120. Two years later, when he was dead, the picture was sold at auction for \$2,400, when the painter's daughter was in such misery that 2 per cent. of the selling price would have been a godsend to her.

Stories like these, which might be duplicated over and over again, have led to several attempts to do something to prevent their recurrence, but all such projects have as yet come to nothing. The bill proposed by Deputy Andre Hesse comes before a Chamber committee this week and stands some chance of being adopted because of its simple lines. The bill has already been given in The Sun and provides for a tax of 2 per cent, to be paid by the buyer of any work of art at a public sale. The money thus paid is to be handed over to the authors of the works sold and for a period of fifty years after their death to their widows, children or relatives that were dependent on them.

"Objection has been made," says M. Hesse, "that this tax would only produce an insignificant amount, but last year the public sale of modern works produced about \$1,800,000, so that 2 per cent. would have yielded some \$36,000 for the benefit of the artists, a result that can in no way be reckoned negligible.

"But the great argument brought against my proposal is this: would not an additional impediment to commerce in works of art result in the market being moved to some foreign country,

so that France would lose in wealth and influence?"

This objection is undoubtedly a strong one; buyers already pay an extra 10 per cent. on their bids and if this tax is raised to 12 the works of art trade from the market may be moved elsewhere. Notably they are afraid of New York, as large sales have already been successfully carried out there, and it is the American buyer that they seek.

M. Hesse, who is a Court of Appeal advocate and not a dealer, has no fear on this point. He thinks the extra increase in prices would be nothing as compared with the cost of transport, with the insurance necessary to send pictures to a foreign market.

"Sales are held where there are customers," he says, "and that is in France. Have dealers ever put important collections at auction in London, Berlin or Brussels? They know that the expense would reach 50 per cent. of the prices, which would discourage the most liberal buyer. The Doucet sale and the Rouart sale were both held in Paris; it will always be the same; there are too many obstacles that oppose the exodus of French collections."

Forain has lent his powerful pencil to the agitation by a cartoon in the Figaro in which two children in misery are watching a crowd of wealthy collectors around one of their father's pictures at an auction sale.

ST. SOFIA MOSQUE NO LONGER A PESTHOUSE

It Gets Thorough Cleaning After Serving as a Cholera Hospital.

FIND HERMIT IN SACRISTY

He Had Not Stirred Out of Former Basilica in Last Thirty Years.

*By FRANCIS McULLAGH.*  
 CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.—The Mosque of St. Sofia is now free from the crowd of cholera patients, real or suspected, who were driven into it about a month ago to die there together. The state of filth in which they were wretchedly and indescribably and there was no escape for them, as the building was surrounded by soldiers. The only outsider who succeeded in entering the mosque while it was still so used as a "hospital" was a German military doctor, who afterward confessed that he was appalled by the scenes which he witnessed.

In one way, however, the thorough pollution of the ancient basilica did good; it compelled the Turks to cleanse the floor thoroughly. So less than three layers of matting were discovered on the floor, each layer having been laid down after a great cholera epidemic and the crowding of the building with cholera patients. All this matting had now been removed, with the result that for the first time in this generation the noble marble pavements originally placed there by the Byzantine Emperors are entirely laid bare.

Another, but less interesting, discovery is an old Mohammedan hermit, who was found living inside a little wooden booth in a neglected sacristy used for generations as a lumber room. He had not been outside the ex-basilica once in the last thirty years and although some irreverent persons suggested that a Turkish bath would do him no harm he has not asked to leave the building during the present cleaning operations. The sanitary officials confined themselves to washing with disinfectants the wooden box in which he has passed such a considerable period of his life. He must have been in Saint Sophia while it was filled with cholera patients and he probably subsisted on the bread that was thrown to them. The attendants probably thought that he also was a patient who had been brought there in the ordinary way, but he seems to have escaped the disease.

There are other instances of Mohammedan hermits attaching themselves in this way to great religious edifices, the size and grandeur of which overpowered their imagination, but of course Christian hermits are more frequently met with in history. We all remember the hunchback of Notre Dame, and those who have visited the celebrated monastery of Mount Athos are aware that many genuine hermits live at the present in and about that holy spot. One resides in a cleft of an inaccessible rock close to the sea and is fed by fishermen or visitors who throw him food from passing boats.

**CONDEMNED DEPUTY REELECTED**  
**Nasi, Sentenced to Prison, Returned by Italian Constituents.**  
*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
 ROME, Jan. 4.—Nasi, the notorious politician whom the Senate condemned three years imprisonment for defalcations while he was Minister of Instruction, has been reelected a Deputy by his faithful followers of Trapani, who have stuck to him throughout the scandal.

Parliament recently passed a law declaring ineligible for office any one guilty like Nasi, but this law does not come into force until the next general election.

## HEIRS TO DUKEDOMS GET SAME CARE AS PRINCES

### Only Twenty-two Men Holding Such Titles in England.

### THREE WED AMERICANS

#### All Have Immense Possessions—Divorcees Are Under Ban.

*Special Correspondence to The Sun.*  
 LONDON, Dec. 27.—The heirs to dukedoms in Great Britain are brought up as carefully as royal princes and are made to feel, even as small boys, the magnitude of the responsibility which will be theirs some day.

The glided youth of the peerage, earls, viscounts, lords and baronets, can choose where from the theatres and music halls should they feel so inclined. They lose caste somewhat, it is true, still they are rulers of their own matrimonial fates, whereas a duke is a mere pawn in the great game of heredity. Were his wandering matrimonial intentions to light upon a pretty dancer or singer the king himself would intervene to prevent the match.

There are twenty-two English dukedoms of ancient times and estates. Eight who are either royal or created dukes on marriage with royalty, two Irish and two Scottish dukes. All these have immense possessions and wealth. In fact, it is often stated that London is practically divided between three dukes—the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Portland, and that the rentals they receive from houses and stores constitute a large part of their enormous revenue.

A duke's marriage is arranged as carefully as that of royalty. It must be with some woman of aristocratic birth and breeding, or if wealth is needed to help keep up vast dual estates then with a rich commoner, but preferably the commoner is an American.

King Edward encouraged his dukes to marry Americans, not only because he admired American women, but because he wanted a little wealth from the United States brought into old England, so there are three Yankee duchesses—the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Duchess of Manchester.

Not only is a duke's marriage a matter of care for the king, but should it turn out badly he has not the privilege of divorcing or being divorced. Not by any written law is this maintained, but simply by tradition, which seems to be so strong that no duke will thus risk his sovereign's displeasure.

It is an open secret that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough would gladly be legally freed from each other, but royalty intervened, and even their taking any steps, so while they do not live together, do not even speak if they meet in public, the dual properties are preserved.

The same is true in regard to the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. London rings with scandal aimed both of them, but they do not break their legal bonds, however much they would like to do so.

The heirs to dukedoms are most of them still boys, and they happen to be a particularly healthy, handsome lot. Each heir takes his father's second title and is either a marquis or an earl. For instance the Duke of Norfolk's son is the Earl of Arundel, because his father, besides being a duke, is Earl of Arundel, Baron Maltravers, Earl of Surrey, Baron Chichele, Viscount of Rochford, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal and Chief Butler of England, all of which means that, though he is not the wealthiest duke he is first and foremost duke in the United Kingdom and is next to royalty in rank.

The heir to all this honor and glory, besides some 50,000 acres of land, three castles and a London house, is now just four years old, though his father is an elderly man. The son of this is that the first Duchess of Norfolk had no children.

At last, however, she died and the Duke speedily married again, a young and healthy woman. At first it seemed as if he were still to be disappointed, for two daughters were born, but finally the longed for heir arrived, Robert Earl of Arundel, and the whole company of Norfolk nobles had with joy.

The little earl is guarded and reared like a prince. He has a corps of servants, his own private apartments, a doctor in attendance, and every toy and game the heart of child could desire.

The Earl of Devonshire is the richest duke in Great Britain. Besides owning a generous portion of London, as has been stated, he has about 150,000 acres of land, including the beautiful Bolton Abbey, three other castles and a delightful place at Eastbourne, where his family spend much of their time. His heir, the Marquis of Hartington, is about 15 years old, a fine, well grown boy, by way of being a keen sportsman. He is a great chum of Prince Albert's, and as the Duchess of Devonshire has always been Queen Mary's most intimate friend the two boys are encouraged to see much of each other.

The Marquis of Blandford, who will be Duke of Marlborough some day, is a handsome youth. He is tall and slender and very like his mother, whom he adores. He openly declares that all his sympathies are with her, and he goes reluctantly to spend a part of his holidays with his father. The second son, however, Lord Ivor, is more his father's boy. He is rather delicate, and it is on his account that the Duchess goes to the Riviera and to Switzerland in the winter, and is constantly seeking health resorts in the summer.

The Duke of Manchester's heir is Viscount Mandeville, a round faced, merry boy of 11, who is being brought up in Kylesmore Castle in Ireland. He will inherit the title and some estates from his father, but his wealth will come from his mother, who was Miss Zimmerman of Cincinnati.

The Duke of Westminster lost his heir, a boy of 7, two years ago, and unless he has another son his brother, Lord Arthur Grosvenor, will inherit.

The Duke of Roxburghe is in much the same position, as the Duchess, to her great grief, has never had any children. She was Miss Goeck of New York, and her wealth has done much for the Roxburghe estates. Should the Duke remain heirless his brother, Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, will take his title and another American will be Duchess, for Lady Innes-Ker was Miss Anne Brodie of New York.